

Joint SDG Fund
PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

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 (day/month/year): **01/01/2020**

End date (day/month/year): **28/02/2022**

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

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

Total estimated expenditure (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): **1,442,330.37 (74%)**

Total estimated commitments (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): **1,859,126.33 (95%)**

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, the JP will have enabled government institutions in Cambodia to be better equipped to ensure policy coherence and provide oversight over social protection policies. Social protection benefits' scope and coverage will be extended to uncovered groups through the roll-out of the Family Package of integrated social assistance programmes, including a new cash transfer programme benefitting 200,000 pregnant women and children (aged 0-2). Around 8,000 provincial, district and commune level officers will be trained to ensure the proper and efficient delivery of the cash transfer programme through a digitalized delivery system focusing on enrolment, payments and M&E. In addition, 1.5 million people will also be covered by the new pension schemes with better service delivery through digitalisation such as online registrations, e-payments and more efficient monitoring and evaluation. 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

The UNJP is on course to successfully achieve the JP results. The current implementation has shifted towards the finalizing of the deliverables and JP outputs. The primary results of the UNJP for government institutions to be better equipped to ensure policy coherence and provide oversight over the SP policies ensuring poor households are supported by the state is largely achieved through the review of the National Social Protection Policy Framework and the endorsement of the Family Package comprehensive Concept Note. More poor households were also supported through the roll out of the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children (CTFPWC). The UNJP also contributed to the national Disability Identification Mechanism and the delivery of the Covid-19 Cash Transfer Programme. In addition, the UNJP contributed to the capacity development of provincial, district and commune officials to deliver social protection programmes and facilitated the digitalization of services through the use of MIS, better M&E, online registration, e-payments and digitally-enabled processes.

Result 1: Government institutions in Cambodia are better equipped to ensure policy coherence and provide oversight over the SP policies ensuring poor households are supported by the state

Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 95%

- By 2022, the JP will have enabled government institutions in Cambodia to be better equipped to ensure policy coherence and provide oversight over social protection policies. Social protection benefits' scope and coverage will be extended to uncovered groups through the roll-out of the Family Package of integrated social assistance programmes, including a new cash transfer programme benefitting 200,000 pregnant women and children (aged 0-2).
 - 100 % achieved. The Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children currently covers 243,376 pregnant women and children 0-2. The national Disability Identification Mechanism was rolled out with over 230,000 PwD identified to allow access to social protection and care, and the Cash Transfer Programme for PwD revised under the Family Package. The Family Package comprehensive Concept Note has been endorsed by RGC and roll-out is under preparation for 2022. The UNJP has, during 2020 and 2021, contributed to the delivery of the Covid-19 Cash Transfer Programme covering est. 3 million ID Poor persons in Cambodia.
 - 90% achieved. The review of the National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF) is nearly completed as the draft final report had been delivered and presented to the GS-NSPC for deliberation. The review of the (NSPPF) led to a greater focus on the life cycle approach to ensure better social protection policy coherence across all life stages.

Result 2: Social protection benefits' scope and coverage extended to uncovered groups through improved delivery of services including the new cash transfer for pregnant women and children.

Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%

- Around 8,000 provincial, district and commune level officers will be trained to ensure the proper and efficient delivery of the cash transfer programme through a digitalized delivery system focusing on enrolment, payments and M&E. In addition, 1.5 million people will also be covered by the new pension schemes with better service delivery through digitalisation such as online registrations, e-payments and more efficient monitoring and evaluation.
 - 100 % achieved. Under the activities to which UNJP contributed, more than 14,000 Provincial, district and commune officials were trained on the cash transfer delivery. Furthermore, the Social Protection Package was developed, with central level and ToT training implemented for further training at decentralized level through trained trainers managed by Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), while initial steps were made towards the

development of the sustainable training model in collaboration with the National Institute of Social Affairs (NISA). The cash transfer delivery system is fully digitalized, with MIS linked to e-payment system by the designated Payment Service Provider. The M&E system developed for the CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 is supported by the APP for data collection feeding data into Management Information System (MIS). Via M&E capacity building for key stakeholders, the M&E system has been strengthened, with support provided to GS-NSPC to develop a digital SP M&E dashboard, with creation of API links to line ministries in process.

- 100% achieved. The National Social Security Fund (NSSF) has completed the first phase of the digitalization efforts which resulted in 36 new processes being designed to enable online registrations, e-payments and more efficient monitoring and evaluation. NSSF has also commenced the development of the ICT system to support the new digital processes.

