

Joint SDG Fund  
PORTFOLIO ON INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LNOB

# Joint Programme 2020 Annual Progress Report

**CAMBODIA**

## Cover page

**Country:** Cambodia

**Joint Programme title:** Supporting the National Social Protection Policy Framework in Cambodia

**Short title:** Social Protection Floors in Cambodia

**Start date** (month/year): **January/2020**

**End date** (month/year): **December/2021**

**RC** (name): **Pauline Tamesis, Resident Coordinator**

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**List of PUNOs:** ILO, UNICEF, WHO

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**Budget** (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **1,999,173**

**Overall budget** (with co-funding): **3,199,173**

**Annual Financial Delivery Rate** (= Total JP expenditures / transferred funds x 100%): **37.1%**

**Rate of Committed Funding** (= Total JP commitments / transferred funds x 100%): **58.8%**

## **Short description of the Joint Programme** (max 1 paragraph):

This Joint Programme (JP) will contribute to the nation-wide rollout of the comprehensive National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF). The goal of the framework, and this JP, is to lead to more people being covered by a more effective, efficient, accountable, equitable, sustainable, and child- and gender-sensitive social protection system. By 2022, 200,000 pregnant women and children 0-2 will benefit from a cash transfer programme, with an additional 1.5 million people to be covered by pension schemes. This JP forms part of a broader social protection programme co-funded 40% from UK, Sweden, Korea and 1.5 mil Euros from the EU Program on improving synergies between Social Protection (SP) and Public Finance Management (PFM) (one of 5 countries that received this funding). In addition to increased coverage, the activities under this UNJP aim to increase cross governmental collaboration on social protection, improved analysis of who is being left behind, and increased fiscal space for social protection. These activities will be carried out in collaboration with United Nations partners such as the World Bank, GIZ and USAID.

## **Executive summary**

2020 had been a year of challenge and opportunity for the JP. The global pandemic had directly affected the JP as one of the Participating UN Organisation (PUNO) is at the frontline of Cambodia's response to COVID-19 and regular activities had been disrupted. On the other hand, social protection as a response to the crisis had been elevated and the JP was well positioned to leverage this increase interest and elevation of social protection on the policy agenda. The JP was instrumental in the COVID-19 response for Cambodia and was also the rallying point for other development partners to engage RGC on social protection matters.

Results of the JP is largely attained despite some delays due to implementation challenges. Without changing the work plan and the strategic outputs and outcomes of the JP, the JP had adapted to the limitations of large physical engagements and travel and managed to make up for the lost time in the first half of the year through the use of technology and the active management and re-prioritizing of the activities.

The key outputs achieved in 2020 are the expansion of the coverage of social assistance for pregnant women and children aged 0-2 and the introduction of the COVID-19 Cash Transfer Programme. This include putting in place the MIS for cash transfer, the e-payment system, M&E framework and the training provided to 8,000 officials on the programme delivery and the use of the MIS. This facilitated the rapid roll-out of the national COVID-19 Cash Transfer Programme which benefited more than 2,400,000 thousand individuals.

Overall, for 2021, the JP is primed to achieve the set goals and targets through active management of risk and the strong platform to drive systemic changes in social protection created by the overall macro-environment and the groundwork laid down by the PUNOs.

## **A. Annual Progress**

### **A.1 The overall approach**

#### *Broader context and JP changes*

More broadly, the reporting period has also been marked with the opportunities to advance social protection as a critical Covid-19 response tool. This included expansion of the scope and coverage of the cash transfer programmes, increased interest of development partner in IFIs in social protection resulting in a more dynamic advocacy and programme space, as well as opportunities for joint advocacy and partnerships, and increased interest in the shock-responsive social protection. The PUNOs were able to capitalize on these developments to promote social protection objectives set under this JP as the PUNOs were lead actors in the push for social protection as a response to the COVID-19 crisis.

