



Development and Implementation of an Integrated National Social Protection Strategy



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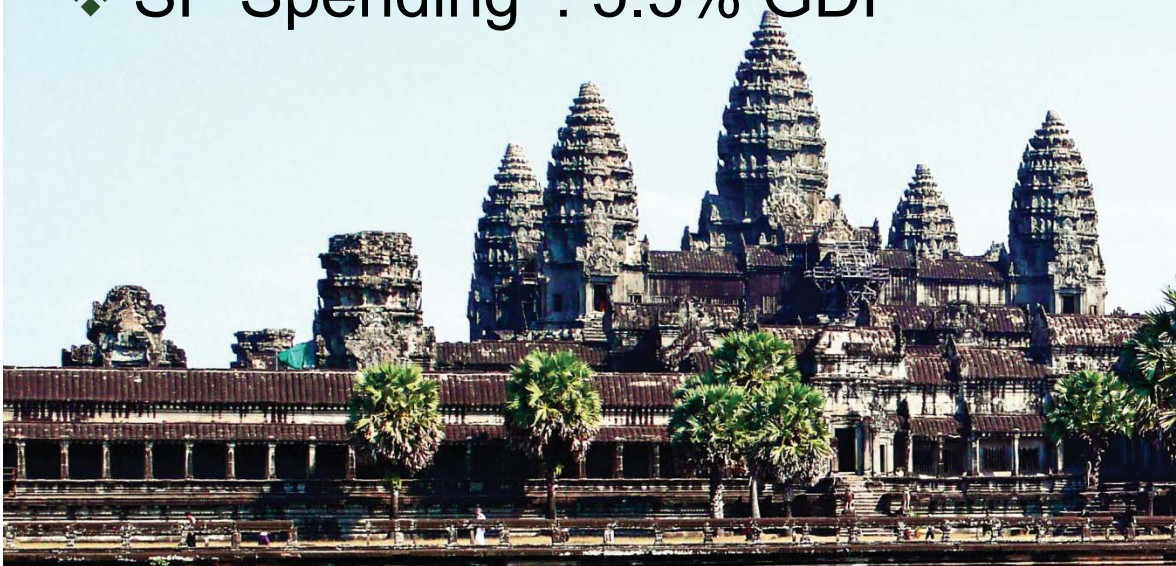
Workshop on Policy Options for Effective and Sustainable Social Protection Floors
September 2013



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





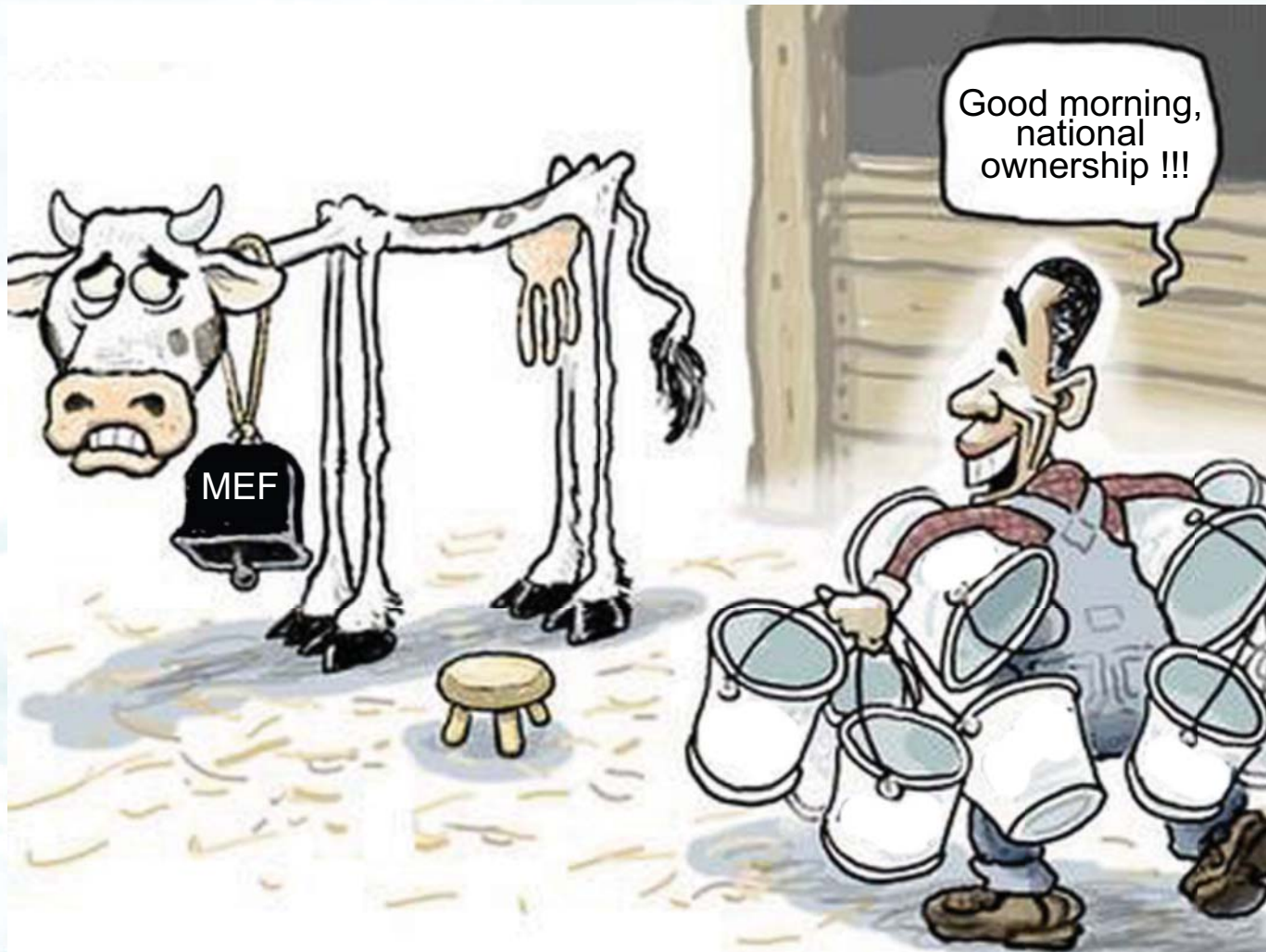
Rational

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 era of Social Protection has begun !!!