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP

The UNJP was implemented within the context of the expansion of the social protection sector in Cambodia, as well as within the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. Both factors have determined the manner in which the UNJP has been implemented. The UNJP has been catalytic and has enabled PUNOs to leverage additional resources and build partnerships to expand the programme design and maximize results, including from partners such as the European Union and SIDA. The main streams of the UNJP results structure and related Theory of Change (ToC) - including focus on the development of critical tools for implementation of the NSPPF 2016-2025, a strong focus on capacity building at national and sub-national level, legal framework revision, and building institutional capacities to expand coverage and develop new schemes – have been preserved, while used to expand the results and coverage of the Social Protection (SP). Thus, the policy framework and delivery systems built with contribution of the UNJP served as the basis for the rapid expansion of the cash transfer programme coverage to address Covid-19 impacts. The digitalized system built for the routine Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 was upgraded to support Covid-19 Cash Transfer (CT) and dramatically increase the SP coverage. The work on the development of the Family Package resulted in broader partnerships and has set up the framework for the expansion of the policy and programme design to link CT programmes with complementary and basic social services in 2022. The support provided for expansion of the M&E frameworks resulted in the wide dissemination of the SP M&E Framework as well as the establishment of the digital M&E dashboard and has set the basis for further digitalization of the linkages with line ministries. The knowledge and awareness was widely expanded at all administrative levels, and also at policy, service delivery and community engagement levels. The rapid expansion of routine programmes into the CT programmes to address impacts of the Covid-19 contributed to the evolution and design of the Shock-responsive Social Protection Framework

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

The UNJP directly contributed to the UNDAF Joint Workplan implementation, specifically the UNDAF Outcome 1: Expanding social opportunities (PEOPLE) and related Outputs: Output 1.2.8 The management and administration of national social security and social protection institutions are improved as well as capacity of national stakeholders from different sectors in the area of social protection, including social partners, is enhanced to ensure an effective, efficient, accountable and sustainable implementation of inclusive and gender responsive social protection, and promote the extension of coverage to uncovered women and men; Output 1.3.1 Targeted national and subnational administrations have strengthened capacity to design, finance, implement, monitor and evaluate gender sensitive and equity focused social security law, social protection law and relevant legal framework, protection programmes, with an increased coverage and benefit levels. The UNJP has been fully aligned with and reflected in the UNDAF JWP for 2020 and 2021 with UNJP perceived as flagship Joint Programme providing significant contribution for achievement of results and creating a broader space for UN engagement in the SP sector.

COVID-19 impact

The UNJP has contributed to addressing the COVID 19 impacts as following:

- Roll out and the continuum of the routine cash transfer programmes during Covid-19 provided stability to households with pregnant women and children 0-2
- The routine cash transfer delivery system was used as the delivery platform for the Covid-19 Cash Transfer Programme, as well as for the one-off Lockdown Cash Transfer Programme in Phnom Penh and other affected urban areas.

I.2 Update on priority, cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

JP has been catalytically important for the UN system to come together and provide one-UN support to the government to increase investments in SP and expand SP coverages, notably to vulnerable groups. The engagement of the lead agencies under the UNJP created the space for a stronger engagement of WFP, UNDP and FAO, for example, in developing the linked analytical work to advocate for the increased investment in SP, has led to the drafting of the Shock-responsive Social Protection Framework, while also creating the framework to promote improved linkages between social assistance programmes, the food and nutrition strategic frameworks and further elaboration on the linkages between the social assistance and disaster risk management. The strong partnerships built with the Government have led to stronger coordination among UN Agencies in supporting the Covid-19 social protection responses, including harmonized investment into the development of the Covid-19 Cash Transfer Programme delivery system and the strengthening of the ID Poor targeting mechanism.

The collaboration among UN Agencies established led the way towards strengthening partnerships, including with government partners and the development partners. The joint work and advocacy with the GS-NSPC contributed to more solid delivery, including in the Review of the NSPPF 2016-2015 and the drafting of the SP Law for example. In the second half of 2021, the RGC has initiated the process of creating the formal Development Partners Coordination Structure. As a result of the UN engagement and presence in Social Protection, the Resident Coordinator has been nominated as the Chair of the Policy Inputs Working Group; UNICEF as the chair of the Social Assistance Working Group; ILO as the Chair of the Employment-based Social Insurance Working Group; and WHO as the Chair of the Social Health Protection Working Group. As mentioned, the results and activities planned under the UNJP were catalytic for establishment of the partnerships with other UN Agencies, development partners and government institutions. As a result, a strong collaboration was established among PUNOs and UN Agencies such as UNDP and WFP as well as GIZ, EU and other development partners active in SP sector in the area of strengthening the ID Poor identification system, the promotion and piloting of the solution for the shock-responsive social protection.

Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale

The UNJP implementation has occurred within the framework of the Covid-19 pandemic. The investment made into the delivery of the routine cash transfer programmes has been expanded in the record time, with Covid-19 CT prepared for the delivery to more than 3 million people in 2 months. This rapid operation has been implemented in closest collaboration with the GS-NSPC, MoSVY, and also GIZ and UNDP, as well as WFP who have invested in the roll-out of the innovative on-demand process of ID Poor identification. Without this intense collaboration and joint investment into digitalization, communication and capacity building, the rapid development of the programme would not have been possible. The same partnership strategy was put in place for the one-off Lockdown Cash Transfer programme mid-2021. Additionally, due to movement restrictions, particularly in 2021, the remote learning strategies, using available technology, were put in place to support the expansion of the CT programmes, with remote learning and coaching enabling coverage of all 1646 communes in Cambodia. Resulting from these experiences and building on the new SP training package, the discussions on creating a sustainable e-learning platform for SP have been initiated in collaboration with line ministries as well as PUNOs and GIZ. The available digitized system has also opened a number of possibilities to accelerate integration of the social protection programmes. At a social assistance level, there is an acceleration of the work on the integrated MIS/registry of beneficiaries, the ID Poor Database, and the Disability MIS that will be linked to the emerging Single Registry of Beneficiaries for Social Protection. The joint work on ID Poor identification has resulted in common approaches and advocacy for the expansion of the identification based on the concepts of vulnerability and risk in 2022. From the Social Security level, a similar increase in focus on using technology to continue the provision of services was seen and social security benefits, especially healthcare benefits were continuously provided despite lower contributions received.

SDG acceleration

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

The UNJP contributed to the expansion of the social protection at policy and delivery level. Family Package set out the tone for the integration of the four core social assistance programme following life-cycle and including pregnant women, children 0-2, persons with disability and elderly. Whereas there is remaining gap linked to direct support to the population 18 to 65, the assumption is that further advocacy, linkages with complementary

programme and with the social security activities will contribute to further integration and coverage of all vulnerable populations with different forms of social assistance. The review of the NSPPF establishes further basis for integration of the SP into a national SP floor that guarantees a minimum level of protection against life cycle risk which ensures that the poor and vulnerable will be covered by some form of protection regardless of their age and working status. The massive expansion of coverage of the poor and vulnerable has also been achieved through Covid-19 CT, with Family Package ensuring higher level of coverage than at baseline upon phasing out of the Covid-19 CT programme.

SDG target 2.2: By 2030, 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:

The CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 aims at strengthening health and nutrition outcomes of children under 2. Whereas the programme, due to its relatively low level of benefits, cannot be expected to significantly contribute to eradication of stunting, it provides limited contribution, as captured in the recent Process Evaluation, in higher level of food security and increased knowledge of appropriate feeding practices. This CT Programme has significant impact on the uptake of Mother and Child Health (MCH) services, with increased access to the poorest pregnant women and children to basic health services and vaccination.

SDG target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Despite the challenges of COVID-19, the Health Equity Fund was extended to cover both ID Poor families and also vulnerable workers who are working in the informal sector. The UNJP also facilitated the commitment from the RGC to push for achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2030 through the adoption of the UHC Cube and the development of the UHC Strategy and Roadmap.

SDG target 16.6 on the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions

The UNJP supported the development of the relevant legal frameworks and legal instruments that enshrined the rights to social protection within the Cambodian legal system. It also put in place the institutional frameworks that puts social protection institutions responsible and accountable for the provision of social protection programmes and to provide the necessary reports for effective monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. It also contributed to the digitalization of the social protection institutions especially in the service delivery of social security schemes so as to capture the benefits of improved productivity and to be more effective and efficient.

Policy integration and systems change

The UNJP provided supports to integrate policies across sectors and institutions to “break down the silos” and produce coherent systemic change, for example:

- Roll-out of the CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 resulted in integration of health and social protection policy objectives, as well as in inter-ministerial collaboration of GS-NSPC, MoSVY, MoH, MoI and MoP.
- The Family Package ensures policy and programme integration across sectors in integrating 4 core social assistance programmes linked to social protection, education, health and other outcomes, as well as diverse policies/strategies governing the SP, education, disability, PLHIV, child protection, old age and other sectors. With the agreed technical assistance focused on developing policy and programme design solutions to better link cash transfers with complementary programmes such as health insurance but also livelihoods/TVET, basic social services and social services of relevance to children, People with Disabilities (PwD) and elderly in 2022, the integration of policies will be further strengthened and potentials to link social assistance and employment-based social security further strengthened. One of the catalytic contribution in ensuring integration and de-silosiation is the support provided to the development of integrated data systems, including integrated cash transfer MIS, M&E dashboard, e-registration and e-payments of social protection benefits.
- The review of the NSPPF have provided greater clarity into the harmonization of social assistance and social security schemes. It has also driven greater integrated policies across the health, education and social care by linking social protection to the use of healthcare services, scholarship programmes and the development of the care economy. It has also pushed the formalisation agenda which requires close collaboration between multiple national institutions such as Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Economy and Finance, General Department of Taxation etc.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

