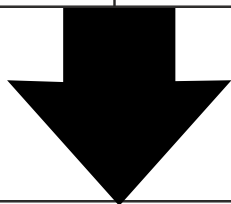


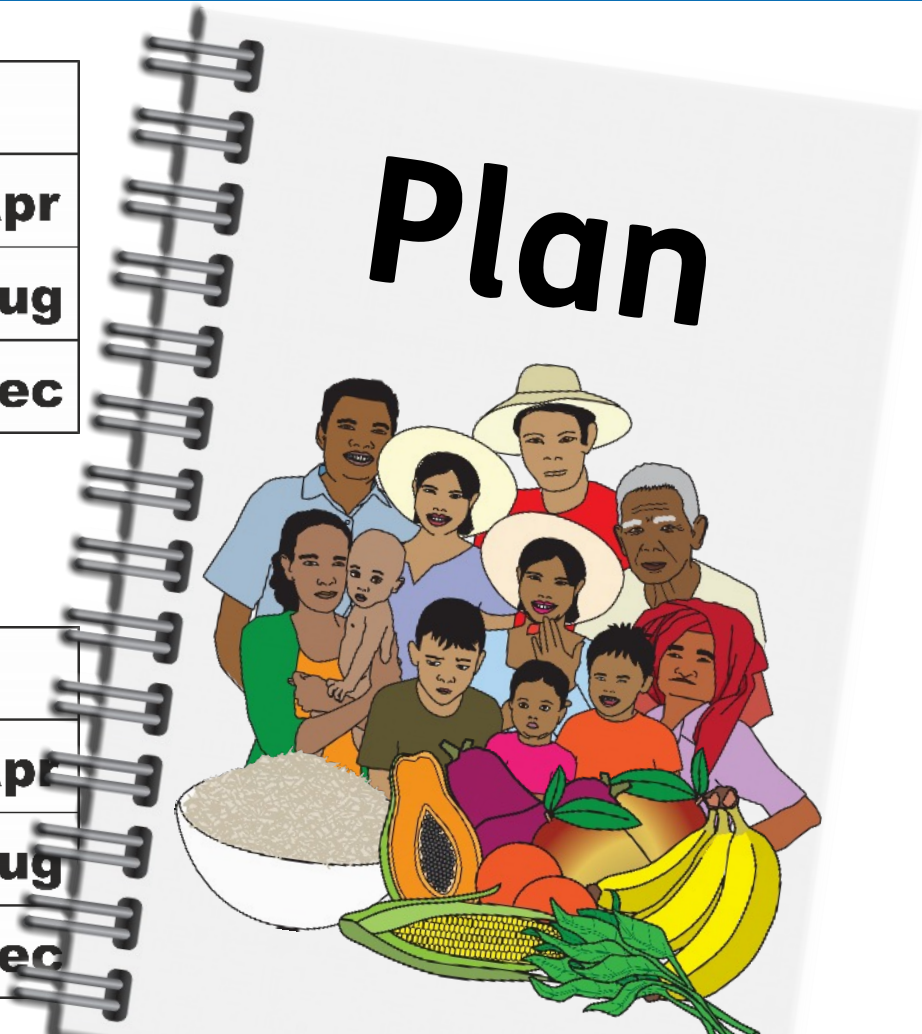


World Food Programme

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Our plan for Cambodia from 2024 to 2028



EasyRead version

The Cambodia Country office as part of the pilot region for disability inclusion translated its forthcoming CSP into easy read format. Easy read refers to a presentation of a text in an accessible, easy to understand format. It is often used for persons with learning disabilities but may also benefit other persons with conditions affecting how they process information. This version of the CSP will only be shared once the document has been approved by the Executive Board during the November 2023 session.

Who are we?



The **United Nations** is an organization made up of many countries working together. It is sometimes called the **UN**.



We work to make the world a safer and better place.

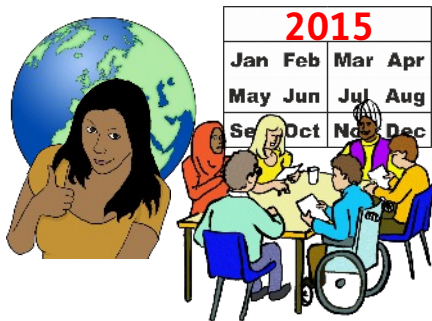


The **World Food Programme** is part of the United Nations. The World Food Programme is also called **WFP**.



WFP works to make sure people have enough good, safe and healthy food to eat when they need it throughout their life.

Sustainable Development Goals



In 2015 countries came together to work out how to make the world better.

