



Social Protection Financial and Stakeholder Coordination



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Integrating Social Policies with Social Protection Floor
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Siem Reap, Cambodia

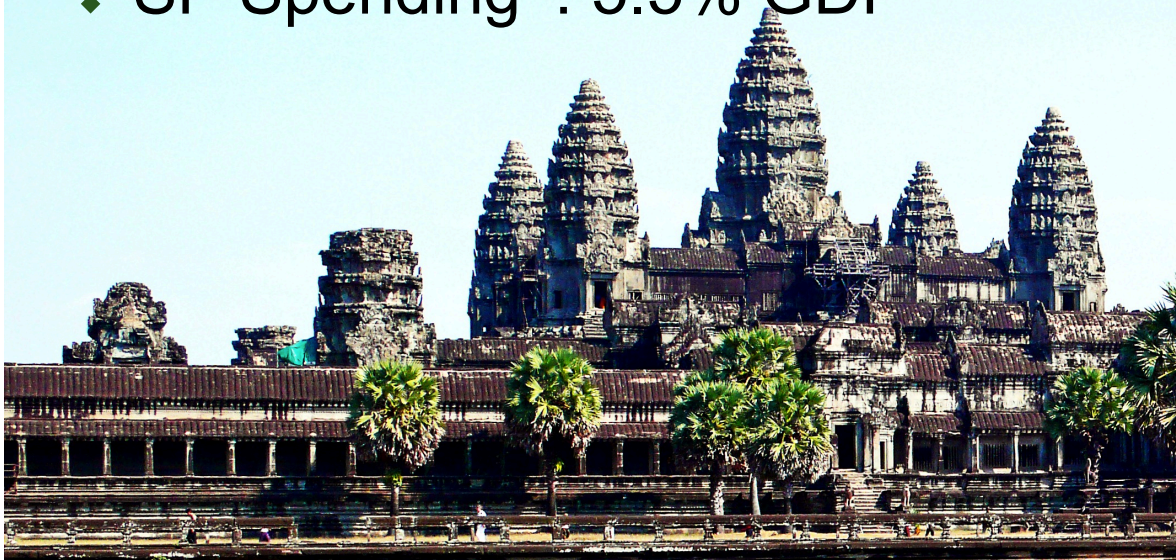
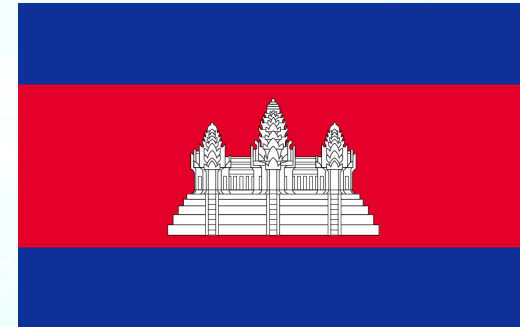




Country Overview

Kingdom of Cambodia,

- ❖ Constitutional monarchy in Southeast Asia
- ❖ Landmass : 181,035 Km²
- ❖ Population : 14.5 M
- ❖ Poverty : 25 %
- ❖ GDP : 915\$ /capita
- ❖ SP Spending : 5.5% GDP





Rational

- ❖ SP, part of Cambodian life from reconciliation, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development phase
- ❖ Labour intensive and social assistances were the major national programs in post-war periods
- ❖ End-2008, DP and RGC committed to review the existing SSN to address food security during economic crises





Rational

SP Program	Expenditure (million \$)	% of GDP
Social Security (NFV, NSSFC, NSSF)	46.1	0.4
Health protection (supply, HEF, CBHI)	390.4	3.35
Social assistance and relief	78.7	0.68
School feeding and scholarship	12.4	0.11
ODA-funded social assistance projects	41.9	0.36
NGO-funded social assistance projects	25.8	0.22
Public Works Programmes	20.7	0.18
Vocational Training	24	0.21
Total	640	5.55

❖ The new-age of Social Protection has begun !!!