- Coverage of the extremely poor (ID Poor) expanded from very low and fragmented coverage to over 3 million people to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19, and over 0.5 million children from pre-birth to 18 years of age via routine programmes.
- UNJP contributed to the development of the National Disability Identification Mechanism. Disability Management Information System (DMIS), capacity building and roll out of the mechanism resulted in over 230,000 PwD identified before the end of 2021 to ensure their access to currently poverty targeted CT programmes, social care and other services under the Disability Policy.
- Via Family Package, pre-conditions were created to design and deliver the Cash Transfer Programme for Elderly during 2022 with estimated coverage of over 300,000 individuals.
- Extension of the Health Equity Funds to vulnerable workers in the informal sector was done in 2021 and resulted in more than 50,000 new informal workers covered.
- Despite job losses and suspension faced by the workers, social security benefits, especially the healthcare benefits were continuously provided to the workers.

The UNJP reached following individuals:

- 3 million extremely poor people through the Covid-19 Cash Transfer programme including the design of the Covid-19 Cash Transfer Programme and support to system adjustment and delivery capacities
- 240,000 pregnant women and children 0-2; Through Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 through programme design, delivery system building and capacity development

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

Gender equality and women empowerment is mainstreamed into the implementation of the programme through the active promotion of women participants in the workshops and training. The programme also support equality and women empowerment by ensuring that the cash transfer for CT programme for Pregnant women and children is given directly to the mother's instead of the head of household.

- Gender empowerment and gender-sensitive approaches are the key focus of the CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2
- Gender disaggregation of the data is key component of the M&E frameworks and data systems. For example, data on the use of social security services were broken down by gender in the annual report of the NSSF.

An estimated 20% of the overall disbursed funds were spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of 2021.

Human rights

- Contribution to addressing Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) observation on child poverty and malnutrition, and address health outcomes, as well as access to health services to reduce preventable diseases through the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2, a programme that addresses a gap in access to health services for women and children, as well as nutrition outcomes for children; the programme is focusing on poverty reduction while having health and nutrition development objectives.
- CEDAW recommendation to address affordable access to health care for women, especially poor women, women with disabilities and older women has been met through CT programmes; access to Health Equity Fund for informal workers
- Contribution has been made to addressing human rights challenges of PwD for social and economic rights. Family Packate and disability identification mechanism directly contribute to access to SP, social care and social services.

Partnerships

- Key partnerships continued with key government partners, including GS-NSPC, diverse line ministries and also CSOs (for social accountability and disability/PDOs. - Partnerships among the UN Agencies expanded, with stronger collaboration with UNDP, WFP and FAO on Social Protection measures and Shock-responsive SP, as well as linking nutrition and SP
- Partnerhips with Sida, GIZ and European Union consolidated through collaboration on joint advocacy, complementary programmes and direct partnerships with the EU and Sida for threeadditional SP projects that are complementary to the UNJP.
- Within formal and informal coordination mechanism, information sharing and joint advocacy strengthened with IFIs such as WB and ADB, as well as billateral donors (e.g. DFAT).
- Leveraged advocacy efforts for PwD with DFAT

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

- As mentioned previously, UNJP was catalytic and allowed PUNOs to leverage funding with EU, Sida through 3 seperate projects: The Advancing Social Protection in Cambodia Project (ASPC) funded by the EU; Improving Synergies between Social Protection and Public Finance Management (SP-PFM) funded by EU and Strengthening Local Governance for Delivering Social Services and Social Protection for Vulnerable Children and Women in Cambodia funded by Sida. The additional funding leveraged for Social Protection is estimated at 1.2 million USD under Sida; 1.8 million USD under SP-PFM and 5.5 million EUROS under ASPC Project. - Additional financial and technical resources were leveraged through partnerships on certain projects with GIZ in the area of ID Poor identification and data systems building, as well as M&E.

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Social Protection week will be held on 15th – 17th February 2022 where the Deputy Prime Minister will be making a Keynote Address</i>
Other strategic events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Innovation, learning and sharing

- Including through the contribution of the UNJP, regular quarterly meetings of national partners and the sub-national administrations were organized to share lessons learned and experiences linked to cash transfer programmes
- GS-NSPC was supported to organize knowledge dissemination events on SP
- Informal Social Assistance Development Partners Group has been facilitated to ensure lessons learned and information on new and ongoing projects is regularly shared
- With regards to knowledge generation, MoSVY has been supported in implementing periodic surveys to collect process and impact data on CT programme beneficiaries; Country-led Process evaluation of the CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 has been completed by end of 2021.