With the emergence of COVID-19 in 2020 and the subsequent economic crisis in Cambodia, the relevance of the UNJP and social protection agenda had increased. This is due to the use and leveraging of social protection institutions, infrastructure and resources committed through the UNJP programme in the COVID-19 emergency responses. On the flipside, COVID-19 had brought about significant challenges to the implementation of the UNJP. A number of planned activities that requires public consultation and large audience such as to support the RGC to host Universal Health Coverage Forums four times during the course of the two years had to be

modified as holding meetings with 70-100 people has not been possible, and will likely not be possible during 2021. Other activities had to be postponed or amended into hybrid/online events. There were also challenges to bring in consultants with specific technical expertise to assist in the delivery of the activities and the outputs. Crucially, one of the PUNOs, WHO, was at the front line of the COVID-19 response and supporting the RGC in responding to the crisis. This had drawn resources away and the normal activities of WHO have been severely impacted. Coupled with the fact that the Programme Manager for UNJP was only appointed in May 2020 and the focal point for WHO had to leave Cambodia and subsequently left the agency, the implementation of the programme suffered significant delays. A revision of the work plan is envisioned and elaborated below in Section B.

### *Ensuring that JP remains strategic and catalytic*

The focus of the joint programme is aligned strategically with the UNDAF 2019 – 2023, positioning outcome 1 as “Expanding social opportunities”.

The JP contributed significantly to the UNDAF 2019-2023 as staff from the three PUNOs that were partially funded by the JP, ILO, UNICEF, and WHO were heavily involved in defining Outcome 1: Expanding Social Opportunities. The work planned in the JP was crucial in advancing Social Protection in Cambodia and enabling the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to commit to the 3 sub-outcomes of: women and men, in particular marginalized and vulnerable population, increasingly seek quality services and the realization of their basic rights, including during emergencies; public and private sectors provide quality services and expanded coverage for marginalized and vulnerable population; public and private sectors sustainably increase and diversify domestic resources for social services and social protection, especially for marginalized and most vulnerable population.

While there is no formal repurposing of the activities for COVID-19 from the JP, the launch of the two new social protection programmes in response to COVID-19 was heavily influenced and supported by the UNJP as the staff from the three PUNOs were heavily involved in advocating and providing technical assistance in the design of the COVID-19 Cash Transfer Programme for Poor and Vulnerable Households and the Wage Subsidy for Garment and Tourism sectors. The UNJP facilitated the RGC decision to launch the biggest national wide cash transfer programme with the inputs into the scheme design. Subsequently, the JP planned work on the developing family package and reviewing the National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF) dovetailed with the transitioning of these two social protection emergency responses into a more sustainable and regular social protection programming of the RGC.

Furthermore, the JP is aligned to the UN’s SERP in Cambodia specifically to Pillar 2 – Protecting People: Leaving No One Behind. The activities of the JP such as reviewing of the financial situation of the social security schemes, reviewing the implementation of the national health insurance, training on RBM and implementation of M&E framework for social protection, integration of family package of social assistance and its delivery mechanism and redesigning of the disability allowance schemes are all feeding into the identified priorities in Pillar 2 of the SERP.

## **A.2 Update on priority issues**

### *SDG acceleration*

- JP activities conducted in 2020 such as the capacity building and training on SP Policy and M&E and support to develop capacity in NSSF board helped national and sub-national stakeholders to have stronger capacity to conduct policy analysis, craft policy and advocate for stronger SP programmes
- This allowed SP schemes to be expanded, which drives the implementation of SDG targets: social protection systems and measures to reduce poverty (SDG 1.3), ending all forms of malnutrition (SDG 2.2), universal health coverage (SDG 3.8) and development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all level (SDG 16.6)

### *Vulnerable groups*

- The design of the family package and its delivery mechanism directly impact women and children from poor households. The family package will improve the cash transfer programme that targets

women with the expectation that it will contribute to both health and nutrition outcomes as well as increase women's economic empowerment and decision making in the household. The successful implementation of the family package envisioned in 2021 will also be instrumental for the evidence-based advocacy to expand the scope of the programme to include other vulnerable population in Cambodia. Furthermore, the family package design focuses on additional vulnerable groups, such as persons (including children) with disability, children in primary and secondary schools and the persons above 65 years old (often heading skip-generation households).

