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

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Content

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

1. Expanded Social 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

Social Insurance (contributory)

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

- Community based health insurance
  (Social Health Protection)

2. Basic social protection

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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
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

Vulnerability and gap analysis

Consultative processes

Ongoing, expand or streamline the coverage

New, piloted, evaluated and expanded

Priority areas in NSDP

Objectives of NSPS

Key interventions
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

Key interventions

Ongoing, expand or streamline the coverage

New, piloted, evaluated and expanded
### Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic needs in emergency and crisis</td>
<td>Poverty of Children &amp; mothers and human dev.</td>
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<td>SP for special vulnerable groups</td>
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**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.

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### Objectives

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#### 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

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

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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
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

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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 an important challenge for the future.
- Development of institutional capacities at all levels will be a prerequisite for successful implementation of the NSPS.

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