For example, the countries agreed to protect people who are very poor and to make things better for them.

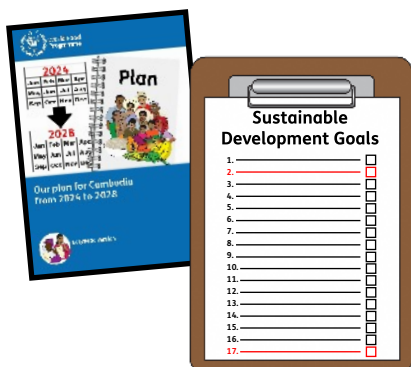


The United Nations set 17 goals to make this happen by 2030.

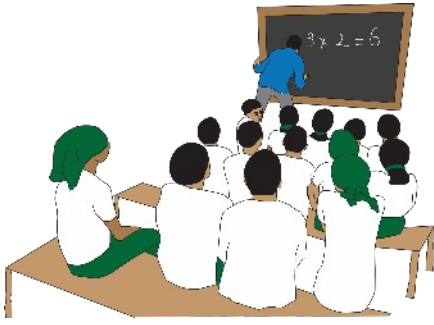
We call these goals **Sustainable Development Goals** or **SDGs** for short.



The World Food Programme will work with the Government and the United Nations to help Cambodian people.

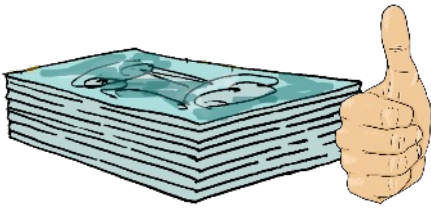


In this plan WFP focuses on 2 of those goals. Number 2 and number 17.



We agree with the 4 UN priorities:

- People in Cambodia will be healthier and have better education and social protection.



- Cambodia's economy will work better, will include more people and will be low carbon.

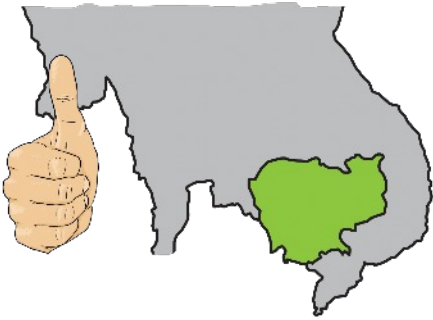


- People in Cambodia will have a healthier environment.



- All people in Cambodia will live in an equal and inclusive society.

Cambodia



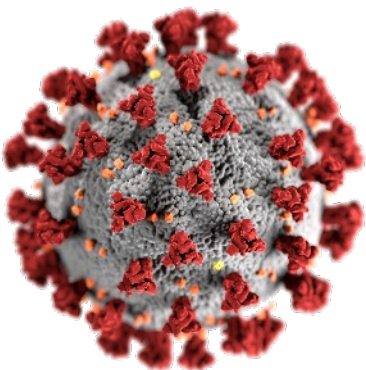
Before 2019 Cambodia was becoming a strong country.



People earned money making clothing, working in tourism and building.



Today lots of people live in rural areas and are poor.

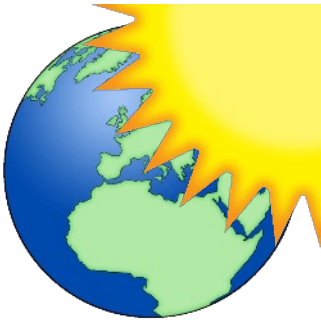


There are a lot of reasons for this:

- The COVID-19 pandemic.



- Shortage of food and fuel around the world.



- The changes in the weather or climate shocks like floods or droughts.



Poverty really affects women, children, persons with disabilities, older people and people from ethnic minorities.



Food

1 in 5 could not afford nutritious food. Nutritious food keeps you healthy and strong.



1 in 4 or 5 children are not growing properly and a lot are **wasted**.

Wasted means they are losing weight and are weak.



Eating a range of different foods is important for people to be healthy.



Healthy food includes whole grains and fruit and vegetables.

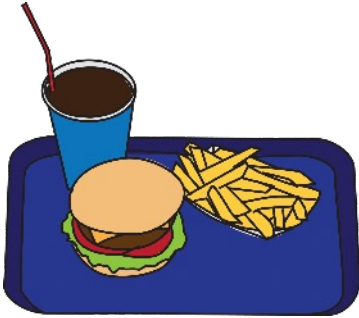
Healthy food can be expensive.



Rice makes up more than half the food Cambodian people eat.



Many people do not eat enough fruit and vegetables.



People are having more unhealthy food and drinks now.