#### Gender marker

- Gender analysis lens was included in all activities to ensure that women empowerment was considered especially in the implementation of social protection programmes. The wage subsidies provided to garment sector workers significantly benefited women as a large number of garment sector workers are women, hence majority of the beneficiaries are women.

#### Human rights

- Human rights mechanisms such as the Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and their concluding observations, primarily focusing on the request to the RGC to broaden the scope and coverage of social protection for vulnerable women and children served as the guidance for the development and design of the programme. The core human rights principle of universality and non-discrimination created the basis for advocacy for expanded coverage of the programmes. The principles have been effectively used by staff under the JP to advocate for the structure of the Covid-19 Cash Transfer benefit, resulting in the benefit structure that has catered to individual rights of households members and the rights of specific vulnerable categories including persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS where as specific rights of children and women were promoted to ensure that the routine cash transfer programmes such as Cash Transfer Programme for pregnant women and children 0-2 and scholarship are protected and implemented in parallel to the Covid-19 programme.

#### Partnerships

- The JP had been a rallying call for the UNCT to work jointly on social protection. This is facilitated by the informal working group on SP between UN agencies and Development Partners
- The JP is also jointly implemented with the EU funded action on Public Finance Management and Social Protection which focuses on increasing domestic resources to finance SP.
- The JP also partnered with development partners like GIZ in the area of Management Information System (MIS), especially in relation to the ID-Poor mechanism which is a key tool used in the identification of poor household for the cash transfer programme.

#### Strategic meetings

- There were numerous coordination meetings held in 2020 to align activities and outputs with development partners outside of the JP.
- The annual SP week, which was postponed due to the COVID-19 situation and the local transmission case in December, will be held in March 2021. It would also be used as a JP launch event to showcase and highlight the contribution of the JP over 2020.

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>To be done in conjunction with the SP Week which will be held in March 2021</i>
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Representatives of the Joint SDG Fund's global development partners will be invited for the SP Week.</i>

#### Funding and financing

- The JP has leveraged on funding from the EU global action on Public Finance Management and Social Protection. The staff cost was co-shared between both programmes and the activities were planned and by leveraging on the outputs of both programmes. Resulting from the programme activities, additional resources were leveraged for the actual roll-out of the family package as well as strengthening of the social security in 2021 to 2024.

#### *Innovation, learning and sharing*

- The JP has planned to share the technological and process innovation taken to increase effectiveness and efficiency of the delivery mechanisms such as the use of e-payments. However, the work to consolidate and articulate these learnings have not been commissioned as of December 2020 and is planned to be done in Q3 2021 as part of the overall evaluation of the project.

#### *Strategic communications*

- Two human interest stories promoting cash transfer programme for pregnant women and children 0-2 and the Covid-19 cash transfer programmes were published on UNICEF WEB site
- The printed (leaflets, posters and banners), radio and video (TV spots) materials were developed and widely disseminated to the general public in support of the roll-out of the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 and the Covid-19 Cash Transfer Programme. The routine phone surveys to assess progress of cash transfer programmes were put in place with MoSVY, showing high level of receipt of communication messaging, with almost 100% of respondents receiving information from some form of communication. The most powerful communication channel was dissemination of information vial verbal communication and communication materials administered by commune officials (33.7%). The challenge in reaching out to remote areas and mobile populations remain.

## **B. Annual Results**

#### *Overall progress*

- On track (expected annual results achieved)  
 Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)  
 Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)  
 Please, explain briefly:

The progress of the JP had been satisfactory despite the challenges posed on project implementation due to COVID-19. Despite the delays, most of the planned activities have started and will be completed with a delay of no more than one quarter.