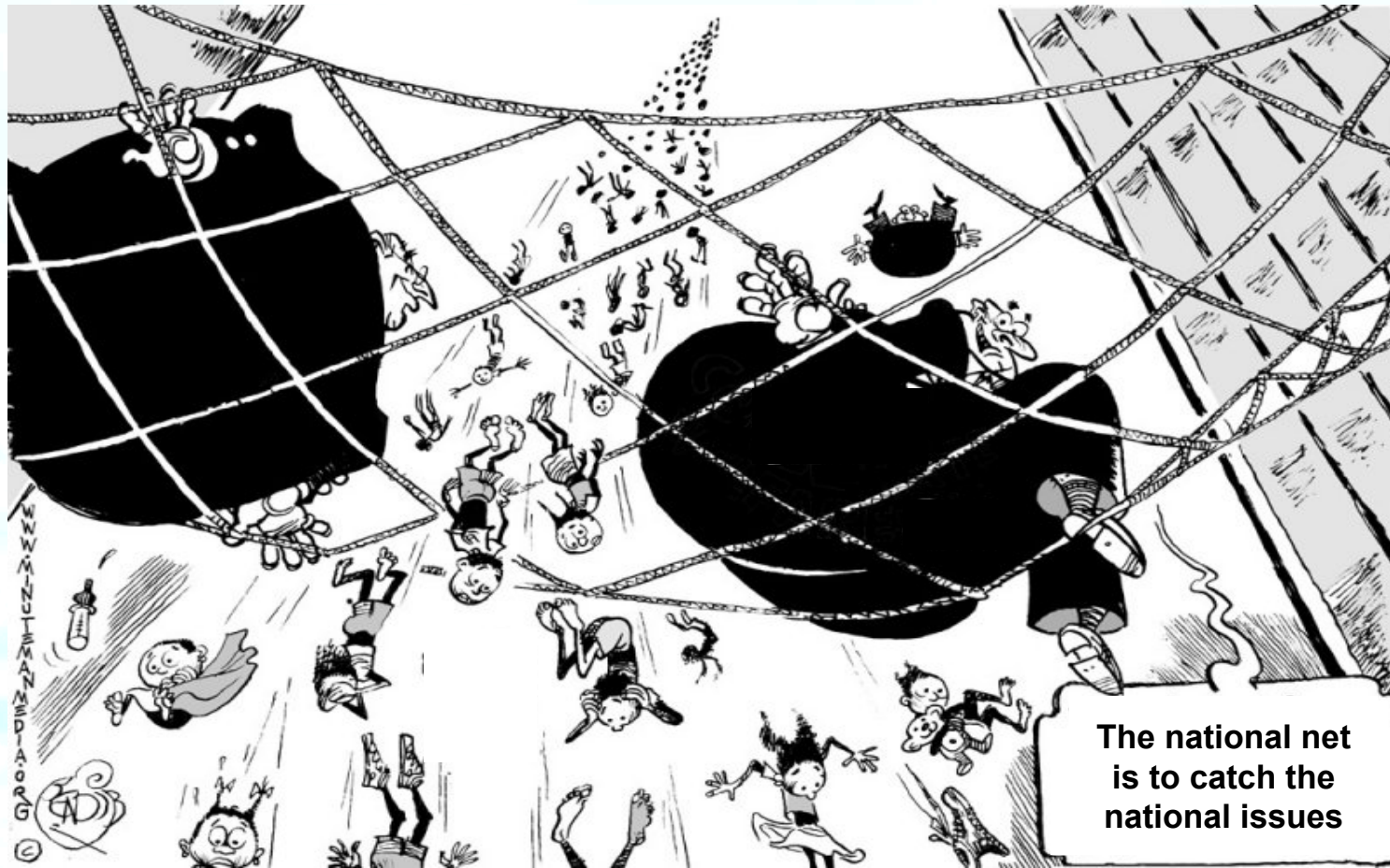
Rational : gaps of existing SP programs



- ❖ Fragmented programs at ministerial and project sites (> 53 programs, 8 social sector ministries) on limited budget



Rational : gaps of existing SP programs



- ❖ The lack of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and the use of different targeting systems (1 program, 1 system)



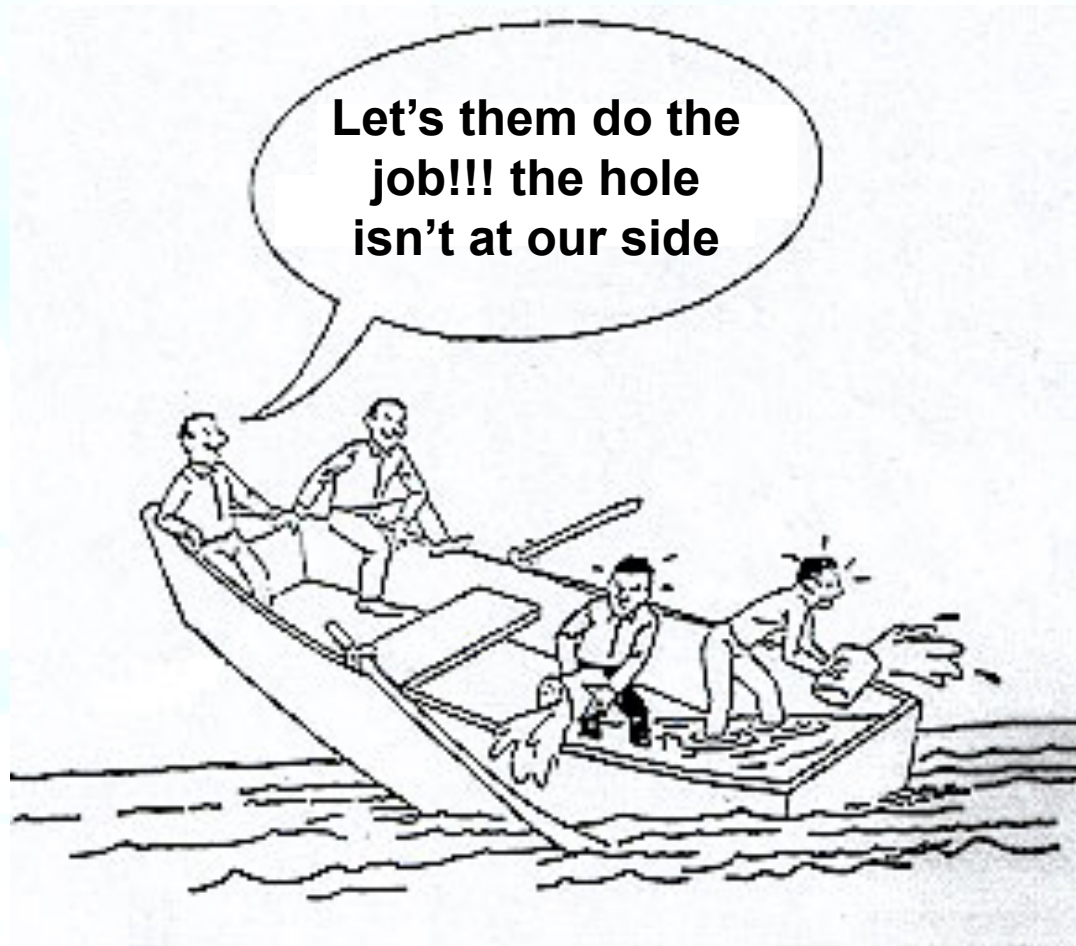
Rational : gaps of existing SP programs



- ❖ The burden of delegating implementation roles to the decentralized government with on institutional capacity



Rational : gaps of existing SP programs



- ❖ The need for coordination mechanism for policy oversight and strategy development between RGC and DP



Institutional arrangement

CDCF

Cambodian Development for Collaboration Forum:
the highest join-RGC-DP forum for reviewing
development process:
The need of coordination on SP in Cambodia



