

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



STRATEGIC PLAN
ON
Sectorial Development of Social Affairs, Veterans
and Youth Rehabilitation
2019-2023

PREPARED BY
Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
2018

FOREWARD

The main priority policy of the Royal Government are peacekeeping, political stability and national security, which are the preconditions needed to achieve economic growth, reducing poverty, and improve the living standards and people's dignity. Cambodians have been enjoying peace, stability, political stability and rapid economic growth. The fifth legislature of the National Assembly successfully completes its historic mission and achieved significant achievements, with the growth of the economy at over 7% per year. The national economy (GDP at current prices) increased from KHR 61,326,928 million or equivalent to USD 15,237 million in 2013 to KHR 99,332,219 million or more than equivalent USD 24.605 million in 2018. The exchange rate is around 4,050 riels per dollar while the average inflation rate is around 3%. International reserves rose from USD 3.643 million in 2013 to USD 10.050 million in 2018. Approved investment capital from 2013 to 2017 totaled USD 23.3 billion. International trade volume increased from USD 16,279 million in 2013 to USD 25,070 million in 2017 and to USD 28,036 million in 2018, with exports increasing. From USD 6,530 million in 2013 to USD 10,849 million in 2017 and to USD 12,123 million in 2018, while Imports rose from USD 9,749 in 2013 to 14,221 dollars in 2017 and could reach an estimated USD15,913 in 2018. The poverty rate, measured around 53.5 percent in 2004, dropped to 13.5 percent in 2014 and continues to fall below 10 percent in 2018.

The aspirations and efforts of the Royal Government are to transform the status of Cambodia into a middle-income country by 2030 and to a high-income country by 2050. The Royal Government has set a long-term vision for the development of social protection systems, building a social protection system with a holistic nature of efficiency and sustainability as a tool for poverty reduction and poverty reduction, vulnerability and inequality and contributing to developing and protecting human resources more broadly and promoting national growth. Based on this vision, the Royal Government has introduced a comprehensive national Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025, focusing on the two pillars: social welfare systems and social security systems.

In order to contribute to achieving the above aspirations and vision, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation has developed a Strategic Plan for Sectorial of Development Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation 2019-2023. The purpose of this document is to determine the Ministry's strategies to ensure social harmony, reduce victims and vulnerability people to respond to the needs of all people in order to improve the living standards of the people, especially the poor, vulnerable, people with disability, orphans, juveniles, victims of drug use, veterans, former civil servants and the elderly, etc.

I am confident that this strategic plan will be a roadmap for all operators and implementing entities that have been or are going to perform in the field of social welfare in order to achieve a common ambition as stated above. I would also like to call on all stakeholders, local and international NGOs, development partners, contribute to the implementation of this plan to achieve efficiency, efficiency, and profoundly responsible.

Date:

Minister

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ABREVIATION

CNCC	Cambodian National Council for Children
DAC	Disability Action Council
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
NEC	National Election Committee
NSSF	National Social Security Fund for Civil Servant
NVF	National Veterans Fund
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PWDF	People with Disability Foundation
PWD	People with Disability
SP-SDSVY	Strategic Plan for Sectorial Development of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The document is designed to identify the Ministry's strategies to ensure social welfare harmony, reduce the victim and vulnerability people to respond to the needs of all people in order to promote the living standard of the people. In particular, poor and vulnerable people, people with disability, orphans, juvenile delinquency, victims of drug use, veterans, civil servants and the elderly etc. This document is rationalized, reinforcing existing programs and transforming activities from providing services that are subsidized by intervention into a cash grant program, gradually responding to the needs and real needs of the people.

SP-SDSVY 2019-2023 is a roadmap focusing on three key programs: 1. Enhancing social welfare services; 2. Enhancing social security systems and providing rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities; and 3. Institutional capacity building and development partnerships. Enhancing social welfare services, has six sub-programs: 1. Developing welfare of victims and vulnerabilities and family affairs 2. Developing child welfare and youth rehabilitation 3. Developing welfare of PWD 4. Developing welfare of Elderly 5. Developing welfare of veterans 6. Enhancing social welfare service at the Capital and Provinces. Improving social security and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities has three sub-programs: 1. Developing the effective social security service to civil servant 2. Enhancing effective providing social security to veterans and families 3. Continuing providing rehabilitation service to PWD. In particular, institutional strengthening and partnership development has three sub-programs: 1. Strengthening institutional capacity and partnership 2. Developing human resources and 3. Strengthening capacity of DoSVY and partnership development in the Capital and Provinces

This Strategic plan requires approximately 6,493,470 million riel from state budget contributions and USD 180 million from development partners to implement sub-programs and clusters of activities to achieve the indicator targets set out in the Strategic plan.

This document is flexible and editable, depending on the state of the economic, social and political developments, in response to issues that occur during the actual practice of adapting the situation and improving the efficiency of the work.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background and Context

Over the past two decades, the Royal Government of Cambodia has had great success in restoring and redeveloping the country. After the Royal Government launched a Win-Win policy, established in 1998, the organization of the Khmer Rouge has been completed. Peace, political stability and national security, which are the preconditions needed to achieve economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve living standards and people's dignity. Cambodians have been enjoying peace, stability, political stability and rapid economic growth at an average of 7.7 percent over the past two decades. The poverty rate has been reduced from 53.2 percent in 2004 to 13.5 percent in 2014 and continues to fall below 10 percent in 2018, a person's income has increased from USD 590 in 2007 to USD 1,560 in 2018. So far, the Royal Government has made efforts to put in place and support many social policies. Through this, Cambodians and especially the poor and vulnerable people receive full protection under the framework of social protection.

