

Joint SDG Fund

Joint Programme Final Narrative Report

PORTOFOLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Cover page

Date of Report: 30 APRIL 2022

Programme title, Number and Country

Country: CAMBODIA
Joint Programme (JP) title: Supporting the National Social Protection Policy Framework in Cambodia
MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹: 00118522

Programme Duration

Start date²: 01/01/2020
Original End date³: 31/12/2021
Actual End date⁴ : 28/02/2022

Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?: Yes.
Expected financial closure date⁵: To look into overall agreement for the date. ILO and UNICEF will close all payments by 31st May 2022.

Participating Organizations / Partners

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¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁵ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

Programme Budget (US\$)			
Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding):			
Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable):			
Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁶ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:			
Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
ILO	683,414	280,000	963,414
UNICEF	792,923.5	695,000	1,487,924
WHO	522,835	225,000	747,835
Total	1,999,173	1,200,000	3,199,173

⁶ Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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Executive summary

The UNJP implemented from January 2020 to February 2022 was catalytic in its contribution to the nationwide rollout of the National Social Protection Policy Framework and led to the acceleration of SDG 1.3 on Social Protection systems and measures, SDG 2.2 on ending all forms of malnutrition, SDG 3.8 on Universal Health Coverage and SDG 16.6 on the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions. It had ensured that government institutions in Cambodia are better equipped to ensure policy coherence and provide oversight over the Social Protection system by: supporting the roll out of the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two (CTPWCP); harmonisation of social assistance programmes under the Family Package; review and provision of technical assistance to improve the comprehensiveness and consistency of the National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF), and; building capacity within the Government institutions through the training and digitalization of processes and systems. Besides these tangible contributions, the UNJP also created a greater impetus towards the acceleration of the Social Protection system and the attainment of the SDGs in Cambodia through the Social Protection week which celebrated the successful social protection response of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and re-energised the impetus towards extending social protection through improving coverage of vulnerable population, improving adequacy of schemes, the push towards Universal Health Coverage and anchoring the development of the system based on a life-cycle approach to ensure that all Cambodians citizens will be socially protected from the lifecycle risks.

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

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).

Estimated rate of completion as of 28 February 2022: 100%

- **100 % achieved.** The Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two currently covers **243,376** pregnant women and children 0-2. The national Disability Identification Mechanism was rolled out with over **230,000** Persons with Disability (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 2022/2023. The UNJP has, within period 2020-2022, contributed to the delivery of the Covid-19 Cash Transfer Programme covering est. 2.8 million ID Poor persons in Cambodia.
- **100% achieved. The review of the National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF) was completed** with a national workshop organized by the General Secretariat of the National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC) to receive feedback from the key government and Development Partner stakeholders. The workshop marked the next step towards developing the new NSPPF based on government schedule. 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.

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.

Estimated rate of completion as of 28 February 2022: 100%

- **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 Training of Trainer (ToT) training implemented for further training at decentralized level by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), while initial steps towards the development of the sustainable training model in collaboration with the National Institute of Social Affairs (NISA) is in process. The cash transfer delivery system is fully digitalized up to the point of payments to beneficiaries, with Management Information System (MIS) linked to e-payment system by the designated Payment Service Provider. The M&E system developed for the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two is supported by the APP for data collection, feeding data into MIS. Via M&E capacity building for key stakeholders, the M&E system has been strengthened, and support provided to GS-NSPC to develop a digital Social Protection M&E dashboard, with creation of API links to line ministries in process.
- **100% achieved.** The 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 in enabling 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 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 – were preserved, while used to expand the results and coverage of the 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 through the national Covid-19 CT Programme for the Poor and Vulnerable (Covid-19 CTP). The digitalized system built for the routine Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two was upgraded to support Covid-19 CTP 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 2022/23. 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 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 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.

The COVID-19 impact

Despite the health and social restrictions to limit the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the project supported the roll out and the continuum of the routine cash transfer programmes during Covid-19 and thus provided stability to households with pregnant women and children under Two. The routine cash transfer delivery system was leveraged 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, covering estimate **700,000** households for COVID-19 Cash Transfer Programme, equivalent to nearly 2.8 million people, and additional **108,000** households through the one-off Lockdown Cash Transfer Programme. Lessons learned contribute to the development of the shock-responsive Social Protection framework and future approaches to risk-informed social protection.