Program
Program
Program

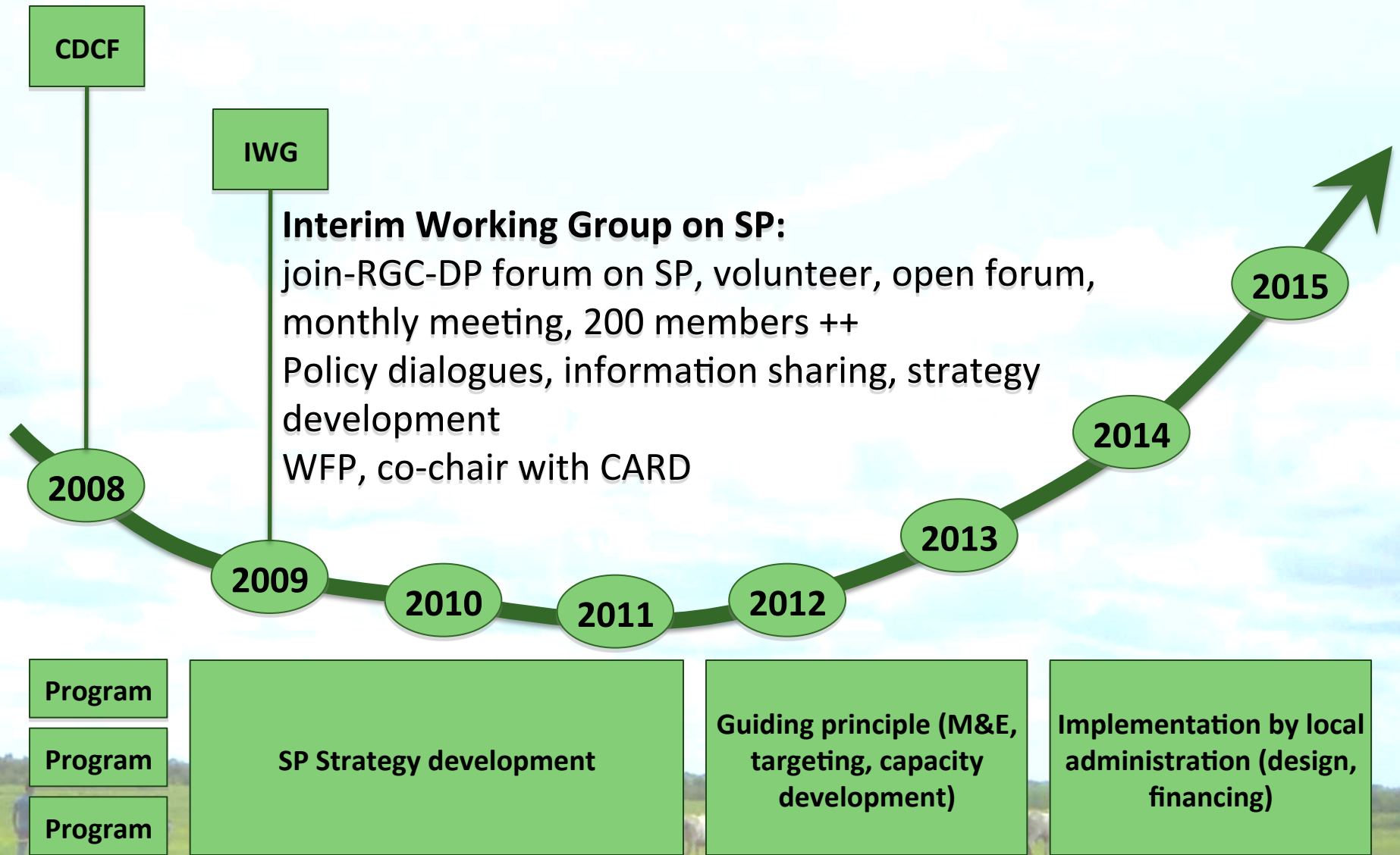
SP Strategy development

Guiding principle (M&E,
targeting, capacity
development)

Implementation by local
administration (design,
financing)