#### *Contribution to Fund's global results*

Integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale (target #1): The project contributed to massive expansion of the coverage of social assistance for pregnant women and children 0-2 and for the Covid-19 cash transfer programme. The cash transfer MIS has been put in place, as well as the effective E-payment system and the M&E framework. The roll-out of the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 has included massive training of personnel at Provincial, district and commune level, with 8,000 officials trained on the programme delivery and use of MIS. The training, in addition to innovative coaching mechanism (using technology mobile phone peer support groups, help-desks at Provincial level) have created the solid basis for the delivery of the programme and this system of trained government personnel was critical for the rapid roll-out of the national Covid-19 Cash Transfer programme.

# of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful unsuccessful) (target #3):

- Use of e-payments for the payment of social protection benefit was used for the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 and subsequently for the COVID-19 response programmes
- E-registration of social security scheme is currently being developed.
- E-registration of the beneficiaries of the cash transfer programmes. The delivery system for the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 was built on the use of technology, with commune officials using tablets for beneficiary enrollment, case management and monitoring. The tablets linked to MIS system allow for real time enrollment and monitoring of payments (through payment service provider linked to MIS). The technology put in place served to introduce additional innovation, including in learning and in the M&E, with tablets and MIS used to collect data on process and impact indicators of the beneficiaries of the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 and subsequently Covid-19 CT programme. With use of technology the average enrolment time of the Covid-19 CT programme was 10 minutes, with additional average 35 minutes to reach the payment service provider and cash-in the benefits immediately after the registration

### *JP Outputs and Outcomes*

For output 1.1: Evidence-based frameworks and tools to guide, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy Framework are developed

- The sub-decree for the re-establishment of the NSSF board had been promulgated. Activities to establish and enhance the capacity of the NSSF Board and Investment Committee is ongoing with a training on investment governance conducted in January 2021.
- The review of the national health insurance has commenced
- The review of the National Social Protection Policy Framework will commence in February 2021 and complete by November 2021.
- Technical Assistance and support to training for MoSVY and GS-NSPC on RBM and development/implementation of the M&E plans has commenced, with RBM training provided to MoSVY as a part of the work on the programme-based budgeting linking policy and budget, with clear indicators and targets set for cash transfer programmes. The activities focusing on GS-NSPC aimed at provision of the TA to develop the features of the social protection M&E dashboard (upon endorsement of the national Social Protection M&E Framework). These activities will continue in 2021, with M&E training focusing at sub-national level.
- Support GS-NSPC to design specification for the social assistance Management and Information System. Significant progress was made in this regard, with the MIS of the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 upgraded to support Covid-19 CT programme, the disability programme MIS developed and the plan of integration of existing modules into integrated MIS under family package under way.
- Support the review of existing poverty assessment and targeting tools ODID/ID Poor as a component of the single/family package has been provided within the analysis linked to the design of the family package of integrated services policy and programme design. Initial analysis of the ID Poor data has been performed to support vulnerability analysis. Work under the programme will focus on promoting ID Poor + options for assessment focusing on vulnerabilities. This will complement ongoing work by WB, GIZ and UNDP on strengthening the exiting ID Poor PMT for more sensitivity to consumption poverty.
- Support development and implementation of equity analysis in coverage and financial protection for MoH, GS-NSPC, NIS, including in-person, on-the-job mentoring has been provided through continued capacity building to support analysis of the bi-annual household survey. A training of five weeks of on using Stata, measuring financial protection and out-of-pocket expenditures, catastrophic health expenditure, impoverishment, health services utilization, and poverty was conducted. Technical assistance was also provided to NIS for the analysis of the 2019 Census on the theme of ageing

For output 1.2: National and sub-national stakeholders have stronger capacity to conduct policy analysis, craft policy advocate and communicate for stronger social protection programmes

- The annual SP Week will be conducted in March 2021
- Roll out technical assistance for the development of the Social Protection training package has been delayed due to priority given to Covid-19 social protection responses. The TOR for the TA has been

agreed with the government and will be rolled-out in February 2021, with training planned as of August 2021.