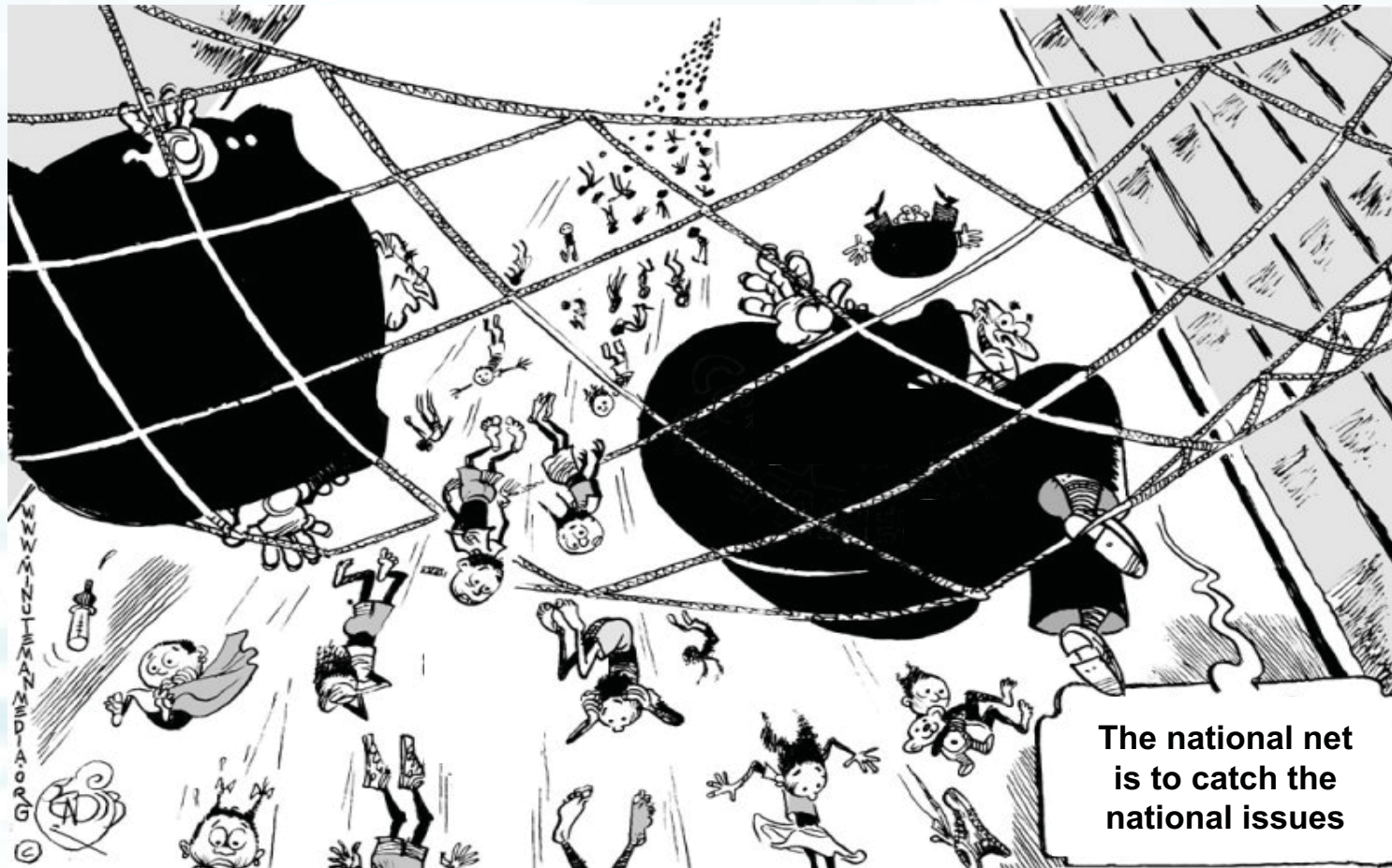
Rational : gaps of existing SP programs



- ❖ 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)