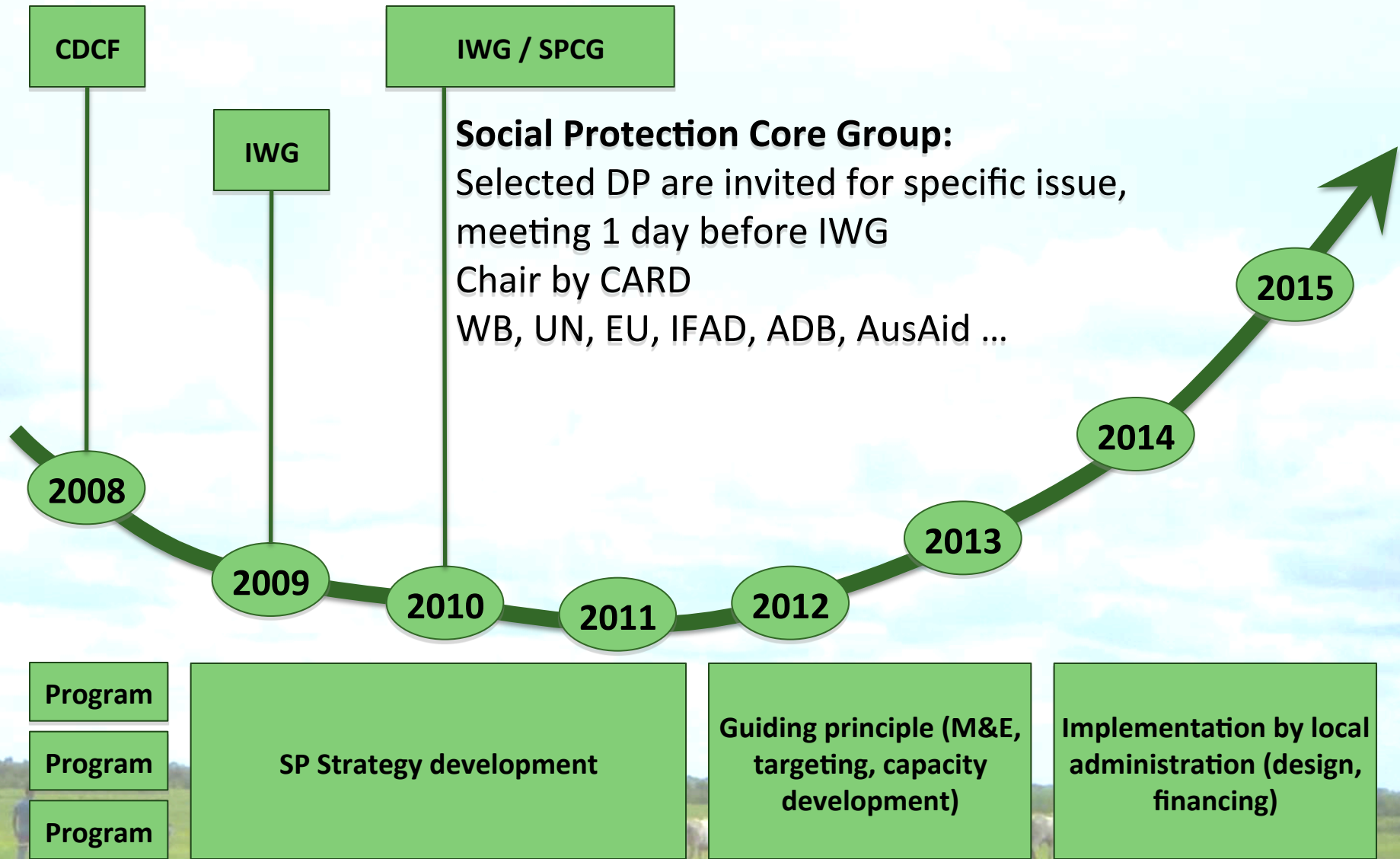


Institutional arrangement



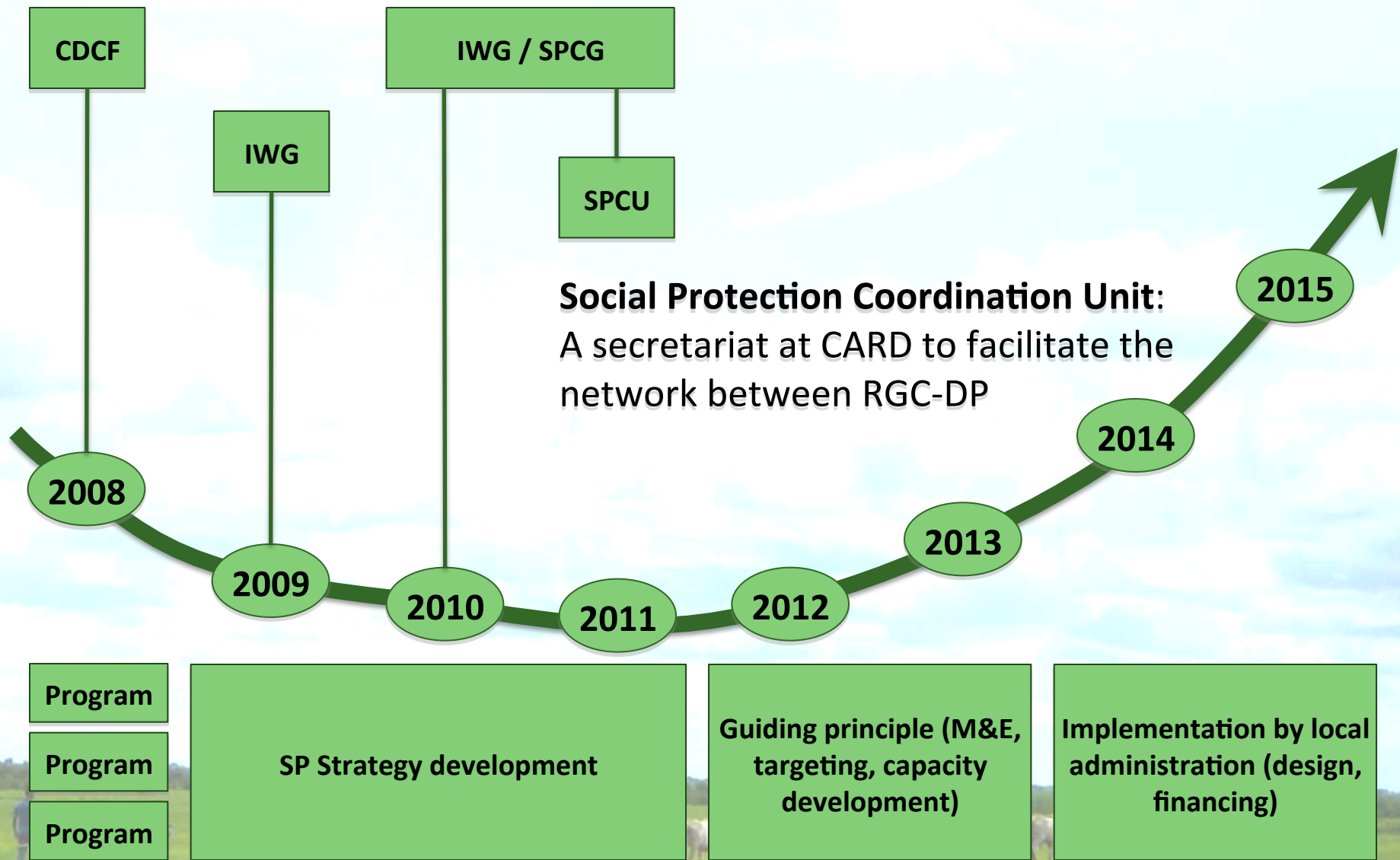


