

TOWARD THE SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY FOR THE POOR AND VULNERABLE IN CAMBODIA

Presentation

at

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(CDCF 3)

By

Council for Agricultural and Rural Development

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PRESENTATION

1. Introduction
2. Process of Developing the Strategy
3. Focus on the Poor and Vulnerable
4. Vision, Goal and Objectives
5. Implementation
6. Coordination
7. Beneficiary Selection / Targeting
8. Immediate Priorities

INTRODUCTION

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

1. Main Risks and Shocks

- Situations of emergency and crisis
- Human development constraints
- Seasonal unemployment and livelihoods opportunities
- Health shocks
- Special Vulnerable groups

2. RGC Priority in Social Protection

- Constitution
- Rectangular Strategy
- NSDP Update (2009-2013)
- Legal Framework
- International Conventions
- C-MDGs
- Global Financial and Economic Crisis

3. Investing in Social Protection

4. Effective and Affordable Social Protection Strategy

INTRODUCTION

INVESTING IN SOCIAL PROTECTION

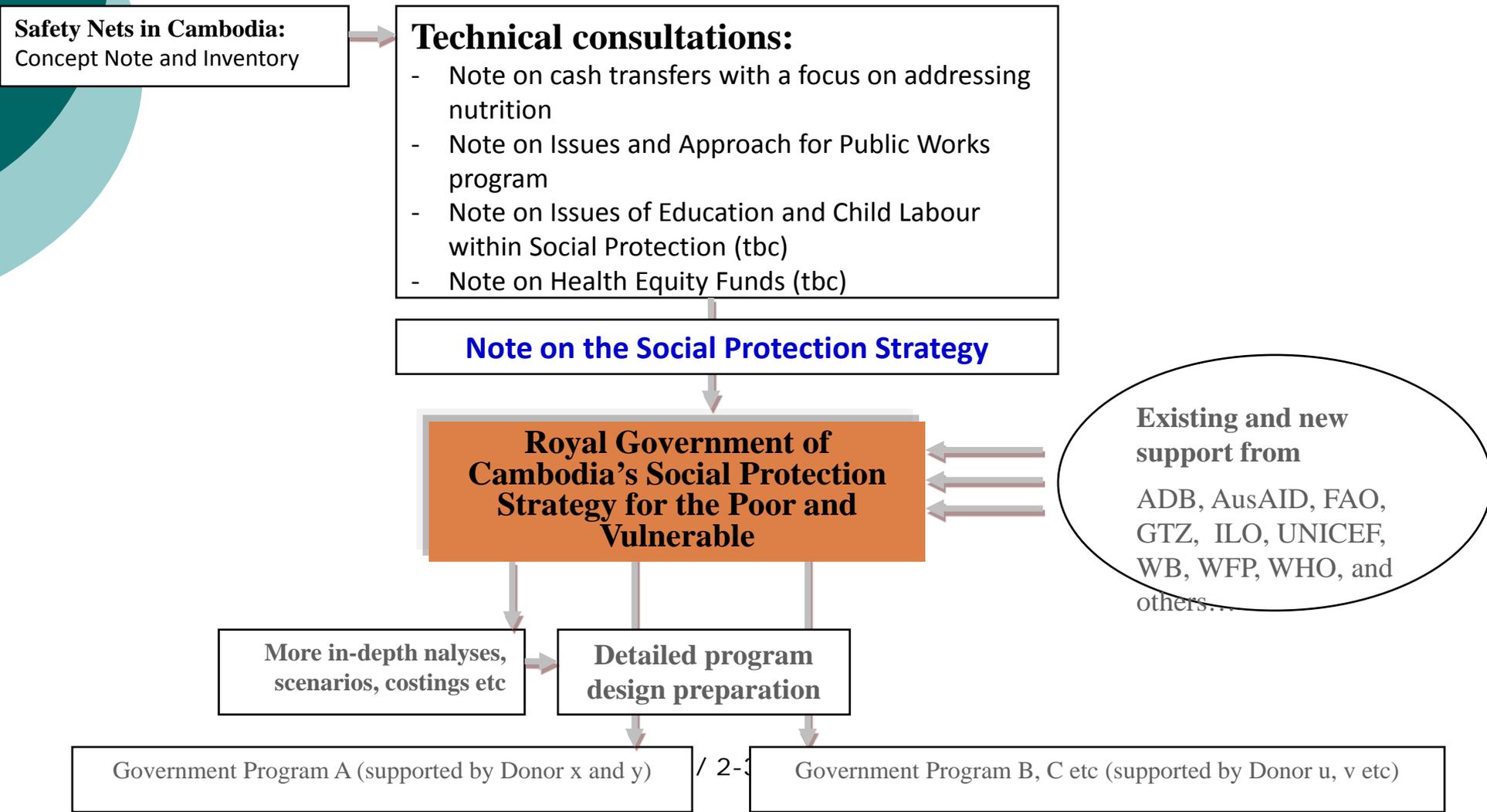
- Reducing poverty and vulnerable
- Mitigating negative impact of short-term crisis
- Supporting socio-economic security for sustainable and shared economic growth