I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

The established collaboration among UN Agencies led the way towards strengthening partnerships, including with government partners and the development partners. As revealed in the Project evaluation, national partners greatly appreciated the UNJP due to its ability to structure partnerships, provide clarity to implementation timelines and specify division of labour. The joint work and advocacy with the GS-NSPC contributed to more solid delivery, including in the midterm review (MTR) of the NSPPF 2016-2025 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 United Nations 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 increasing collaboration within the UN system and establishing partnership with government institutions and other development partners. 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, particularly in the area of: cash transfer delivery and policy development; strengthening of the employment based social security policy and evidence-based generation; strengthening the ID Poor identification system; promotion of the shock-responsive social protection, and; sustainable health financing and financial health protection towards Universal Health Coverage. Partnerships were also strengthened with the international and national NGOs/CSOs, including Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision and GRET among others, with a specific focus on local People with Disability Organizations in support of the disability identification mechanism roll out.

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 in 2 months, and subsequently delivered to 2.8 million people. This rapid operation has been implemented in closest collaboration with the GS-NSPC, MoSVY and Ministry of Planning (Mop) as well as with GIZ, UNDP and WFP who have invested in the roll-out of the innovative on-demand process of the 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 1,646 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 systems have 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 and an accelerated action to integrate cash transfer programme MISs. 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 support of Shock-responsive Social Protection 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 1.3 on Social Protection systems and measures

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 vulnerable:

As confirmed in the Project evaluation, the UNJP contributed to the expansion of the social protection at policy and delivery level. The Family Package sets out the tone for the integration of the four core social assistance programme following life-cycle approach, covering pregnant women, children 0-2, persons with disability and elderly within the Family Package. 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 over life cycle 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 the coverage of the poor and vulnerable has also been achieved through Covid-19 CT, with the Family Package intended to ensure higher level of coverage than at baseline upon phasing out of the Covid-19 CT Programme.

SDG 2.2 on ending all forms of malnutrition

SDG 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:

As deliberated in the Project evaluation, the CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two aims at strengthening health and nutrition outcomes of young children. 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 of the programme, through increased food security and knowledge of appropriate feeding practices. This CT Programme has significant impact on the uptake of MCH services, with increased access by the poorest pregnant women and children to basic health services and vaccination.

SDG 3.8 on Universal Health Coverage

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

As discussed in the Project evaluation, the project indicates sustainable contribution to the SDG 3. Despite the challenges of COVID-19, the Health Equity Fund was extended to cover both ID Poor families and 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 by 2030 through the adoption of the UHC Cube and the development of the UHC Strategy and Roadmap.

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

As confirmed in the Project evaluation, 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 define responsibility and accountability of the social protection institutions for the provision of social protection programmes as well as for the effective M&E and reporting on these programmes. Project has also contributed to the digitalization of the social protection institutions so as

to capture the benefits of their improved productivity, and with a view of establishing more effective and efficient systems.

Policy integration and systems change

- Roll-out of the CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two resulted in integration of health and social protection policy objectives, as well as in inter-ministerial collaboration among GS-NSPC, MoSVY, Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Ministry of Planning (MoP).
- The future Family Package cuts across sectors by integrating four core social assistance programmes linked to social protection, education, health and other human capital development outcomes, as well as to 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, PwD and elderly in 2022, the integration of policies will be reinforced and potentials to link social assistance and employment-based social security further strengthened.
- One of the catalytic Project's contribution in ensuring integration and de-siloization of SP sector is the support provided to the development of integrated data systems, including the integrated cash transfer MIS, M&E dashboard, e-registration and e-payments of social protection benefits.

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 **2.8 million** people covered within Covid-19 cash transfer programmes, and over **0.5 million** children from pre-birth to 18 years of age covered via routine programmes (CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 and the Scholarship Programme). The Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two ensured that conditional cash transfer benefits were received by over **243,376** pregnant women, new mothers and children 0-2, contributing to human development objectives of the NSPPF and the health and nutrition objectives of the CT Programme. UNJP contributed to the development of the national Disability Identification Mechanism. Disability Management Information System (DMIS) development, capacity building and roll out of the mechanism resulted in over **230,000** Persons with Disability (PwD) identified before the end of 2021 to ensure their access to cash transfer 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.

Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts: Total number: Project contributed to the system building that supported coverage of 2.8 million individuals under Covid-19 CT Programme; Project directly contributed to the system building for cash transfer delivery covering **243,376** pregnant women and children 0-2; Percentage of women and girls: 100% women under CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under 2; 49% women and girls under Covid-19 CT Programme. Estimate 0.5 million children 0-18 reached through routine programmes, with direct and/or indirect contribution of the UNJP through capacity building and policy development.

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

- 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.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of JP: 20% The UNJP effectively mainstreamed gender into policy and programme design, while supporting directly the women empowerment and health outcomes through the CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two. UNJP contributed to Covid-19 CT Programme under which estimate 49% women and girls were covered with cash transfers.

Human rights

- UNJP contributed to addressing CRC observation on child poverty and malnutrition, and address health outcomes, as well as access to health services to reduce preventable diseases.
- 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; and through access to Health Equity Fund for informal workers.
- UNJP contributed to addressing human rights challenges of PwD under social and economic rights, with Family Package and the Disability Identification Mechanism directly contributing to expanded future 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.
- Partnerships with GIZ and European Union were consolidated through collaboration on joint advocacy, complementary programmes and direct partnerships with the EU for two additional SP projects that are complementary to the UNJP.
- Within formal and informal coordination mechanism, information sharing and joint advocacy was strengthened with IFIs such as WB and ADB, as well as bilateral donors (e.g. DFAT).
- Project also effectively leveraged advocacy efforts for PwD with DFAT.

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

- UNJP was catalytic and allowed PUNOs to leverage funding with EU, SIDA through 3 separate projects.
- Additional 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Social Protection week was held on 15-17th February 2022 with the Deputy Prime Minister making a Keynote Address.</i>
Final JP event (closing)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The event was held to</i>
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Dissemination of the NSPPF MTR was implemented in collaboration with GS-NSPC on 22 April 2022</i>
			<i>Inauguration of the formal, government-lead Development Partners coordination mechanism for Social Protection was held in March 2022, confirming leadership of the RC, ILO, UNICEF and WHO as leads for the 4 coordination working groups.</i>

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. Additionally, the government Social Assistance Sub-committee formed under the National Social Protection Council has included the information on UNJP implementation and key products during its regular meetings.
- The lessons learned from the implementation of the cash transfer programmes, including the Covid-19 Cash Transfer Programme, were shared through the regular meetings of all Provinces and key line ministries organized by MoSVY.
- With regards to knowledge generation, MoSVY has been supported in implementing periodic surveys to collect process and impact data on CT programme beneficiaries. This capacity leads to a stronger data collection for M&E purposes and the development of the vulnerability and risk data collection framework to inform shock-responsive social protection interventions in the future; Country-led Process evaluation of the CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children 0-2 has been completed by end of 2021.

II. Final Results

Overall progress

- All expected results achieved
 Majority of expected results achieved
 Only some expected results achieved
 Please, explain briefly:

Contribution to Fund's global results

⇒ Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per targets set by the JP)

- Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement were implemented with greater scope and scale. The 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 with an objective to increase scope and coverage as described above.
- Integration of the Social Assistance is envisaged under Family Package policy note approved by RGC in December 2021 and the draft Sub-decree on the establishment of the National Social Assistance Fund (drafted by end of 2021 and signed by the Prime Minister in March 2022).

⇒ Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per targets set by the JP)

- Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented:

- CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two integrated social protection, health and nutrition objectives as envisaged under the NSPPF.
- Family Package developed to integrate implementation of the cash transfer programmes. The Family Package is a framework under which the linkages with other complementary social protection programmes and social services is envisaged, with policy options planned for development beyond the duration of the UNJP.