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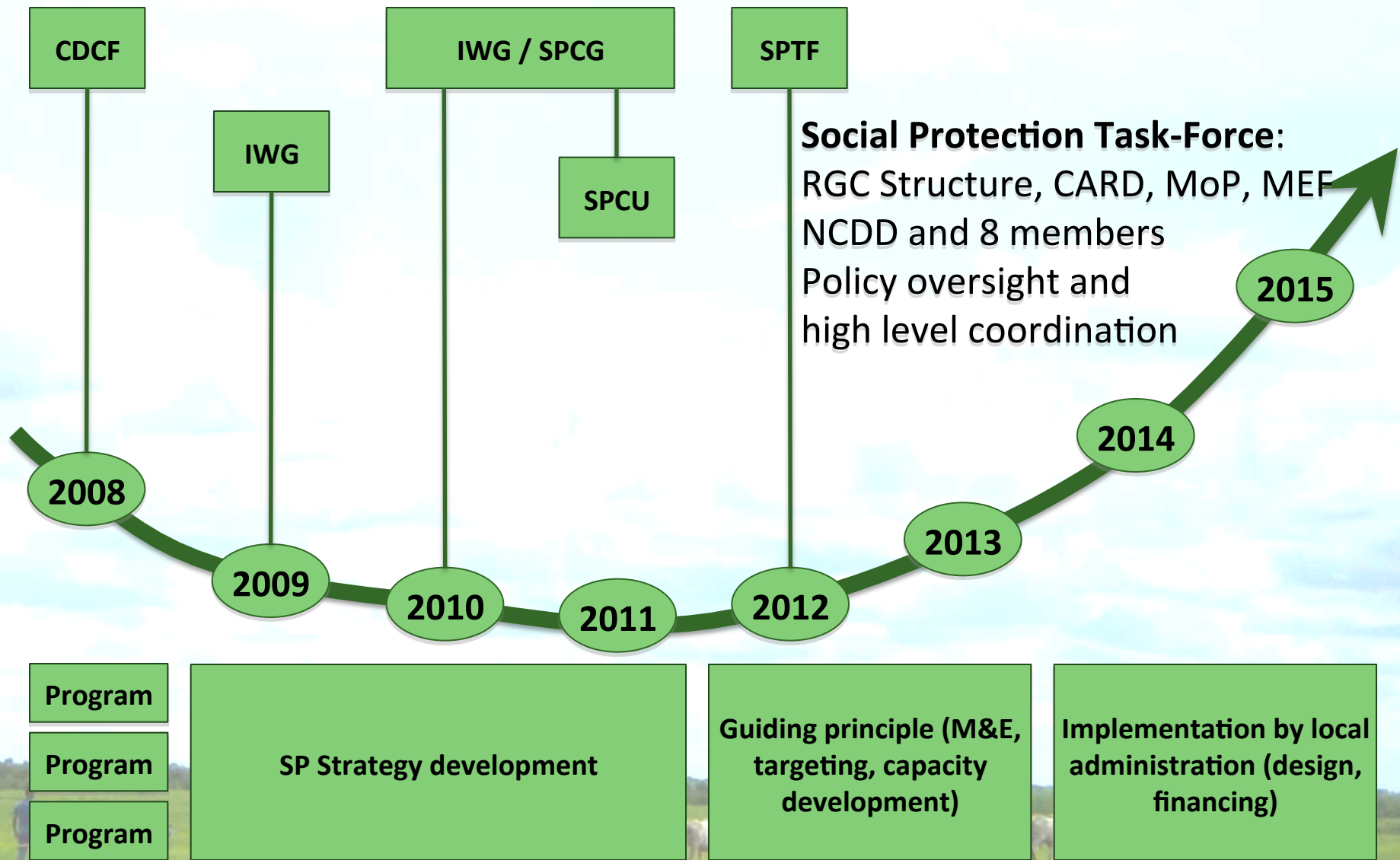