II. 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:

Contribution to Fund's global results

- ⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per annual targets set by the JP)**
 - Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

NSPPF 2016-2025 components aiming at integration were largely implemented with contribution of UNJP, including:

- Family Package Framework integrates multiple sectoral policies around income support for the poor and vulnerable – objective to increase scope and coverage as described above
 - Integration of the Social Assistance envisaged under Family Package and the draft Sub-decree on the establishment of the National Social Assistance Fund
- ⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per annual targets set by the JP)**
 - Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented
 - CT programme for pregnant women and children 0-2
 - Family Package developed to integrated implementation

JP Outputs and Outcomes

- ⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outputs –**

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

- The revision, definition and establishment of the NSSF Board and Investment Committee is 100% completed. The draft sub-decree for the investment committee has been drafted. Training involving 86 participants (28 female) was completed in January 2021
- The implementation and the revision of the harmonized M&E framework for social protection and social assistance is 100% completed as planned. The support to GS-NSPC and line ministries will continue in 2022 given the need for continued support to M&E frameworks development, dissemination and strengthening of the digitalized M&E data flow. The design specification for the social assistance Management and Information System (MIS) was completed. The MIS, linked to communes, districts and Provinces and the Payment service provider Wing is supporting digitalized process of enrollments, payments and case management. The MIS has been upgraded to rapidly expand the coverage of the ID Poor under the Covid-19 Cash Transfer Programme and the Lockdown Cash Transfer Programme. Currently, the work is under way to design the further upgrades of the MIS and establish an integrated MIS to support the Family Package. The links with the Disability MIS (DMIS) and ID Poor database were established, with API to SP M&E Dashboard under development. Support has been provided to GS-NSPC to disseminate the SP M&E Framework endorsed in 2021 to line ministries to ensure reporting. Support has also been provided for the establishment of the SP M&E Dashboard as a digitalized system of M&E data collection and presentation for the social protection sector. The M&E Framework for the CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 has been developed and the dissemination to

- communes and districts is under way, including development of the application for data collection using available tablets.
- The technical assistance to support training for MoSVY and GS-NSPC on Results Based Management (RBM) and implementation of M&E in support of the programme based budgeting is 100% completed as planned. Clear indicators and target were set for the routine cash transfer programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 and the disability allowance. 100 staff in 25 Provincial Departments and 3 budget owners in MoSVY were trained, and technical support provided to MoSVY to improve quality of budget formulation and execution by improving policy-budget linkages, with MoSVY Budget Strategic Plan and budget submissions evaluated as 95/100 by MEF. The work on the development of the Programme Budget Formulation and Execution Manual for MoSVY is under way. In order to support the M&E capacities of line ministries, support was provided to MEF, GS-NSPC, MoSY, MoI and MoP officials to attend the IDEA Master Certificate course on M&E. The support to the development of capacities for RBM and programme based budgeting will be further extended in collaboration with MEF to introduce performance-informed budgeting in 2022, with continued support to social protection line ministries in evidence-based budget preparation, costing of programmes and evidence generation in 2022.
 - The review of existing poverty assessment and targeting tools ODID/ID Poor as a component of the single/family package is under way (80 %). Initial analysis of the ID Poor data has been performed to support vulnerability analysis. Technical Assistance to further promote ID Poor + options for assessment focusing on vulnerabilities is to be rolled out by October. This complement ongoing work by World Bank, GIZ and UNDP on strengthening the exiting ID Poor Proxy Means Testing (PMT) tool for more sensitivity to consumption poverty as well as GIZ investment in further assessment of vulnerability and risk indicators in support of ID Poor identification. By end of 2021, technical assistance was procured for GS-NSPC and MoSVY to build on the previous work and develop vulnerability and risk monitoring framework for M&E of current social assistance beneficiaries and identification of households/individuals at risk to support development of the module on Adaptive Family Package. This work will extend into 2022 with support of the European Union and in collaboration with partners such as GIZ, WFP and WB.
 - The review and analysis of the financial situation of the social security schemes is 80% completed. The actuarial analysis has started and the final draft of the of the health insurance assessment and the National Social Protection Policy Framework is under review
 - The development and implementation of equity analysis in coverage and financial protection for MoH, GS-NSPC, NIS, including in-person, on-the-job mentoring is 80% completed. 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. [WHO] [Expand to work on raw CSES data and to assess financial protection, training starting in July, materials developed]
 - The support to GS-NSPC on the research of social protection and taxation is 80% completed. The final draft of the report is under review.