AN EFFECTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY

For the poor and vulnerable requires a balance between :

- ✓ relieving chronic poverty,
- ✓ helping the poor to cope with social, economic and climate shocks and
- ✓ promoting their human capital for the future towards enabling them to break the cycle of poverty and
- ✓ participating to improve productivity and contributing to economic growth.

PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING THE SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY



INTERIM WORKING GROUP FOR SAFETY NETS – IWG/SSN

Royal Government of Cambodia

1. MOSAVY
2. MOLVT
3. MOWA
4. MOH
5. MOEYS
6. MRD
7. MEF/SNEC
8. MOI
9. MOP
10. CARD

Developing Partners:

1. ADB
2. AUSAID
3. GTZ
4. ILO
5. UNICEF
6. UNESCO
7. USAID
8. WFP
9. WHO
10. World Bank

SUMMARY OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

Dec 3-4, 2008	CDCF-2
1 st Half of 2009	<i>Concept Notes and Inventory</i>
6-7 July 2009	National Forum
2 nd Half 2009	Technical Consultations
1 st Half of 2010	Background Note – <i>"Towards a Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable"</i>
	Consultations on Draft Strategy
June 2-3, 2010	CDCF-3
2 nd Half 2010	Approval of the Strategy Disseminations
2011-2013	NSPS Implementation – Phase I

SCOPE OF THE NSPS

FOCUSING ON THE POOR AND VULNERABLE



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 OF THE NSPS ARE:

1. Address the basic needs of the poor and vulnerable in situations of emergency and crisis;
2. Reduce the poverty and vulnerability of children and mothers and enhance their human development;
3. Address seasonal un- and underemployment and provide livelihood opportunities for the poor and vulnerable;
4. Promote affordable health care for the poor and vulnerable;
5. Improve social protection for special vulnerable groups.

OBJECTIVE-1

Priority areas and related CMDG	Objective	Medium-term options for programmatic instruments
Addressing the basic needs of the population in situations of emergency and crisis (CMDG 1, 9)	<i>(1) The poor and vulnerable receive support to meet their basic needs in times of emergency and crisis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Targeted food distribution,○ Distribution of farming inputs○ Other emergency support

OBJECTIVE-2

Priority areas and related CMDG	Objective	Medium-term options for programmatic instruments
<p>Reducing the poverty and vulnerability of children and mothers and enhancing their human development (CMDG: 1, 2,3, 4,5)</p>	<p><i>(2) Poor and vulnerable children and mothers benefit from social safety nets to alleviate poverty and enhance the development of human capital by improving nutrition, maternal and child health, promoting education and eliminating the worst forms of child labor.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cash and in-kind transfers for children and women towards one integrated program: cash transfers focusing on nutrition and maternal health, cash transfers promoting education and reducing child labor (scholarships) ○ Outreach services and second chance programs for out-of-school youth; and supporting social welfare services ○ School feeding, take-home rations etc.