Women

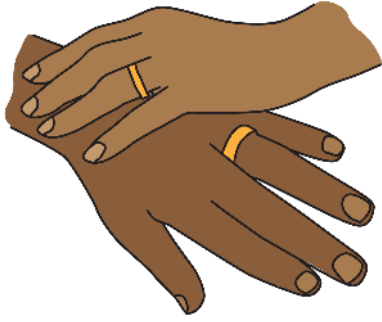
Women are being left behind in Cambodia because:



- They have poor reading and writing skills. This makes it hard for women to get jobs.



- They do most of the work at home and caring for the family.



- They often marry early in life compared to men.



- 1 in 5 women say someone has hurt them.

Work



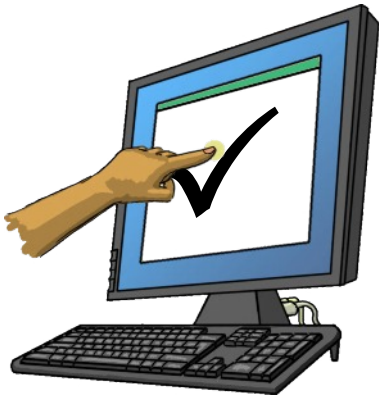
Over half of Cambodian people earn money by growing rice crops on small farms.



Farmers lost a lot of crops because of floods and droughts.



The Government has a plan called the **food systems road map**. It says how farmers can grow and sell their crops better.



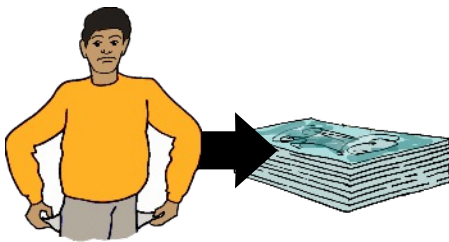
Systems

The Cambodian Government wants to use more modern solutions to collect information that will help it make plans for its people.



Cambodia used a lot of its money to help people through the pandemic. Other countries have been sending money to Cambodia for more than 20 years.

Social protection



Social protection is how a country helps people get out of poverty to help them work, eat and grow.



Money from other countries helped poor Cambodian households during the pandemic.



But Cambodia's social protection system needs:

- To be fairer for children, persons with disabilities and older persons.



- To be organized better.



WFP has helped Cambodia in these areas:

- Helping people adjust to climate shock.



- Helping people with good and healthy food.



- Co-ordinating services.



- Helping people who were being left behind.



- Collecting and using important data.

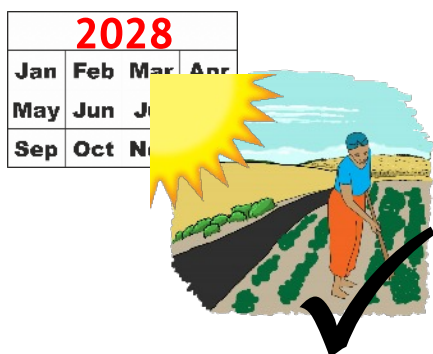


- Helping start the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme.

There are 3 parts to our plan



1. We want all Cambodian people to have nutritious food, education and social protection. This is especially for women and other people who may be left behind.



2. By 2028 Cambodia will have ways to make sure people have enough healthy food and can continue working during climate change and other shocks.



3. People who live in an area that has floods or other shocks will still have healthy food and other essential things during the flood or other shock and afterwards.

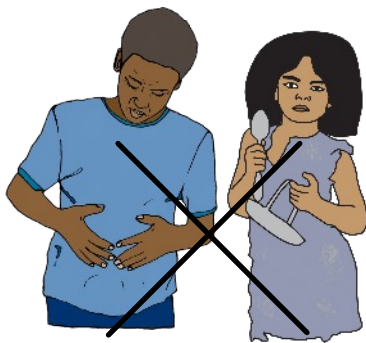


The next pages explain how we will make our plan work.

Our plan for Cambodia from 2024 to 2028



1. We want all Cambodian people to have good and healthy food, education and social protection. This is especially for women and other people who may be left behind.



How we will do it:

- Help Cambodian regional and local groups to provide good and healthy food to stop **malnutrition**.

Malnutrition means someone:

- does not have enough food
- not enough of the right kinds of food
- or their body cannot absorb enough nutrients from food.



- Enable **rice fortification** which is adding important **vitamins** and **minerals** to the rice, so it is better for you.



- Add fortified rice to the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme.



- Strengthen the social protection system to improve food security and nutrition.