- Policy brief for the future of social health protection in Cambodia as a contribution to the ongoing dialogue on this topic in the RGC has been drafted

For output 1.3: Legislative framework for social protection is improved

- The review of the legal architecture for social protection has commenced together with the support to develop social protection legal instruments

For output 2.1: Social protection schemes have been updated and integrated to expand social protection coverage

- The draft of the Family Package design document and policy brief for submission for inter-ministerial consultations and review by NSPC has been finalized. The draft policy document is currently under final review and will be submitted to NSPC in February. Resulting from the family package design, the initial steps to establish the single operator for the social assistance were already taken.
- The disability identification training has been finalized in 8 Provinces and identification process rolled out and collected in the disability programme MIS via tablets used by commune officials trained in the identification process. The development of the social-based disability identification process and tools resulted from the extensive consultative processes including CSOs and inter-ministerial consultations.

For output 2.2: Institutional capacity to administer and deliver social protection is strengthened

- Proposed NSSF new ICT system have been assessed and the business case is currently being prepared
- The development of the training package to promote planning, case management and referral to social protection and basic social services has been delayed due to government focus on the Covid-19 responses and will be accelerated as of February 2021.
- Implement training to support capacities of Provinces, Districts and communes for planning, case management and referral to social protection and basic social services. The training will be accelerated upon completion of the training materials as of August 2021.

### Workplan

- If you modified JP workplan in the last year, please provide brief explanation.

- JP workplan was modified  
 JP workplan was not modified

Explain briefly: The JP workplan was not modified last year. Slight adjustments to the activities that involves large public participation will be amended without changing the overall strategic goals and outputs.

## C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation

### Next year

The main focus of the period between 1 January to 31 December 2021 will be to complete the planned activities in all outputs as a number of activities are scheduled to end in 2021 Q2 and Q3. This include key activities that are directly linked to the attainment of the UNJP such as the review of the NSPPF and the implementation of the family package. These activities will ensure that both Outcome 1 and Outcome 2, namely ensuring that Government institutions are better equipped to manage SP policies, and SP benefits scope and coverage are extended to uncovered groups through improved service delivery. The activities focused on the development of the training packages on social protection and case management will be accelerated until August 2021 when the initial trainings will be rolled out. The training activities implemented under resources provided in the JP will be extended through resources leverage under EU-funded projects, thus allowing for the continuation of the training process beyond the duration of the JP. The support provided to the Ministry of Health, NIS, and GS-NSPC will continue with the capacity building of the National Institute

of Statistics being ramp up. Support to the Ministry of Health to create an essential benefit package will also continue. The intent of this work is to create a package of services which all Cambodians are able to access, which meets the demands of the disease burden, and which is affordable under current fiscal space constraints. The review of the National Social Security Fund's two health insurance scheme, as requested by the NSSF will also be conducted and will look at both the financial sustainability and quality of service through a clinical claims audit.

#### *Towards the end of JP implementation*

Towards the Q3 of the year, the project will start turning its focus towards evaluation and measuring the impact of the UNJP on social protection in Cambodia and the acceleration in the attainment of SDGs. This will lead to the focus in Q4 where the results of the JP will be communicated to all stakeholders and to canvass support and advocate for greater investment into SP and the attainment of the SDGs in Cambodia.

#### *Risks and mitigation measures*

The main implementation risk for the JP is due to the transition faced by one of the PUNOs. The departure of the PUNO focal point and the supervisor has disrupted the implementation of the activities. The global pandemic has also affected the PUNO's abilities to carry out its normal work due to the diversion of resources to the frontline of addressing the COVID-19 crisis. Funding for one particular activity, the twice-yearly UHC Forums, will be re-programmed in light of this. Despite a slight delay in some of the activities, it is however anticipated that the work will be completed by the end of the JP.



## Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

### 1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

#### Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused on in 2020

SDG: 1.3 - Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

SDG: 2.2 - end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

SDG: 16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

#### **Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale**

1.1 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scope<sup>1</sup> in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The Family Package of integrated social assistance was drafted in 2020 and will be rolled out in 2021. The family package foresees integration of 4 core cash transfer programmes (for pregnant women and children 0-5; scholarship programme; disability allowance; old age allowance). Further more, the package foresees stronger integration with complementary social protection programmes and social care services. The family package policy and design foresees collaboration of multiple sectors, including social protection, health, education, as well as collaboration with ministry of labour on the TVET programme and with the child protection institutions to promote linkages between social and child protection. The scope of the social protection will be expanded by increasing the age bracket for cash transfer programme for children from 0-2 to include children 0-5; will introduce new scheme for the old age and will massivel expand coverage of PwD. It is expected that the introduction of the concept of vulnerabilities to targeting, in addition to poverty-targeting can further expand the scope and coverage of the core cash transfer programmes.

1.2 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scale<sup>2</sup> in 2020? (if so, brief explanation)

Yes

No

Explain briefly: As mentioned above, Family Package that has been drafted in 2020 will increase the scope of the social protection. With regards to scale, the interventions linked to strengthening of the disability allowance programme will lead to establishment of the national coverage for the programme.

#### **Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented**

1.3 Number of innovative solutions tested in 2020

Total number disaggregated by % successful and unsuccessful: 3 out of 3

<sup>1</sup>Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

<sup>2</sup>Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

Provide the list E-payments solution; e-registration and innovative process of social security and social assistance;  
 Explain briefly: e-payments solution were adopted during by RGC for the payments of the COVID-19 Cash Transfer and the Wage Subsidies for Garment and Tourism sectors. The NSSF also piloted the use of e-registration and the use of trade unions and CSOs as a means of verification in the registration of the health insurance

1.4 Number of integrated policy solutions implemented with the national partners in lead in 2020

Total number: 0

Provide the list:

Explain briefly: integrated solutions will be rolled-out in 2021 under family package

1.5 Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The JP improved the capacity of the NSSF to register new members and to provide benefits to the new members through digital means, helping to achieve the attainment of SDG 1.3. The project contributed to massive expansion of the coverage of social assistance for pregnant women and children 0-2 and for the Covid-19 cash transfer programme. The cash transfer MIS has been put in place, as well as the effective E-payment system and enrollment systems using technology available at commune level. The roll-out of the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 has included massive training of personnel at Provincial, district and commune level, with 8,000 officials trained on the programme delivery and use of MIS. The training, in addition to innovative coaching mechanism (using technology mobile phone peer support groups, help-desks at Provincial level) have created the solid basis for the delivery of the programme and this system of trained government personnel was critical for the rapid roll-out of the national Covid-19 Cash Transfer programme.

1.6 Did your Joint Programme develop a functioning partnership framework for integrated policy solutions to accelerate progress on SDGs in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The Project has been implemented using coordination mechanism such as SP accelerator at UN level and the social assistance DP coordination group facilitated by staff under this JP.

## 2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

Yes, considerably contributed

Yes, contributed

No

Explain briefly: The JP was the rallying point for the UNCT COVID-19 response which brought about the UN team and also other development partners to collectively work on SP and COVID-19 response.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for participating UN agencies in their interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

Yes,

No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: Programme has facilitated coordination and joint programme delivery but has not facilitated reduction of transaction costs

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

- Yes  
 No

Explain briefly: The JP contributed to the UNCT Results Groups in 2020 specifically on UN's SERP in Cambodia Pillar 2 – Protecting People: Leaving No One Behind

2.4. Did your Joint Programme secure additional funding resources in 2020?

- Yes  
 No

Explain briefly: While the JP itself did not secure additional funding resources in 2020, the JP was a factor in helping the PUNOs secure additional funding from other donors to continue investing in the SP system in Cambodia.