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

- 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. 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 flows. 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 between the Disability MIS (DMIS) and ID Poor database were established. 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. An API linking Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two MIS data to SP M&E Dashboard is under development. Support has been provided to GS-NSPC to disseminate the SP M&E Framework endorsed in 2021 to line ministries to strengthen reporting by line ministries. The M&E Framework for the CT Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two has been developed and the dissemination to communes and districts implemented, and the APP for data collection using tablets developed and used by communes.

- 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%. Clear indicators and target were set for the routine cash transfer programme for Pregnant Women and Children under Two 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 including through 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, MoSVY, 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 and 2023.
- The review of existing poverty assessment and targeting tools ODID/ID Poor as a component of the Family Package was completed to a degree necessary to develop the Family Package (100%). Initial analysis of the ID Poor data has been performed to support vulnerability analysis. The activities 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 Shock-responsive 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 of the National Health Insurance and the National Social Protection Policy Framework is 100% completed. The National Social Protection Policy Framework anchored the development of the SP system towards a lifecycle approach and continued work beyond the scope of the JP were started to support the development of the roadmaps for each lifecycle risk to ensure consistency and to harmonize the social assistance and the social security system. The findings from the National Health Insurance were key inputs into the discussion on the roadmap for the Universal Health Coverage in which the UNJP advocacy was instrumental in convincing the RGC to strive for universal health coverage.
- Capacity of the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning was strengthened through provision of the health statistics analysis training using the CSES data and by establishing the standardized methodology and STATA do-files for their future analyses to track the country progress on SDG 3.8.2 indicators, including in-person, and on-the job-mentoring. (100% completed).
- Technical support was provided to National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), Payment Certification Agency (PCA), MoH and GS-NSPC to strengthen their capacity for the SDG/UHC monitoring, including SDG 3.8.1 UHC Service Coverage Index and SDG 3.8.2 UHC Financial Health Protection Index. Standardized tools and methodology were developed. Technical back up support will be further provided if needed. This output is 100% completed under the JP.

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 100% completed. The event was held on 15-17th February and the Deputy Prime Minister of the Ministry of Economy and Finance made a keynote address which further reinforced the political will to further invest into social protection.
- The scenario report with costing for future paths for social health protection is 100% completed. A visioning workshop on achieving the UHC was conducted in quarter four of 2021 to support the development of the UHC strategy and roadmap. The review of the National Health Insurance was a key input into the drafting the UHC strategy and roadmap.
- The draft of policy brief on guaranteed benefit package for public sector health facilities was completed. The guaranteed benefit package ensures entitlement to all Cambodian citizens; availability in all public facilities across the country; and affordability within the available fiscal space for health.
- The draft of essential benefit package for reimbursement by NSSF and Health Equity Fund (HEF) - A simplified path – was completed. The purpose of this document is to provide a framework for: prioritization of services for reimbursement by NSSF and HEF; classification of conditions listed in the MPA and CPA into services; provider payments.

- The draft of policy options to increase social health protection, and sustainable health financing in Cambodia was completed.
- The resource document on estimating Out-of-Pocket Health Expenditure (OOP) was developed while the Household Consumption and Health Expenditure Tracking Report 2017-2019 is in draft.
- The draft of National Health Strategic Plan and digital health strategy was completed to guide MOH's missions to enable all people in Cambodia to receive timely, safe, quality and effective people-centred health services and interventions across the continuum of promotive, preventive, diagnostics and treatment, follow-up and continuity, rehabilitative and palliative services when they need them throughout the course of life and without financial hardship.
- The development of a SP training package for Cambodia is 100 % 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 50 government officials served to test the package. The ToT package for sub-national administrations was also developed in collaboration with experts from national institutions and rolled out to all 25 Provinces where multi-sectoral training was implemented including different Provincial departments responsible for social protection, education, health and planning, and was additionally delivered to 204 Districts through a cascade approach. The interest of MoSVY and Provinces for further dissemination of the package to the commune level is high and 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.

For output 1.3: Legislative framework for social protection is improved

- The output is 100% completed. The final report for the legal review is completed and there is ongoing support for the review and drafting of the Social Protection law which will continue beyond the scope and timeframe of the UNJP.