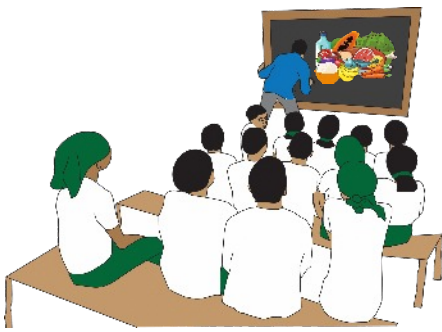
- Collect and use information about food and nutrition.



- Look at how to deliver new changes such as money and digital financial inclusion for women.



- Slowly hand over the National Home-Grown School Feeding Programme to the Cambodian Government.



- Deliver information about nutrition, healthy eating and **gender equality**.

Gender equality means the same opportunities for boys, girls, women, men and people who identify as **LGBTQI**. We use the term LGBTQI to describe a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

LGBTQI stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or intersex.

Who we will work with



We will bring together people from the Cambodian Government, private groups and other UN organizations.

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2. By 2028 Cambodia will have ways to make sure people have enough healthy food and can continue working during climate change and other shocks.

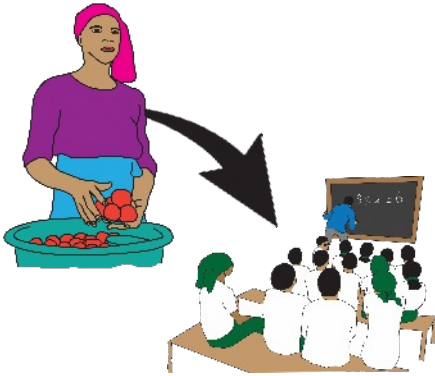
How we will do it:



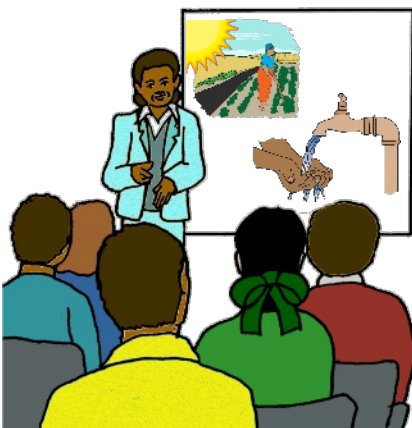
- Help people, especially women, to improve the way they grow, harvest, store and transport food during climate change.



- Work with Cambodian national and regional groups to get plans about food security into actions.



- Work with local growers so they can produce a wide range of nutritious food and link with markets and schools.



- Teach local growers about successful ways to farm in a changing climate.

This includes working with water resources.



- In communities that provide school meals, show people how growing nutritious food helps the local community.

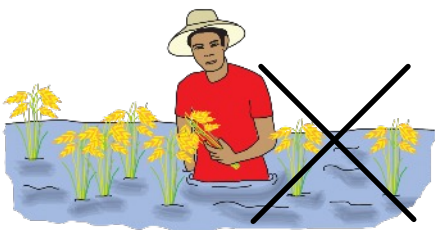


- Bring men and women together to talk about their differences.

Use these groups to talk about the need for local nutritious food.



- Help people understand climate risks.



- Help the Cambodian Government and local people get ready to deal with climate risks before they become disasters.



- Work out the best ways to give early disaster warnings to people, especially women and persons with disabilities.

Who we will work with



We will bring together people from the Cambodian Government, private groups and other UN organizations.

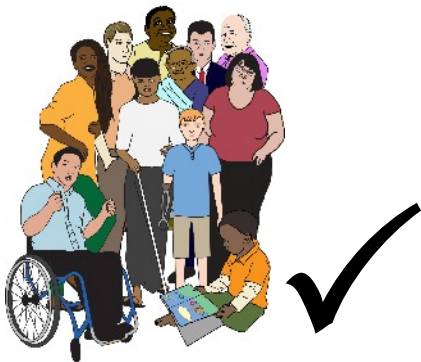


3. People who live in a crisis area will still have nutritious food and other essential needs during and after a crisis.

How we will do it:



- If the Government asks for help during a disaster WFP will help by providing money to buy good and healthy food.



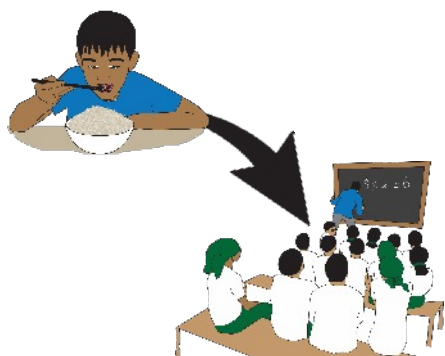
- We will make sure there is equal help for women, men, girls and boys and persons with disabilities.