The Ministry of Social Affairs was established in the period of Sangkum Reastr Niyum, but was subsequently changed to each period of transition, except during the genocidal period, almost all state institutions completely eliminated. Documents related to the progress of the social sector were almost completely devastated until 1995, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) prepared and launched the first national program, the National Program for Rehabilitation and Development of Cambodia for Economic and Social Development 1996-2000 and in 2001, the Royal Government developed and launched its second five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2001-2005, focusing on economic growth and poverty alleviation. The Ministry of Social Affairs was then named Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor and Veteran led by the Secretary of State, whose mission provided insurance for the welfare of the victims and the most vulnerable in Cambodia and the development of employment policies by creating job security and facilitate legitimate industrial relations laws on employment.

On November 30, 1998, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor and Veterans Affairs was renamed to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation, which outlined its five-year vision for 1998-2003, consist of 4 goals were 1. Contribute to the Government strategy for social welfare by providing appropriate social support services to vulnerable groups and effective monitoring of effective practices 2. Developing action plans to develop human resources that were capable of technical skills in line with industry, technology development and social and economic development. 3. Contributing to the policy of the Royal Government in accordance with international conventions, in the protection of the interests of the workers, by providing a good atmosphere between their workers and their professional organizations with employers and employees professional associations under Labor Law and existing international conventions through trilateral commission, state, employers and employees and 4. Contributing to the Government employment policy by consistently improving the production chain and the quality of the workforce, enabling Cambodia economy to compete with the economies of the region and to raise the social status of the target groups in line with the country progress.

The Royal Government third five-year development plan for 2006-2010 prepared by incorporating national policy documents to achieve the goals, priorities, targets and activities for the next five years. The plan was renamed as the National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 and was the only national plan covering all areas for implementing the government policy agenda and the strategic rectangular strategy which continued from the triangle strategy.

After the 2008 general election, the Royal Government of Cambodia announced the Social and Economic Policy Program for the fourth legislature of the National Assembly for 2008-2013. With this political program, a new national plan is being prepared for the NSPS. 2006-2010 to coordinate the process of planning with the Royal Government's mandate. The new plan, called the National Strategic Development Plan Update 2009-2013, is an instrument of government policy priorities.

Since 2003, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation has been renamed the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation. During that period, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation developed and implemented work programs and three strategic plans: 1. The 2004-2008 Work Program focusing on six priority areas: Extending social services and emergency programs, children welfare and youth rehabilitation, disability and rehabilitation, pension, civil servants, veterans affairs and good governance 2. The work program of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation for 2008-2013 focuses on six priority tasks, new steps such as: strengthening social welfare services for the poor and vulnerable people, expanding the welfare services of children and youth rehabilitation, expanding the welfare services of people with disability and rehabilitation, strengthening the expansion of social security systems, welfare for the elderly, expanding social security of civil servants and the general public and welfare of veterans 3. Strategic Plan 2014-2018 focusing on three strategies and eight priority phases were (a) three strategies include (1).Increasing the effectiveness of social welfare services (2).Strengthening and expand the social security system and (3).Strengthening institutional capacity and technical and financial resource-raising and (b) eight priority programs: (1).Enhancing welfare for the victims and vulnerable people & family affairs (2).Enhancing child welfare and youth rehabilitation (3). Enhancing persons with disability welfare (4).Enhancing elderly welfare (5).Enhancing civil servant welfare (6).Enhancing veteran welfare (7).Creating social security system for Cambodian people and (8). Enhancing institutional capacity and strengthen partnerships.

If we look at the timeframe between the work program, the Strategic plan of Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, it appears to be not fully consistent with the Royal Government of Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan in the past years until the Royal Government of Cambodia updated the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) in 2008 that created a National Strategic Development Plan update 2009-2013, the Ministry strategic plan can be grapple and aligned with the National Strategic Development Plan of the Royal Government.

1.2. Relations between the SP-SDSVY with the NSPS

The Strategic Plan for Sectorial Development of Social affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (SP-SDSVY) 2019-2023 aligned with the NSDP, Budget Strategic Plan and the annual program budgeting of the MoSVY and CSDG 2015-2030. This strategic plan is a roadmap for Ministries and Stakeholders to preparing action plans to achieve the targets indicators set out in the Ministry SP-SDSVY 2019-2023.

1.3. Process of preparing the SP-SDSVY

Formulating SP-SDSVY, the MoSVY issued Prakas No. 1010 MoSVY, dated 26 October 2017, on the establishment of Technical Working Group to develop the MoSVY SP-SDSVY 2019-2023. This Prakas identifies the tasks of the Technical Working Group to formulating this strategic plan for the period of October 2017 to October 2018, as follows:

Table 1. Process of Strategic Plan development

Steps	Discription	Period
1	Sectorial analysis	3 Weeks
2	Sectorial Policy Development	3 Weeks
3	Identified the purpose and priorities of the sector	2 Weeks
4	Prepared program and sub-program	2 Weeks
5	Establishment of cost estimates and financing frameworks	2 Weeks
6	Developed monitoring system	2 Weeks
7	Developed drafted	2 Weeks
8	Revised drafted	4 Weeks
9	Approval and dissemination	4 Weeks