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 organization of the annual social protection week and high level advocacy events is 50% completed. The event will be held on 15-17th February and the Deputy Prime Minister will make a keynote address
- The scenario report with costing for future paths for social health protection is 80% completed. A visioning workshop on the achieving UHC was conducted in quarter 4 of 2021 to support the development of the UHC strategy and roadmap.
- The development of a SP training package for Cambodia is 80% completed. The SP Training package for central level government officials has been developed by the University of Maastricht, in close collaboration with MoSvY and NISA. The initial training for 20 government official served to test the package. The ToT package for sub-national administrations is planned for the delivery by end of January, with cascade training planned for February 2022 and further in 2022 using available resources from other partners. The engagement of MoSVY and NISA will continue, in order to develop long-term and sustainable plans for capacity building and training of central and sub-national administrations and CSOs on social assistance. NISA is reconsidering the inclusion of the SP package in their existing training modules on social protection.

For output 1.3: Legislative framework for social protection is improved

- The output is currently ongoing. (80%) The final draft report for the legal review is completed. There is ongoing support for the review and drafting of the Social Protection law.

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

- The development of the integrated Family Package of social assistance and its delivery mechanism policy document is 100% completed. The policy document (comprehensive concept note) has been endorsed by the RGC in June 2021. The Family Package Programme design document has been developed and the sub-decree supporting the package drafted. The operational manual is in draft and under review by MoSVY and GS-NSPC to ensure readiness for the roll-out of the four core programmes under Family Package by end of 2022. The Family Package will be rolled-out upon closure of the Covid-19 CT Programme towards the end of 2022. The initial steps towards to support institutional assessment to establish the cash transfer Single Operator – the National Social Assistance Fund - under MoSVY and MEF are under way.
- The redesign of the disability allowance scheme has been completed under the Family Package, with the scheme structure and operational model defined in the Family Package sub-decree and operational manual. The national Disability Identification mechanism has been put in place through revision of the identification guidelines, training of 4,000 communes officials in 1646 communes, development of the DMIS and the roll out of the identification process. More than 230,000 PwD were identified till end of the year within a 100 day campaign to establish national coverage. The verification process is ongoing with the process of printing and issuance of the disability ID cards under way. The development of the social-based disability identification process and tools resulted from the extensive consultative processes including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and inter-ministerial consultations. The DMIS and the identification process has already been put in use, with data dissemination to line ministries and development partners supporting PwD policy framework, including provision of cash transfers, social care and employment. The process has been used to screen and support eligible PwDs in accessing Covid-19 vaccination. As of 2022, the national PwD identification mechanism will be implemented by MoSVY using on-demand approach and the in-built grievance mechanism. The DMIS will be linked with the ID Poor database to strengthen targeting of the ID Poor PwDs.

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

- The support to the NSSF Modernisation project is 100% completed. The business case for the NSSF new ICT system is completed and the results had been shared with the management team of the NSSF. NSSF has started with the development of the new ICT system
- The development of the training package to promote planning case management and referral to social protection and basic social services is 80% completed. This training components have been added as a component of the national social protection package and will be implemented under single contractual arrangement. The training materials on SP for sub-national administrations, including basic knowledge on referrals and case management will be launched in January 2022, with cascade training kicked off in February and continually implemented towards end of the 2022. The training on referral and case management has been in-built into the capacity building on disability identification and CT programmes delivery and has been mainstreamed within the Family Package, allowing further expansion of the referral model and its linkages with the emerging framework on social service workforce (professional and para-professional).
- A clinical review of sample National Social Security Fund (NSSF) claims has been supported to produce a summary report of findings of the clinical audit, and to make recommendations for improvements to senior management of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) of the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, Kingdom of Cambodia.

Achievement of expected JP outcomes

- ⇒ **Monitoring and data collection:**

The UNJP has been monitored using standard strategies, including monitoring meetings and field visits. Regular meetings were undertaken with government partners to review the annual workplans agreed upon with the national partners and assess progress in implementation. The field visits linked to implementation of the concrete activities on the ground were somewhat constrained due to impacts of Covid-19 on the ability to travel. However, the presence of zone offices has allowed for a closer monitoring in selected geographic areas with feedback provided on the quality of activities such as capacity development and actual delivery of the programmes. Given that the project focuses largely on the policy development and programme design, regular meetings with partners were used to assess progress.

Within the UNJP, the focus has been on strengthening the national data collection and monitoring systems which have allowed close monitoring of the uptake of the cash transfer programmes for example. In this regard, capacity were built in MoSVY to undertake regular monitoring of the transfer delivery, while the granular data from MIS were routinely analysed to understand the geographic and beneficiary trends. The MIS reporting modules allowed this information to be shared by MoSVY to key national stakeholders. MoSVY has been supported to implement 4 rounds of remote surveys from April 2020 to January 2021, to assess priority process and impact indicators linked to CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2, Covid-19 CT Programme, and the status of CT programme beneficiaries during the 2020 floods in October/November 2020. The surveys covered the sample of app. 2,000 households and were used to strengthen programme delivery. The data generated tallied with and complemented the findings of the surveys implemented by WB, UN Family and other development partners. Within implementation of the M&E frameworks, the focus is on routine monitoring using technology to link data with social assistance MIS. The established system of monitoring and data collection has to be further strengthened to better link with the SP M&E dashboard and the national stakeholders and the capacities of MoSVY and other line ministries for data analysis further strengthened. Significant breakthrough has also been made via establishment of the DMIS to support collection of data on PwDs.