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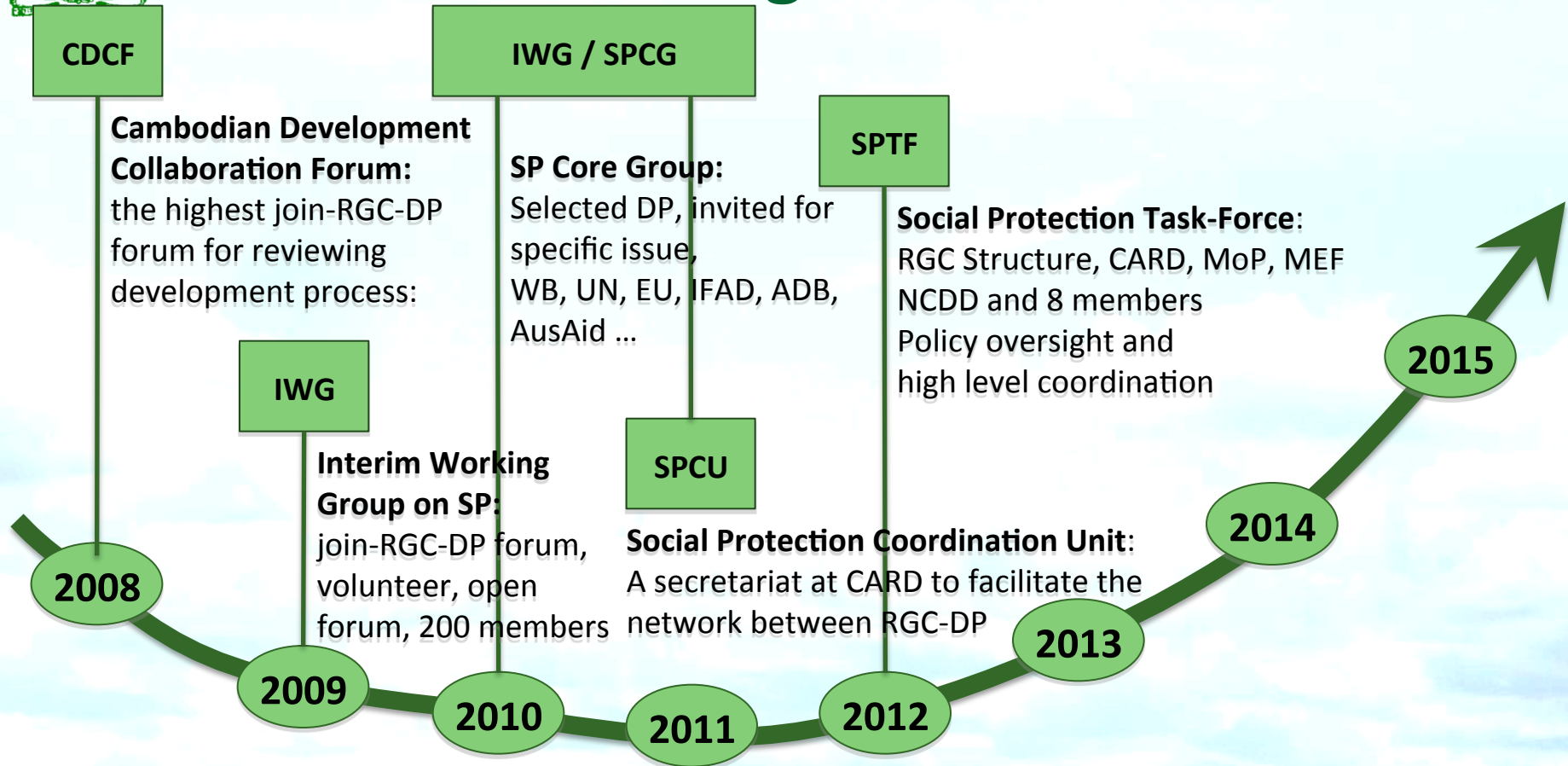


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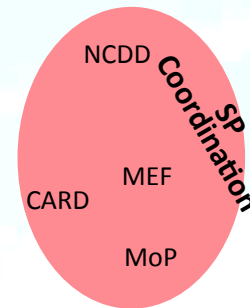
Institutional arrangement



Program	NSPP Strategy development with 5 Objectives: Emergency situation, Human Development, Employment, Health, Special vulnerability	Guiding principle (M&E, targeting, capacity development)	Implementation by local administration (design, financing)
Program			
Program			