1.4. The structure of SP-SDSVY

The SP-SDSVY was prepared based on the guidance of the Ministry of Planning on Sectorial Development Strategic Planning, which was divided into seven chapters:

- Chapter 1: Presents a background, prioritized for sectorial development in relationship with NSDP, Mission and Strategic purpose of the process of development SP-SDSVY and the structure of SP-SDSVY.
- Chapter 2: A situational analysis, outlines achievements and challenges.
- Chapter 3: Sectorial strategic direction, demonstrates the vision and mission of Ministry, objective, strategices, priorities of the sector devides to progams and sub-program, alignment of SP-SDSVY and NSDP and Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goals and cross-cutting priorities.
- Chapter 4: Organizational structure demonstrates the coordination of the implementation of SP-SDSVY in Ministry and inter-Ministeries, preparation of sustanbility.
- Chapter 5: Financing resource-raising strategy for the SP-SDSVY , presents budget plan, including state estimated budget and development partners budget, needed resources, and additional raising-strategy, an annual estimate expenditure, relationship of sectorial budget planning with estimated expenditure of SP-SDSVY and the medium-term expenditure framework of the SP-SDSV, based on cleared estimated expenditure.
- Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation, presents the dates of the internal meeting in the Ministries to evaluate the progress of the implementation of the plan, the date of the annual evaluation, the date of the mid-term evaluation and the date of the end-term evaluation.
- Chapter 7: Conclusions show the overall conclusion of this strategic plan.

CHAPTER 2 ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Work priority 1: Promoting social welfare and family affairs

- Developed and implemented an emergency program in collaboration with the Cambodian Red Cross and other organizations for providing emergency support packages to poorest, victims of natural disaster, in total of 373,952 victim families were rescued by creating conditions for a better life. Disseminated on safe migration to 526,575 of local authorities and people.
- Saving, mental education, counselling, health care services to 7,633 homeless. In addition, 7,145 homeless rehabilitated, vocational training and community integration. Constructed center for caring mental people and starts operation in 2019.
- Provided care service and support to 19,779 HIV/AIDS victims and various diseases, including education, dissemination, life skill course, counselling and creating small business to family and children who were affected by HIV/AIDS.
- Created and implemented program on family development, encourage the building of good families to prevent domestic violence through the organizing each year of the National and International Day on family, May 15. Promoted gender equality both at the national and sub-national level, promote the role of women in decision-making through the dissemination of the Gender Perspective and the CEDAW to the focal points both at the national and sub-national level and disseminate on preventing domestic violence in the community.
- Established and implemented the minimum standards on care of victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation in the center and monitoring the implementation of policies and minimum standards on the protection of victims rights by human trafficking at both the national and sub-national levels, to combat human trafficking, crimes and rescue victims. Through these policies and norms, approximately 2,900 victims of trafficking, 2,113 women were rescued, rehabilitated, counseling services in the centers of the NGOs and 743 victims have been integrated into the community and 131 people follow up. At the same time, construction of Poipet dropping center for human trafficking victim from local authorities and Thailand.
- Repatriated 37 Vietnamese women were victims of human trafficking and received 1,468 victims (584 women), including 589 from Vietnam, 214 from Thailand, 208 from Malaysia, one from Singapore, 254 from Indonesia, 39 from Somalia, 154 from China. 3 from Saudi Arabia and 06 from Japanese.

Table 2: Achievement of work priority 1

No	Indicators	Yearly achievement					Total
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
1	Number of victims and vulnerable of natural disaster, other disaster and poorest people received emergency relief (pers)	32,212	178,538	43,580	62,476	57,146	373,952
2	Number of homeless received prevent and protection services (pers)	544	2,437	884	1,727	2,041	7,633
3	Number of homeless integrated to family and community (pers)	56	2,437	884	1,244	2,524	7,145
4	Number of victims and persons live with HIV/AIDS and other vicious disease received care and support services in the community (pers)	2,264	6,748	3,724	2,758	4,285	19,779
5	Number of victims of human trafficking integrated to family and community (pers)	146	47	58	147	345	743
6	Number of victims of human trafficking have been counselling and rehabilitation (pers)	279	598	455	720	848	2,900

Challenges:

- The scope of the national program of social assistance is not yet comprehensive and fully covered, which has made some groups of people unprotected.
- Identification management system and general population registrar, identification poor and vulnerable people, registry system of operators are not linked, leading to overlap of Identification and Registration and also offers overlapping benefits.
- Understanding the social protection system, such as the benefits and the obligation to participate in the project or program, is limited¹. Strengthening the capacity of officials is also essential to increase according to the actual situation and needs.
- While the quality of health services is strengthened, nutrition promotion for pregnant women and children is still not strong. The results of the Health and Demographic Survey 2014 show that 32% of children under five years of age had a 10 per cent reduced risk of being skinny and 24% less weight. Pregnant women and children under five years of age from poor households are more likely to experience malnutrition due to the lack of financial resources and information needed to access health care and nutrition, as well as water and sanitation²
- In 2014, the poverty rate of 13.5% about 2 million. In fact, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation has collaborated with CRC and local and International non-governmental organizations to provide emergency relief to 381,606 about 17.89% of total poor households are eligible. MoSVY needs to continue to pay more attention to the victims and vulnerable to social protection programs.
- Strengthening the Family Development Program was limited by the involvement of all stakeholders
- The subsidy food allowance for victims stayed temporary in center less than 30 days is difficulty to comply with the provisions of Sub-decree No. 90 dated September 11, 2015 amending Article 7 of Sub-decree No. 116 , on the subsidy food allowance policy for victims living in state centers and sub-decree number 116 on October 26, 2006, on subsidy food allowance the victims stayed in the state center, because the time is too short not enough to the arrange to recognize victims who stay in the center
- The situation of the people is different, which makes it difficulty to intervene according to the situation
- Providing support services to homeless were difficulty, according to the competence of the commanding unit of the Capital and Provinces, it is not the duty of the MoSVY and DoSVY
- In addition, the three kinds of homeless (1.Homeless living in the province 2.homeless who are brokered by brokers and 3.homeless who migrate from other areas often move irregularly from region to region, which requires different strategies and approaches). At the same time, the MoSVY does not have a database for managing the number and identification of homeless.