OBJECTIVE-3

Priority areas and related CMDG	Objective	Medium-term options for programmatic instruments
<p>Addressing seasonal unemployment and food insecurity for the poor and vulnerable (CMDG 1)</p>	<p><i>(3) The working age poor and vulnerable benefit from work opportunities to secure income and livelihoods, while contributing to the creation of sustainable physical and social infrastructure assets.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Labor intensive Public Works Programs ○ Food for Work and Cash for Work schemes

OBJECTIVE-4

Priority areas and related CMDG	Objective	Medium-term options for programmatic instruments
<p>Promoting affordable health care for the poor and vulnerable (CMDGs 4,5,6)</p>	<p><i>(4) The poor and vulnerable have effective access to affordable quality health care and financial protection in case of illness.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expansion of Health Equity Funds (for the poor) and Community Based Health Insurance (for the near poor) as envisioned in the Master Plan on Social Health Protection

OBJECTIVE-5

Priority areas and related CMDG	Objective	Medium-term options for programmatic instruments
Improving social protection for special vulnerable groups (CMDG: 1,6,9)	<i>(5) Special vulnerable groups, 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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social welfare services for special vulnerable groups • Social transfer and social pensions for the elderly and people with disabilities

IMPLEMENTATION

To achieve these objectives requires

1. scaling-up and harmonising existing social protection interventions (such as HEF, School Feeding, scholarship and Public Work Programmes etc..) and
2. implementing new programmes to cover current gaps in social protection (such as cash transfer focusing on improvement of child and maternal nutrition, health and education and reducing child labour. As well as second-chance programmes that promote skills development etc..)

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of social protections is the responsibility of respective line ministries and decentralized government structures.

The NSPS aims to complement the efforts of line ministries in achieving sector targets in SP measures through providing a framework for sustainable, effective and efficient implementation

COORDINATION

Most programmes in the NSPS are by nature inter-sectoral and require coordination across ministries and Government agencies:

- to avoid thematic and geographical overlaps,
- to harmonize implementation procedures and
- to coordinate the effective and efficient use of available funds from the national budget and development partners.
- To entail active dialogue with DPs and CSOs

To implement the NSPS, the RGC will establish the appropriate mechanisms and structures for social protection coordination to provide policy oversight, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge and information management and capacity building.

TARGETING

Targeting mechanisms	Beneficiaries	Intervention
Self targeting (+ Area targeting) (+ Household targeting - IDPoor)	(seasonal) unemployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public Works
Household targeting – IDPoor (+ Area targeting) (+ Post identification)	Small children in poor families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CCT (nutrition) ○ CCT education/child labor
Categorical targeting (+ Household targeting - IDPoor)	specific vulnerable groups	
Household targeting (IDPoor)	Poor families (Chronic and Transient)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Equity Fund (HEF)

IMMEDIATE TERM PRIORITY ACTIONS (2-3 YEARS)

- ✓ Build up capacities for social protection development, coordination and M+E at national level (in CARD and line ministries) (trainer pool)
- ✓ Build up capacities for social protection coordination and monitoring at decentralized level
- ✓ Set up and maintain Monitoring and Information Management system for social protection in CARD
- ✓ Expand coverage of IDPoor to all rural HHs and provide updated Lists of Poor Households every 2 years

IMMEDIATE TERM

PRIORITY ACTIONS (2-3 YEARS)

- ✓ Define roles and functions and set up an appropriate structure for Government/ Development Partners and donors coordination mechanism.
- ✓ Cost medium and long term implementation of NSPS and identify opportunities for joint pooled financing and develop appropriate joint/pooled financing arrangements for social protection tasks
- ✓ Conduct capacity need assessment and develop human resource development plan

THANK YOU

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NUTRITION - (TWGFSN)**

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