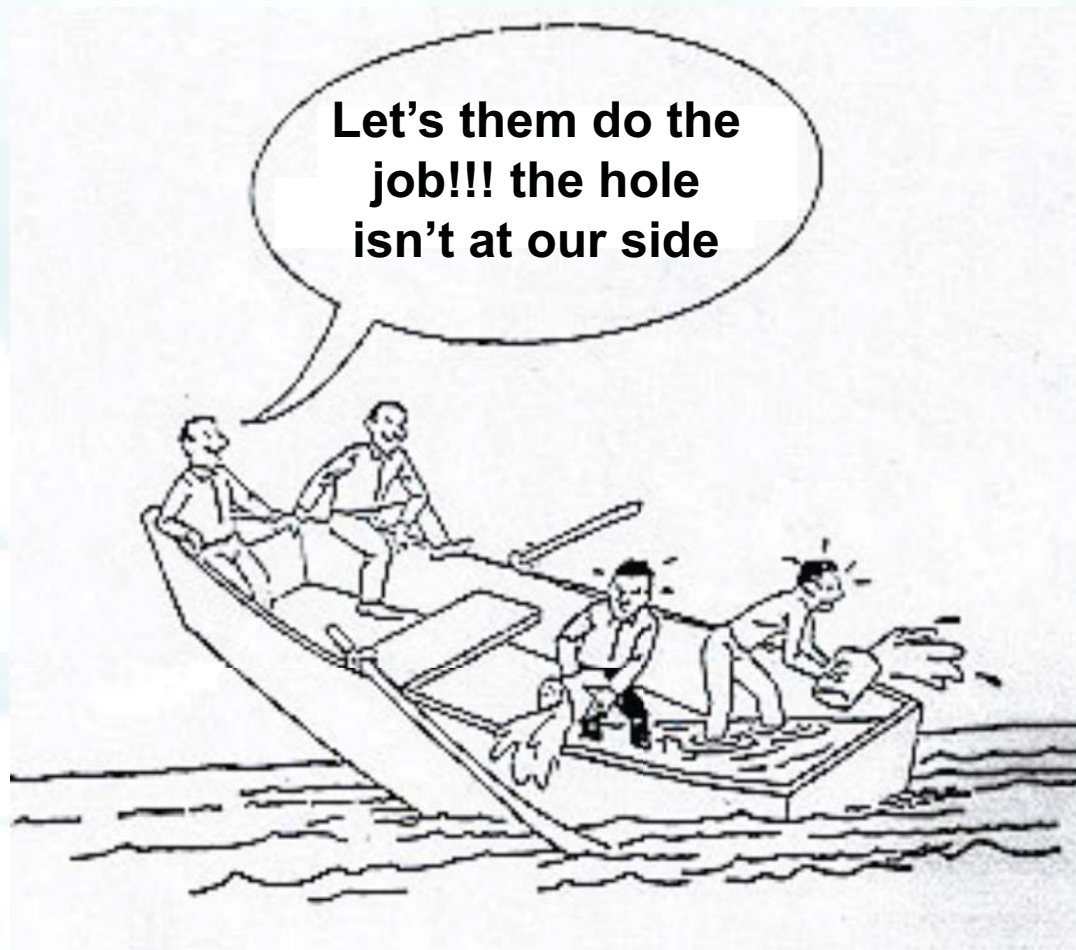
Rational : gaps of existing SP programs



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



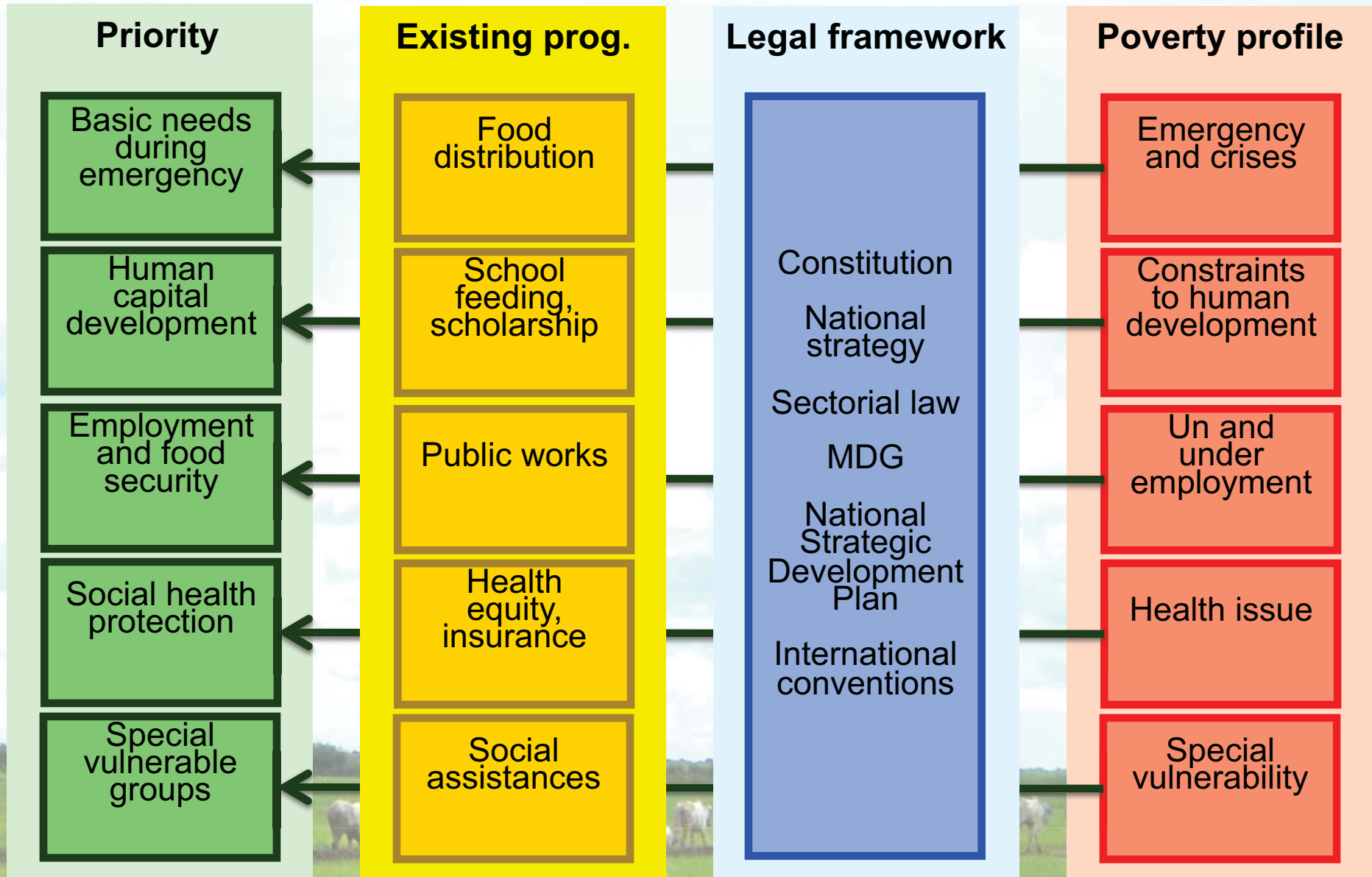
Rational : gaps of existing SP programs



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

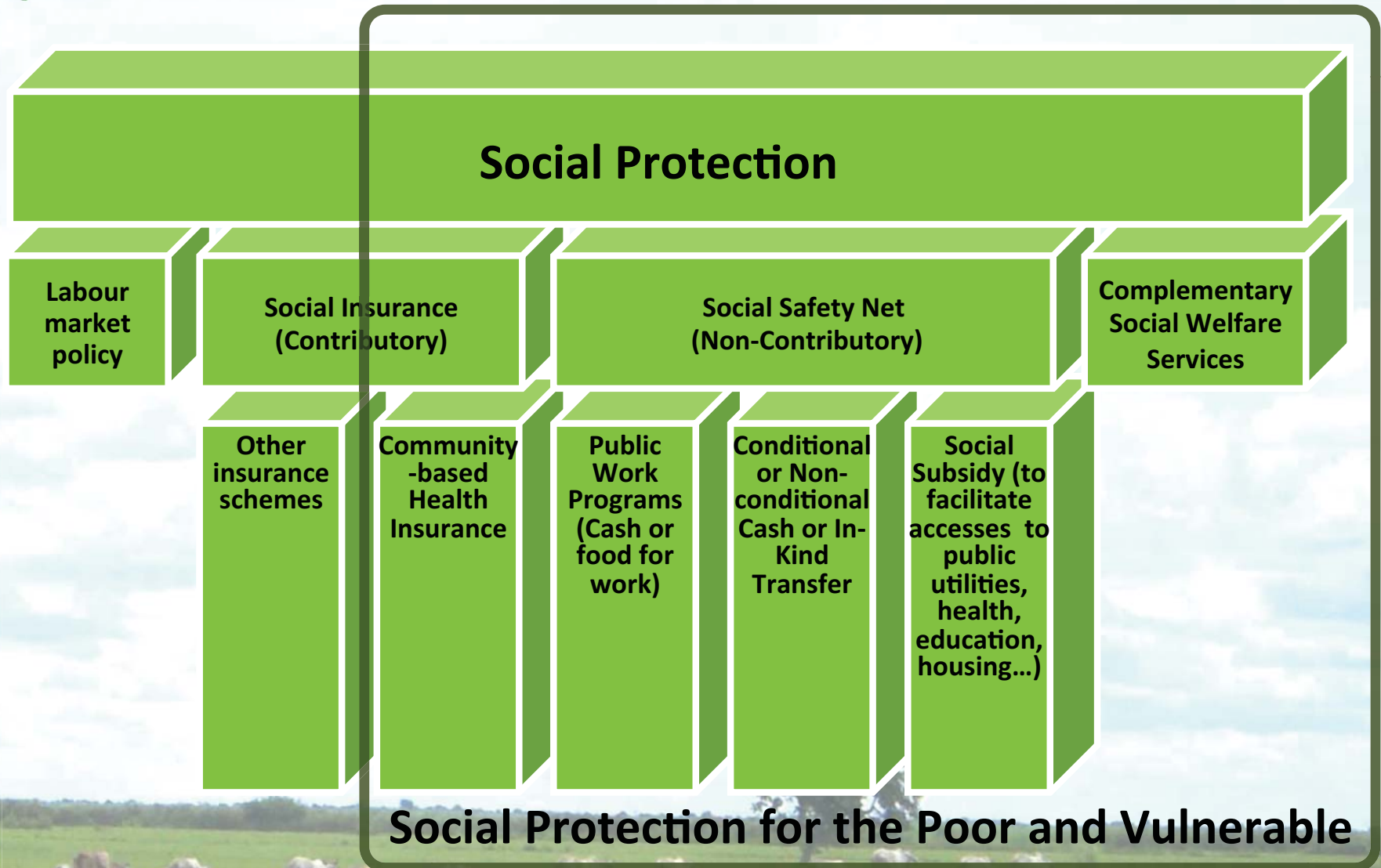


Strategy development: Development framework





Strategy development: Defining scope





Strategy development: Gradual process

2. Expanded Social Protection

Social Insurance (Contributory)

- Pension
- Health insurance
- NSSF, NSSF-C

Civil servants

Workers

Social Protection for the Poor and Vulnerable

- Community-based health insurance (Social Health Protection)

Near-poor

Social Safety Net (Non-contributory)

- Public Work Programmes (Cash or food for work)
- Cash or in-kind transfers (Conditional or non-conditional)
- Social Subsidy (to facilitate accesses to public utilities, health, education, housing...)