Priority work 2: Promoting child welfare and youth rehabilitation

- The Ministry has organized the 1st June International Children's Day and the World Day Against Child Labor and Cambodian Children's Day both at the national and sub-national level
- Strengthening Child Rights Monitoring and Implementation Mechanisms in Ministries, Institutions and Capital/Provinces and issued Guidelines on the Implementation of the UN Recommendation on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Children
- Promoted the implementation of child rights through strengthening the capacity of government officials and NGOs and disseminating a broad range of child rights.
- Prepared a report on the status of child rights implementation annually and Prepare Report to Response to United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child on the First and Second National Reports on Child Participation in Armed Conflict and trafficking of children, child

¹ Social Protection System 2016-2025 p xiv

² Social Protection System 2016-2025 p 15

prostitution and child pornography and the report responds to the UN General Assembly resolution 69/159 on the protection of children from violence against children to send to UN Special Representative. Develop and disseminate the implementation of the National Action Plan on Child Development 2016–2018. Developed the fourth, fifth and sixth National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Children.

- Implemented policy on alternative for children and minimum standards on alternative care for children, in collaboration with NGOs and INGs received orphans and vulnerable children, to accommodate 639 child in facilities, 26,187 children (12,526 girls) and 9,187 youth (3,323 girls) of which 406 childcare facilities have 16,579 children (total state residents 22 have 1,601 children and youths, 724 girls), 25 temporary shelters consisting of 628 children, 71 single-family houses, 1,592 children, some of them children staying in dormitories, temples and religious places, 137 have 7,388 children (3,582 girls). By Inspection of focal officer found out 252 out of 406 centers with 7,634 children (3,634 girls) and 1,779 youth (919 girls). Among 406 residential care centers, 43 have switched from residential care into temporary housing, group home, dormitory, pagodas and 73 residential care convert to non-care services, 33 residential care closed, including one states residential care and no information of five residential care. The Ministry has integrated the 1,013 children who live in centers into their families and communities, as part of implementing Integration Plans 30% from residential care to family and community 2016–2018 in the five capital/provinces, the reduction in the number of children in the center may indicate that community-based childcare is increasing, which is why Provincial Focal Points continue to monitor child care until close case.
- Strengthening the efficiency and quality of childcare management, the Royal Government has issued three sub-decrees, Sub-Decree No 119 on September 11, 2015 on residential Management and Sub Decree No. 90, dated July 13, 2015, on the amendment of Article 7 of Sub-decree No. 116 on the policy for victims living in state-run centers, raising food costs from 45,000 Riel / Months to 150,000 R / month and Sub Decree No 34, dated March 7, 2017 on the transfer functions of state residential care centers to the Municipal/Provincial administration; transfer function of monitoring NGO child care facility to the Municipal, District and Khan administrations; transfer function of community-based childcare services to the Municipal, Cities administration and Commune administration. In particular, the Ministry released a Prakas No 308, dated 29 January 2016, on the conditions and forms of applications for authorization to establish residential centers, and has trained the Child Safeguarding Organization to various officials and staff.
- Implemented Inter-Adoption Law, the Ministry has established a number of legal mechanisms and regulations and has signed an agreement to limit the number of agencies with inter-country adoptions with Italy, Spain and Malta
- Receiving 29,739 victims of drug use for rehabilitation in the centers and 21,114 recovered from drug use and integrated to the community.
- Promulgated and enforced the law on juvenile justice, and disseminated to concerned ministries and institutions at national and sub-national level. To promote the implementation of this law, the Ministry has drafted a three-year strategic plan, Prakas on the construction of Youth Rehabilitation Center, Prakas on the organization and functioning of the Youth Rehabilitation Center, Inter-Ministerial Prakas on Terms and Forms of Request for Establishment of Centers for Drug Rehabilitation and Guidelines on Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation of Drug use. At the same time, the Royal Government issued a sub-decree No. 155 on September 29, 2017 on the organizing and functioning of the Youth Rehabilitation Center and the establishment of the National Center for Rehabilitation of Narcotics Addicts of Keo Phos, Sihanouk province.
- Educated children, young people in preventing social disorders, contributing to promoting morality and protecting the rights of children and victims of drug use. Collaborated with the Ministry of Interior, international NGOs, providing non-formal education and vocational training to children conflict with the law and children over 3 years of age living with their mother in prisons.