### 3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
Outcome 1: Government institutions in Cambodia (NSPC) are better equipped to ensure policy coherence and provide oversight over the SP policies ensuring poor households are supported by the state.						
Existence of effective SP Sector Implementation Plan	0	0	0	NA	1	1
NSPC fully operational	0	0	0	NA	1	1
Output 1.1 Evidence-based frameworks and tools to guide, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy Framework are developed and implemented						
# of tools developed to support M&E capacity	0	2	2	Draft M&E framework for CTPWYC and disability	3	
# of studies to inform strengthening of SP institutional arrangements and efficiency developed	0	1	0	Study is in progress. Start date of study was delayed due to COVID-19	2	
Training/capacity building specifically addresses gender issues	0	1	0	Training package was delayed and will be developed in 2021	1	
Costed implementation plan of the revised National Social Protection Policy Framework developed	0	0	0	Scheduled for 2021	1	1
Output 1.2 National and sub-national stakeholders have stronger capacity to conduct policy analysis, craft policy, advocate and communicate for stronger social protection programmes (advocacy events on social protection organized)						
# of dissemination and advocacy events on SP	0	2	1	Annual SP week will be conducted in March 2021.	2	2

organized				Delayed multiple times due to evolving COVID situation on the ground		
Mid-term review of the National Social Policy Framework Organized	0	0	0	Ongoing	1	1
Gender issues specifically addressed in MTR	0	0	0	Ongoing	Yes	Yes
# of forums on universal health coverage	0	0	0	Forum will be reprogramme to consist of a hybrid engagement	2	2
#People participating in training modules (% women)	0	70 (50% women)	0	Training under the project has been planned for 2021	100 (50% women)	100 (50% women)
Training specifically addresses gender issues	0	1	1	The TOR for the development of the training package addresses gender	1	1
<b>Output 1.3 Legislative framework for social protection is improved</b>						
Review of legal architecture	0	0	0	Ongoing	1	1
# of legislative products adopted with JP support	0	1	1	Sub-decree on NSSF re-establishment was promulgated	2	2
<b>Outcome 2: Scope and coverage of social protection benefits is extended to uncovered groups</b>						
# of pregnant women and children included in the CT Programme for poor pregnant women and children	0	60,000	178,241	The programme coverage exceeded planned target due to high demand for the programme and improvements in poverty targeting	200,000	200,000
# of new social assistance schemes costed and included into government plans	0	0	0	Scheduled for 2021	2	2
<b>Output 2.1: Social protection schemes have been updated and integrated to expand social protection coverage</b>						
Family/integrated package of social assistance services developed	0	1	1	Family package has been drafted to expand coverage	1	1
Gender issues separately identified and addressed in package	0	0	0	Scheduled for 2021	1	1
Disability allowance scheme Revised	0	0	0	Scheduled for 2021	1	1
Gender issues specifically identified and addressed in DA model	0	0	0	Scheduled for 2021	1	1

Draft integrated national pension model developed	0	0	0	Scheduled for 2021	1	1
<b>Output 2.2. Institutional capacity to administer and deliver social security is strengthened</b>						
NSSF business process review developed	0	1	1	Completed	1	1
# of community workers trained on social protection and case management for social service/social protection delivery (% women)	0	0	0	Training activities were planned for 2021 under project budget and workplan	400 (50% women)	400 (50% women)
Training specifically addresses gender issues	0	1	0	TOR to develop training package caters for gender	1	1

## Annex 2: List of strategic documents

### *Strategic documents that were produced by the JP*

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Draft Family Package policy document	11/2020	Document describes objectives, principles, design and timeline of the family package of integrated social protection services

### *Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution*

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Social protection responses to the COVID-19 crisis: Policy options paper for Cambodia	04/2020	This brief aims at assisting national partners in their efforts to limit the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on Cambodia's population. It outlines the importance of social protection to mitigate the impact of the crisis and highlights specific responses relevant to the context of Cambodia.