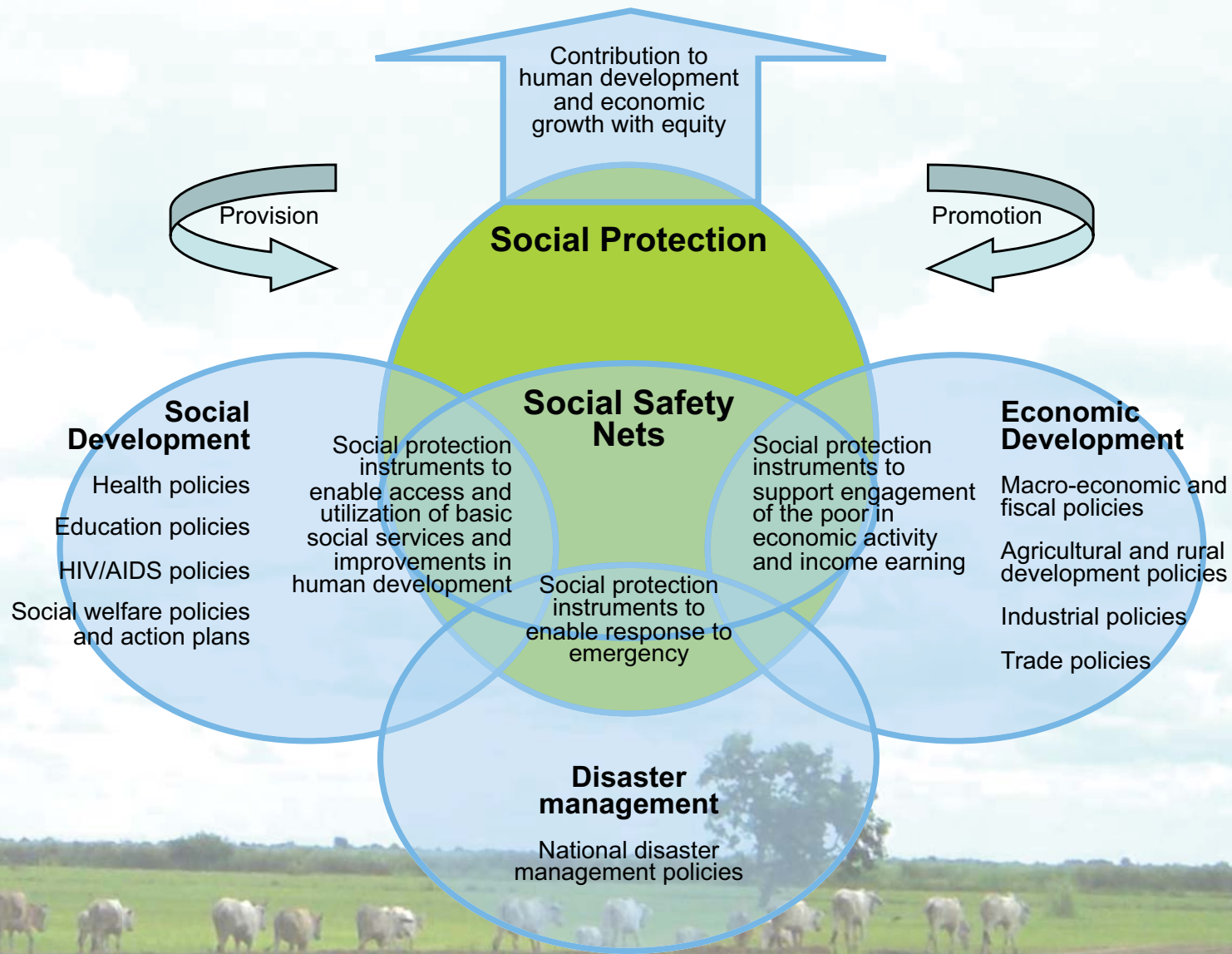
Poor

Complimentary Social Welfare Services

1. Basic Social Protection



Strategy development: Balancing economic and social





Strategy Implementation: Regional policy

- ❖ Natural disaster and climate changes, and climatic risks remain the challenges to livelihood of the poor
- ❖ Economic progress lifted millions out of poverty, not all have benefitted from these gains
 - ❖ Many people are still poor, deprived of basic amenities, and vulnerable to economic and climatic risks
 - ❖ Growth alone can not achieve sustainable development with equity: social costs of integration must be assessed





Strategy Implementation: Regional policy

- ❖ With the opening of a regional job market, labor mobility will rise and broaden opportunities for employment
- ❖ Low skill workers from Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, might be pushed out by competition
- ❖ 60% of the workforce is engaged in the informal sector, with little social protection
- ❖ With increased threats of unemployment, resulting these workers taking even more insecure and low-paying jobs





Strategy Implementation: Regional policy

Equitable and
inclusive growth

Climatic
risks

Competitiveness
in job market

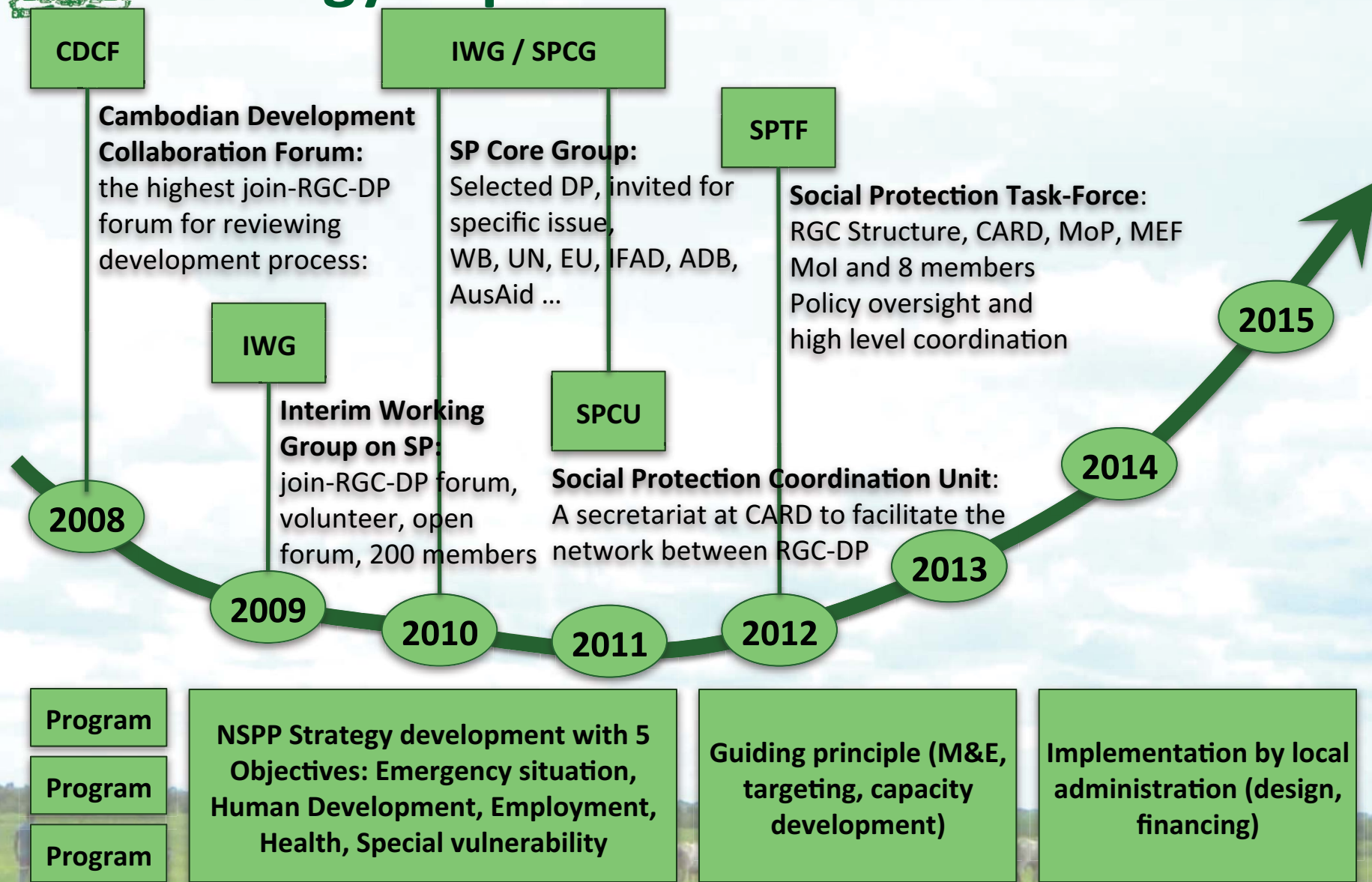
- ❖ There might be a negative impact on regional peace, security, and prosperity.