Table 3: Achievement of priority work 2

No	Indicators	Yearly achievement					Total
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
1	Number of orphans and vulnerable children integrated to family and community (Pers.)	721	574	462	738	1,140	3,635
2	Number of children received community-based care (Pers.)	41,194	42,785	9,608	9,608	10,748	
3	Number of orphans and vulnerable children lived in residential care (Pers.)	11,411	11,171	16,579	16,579	7,634	
4	Number of children conflict of law integrated to family and community (Pers.)	53	40	98	118	147	456
5	Number of drug addicts integrated to family and community (Pers.)	1,855	2,009	2,851	6,722	7,677	21,114
6	Number of drug addicts received rehabilitation services (Pers.)	2,875	3,386	5,203	10,178	8,097	29,739

Challenges³:

- In Cambodia there is no specific data of orphans, vulnerable children and disabled children, but the National Strategic Plan on Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Children with Disabilities estimates that approximately 14% of the total children are vulnerable. Based on the Ministry of Planning data on the results of IDPoor 2014-2017, 3.2% of children received alternative care service in residential care and in the community-based care among the children in IDPoor level 1 & 2, total 825,236 children (Poor households level 1 with 329,442 children and Poor households level 2 with 495,794 children), another 96.8% lived in poor families, level 1 and level 2 is waiting to receive services. At the same time, pregnant women and children 0-5 years of age in many other poor households are waiting for a cash package to respond to malnutrition.
- Census data of Cambodian population census in 2013 shows that about 1% of children in the country are disabled. This figure is low because the number of disabled children did not collect specific data from the data collection agency. On the other hand, children with disabilities are a vulnerable group and limited access to social services, some of whom are facing discrimination and some are also violent from their families.
- The starting point is to have a specific number of orphans, vulnerable children and children with disabilities before developing appropriate intervention programs.
- A recent study on child violence organized by the MoWA, in collaboration with the MoSVY and Ministry of Planning, shows that approximately 60% of children under 17 are exposed to physical, sexual violence 6.4% were mostly girls. The starting point is to be accurate, and the data related to drug use, because research is large, so small research is much better.
- Children born and guarded in Thailand through immigration, denied nationality and support services
- Some orphans have been living in childcare facilities for nurturing, education, vocational training, but some of these children still have not been fully cared. However, national information system for the management of victim and vulnerable children living in child care facilities and in community-based care has not yet been created.
- Law on Juvenile Justice and Inter-Adoption Law have not been widely disseminated to the masses, which make enforcement of these two laws incomplete and ineffective
- Youth Rehabilitation Program for children conflict with law were not compliance with Unconventional Laws, Support for Minors, Conflict Resolution, Youth Rehabilitation Center has not yet been built for minority conflicts, requiring the ministry to continue working hard and committed to launching the program for helping minors to conflict with the law

³ The first to fourth recalls the National Plan of Action for Child Development 2016-2018, pages 8-9

- Youth Rehabilitation program for children conflict with law is not fully implementation, assistance to children conflict with law is limited, Youth rehabilitation center is not constructed for receiving youth conflict with law, which demanded that the MoSVY continue its efforts and commitments to launch programs to help children conflict with law
- Thousands of victims of drug use receive rehabilitation services annually through treatment in the rehabilitation centers, as well as reintegration into families and communities. However, after integrating into the family and the community, the ministry has not yet had a program to track whether the victims of the drug use have recovered or retrieved drug use again.

Priority work 3: Promoting welfare of people with disability

- Enforcing the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Implementing the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and People with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific 2013-2022 The Incheon Strategy "Enables the Right to Come" in addition to the existing National Rules of Nationality First, on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Enacted the Implementation of the National Disability Strategic Plan 2014-2018 Through this plan, the Ministry has prepared a mid-term evaluation report for 2015 and a draft final report 2014-2018
- Attended the 6 ASEAN Working Group Meetings on Mainstreaming Disability Rights in the ASEAN Community by 2025
- Attended the 11th Conference of States Parties to the Disability Rights Convention at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, on June 12-14, 2018, under the theme: "No one should be allowed outside the full practice of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ", in which Cambodia received 183 votes out of 188 votes of ECOSOC membership of the United Nations National
- Celebrated Cambodian Disabled People's Day and International Day of Persons with Disabilities on Deaf, Otisum and Donsitrum at National and Sub-national level
- Established 19 Working group of people with disability in Ministries and 25 Working group of people with disability in Capital and Provinces and has educated the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities 2013-2022, Incheon Strategy "Make the Rights Come True" and the National Strategic Plan on Disability to the officials of the General Secretariat, the Working Group of Disable Action in Ministry and the Working Group of Disable Action of Capital and Provincial level
- Encouraged artistic movement of people with disabilities. The Royal Government has issued a sub-decree on granting prizes to persons with disabilities in competitions in the field of sports, sports, sports, sports and sponsorship, coaching and coaching. Disabled athletes participated in the 7th ASEAN Para Games in Myanmar, with 32 medals including gold, 04 medals, 11 medals and 17 medals, and went to international IT competitions in Busan, Republic of Korea. Received a total of 15 medals, medals and medals, and participated in the Olympics Olympic Games. A total of 41 vehicles
- Provided 1,081 disabled people with vocational training and entrepreneurship skills on apparel and electronics, repairing hair salons, decorating, carving, mobile phone repair and business management and hygiene. At the same time, 385 people have jobs and jobs. In addition, 1,028 children with dementia, intellectual and blindness were enrolled in sign language and transcripts through partner organizations' curriculum.
- Follow the sub-decree on the selection of persons with disabilities to employment, the MoSVY urged the ministries and institutions in the selection of persons with disabilities to work at the rate of 2%. Currently, 2,773 disabled people, equal to 1.78%, serve in the Ministries and institutions, and 2,962 disabled people in 63 private enterprise
- Provided allowance for 8,658 PWDs in communities at 3 levels, level 1 sponsor 12 months, level 2 sponser 6 months and level 3 sponsors 3 months each sponsored 20,000 Riel
- Issued the Prakas on the guideline on Disability Inspection Procedures of the Kingdom of Cambodia and disseminated 16 provinces
- The Foundation of Persons with Disabilities has collaborated with NGO partners provided 390,024 quality-free rehabilitation services, including 254,926 medical rehabilitation