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 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/early 2023, upon closure of the Covid-19 CT Programme. The National Social Assistance Fund to manage delivery of all cash transfer programmes was established by the Sub-decree signed by the Prime Minister in March 2022.
- 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 established through the revision of the identification guidelines, training of 4,000 communes' officials in 1,646 communes, development of the DMIS and the roll out of the identification process. **230,000** PwDs were identified within a 100-day campaign to establish national coverage by end of 2021, with printing and gradual dissemination of the disability IDs in progress. The Disability MIS 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 knowledge on social protection delivery, including planning case management and referral to social protection and basic social services is 100 % completed. This training components have been integrated as a component of the national social protection package and implemented under a single approach, with officials from 25 Provinces trained and 204 Districts equipped with knowledge on social protection design and delivery, 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 and more in-

depth approach to 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**

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

This Outcome's focus is at the policy level and particularly in building the capacity of the National Social Protection Council, mainly through its General Secretariat (GS), to deliver the objectives established under the NSPPF, as well as the capacities of the key responsible ministries, such as Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth and other relevant line ministries and agencies/funds, including NSSF and MoH, to design and deliver the social protection programmes.

Outcome 1 was fully achieved through the establishment of the General Secretariat by the Government and the investment into capacity building of the UNJP to the GS-NSPC. The capacities of the line ministries and key agencies to effectively design, implement and undertake M&E activities were also achieved through the support of the UNJP outputs and activities.

Outcome 2: SP benefits' scope and coverage extended to uncovered groups through improved delivery of services including the expansion of the new cash transfer for pregnant women and children

This Outcome focuses on the concrete delivery of social protection benefits, an essential element in ensuring that the progressive policy framework impact the lives of those who need more support. In this regard, Outcome 2 was fully achieved through the launch of the Cash Transfer for Pregnant women and Children under Two, and the impending launch of the Pension system which serves as input to improve other existing schemes and develop an integrated model of delivery.

The monitoring and data collection for the implementation of the UNJP were done in an effective manner albeit with a substantial administrative burden in the coordination of the reporting. This was further elaborated in the independent evaluation report and key lessons on improving the monitoring of the implementation as key lessons learnt for future joint programmes.

III. JP finalization and evaluation

Final JP evaluation and lessons learned

Most of the results planned under the UNJP were achieved, with activities implemented within the set UNJP deadlines. Several activities were concluded in March and April. These activities were dependent on the government processes which has somewhat delayed the completion. However, by the date of the final report submission, all activities were duly implemented. The Project has created the space for further expansion on certain policy and programme design products, and these activities will be pursued using financial resources beyond the UNJP. The UNJP evaluation was implemented by end of February 2022, with the evaluation report attached to this final report.

The date when the evaluation was launched (month/year): October 2021

The date when the evaluation report was approved (month/year): April 2022

The evaluation of the UNJP has been coordinated by RCO and PUNOs, with a Reference Group established for the evaluation consisting of the representatives from the key ministries and institutions, including GS-NSPC, MoSVY and MoI. The evaluation was a part of a two-pronged evaluation within which UNJP was evaluated in parallel to the Sida-funded Project on Local Governance and Child-sensitive Social Protection (LGSP)

implemented by UNICEF in order to streamline relevant findings linked to synergies among programmes as well as policy-implementation synergies established for social assistance under two Projects.

Evaluation: key findings and lessons learned

Relevance:

The UNJP directly addresses the needs of vulnerable populations through the design and development of humanitarian assistance, social assistance and insurance programmes covering these population groups as well as through investments in vital systems strengthening, which will improve the coverage and responsiveness of existing programmes. Most importantly, the development of the disability identification framework overcame the foremost and fundamental barrier in the provision of social assistance and services that allow persons with disabilities to live productive and dignified life.

The conditional Cash Transfer Programme for Poor Pregnant Women and Children under Two directly responded to the health-related barriers to safer pregnancy and childhood, while simultaneously enabling households to overcome financial insecurities that have proven implications for the nutritional status and survival of mothers and children.