Who we will work with



WFP will link with UN organizations.

This is how our plan will help Cambodia



The WFP office in Cambodia will assist with food and money to help the school feeding programme.



We will give technical help, coordinate services and collect helpful information.



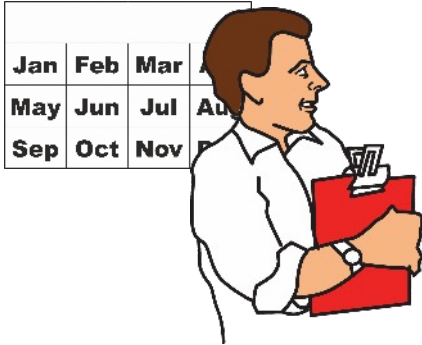
We will employ men and women and persons with disabilities.



WFP will link with other UN agencies, the Cambodian Government and local organizations.



We expect Cambodia will keep improving food security and nutrition.

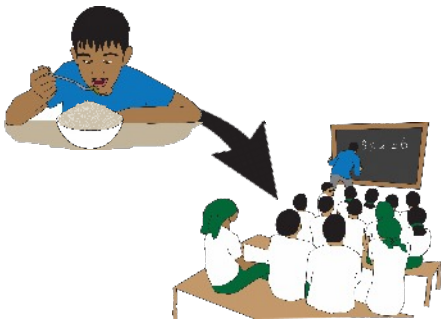


We will check how we are going every year until 2028.



We will help Cambodia to develop checks of:

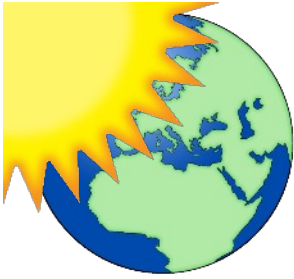
- food security and nutrition



- the school feeding programme

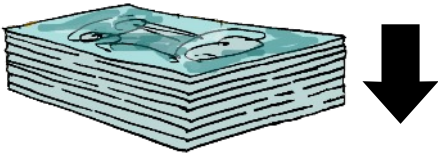


- its disaster recovery planning.



WFP will work with the Government and the UN team in Cambodia to keep an eye on problems like:

- climate shocks



- shortage of money



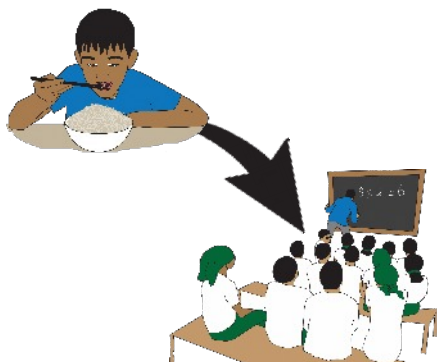
- the social protection for women and other people who may be left behind.

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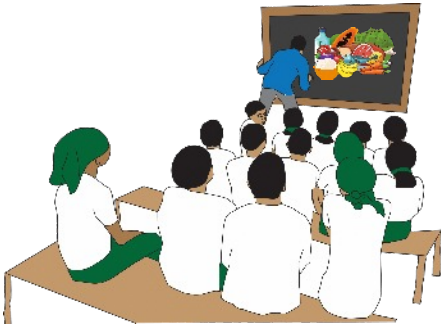


By the end of this plan in 2028, WFP expects:

- Cambodia will have ways to look after food security.



- The Cambodian Government will run its school feeding programme.



The programme will teach school children, their carers and teachers about healthy eating and nutrition.



Nutritious school-based meals will come from the local area.



- The Government will link with WFP when it needs technical help.



What the words mean

Food insecurity is when people do not have enough food to eat.

Gender equality means the same opportunities for boys, girls, women, men and people who identify as LGBTQI.

LGBTQI stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or intersex.

Livelihoods are ways to earn money to pay for food, a place to live and clothing.

Malnutrition means someone:

- does not have enough food because it is too expensive or not available
- not enough of the right kinds of food
- or their body cannot absorb enough nutrients from food.

Nutritious food keeps you healthy and strong.

Partnerships happen when countries work together and help each other to get stronger with money, technology and trade.

Poverty means you are very poor.

Rice fortification is adding of important vitamins and minerals to the rice, so it is more nutritional and makes you stronger.

Social protection is how a country helps people out of poverty to help them work, eat and grow.

Sustainable agriculture is a way of farming that meets your needs but doesn't harm the environment, society, or economy.

Wasted means they are losing weight and are weak.



World Food Programme

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