services, and the rehabilitation of 135,098 people with disabilities. At the same time, people with disabilities who receive services from the rehabilitation center receive food and travel allowance. Apart from providing services at the Rehabilitation Centers, the Foundation also provides community services to persons with disabilities, such as repairing artificial and medical equipment, facilitating disabled persons to receive professional training services and establishing self-help groups for disabled people 966 groups. Has provided 946 rural healthcare and health care subsidy schemes, including Memut, 714 Tbong Khmum and 232 Pailin provinces, each receiving 30,000 Riel.

Table 4: Achievement of priority work 3

No	Indicators	Yearly achievement					Total
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
1	People with disability received vocational training (Persons)	158	478	205	123	117	1,081
2	People with disability received allowance (Person)	0	0	3,133	6,658	8,658	
3	People with disability received rehabilitation service (Person)	25,485	27,175	30,249	26,325	25,864	135,098
4	Persons with disabilities receive medical rehabilitation services	35,291	53,673	27,254	82,596	56,112	254,926

Challenges:

- Persons with disabilities, especially poor people with disabilities, suffer from social discrimination and suffer from both physical and financial difficulties, which prevent them from receiving health services and education and vocational training. This leads to the inability of people with disabilities to contribute to increasing productivity in the economy or benefiting from these economic factors.⁴
- The mechanism of identification of people with disabilities is still much lenient, leading some people with disabilities not to benefit from the policies of the Royal Government and development partners.
- Most rehabilitation centers are funded by development partners, so when development partners reduce or stop their support, the rehabilitation centers are facing financial difficulties. The quality of restoration of labor availability is limited, which requires further strengthening of specialist acceleration treatments for persons with disabilities with technical assistance for the normalization of life of persons with disabilities.⁵
- Most rehabilitation centers are financed by development partners, so when development partners reduce or stop support, the Center reopens its financial problems. The Disability Rights Administration, an important mechanism in the preparation of legal framework, procedures and guidelines for implementing this task, is facing difficulties and resources for implementing its programs⁶.
- Funding for people with disabilities in the community has just been implemented in 5 provinces because of the identification of poor people with disabilities all over the country with a national budget and capacity of sub-national officials, including limited technology.
- Disability training is still limited, as well as awareness and access to information on physical rehabilitation services of people with disabilities, at least in spite of any promotion.

Work Priority 4: Enhancing Welfare of the Elderly

- Established and officially launched the National Policy on Aging 2017-2023 and developed action plan 2018-2020 for implementing National Policy on Aging.

⁴ National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025 Page 19

⁶ National Social Protection Policy Framework, 2016-2025, page 40

- The National Center for elderly in Phnom Penh has been built and will soon be operated. At the same time, the Ministry issued a Prakas on the organizing and functioning of the National Center for elderly in Phnom Penh and is drafting a sub-decree on social protection for the poor elderly.
- Organized Elderly Day and International Elderly Day 01 October each year to promote the honor and dignity of the elderly.
- Encouraged and supported civil society organizations, private sector and charitable organizations to set up an elderly care center to build homes for the elderly and provide financial support to the poor elderly.
- Promoted dignity, encourage older people to help each other, the Ministry has created 1,646 Elderly Associations in 25 capital/provinces throughout the country. Besides, the Ministry has been preparing to establish an elderly fund for Continuous protection of the elderly.

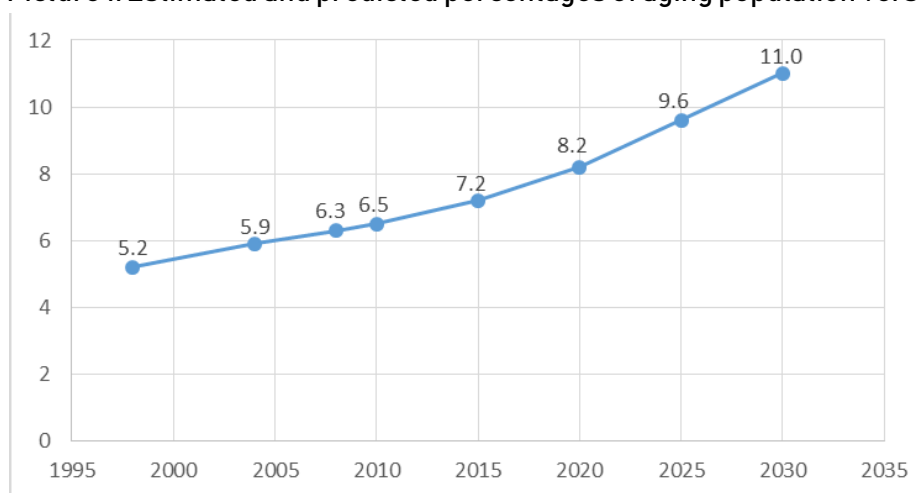
Table 5: Achievement of priority work 4

No	Indicators	Yearly achievement					Total
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
1	Eldrely association (Association)	0	0	394	1,246	10	1,646