Furthermore, the pension scheme is expected to cover 1.5 million people with better service delivery through UNJP's support to digitalisation of vital processes such as online registrations, e-payments and more efficient monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, the development of the Family Package has also accelerated the design and roll out of a non-contributory old age allowance as a minimum income guarantee for older persons. The COVID-19 Cash Transfer Programme was instrumental in addressing the most urgent needs of vulnerable populations, not only the needs of those affected by the COVID-19 crisis but also extended coverage to persons with disabilities, older persons, and persons living with HIV, reaching an estimated 2.8million Cambodian.

The UNJP has responded to the needs of the government and helped the RGC "to continue to develop and to strengthen the social protection system with concentration, consistency and effectiveness". The investments through the UNJP have improved the legal, policy and institutional framework, while UN agencies' other projects continue to strengthen the implementation-level capacities to translate these developments into actions.

Efficiency

The review and consultations indicate that the cost allocated to capacity building activities will reap substantial returns over years, without the substantial additional annual cost. The results in terms of expansion of social protection coverage are expected to far exceed these costs. The materials and tools developed can be used for training current and future social protection practitioners in the country. Similarly, the investments in the development of policy framework and the design of transfers and pension programmes offer a high return on the operationalization.

Stakeholders explicitly mentioned some activities as being particularly efficient and effective in enabling the country to achieve its social protection-related goals. Capacity-building under the UNJP, for instance, was highly regarded by the national government and considered the most effective intervention of the programme. Even where activities have not been fully operationalized, for instance, the NSSF investment board and committee, the development of these outputs are believed to have a significant impact on accelerating the formalization and functioning of the institution.

While there have been some delays in the delivery of UNJP activities and outputs, these delays are expected when government counterparts co-lead all activities. Since the government agencies have limited capacity and competing priorities, this often led to delays in the implementation of activities. However, the return in terms of government ownership of activities far outweigh the costs of these delays.

The evaluators believe that the approach of jointly designing activities in close consultation with the government, prioritizing the government's most pressing needs and continuous evidence-generation, was the most appropriate and most efficient approach when accounting for the time and resources spent as well as the uptake and utilisation of the outputs delivered through the UNJP.

Effectiveness

The evaluators can confirm, with strong confidence that most outputs and outcomes envisaged in the UNJP have been achieved.

After the JP: follow-up and possibilities for sustainability of the impact and further scaling

The UNJP results framework and achievements against results had an exclusive focus on supporting the national social protection policy framework, as well as national partners, in advancing the results against NSPPF. In this regard, as specified under specific results in chapter II and in the UNJP evaluation, the project has resulted in highly sustainable deliverables embedded in national delivery and action plans and programmes, including the design and delivery mechanisms for cash transfer programmes under the Family Package, the government-owned Disability Identification Mechanism and the SP M&E dashboard. The UNJP also created the momentum for two important processes that will continue beyond the timeframe of this UNJP. The first is the political will to continue investment into Social Protection and the further refinement and development of the National Social Protection Policy Framework to supplement the NSPPF with specific roadmaps to support the consistent and coherent development of the SP system in addressing the various lifecycle risks. The second momentum is the process of digitalization in which the RGC continues to invest in processes and ICT to improve service delivery and achieve better efficiency and satisfaction. The UNJP was also catalytic in mobilization of additional financial resources, particularly from the EU, based on which a number of UNJP deliverables will be pushed forward for expansion and implementation until 2024 and further.

A number of results under the UNJP has been achieved with a view of future scaling up and/or expansion, including:

1. Expansion of the coverage of the poor and vulnerable under the Family Package of four integrated cash transfer programmes to cover pregnant women, children under 2, Persons with Disability, expanded Scholarship Programme and the new Cash Transfer Programme for the elderly.
2. The expansion of the MIS and M&E data collection in both social assistance and social security sectors, with focus on digitalization and contribution to the social protection digitalization strategy.
3. Capacity building on social protection/social assistance through the national training package and the development of the capacity building plan under the newly created National Social Assistance Fund (NSAF).
4. Strengthened technical capacity of government institutions in health statistics analyses, SDG/UHC service coverage index and financial health protection monitoring (SDG 3.8.1 and 3.8.2) with methodologies and tools developed.
5. Strengthened strategic dialogues and evidence-based advocacy on increasing domestic and sustainable financing for health, and expansion of social health protection. According to national health congress report 2021-2022, the government expenditure on health increased from 1,173,046 million riel in 2017 to 4,329,872 million riel in 2021.
6. Strengthened strategic dialogues and evidence-based advocacy on improving strategic purchasing, expansion of benefit packages and alignment and improving the social health protection coordination mechanism.
7. Development of lifecycle risks specific roadmaps to guide and improve consistency and coherence of the Social Protection system in Cambodia
8. Further strengthening of the delivery and monitoring and evaluation system through the adoption of technology and technology supported digital processes to improve service delivery and attain higher satisfaction and efficiency gains.