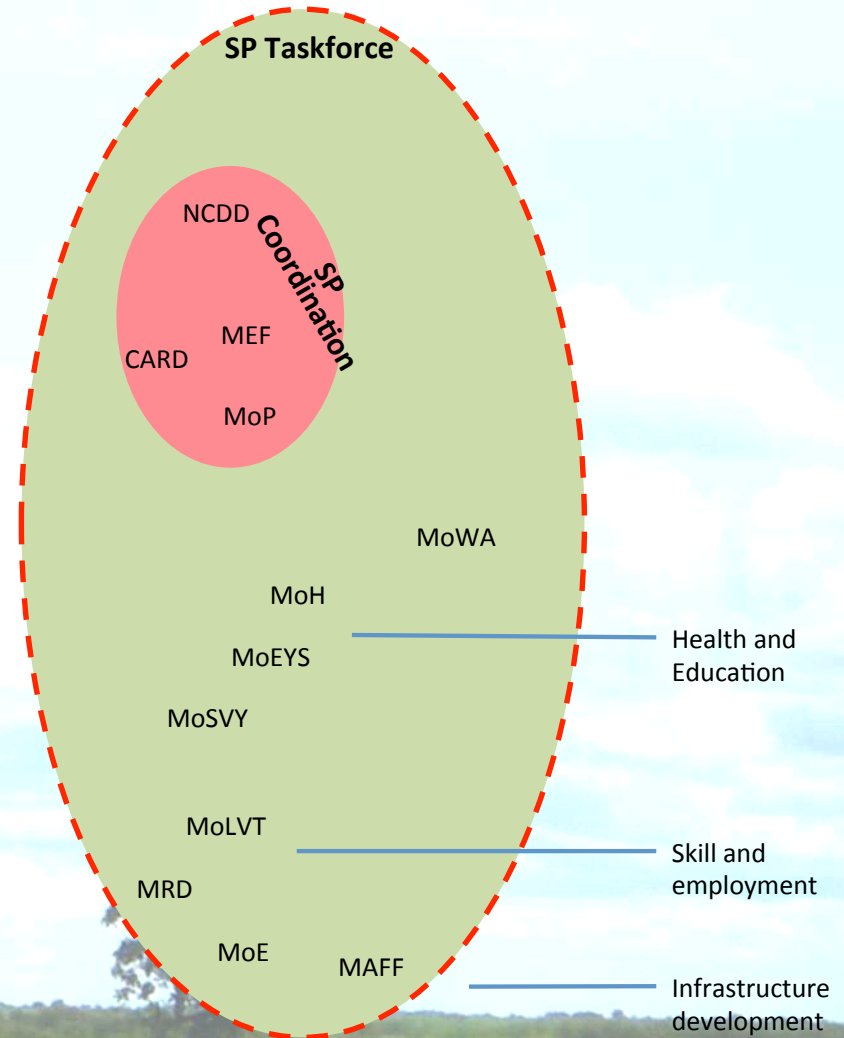


Institutional coordination



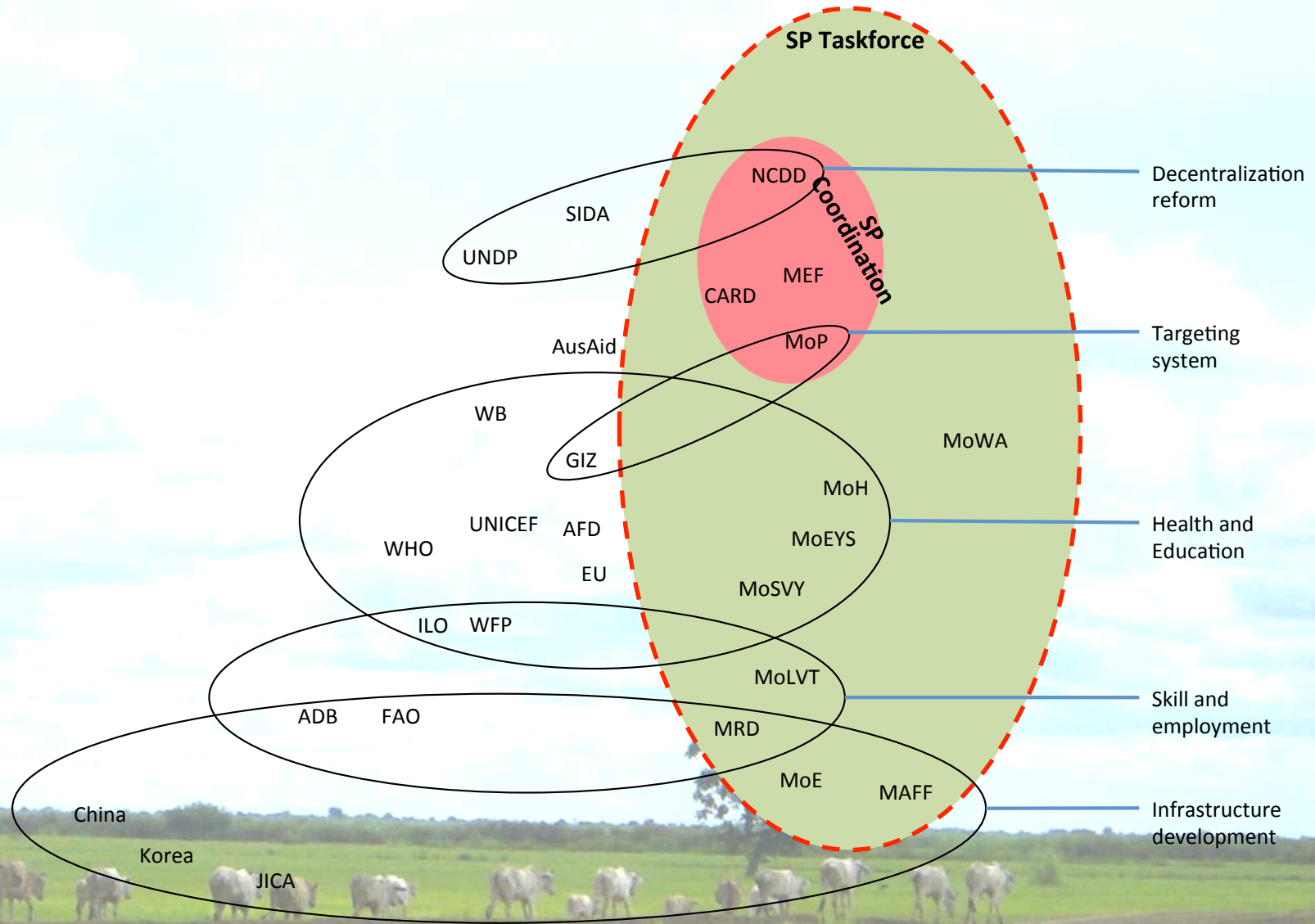


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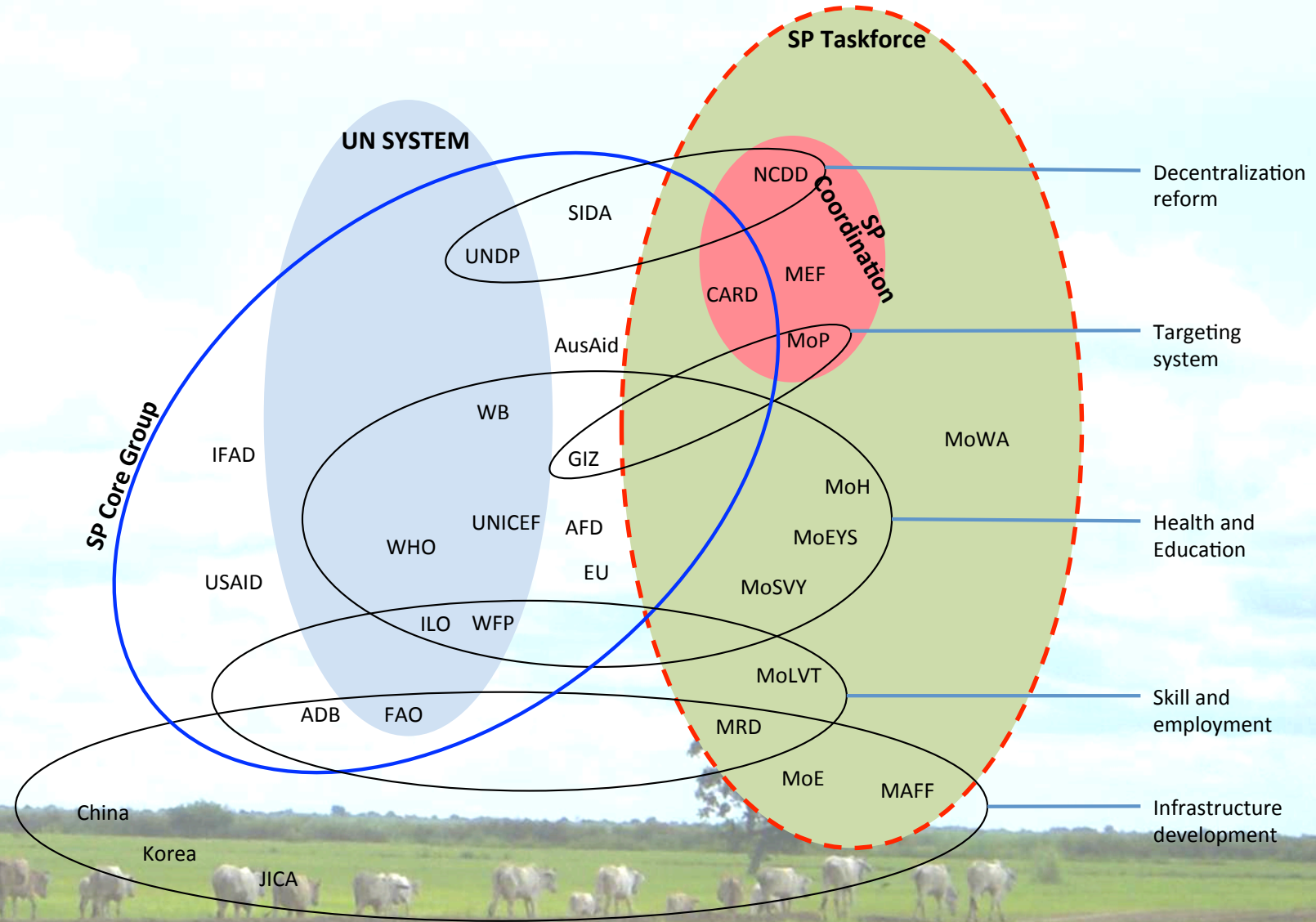