Challenges:

- Sustainability of the elderly community seems to be unclear and certain because of the lack of funds to support the association, the provision of additional technology to the management of elderly associations, and the lack of monitoring and evaluation of the association process after creation. Besides, we do not have a permanent support and maintenance program for elderly people who are members of the commune/sangkat associations.
- However, we still encounter some challenges that need to be addressed and taken care of, such as an increase in the number of elderly people aged 60 and over. In 2013, the elderly population is 8%, about 1,200,000 of the total population of 15 million in 2015, with 7.2% of the total population, of which 1,107,000 people live in total of 15,700,000 and it is projected to rise by 11% to about 1,990,000 of the total population of 18 million by 2030 as shown in Figure 1, but in 2016, according to the Commune Database, There are a total of 232,311⁷ poor elderly people in the total population, of which 98,165 are elderly people and a total of 134,146.

Picture 1: Estimated and predicted percentages of aging population versus population



Source: Population Projections Cambodia Population Census Report 2008 Number 12

⁷ Reports and maps from the Poor Household Information Database 2015

- Older Cambodians are certainly longer age and live a healthier life, however, older people in Cambodia face greater social, economic, low productivity, health conditions, and migration of adolescent for find jobs, leaving the children with the elderly. As older people get older, the problems they face are bigger. Older people are becoming increasingly vulnerable. They may face more challenges, including poor health conditions, weak immune systems, and higher risk for infectious diseases, such as diabetes and high blood pressure. At the same time, older people are more likely to have life-threatening illnesses, such as cancer, disability, and organ failure, which require long-term care.
- Inactivated diseases, as well as age-related disabilities, requiring more attention to the affected population, including long-term care. Increased health spending and financial insecurity have also increased with age. This is partly due to a decline in their ability to participate in their work. In addition, the true value of pensions will also decrease over time. Typically, pension adjustments do not fully respond to the rising cost of living. As a result, the risks faced by older people are falling into poverty when they are older
- The tradition of providing financial support to the parents and older of children and young relatives has become firmly rooted in Cambodian society, but such traditional practices may fall in the future as long as the number of donors support for older people (younger ones) is getting smaller. In this sense, the financial support that will be provided by the ever-shrinking young population will gradually decrease. In order to maintain the quality of life of the elderly, ensuring that their income stable is essential. Older people who experience financial insecurity, financial inefficiencies and inability to work need to be under a social protection and welfare scheme. At present, the scope of the social protection and welfare project is still limited, and it is necessary to further expand the protection of vulnerable elderly people from poverty.

Work Priority 5: Promoting National Social Security Fund for civil servants

- In order to support the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for Civil Servants, the Royal Government contributed 24% of the total salary, with 6% contributing to the civil servants duty-charged.
- Along with the full support of the national budget on social security for civil servants, the Royal Government has also focused on adjusting the social security system in order to meet the economic growth and the availability of national budget.
- Established Provincial Cabinet Office, which was the implementing and resolves direct issues with the rights. The Government has issued Circular No.05. dated August 21, 2015 on the revision of the procedure for the retirement of civil servants to ensure the effectiveness of retirement and pensions on time
- As early as 2018, National Social Security Fund (NSSF) cooperate with healthcare providers to provide retirees and unemployed people who are being offered healthcare services in health facilities that have been contracted since January 2018
- In the 5 years of 2014-2018, the Royal Government has raised average pensions to professional retirees and unemployed people every year, with a growth rate of around 42%. In particular, the minimum pension was 140%, in 2014, the minimum pension for retirees and unemployed workers was 200,000 riel up to 2018. The minimum pension is increased to 480,000 riel. In order to ensure timely payment of pensions, the Royal Government issued Circular No. 04 dated June 5, 2014, on the procedures for opening social security and social security allowance to veterans and families of veterans. On average, over the last five years, 51,123⁸ retirees and unemployed people and 41,431⁹ dependents are receiving social security.

⁸ 51,123pers = 47,375pers+ 49,709pers+ 48,392pers+ 53,785pers+ 56,353pers/ 5

⁹ 41,431pers = 42,046pers + 37,728pers+ 40,423pers+ 42,926pers+ 44,033pers/ 5

Table 6: Achievement of priority work 5

No	Indicators	Yearly achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Retirees and invalids receiving pension (Pers.)	47,375	49,709	48,392	53,785	56,353
	- Retirees (Pers.)	44,469	46,856	49,392	51,345	54,028
	- Invalids (Pers.)	2,906	2,853	2,620	2,440	2,325
2	Beneficiaries (Pers.)	42,046	37,728	40,423	42,926	44,033

Challenges:

- NSSF established in the aim of managing, guaranteeing, opening, providing and delivering social security services to civil servants, retirees, invalid, and dependents on time to reduce their difficulties in accordance with good governance, transparency, effectiveness and responsibility. However, In the face of many challenges to continue to deal with in the short, medium and long-term framework, with flexibility and responsibility. These issues include: 1. Pension systems are facing a patch-up of retirees and invalid before 2015 and after 2015 because of the impact of rising pension levels and modification of the new basic salary 2. The three beneficiaries are occupational accidents, maternity and death for civil servants has not yet been implemented, Previously, these three benefits were provided by the Original Ministries and Institutions 3. There was no funding available to support NSSF besides state support.
- Until now, the full coverage of open payments provides pensions to retirees and invalid in accordance with real annual spending needs. The Royal Government has issued a Sub-Decree No 73, dated 29 April 2011, on the determination of the contribution rate for Social Security Fund support for civil servants who require civil servants to contribute 6% and the state to contribute 18%. But the collection at this rate is not yet implemented. Thus, the state continues to cover the support of former civil servants and independent. Annual pay raise plans may be considered together with the implementation of this collection¹⁰.