Lessons learned and sustainability of results

- The existing system for routine cash transfers has allowed the rapid expansion to Covid-19 Cash Transfer Programme and currently serves as the basis for the development of integrated delivery system under future Family Package of integrated four cash transfer programmes. Relatively high level of digitalization of the system has highly contributed to the ability to develop rapid responses.
- With implementation of the Covid-19 CT programme, as well as the Phnom Penh lockdown cash transfer, key lessons learned emerged to link the routine social assistance programmes with the emerging Shock-responsive Social Protection national framework, in addition to stronger linkages with the disaster-risk management to be further strengthened in 2022. 2021 also saw an increased recognition of the need to expand the scope of data collection and identification on poverty and vulnerability (including through national ID Poor identification programme) to better support expansion of the coverage and scope of social protection targeting the poor and vulnerable.
- Social assistance has been one of the key strategies and areas of investment within the national Covid-19 stimulus package, with recognition of contribution of social protection to economic stability during the pandemic. The prominent role of social protection within the Economic Recovery period needs to be maintained, with social protection plus (linking cash transfers to livelihoods programmes, basic services and complementary social protection) system developed for routine and adaptive social assistance measures.
- Given that the UNJP was implemented to support the realization of the NSPPF 2016-2025 in closest collaboration with the RGC, and in partnership with other DPs engaged in the sector, it is expected that most of the results will be sustainable, with sustainability measured via inclusion of project results in the policy documents, system tools and capacity building packages as described in detail above.
- Given that UNJP was catalytic, it created a basis to further strengthen partnerships with other development partners and leverage resources for the continuum of support to RGC in implementing the NSPPF.

III. Plan for the final phase of implementation

The final phase of implementation will take place within period January- February 2022. It is important to note that UNJP had a catalytic role for a number of planned results and it is expected that the work on the achievement of broad results focused on increasing the coverage and scope of the social protection will continue beyond the UNJP, building on the activities implemented and results achieved.

Towards the end of JP implementation

Within the remaining implementation period, focus will be on:

- Ensuring endorsement of the full set of normative documents supporting the Family Package and the National Social Assistance Fund. This will be in support of the achievement of the targets of the UNJP and the EU budget support for social protection in Cambodia, as well as in line with the objectives of the NSPPF 2016-2025
- Completion of the SP training package and roll-out of the ToT and cascade training. The training will be established as a continuing activity beyond the project with a view of establishing a sustainable and long-term training strategy for social assistance.
- The Social Protection Week will be held on 15th to 17th February 2022 which will highlight the impact of the UNJP on SDGs. It will be high level advocacy event where the DPM will make a keynote address and the wider UN family will be represented
- The project will focus on knowledge management to ensure that the outputs and deliverables produced through the UNJP are finalized, signed off and archive for future use and knowledge sharing.

Risks and mitigation measures

The risks anticipated at the outset of the Project did not materialize. This was due to continued existence of political will to promote social protection expansion. In addition, the Covid-19 has created additional drive and impetus for the expansion of both social assistance and social insurance, with RGC increasingly understanding the relevance of SP in protection of the poor and vulnerable but also in relation to SP being significant strategy to ensure economic stability. SP measures were the key strategy and are of investment under the Covid-19 Stimulus Package, with more than 700 million USD invested in SP measures, with additional investment planned in 2022. The social protection has also been embedded in the recently launched Economic Recovery Plan. This opens space for further advocacy and technical support for the expansion of the SP coverage and scope. The risk that is emerging within the period beyond the UNJP duration is the impact of economic crisis on the fiscal space that might challenge promotion of expansion of the scope and coverage beyond currently achieved results.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

Select up to 3 SDG *indicators* that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)

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

Outcome indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ¹	1	1		1
<i>List the policies:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Concept Note – Family Package of Integrated Social Assistance programmes 				
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ²	2	2		2
<i>List the policies:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covid-19 CT Sub-decree Family Package draft Sub-decree and comprehensive concept note 				

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

Output indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	4	2		2
<i>List the solutions:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-payments solution E-registration of social security and social assistance 				
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	2	1		1

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

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

List the policies:

- Integrated policy solution through the family package addressing multiple social protection risk factors

Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020-2021?

- 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.