## Annex 3: Strategic communication results

- Provide the responses to the questions below with data for the last year overall.

3.1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

- Yes  
 No

Explain briefly: A strategic communication plan have been created as outlined in the PRODOC. However, there is plans to further articulate and create a more detailed plan with a greater scope to highlight the impact of the programme

3.2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Explain briefly: 0% utilized, 1% committed. Plan to scale up communication efforts in Q3 of 2021.

3.3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

- Yes  
 No

Explain briefly: The knowledge and awareness of social protection and particular deliverables under the JP, such as cash transfer programme for pregnant women and children 0-2 has significantly increased in 2020. The programme has been championed by the Prime Minister which has made programme highly visible in the general public and partners. The communication activities linked to roll-out of the programme (e.g. TV spot, leaflets

3.4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

- Yes  
 No

Explain briefly: Uncertain about the outreach of the Country Profile Page as it has not been widely circulated to partners. However, the JP activities were well understood and communicated to all partners

3.5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number: 1

Explain briefly: The article referring to the roll-out of the disability allowance programme.

3.6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number: 2

Explain briefly: From the JP PUNOs two articles were published with one on the PUNO website and the other on the national newspaper

3.7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

- Yes  
 No

Total number: (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly: We cannot track the increase of followers due to the programme since PUNOs implement complex programmes.

#### Multi-Media Faucets

- Complete the table by focusing on most important strategic communication documents (factsheets, promotional materials, infographics, videos, etc.). Provide hyperlinks when possible.

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
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Video spot supporting the roll out of the Cash Transfer for pregnant women and children 0-2	02/2020	Video introduces the programme to broad audience and beneficiaries.
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*Social Media Campaigns*

- Complete the table by focusing on the highest social media impressions or campaigns. Provide hyperlinks when possible.

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Nil		

### Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
<i>Contextual risks</i>					
RGC unable to earmark public finance to provide a predictable cash transfer towards social protection	Low	1	4	RGC implementation of the COVID-19 Cash Transfer was evidence of ability	UNJP
Low political commitment to reform	Medium	2	4	Continue evidence-based advocacy	UNJP
Weak monitoring of impact of SP	High	3	3	Support to M&E capacity	UNJP
<i>Programmatic risks</i>					
RGC decides not to proceed with SP schemes or delays implementation	Medium	2	4	Increase fiscal pressure due to COVID-19. To continue evidence and collaborate with ongoing TA on public finance management	UNJP
RGC does not have capacity to implement cash grant	Medium	2	4	Continue intense capacity building for the government partners	UNJP
Lack of co-ordination between RGC agencies	High	3	3	Continue support and build capacity for existing coordination mechanisms under NSPC and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth	UNJP

Low capacity of RGC agencies	High	3	3	Continue intense capacity building for relevant agencies	UNJP
NSPC is not fully established or has limited influence	Medium	2	4	Multi-agency approach not solely reliant on NSPC; capacity building for NSPC	UNJP
Government agencies delay in engaging with the project	Medium	2	4	Advocate for stronger engagement. Work through sub laws to strengthen accountability	UN
Capacity building activities not translated into concrete actions	Medium	2	4	Test and evaluate effectiveness of capacity building initiatives	UNJP
Lack of co-ordination amongst PUNOs	Medium	3	2	UNRC will monitor	UNRC
Project period will be insufficient to implement all activities	High	4	3	Work plan to be constantly monitored to ensure delivery timeline	UNJP
Change in PUNOs implementation capacity	Very High	5	3	UNRC will intervene and PUNO will put in place measures to ensure delivery is met	UNRC; UNJP; PUNO