



Toward the Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable in Cambodia

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Consultative Stakeholder Meeting on the Final Draft of NSPS

30 April 2010

Office of Council of Minister



Content

- ❖ Approaches, vision and goal
- ❖ Objectives
- ❖ Targeting
- ❖ Institutional arrangement
- ❖ Lesson learn





Gradual progression

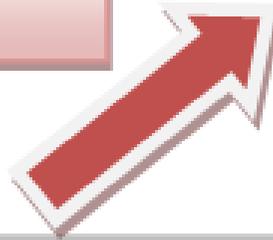
Civil servants

Formal sector workers

Near Poor

Poor

1. Expanded Social Protection



Social Insurance (contributory)

- Unemployment insurance
- Pension
- Health insurance
(National Social Security Fund, Social Health Protection)

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- Community based health insurance
(Social Health Protection)

Social Protection for the Poor and Vulnerable

Social safety nets (non-contributory):

- Public Works Programmes (food or cash for work)
- Cash or in-kind transfers (conditional or non-conditional)
- Subsidies (to facilitate access for health, education, housing, public utilities)

Complementary social welfare services

2. Basic social protection





Approaches

- ❖ Balancing the poverty reduction, risk mitigation and HD
- ❖ Approaches
 - ❖ Support the poor through social support
 - ❖ Reduce impact of risk leading to negative coping strategy
 - ❖ Support the poor through HRD and expanding opportunities





Vision

More Cambodians, especially the poor and vulnerable, will benefit from improved social safety nets and social security, as an integral part of a sustainable, affordable and effective national social protection system.





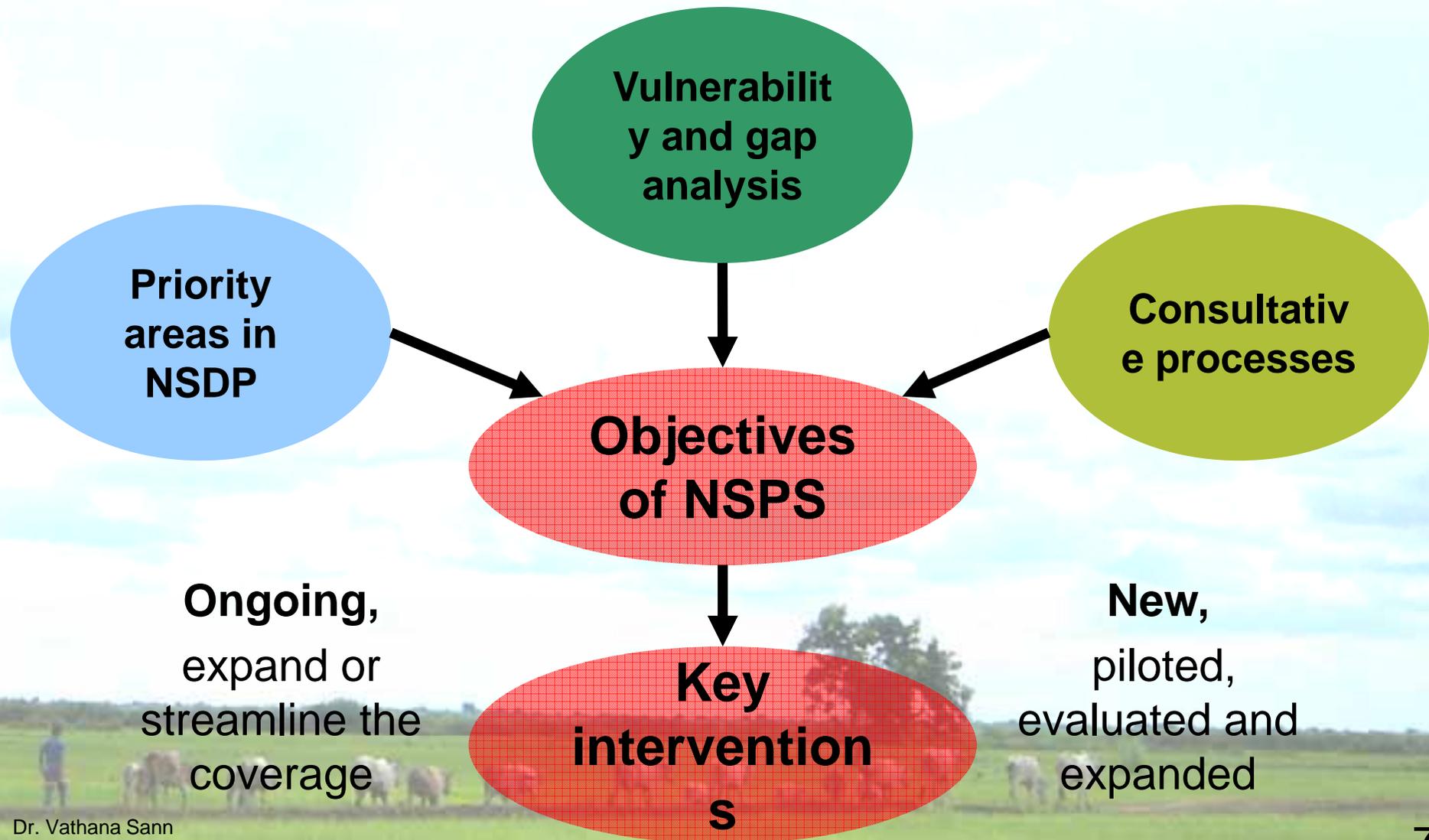
Goals



Poor and vulnerable Cambodians are increasingly protected against chronic poverty and hunger, shocks, destitution and social exclusion and benefit from investments in their human capital through access to food, income, employment and complementary social welfare services.