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2021 target	2021 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
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	1	1	NA	1
NSPC fully operational	0	1	1	NA	1
Output 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	4	3	M&E framework for CTPWYC rolled out GS-NSPC SP M&E Dashboard in place API linking ID Poor to SP M&E dashboard in place Disability MIS in place	3
# of studies to inform strengthening of SP institutional arrangements and efficiency developed	0	2	2	Review of NSPPF Review of NHI	2
Training/capacity building specifically addresses gender issues	0	1	1	Training package for roll out of CTPWYC	1

Costed implementation plan of the revised National Social Protection Policy Framework developed	0	1	1	Review of NSPPF	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 organized	0	2	1	Social Security Visioning WS Social Protection Week	2
Mid-term review of the National Social Protection Policy Framework Organized	0	1	1	Review of NSPPF	1
Gender issues specifically addressed in MTR	0	Yes	Yes	Review of NSPPF	Yes
# of forums on universal health Coverage	0	2	1	Social security visioning workshop Social protection week	2
#People participating in training modules (% women)	0	100 (50% women)	>100 (50% women) N/A	CTPWYC Training	>100 (50% women) N/A
Training specifically addresses gender issues	0	1	1	Training package of CYPWYC addresses gender	1
Output 1.3: Legislative framework for social protection is improved					
Review of legal architecture	0	1	1	Review of legal architecture	1
# of legislative products adopted with JP support	0	2	2	Sub-decree on NSSF re-establishment Prakas on investment management CTPWYC Sub-decree	3
Outcome 2: Scope and coverage of social protection benefits is extended to uncovered groups					
# of pregnant women and children included in the CT Programme for poor pregnant women and children	0	200,000	243,376	The number of beneficiaries exceeded the target	200,000
# of new social assistance schemes costed and included into government plans	0	2	2	CTPWYC Family Package	2
Output 2.1: Social protection schemes have been updated and integrated to expand social protection coverage					
Family/integrated package of social assistance services developed	0	1	1	Family package endorsed to introduce expansion of coverage of routine cash transfer programmes	1
Gender issues separately identified and addressed in package	0	Yes	Yes		Yes
Disability allowance scheme Revised	0	Yes	Yes	Within Family Package	Yes

Gender issues specifically identified and addressed in DA Model	0	Yes	Yes		Yes
Draft integrated national pension model developed	0	1	1	Integrated Pension Concept Note	1
Gender issues specifically identified and addressed in pension model	No	Yes	No	As the pension implementation was delayed to Q1 2022, the re-assessment of the pension model was postponed until the launch is completed	No
Output 2.2. Institutional capacity to administer and deliver social security is strengthened					
NSSF business process review developed	0	1	1	Completed	1
# of community workers trained on social protection and case management for social service/social protection delivery (% women)	0	400 (50% women)	Central level training included 49 % of women. Focused training on disability and CTPWYC delivery and case management included est 1,640 commune officials - est. 44% women	Training package for central level and sub-national officials	1,640 (50% women)
Training specifically addresses gender issues	0	Yes	Yes		Yes

Annex 2: Strategic documents

2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies and legal frameworks

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Concept Note – Family Package of Integrated Social Assistance programmes 	July 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing) –

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)

Disability identification guidelines	June 2020	No	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	The National Identification process and its MIS disaggregates data by age and gender
Family package programme design document and operational manual – draft	November 2021	No	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes, limited to rough estimates without precise disaggregation due to lack of data. Will be mitigated via national PwD identification mechanism and DMIS

Annex 3: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
		Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1		
Contextual risks (e.g. social, environmental, security and safety risks)					
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	Low	1	4	Continue evidence-based advocacy	UNJP
Weak monitoring of impact of SP	High	3	3	Support to M&E capacity	UNJP
Programmatic/Operational risks					
RGC decides not to proceed with SP schemes or delays implementation	Medium	2	4	Delay in implementation of Pension scheme. To continue advocacy	UNJP
RGC does not have capacity to implement cash grant	Low	1	4	Continue intense capacity building for the government partners	UNJP
Lack of co-ordination amongst PUNOs	Medium	3	2	UNRC will monitor	UNRC

Project period will be insufficient to implement all activities	Low	1	3	NCE Extension of 2 month sufficient	UNJP
Change in PUNOs implementation capacity	Medium	4	3	Monitoring of Project Implementation	UNRC; UNJP
Institutional risks (e.g. political, regulatory risks)					
Lack of co-ordination between RGC agencies	Medium	2	3	Continue support and build capacity for existing coordination mechanisms under NSPC	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	Low	1	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	UNJP
Capacity building activities not translated into concrete actions	Medium	2	4	Test and evaluate effectiveness of capacity building initiatives	UNJP
Capacity building activities not translated into concrete actions	Medium	2	4	Test and evaluate effectiveness of capacity building initiatives	UNJP

Annex 4: Results questionnaire

- Complete portfolio questionnaire online at: <https://forms.office.com/r/H4eZakyx9H>