- ❖ Human development (focusing on children) and healthier, educated, and productive workforce
- ❖ It is people-centred and socially responsible with a view to achieving enduring solidarity and unity among nations

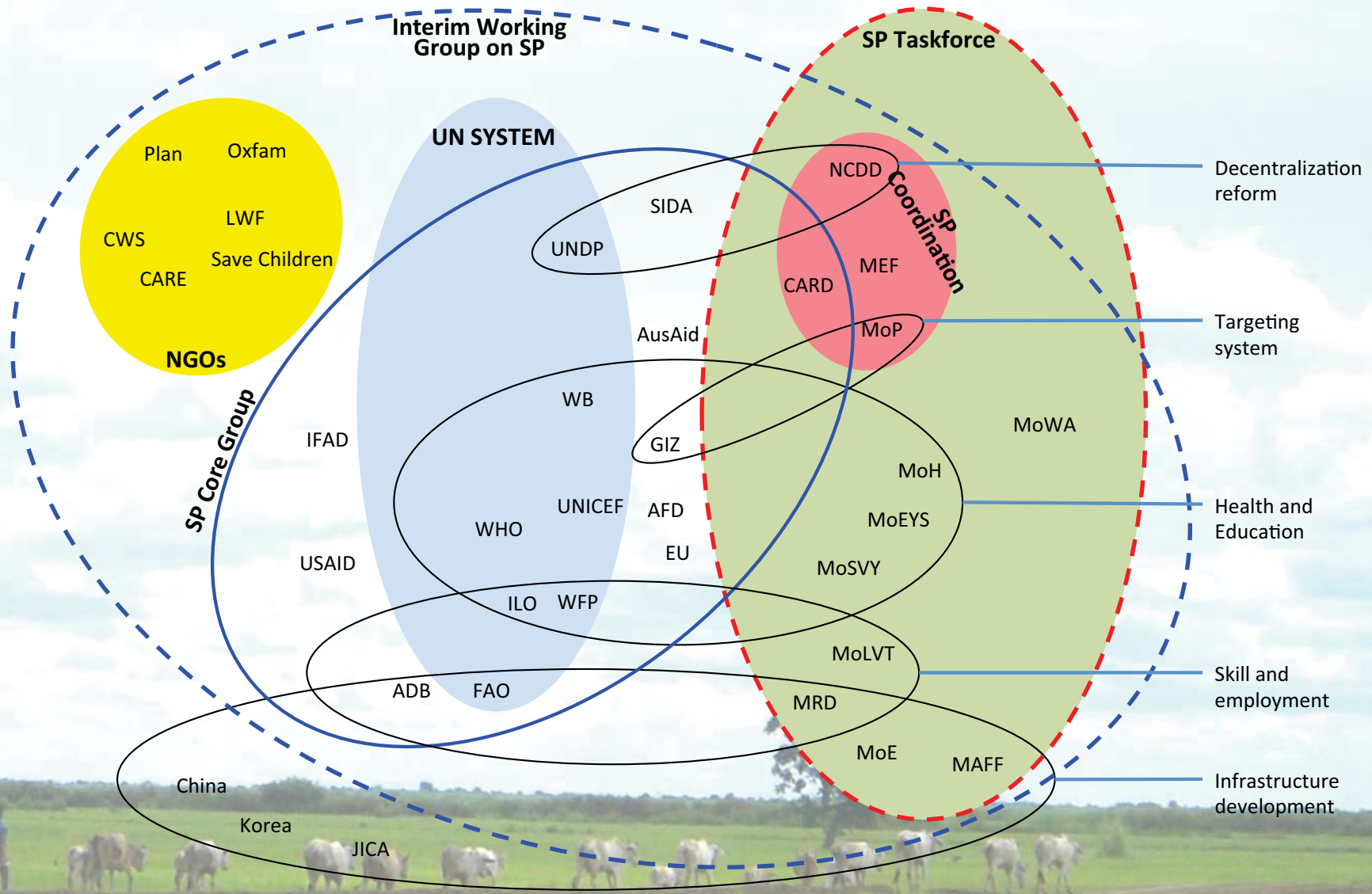


Strategy Implementation: Coordination



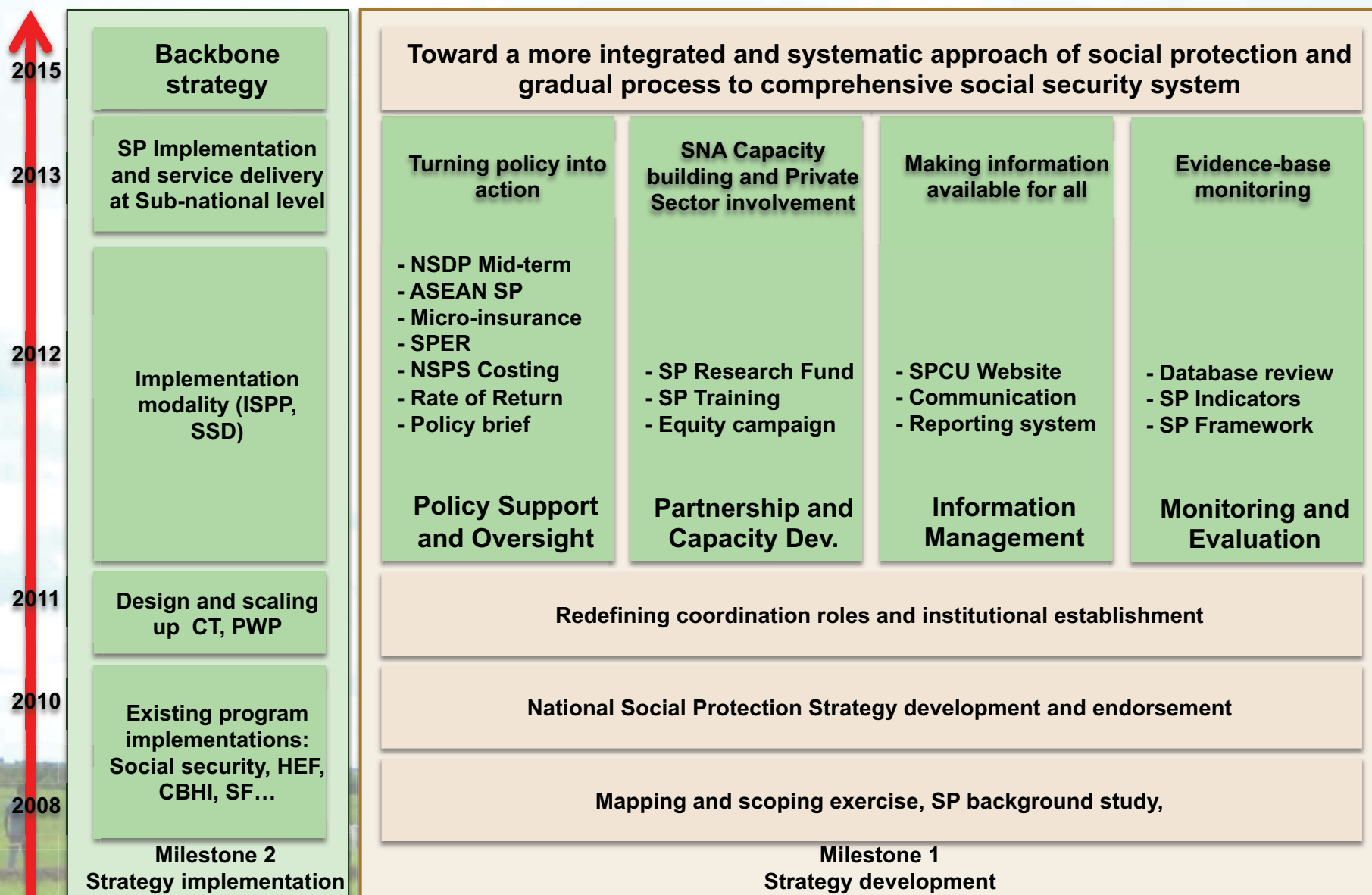


Strategy Implementation: Coordination



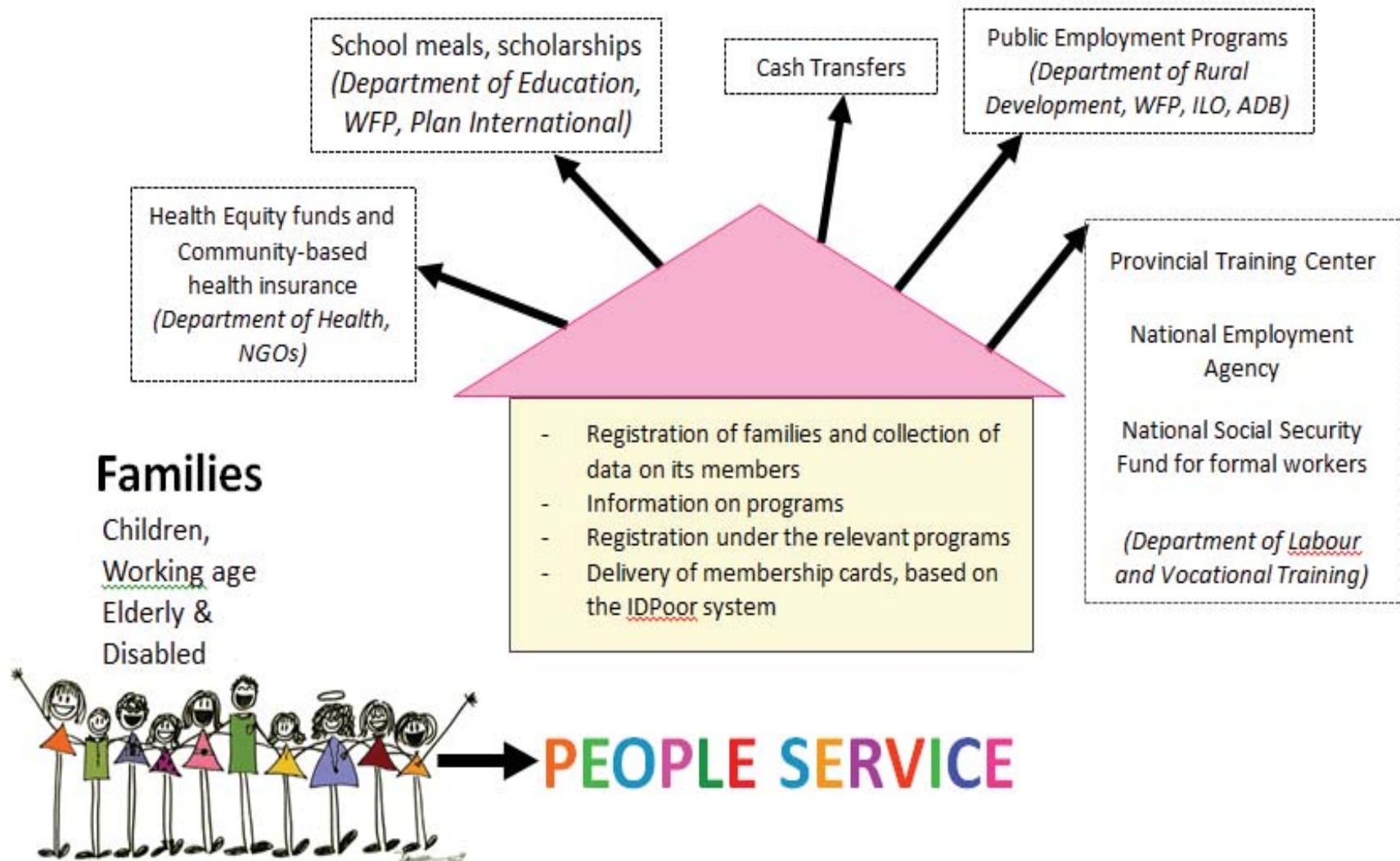


Strategy Implementation: Living document



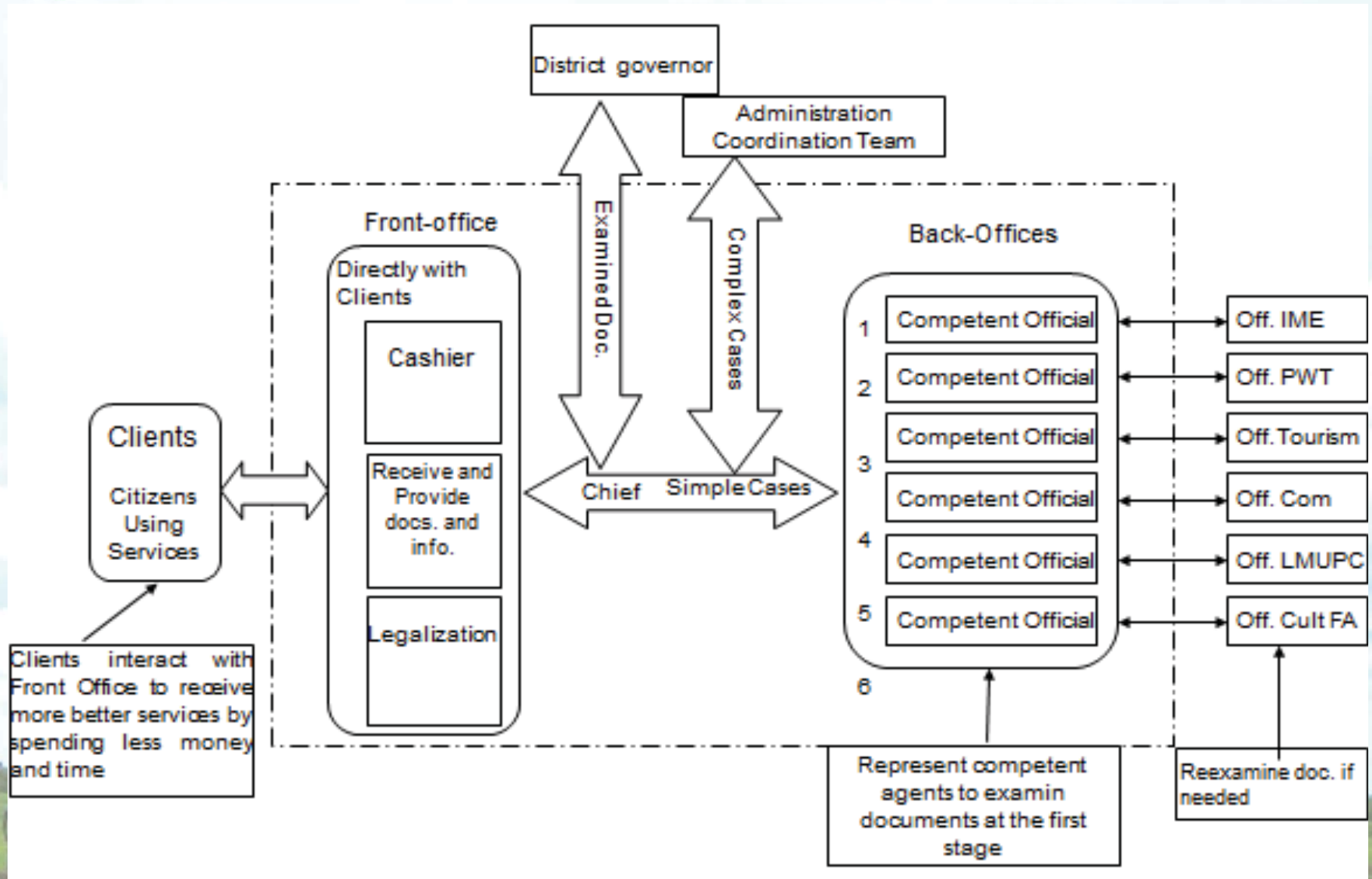


Strategy Implementation: Social service delivery





Strategy Implementation: Social service delivery





Summary

- ❖ Strategy development
 - ❖ Determining a clear analytical frameworks based on poverty profile, existing programmes, and legal framework
 - ❖ Defining country-specific scope and definition of social protection
 - ❖ Setting the gradual process of moving from safety-net based to expanded and comprehensive social security
 - ❖ Balancing the national focus on economic development and investment for social development





Summary

- ❖ Strategy implementation:
 - ❖ Determining the areas of priorities at regional level where the floor of social protection can be addressed
 - ❖ Promoting the coordination mechanism for the engagement of policy support, M&E, partnership, and information sharing
 - ❖ Enhancing the role of Sub-National Authority to deliver social service with responsibility and accountability





Challenges and way forwards

- ❖ SP dialogue is moving from DP agenda to a more harmonized and integrated strategic approach
- ❖ 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
- ❖ Developing human resources to cope effectively with the challenges of modernization and globalization
- ❖ Participation of the private/business sector and the non-governmental/people's organizations.

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