Annex 1: Consolidated Final 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 final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ⁷	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 ⁸	2	2	
<i>List the policies:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID-19 Cash Transfer Sub-Decree Family Package Comprehensive Concept Note – endorsed by RGC in December 2021, with Family Package sub-decree pending approval by mid-2022 			

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

Output indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	4	2	E-payment solutions and e-registration solutions consist of multiple innovations packaged into a single process
<i>List the solutions:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-payment solutions E-registration of social security and social assistance 			

⁷Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

⁸Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	2	2	
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated policy solution through the Family Package addressing multiple social protection risk factors • Draft integrated national pension model 			

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

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 under 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 system 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 14,000 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

- Present final JP results in the following template as per JP's Programmatic Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
Outcome 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.				
Existence of effective SP Sector Implementation Plan	0	1	1	NA
NSPC fully operational	0	1	1	NA
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	3	3	M&E framework for CTPWYC completed with additional programmes such as disability under integration Digitalized M&E system operational for SP Framework Disability MIS
# of studies to inform strengthening of SP institutional arrangements and efficiency developed	0	2	2	Review of NSPPF Review of NHI
Training/capacity building specifically addresses gender issues	0	1	1	Training package for roll out of CTPWYC

Costed implementation plan of the revised National Social Protection Policy Framework developed	0	1	1	Review of NSPPF
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	2	Social Security Visioning WS Social Protection Week
Mid-term review of the National Social Protection Policy Framework organized	0	1	1	Review of the NSPPF
Gender issues specifically addressed in MTR	0	Yes	Yes	Review of the NSPPF
# of forums on universal health coverage	0	2	2	Social security Visioning WS Social Protection Week
# People participating in training module (% of women)	0	100 (50%)	>100 (50%)	CTPWYC Training
Training specifically addresses gender issues	0	1	1	Training package of CTPWYC addresses gender
Output 1.3: Legislative framework for social protection is improved				
Review of legal architecture	0	1	1	Review of legal architecture
# of legislative products adopted with JP support	0	2	3	Sub-decree on NSSF re-establishment Prakas on investment management National Social Assistance Fund Sub-decree
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	
# of new social assistance scheme costed and included into government plans	0	2	3	Family Package including costed Cash Transfer Programme for the Elderly and the revised Cash Transfer for PWD, in addition to the existing CTPWYC and Scholarship programmes
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 expands coverage of social assistance
Gender issues separately identified and addressed in package	0	Yes	Yes	
Disability allowance scheme revised	0	Yes	Yes	
Gender issues specifically identified and addressed in DA Model	0	Yes	Yes	
Draft integrated national pension model developed	0	1	1	Integrated Pension Concept Note
Output 2.2: Institutional capacity to administer and deliver social security is strengthened				
NSSF business process review developed	0	1	1	Completed with 36 processes redesigned
# of community workers trained on social protection and case management for social service/social protection delivery (% of women)	0	400 (50%)	400 (50%)	Training package delivered to provinces and districts and reached the target by end April. There is a demand for training at commune level for which additional resources beyond UNJP will be sought
Training specifically addresses gender issues	0	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)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Review of the NSPPF	Feb 2022	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
Comprehensive Concept Note – Family Package of Integrated Social Assistance programmes	July 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A

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)
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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	Not applicable. Supported establishment of the National Identification process
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: Results questionnaire

- Complete online using the following link: <https://forms.office.com/r/DfvPvaGfsg>.

Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation



SDG Fund - Social Protection Cambodia