Objectives





Objectives

Priority areas

Basic needs in emergency and crisis

Poverty of Children & mothers and human dev.

Seasonal unemployment and food insecurity

Affordable health care

SP for special vulnerable groups

Objectives of NSPS

Ongoing,
expand or
streamline the
coverage

**Key
interventions**

New,
piloted,
evaluated and
expanded



Objectives

Basic needs in emergency and crisis

Poverty of Children & mothers and human dev.

Seasonal unemployment and food insecurity

Affordable health care

SP for special vulnerable groups

Objective 1

The poor and vulnerable receive support to meet their basic needs in times of emergency and crisis

Targeted food distribution,
Distribution of farming inputs
Other emergency support





Objectives

Basic needs in emergency and crisis

Poverty of Children & mothers and human dev.

Seasonal unemployment and food insecurity

Affordable health care

SP for special vulnerable groups

Objective 2

P&V C&M benefit from SSN to alleviate poverty and enhance the HD by improving nutrition, C&M health, promoting education and eliminating WFCL

Cash and in-kind transfers towards one integrated program
Outreach services and second chance programs
Social welfare services,
School feeding, take-home rations etc.





Objectives

Basic needs in emergency and crisis

Poverty of Children & mothers and human dev.

Seasonal unemployment and food insecurity

Affordable health care

SP for special vulnerable groups

Objective 3

The working age P&V benefit from work opportunities to secure income and livelihoods, while contributing to the creation of sustainable physical and social infrastructure assets.

Labor intensive
Public Works Programs (FFW, CFW)





Objectives

Basic needs in emergency and crisis

Poverty of Children & mothers and human dev.

Seasonal unemployment and food insecurity

Affordable health care

SP for special vulnerable groups



Objective 4

The poor and vulnerable have effective access to affordable quality health care and financial protection in case of illness.

Health Equity Funds (for the poor)
Community Based Health Insurance (for the near poor)



Objectives

Basic needs in emergency and crisis

Poverty of Children & mothers and human dev.

Seasonal unemployment and food insecurity

Affordable health care

SP for special vulnerable groups

Objective 5

SVG, including orphans, the elderly, single women with children, people living with disabilities, people living with HIV and TB etc. receive income, in kind and psycho-social support and adequate social care

Social welfare services for special vulnerable groups

Social transfer and social pensions for the elderly and people with disabilities





Targeting

Targeting mechanisms	Beneficiaries	Intervention
Self targeting (+ Area targeting) (+ Household targeting - IDPoor)	(seasonal) unemployed	PWP
Household targeting – IDPoor (+ Area targeting) (+ Post identification)	Small children in poor families	CCT (nutrition) CCT education / child labour
Categorical targeting (+ Household targeting - IDPoor)	specific vulnerable groups	
Household targeting (IDPoor)	Poor families (Chronic and Transient)	(HEF)



Institutional arrangement

- ❖ Coordination
 - ❖ To coordinate the development and implementation of the NSPS-PV
- ❖ Implementation
 - ❖ To implement the programs
- ❖ Monitoring and Evaluation
 - ❖ To insure effective, cost-efficient and transparent implementation





Coordination and Implementation

- ❖ Implementation of the NSPS is a cross-cutting task, demanding
 - ❖ effective coordination and collaboration of ministries and Government agencies
 - ❖ active dialogue with supportive development partner and civil society organizations





Coordination and Implementation

- ❖ The NSPS emphasizes the need and outlines first steps:
 - ❖ for effective structures and mechanisms to ensure inter ministerial coordination and Government/DP-dialogue
 - ❖ for a result based M+E system to ensure cost efficient implementation and adjustments
 - ❖ for an effective IKM system to disseminate results and support a more informed dialogue
 - ❖ to strengthen national and sub-national institutional capacities for design, implementation and monitoring





Coordination and Implementation

- ❖ The NSPS emphasizes the need and outlines first steps:
 - ❖ Appropriate targeting mechanisms are crucial for the effective and cost efficient implementation of the NSPS
 - ❖ The NSPS will identify beneficiaries by combining self-targeting, area targeting, categorical and household targeting
 - ❖ IDPoor, an existent approach for pre-identification of poor HH based on harmonized procedures and criteria's will be fully used and further developed





Coordination and Implementation

- ❖ The NSPS emphasizes the need and outlines first steps:
 - ❖ a detailed medium term costing of the NSPS including a fiscal space analysis (first year of implementation)
 - ❖ to further operationalize the NSPS for the near future a list of priority activities with cost estimates





Coordination and Implementation

**Targeting
mechanism**

**Coordination
mechanism**

**Resulted-
based M&E**

**medium-term
costing**

First steps

**IKM,
dissemination**

**Priority action
operation**

**Institutional
capacities**



Lessons Learnt, Future Challenges

- ❖ The transparent and participatory process during the preparation of the NSPS allowed all stakeholders to explore in depth priorities and options
- ❖ It was constructive to integrate a set of objectives having different time frames into a single NSPS
- ❖ Effective coordination and streamlining of existing and new programs of the NSPS will be a an important challenge for the future
- ❖ Development of institutional capacities at all levels will be a prerequisite for successful implementation of the NSPS