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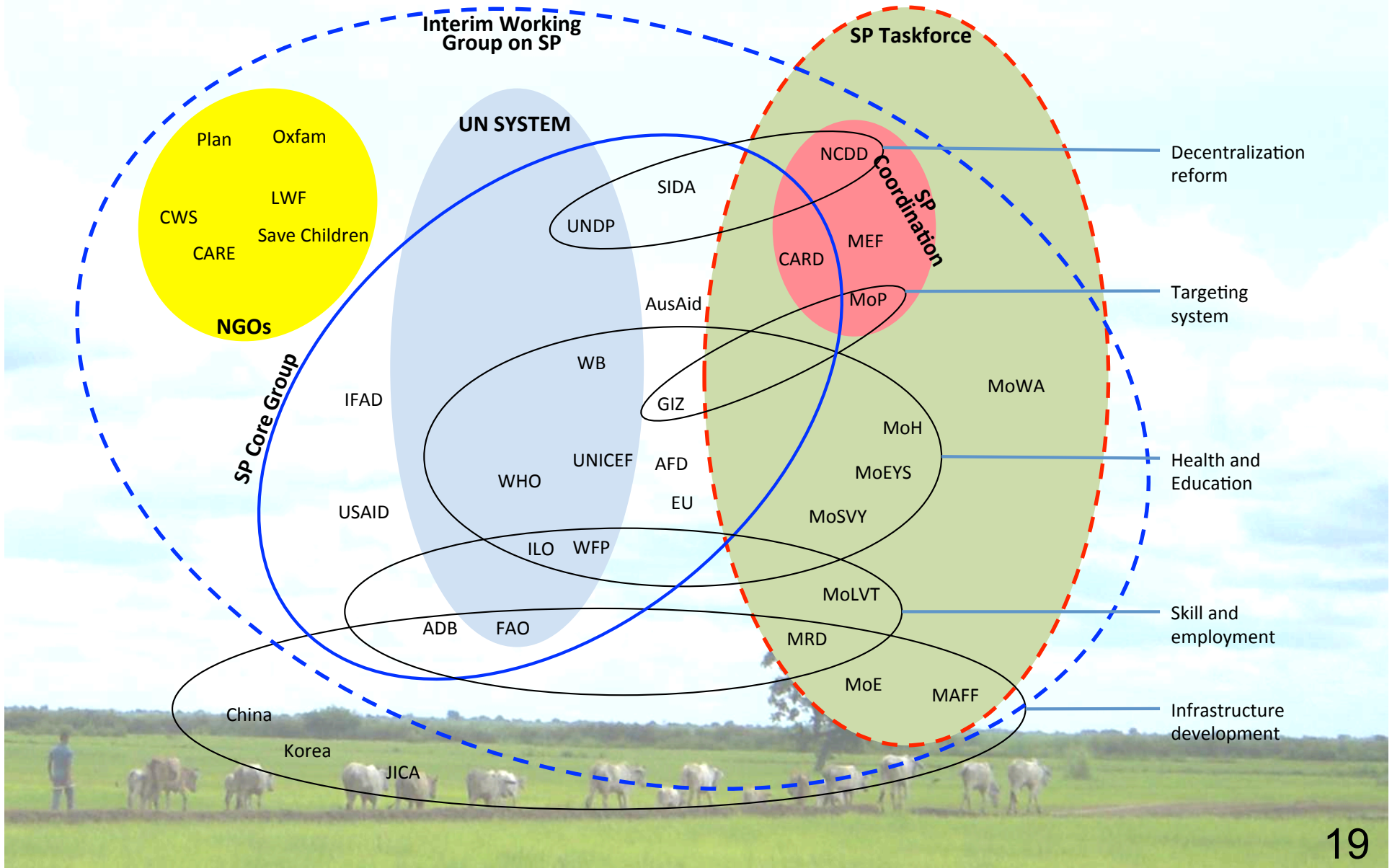


Institutional coordination





Institutional coordination





Challenges and way forwards

- ❖ SP dialogue is moving from DP agenda to a more harmonized and integrated strategic approach
- ❖ SP Coordination in Cambodia is flexible, process, and volunteer-based
- ❖ No intention to phase-out and programs nor institutions, or establishment of new institutions
- ❖ Moving toward capacity development for SNA for SP design and financing as part of local development plan
- ❖ Guiding principles on M&E, targeting system (ID-Poor), one-window service are in place for better coordination



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