Work Priority 6: Promoting National Social Security Fund for veterans

- The Ministry has paid attention to the situation of veterans by adjusting the social security to the veterans in consecutive years from 2014 adjusted monthly allowance to parents or guardians of family sacrifice and death from 3,200 to 8.000 riel per month, allowance for wife up to 15,000 real and children up to 10,000 real per month.
- Adjusted basic salary and food allowance for persons with disabilities, retirees and losses of capacity, transferred to the MoSVY before and after 2007 to balancing. Until 2018, the minimum pension of the retirees, losses of capacity, disabled are increased to 480,000 real. Over the past five years, 87,341 veterans and families and 142,032 dependents are receiving social security through the banking system. At the same time, veterans and families have access to convenient ATMs, transfers, payment of social security in the case of serious disease or serious illness in 25 provinces. Provide dead fund to 3,996 died veterans. Has been cooperating to provide healthcare services to 54,973 disabled veterans and 56,218 family sacrifice, death and dependents.
- Implemented policies on identification of retired, loss of capacity, disabled, family of sacrifice, death, receiving a 13.265-person family land concession application form, and the National Social Land Concession Commission Social land has provide land concessions to 3,236 families. Established 1,023 Veteran Community Development Committee consisted of a total of 24,404 members of 18 provinces that have helped to improve better lives of veterans and families.

¹⁰ National Social Protection Policy Framework, 2016-2025, page 25

- Cooperated with the Cambodian Veterans Association to organize the 21st Cambodian Veteran Day each year both at the national and sub-national level. The Veteran Association of Cambodia received a request for rescuers and gave the decision to hand over money to the deceased's family of 8,979 bodies.
- The Royal Government of Cambodia has provided 4,000,000 million riel per year to the Cambodian Veterans Association to donate to members of the Cambodian Veterans Association who have died since 2016.
- Cooperated with the Veterans Association of Cambodia, constructing 884 houses for families of veterans and 1 school building, 6 rooms.
- Organized and implemented the manual on data collection, living conditions and needs of veterans and families, together with the establishment of a database to keep information on the status and needs of veterans and families.

Table 7: Achievement of priority work 6

No	Indicators	Yearly achievement					Total
		2014	2015	2017	2017	2018	
1	Veterans and families received pension (Pers.)	87,484	87,248	86,931	86,517	88,526	
	- Retirees (Pers.)	23,888	25,078	25,643	26,479	27,101	
	- Lossed of Capacity (Pers.)	1,674	1,639	1,618	1,583	1,564	
	- Disabled (Pers.)	26,962	26,286	25,977	26,501	27,205	
	- Sacrifice (Pers.)	29,943	28,537	27,587	25,645	25,732	
	- Death (Pers.)	5,017	5,708	6,106	6,309	6,924	
2	Member of VAC received deceased fund (Bodie)	1,200	3,055	1,129	899	2,696 ¹¹	8,979

Challenges:

- The veteran sector still faces major challenges - the monthly social security gap between the retirees before 2015 and the pension adjustment for police, military officers and soldiers not in line with each other, defined by separate laws and regulations.
- Apart from the social security provided by the Royal Government, veterans and families, they are supported by the Cambodian Veterans Association and donors, they have not yet responded 100% to the veteran and families. NVF has only information for social security purposes, which gives different beneficiaries to veterans and families. Ministry do not have information on the living conditions and needs of veterans and families, which was a major input in responding to the development projects to improve the living conditions of veterans and families to live a decent and dignified life.
- The need for social land concessions was largely, but limited in responding.

Work Priority 7: Creating a social security system for the general population

The Ministry has been studying documents to develop a comprehensive social security system for individuals and the general population.

Work Priority 8: Strengthening institutional capacity and partnership

- The Ministry has strengthened and expanded National Institute of Social Affairs (NISA) activities to train human resources for state and private sector institutions and NGOs related to social affairs. Over the past five years, the institute has been trained 1,843 students who study on social skills, social sciences, social protection skills, engineering, art and engineering skills, public management skills, public policy, and English literacy skills. 141 students graduating and 441 graduates with a certificate level of 441

¹¹ The number of CVA has received a 2,696-day death benefit fund in 2018, with the addition of marginalized figures by the end of 2015 and 2017, which is much higher than the actual figures.

- Inspection and internal audit to review performance, role, work order, dispute resolution, performance, expenditure, budget, state property management in the aims to promote accountability, transparency, effectiveness of social services delivery to victims and vulnerable groups
- Implemented a Public Financial Management Reform Program by executing fair and timely management of subjects in high responsibility, efficiency, transparency and accountability, and implemented a full program budgeting.
- The Ministry encourages and cooperates with local and international non-governmental organizations and development partners in the spirit of solidarity and mobilizes resources, including financial and technical resources, to serve the needs of victims and all types of vulnerable people in society. In particular. The Ministry signed a project agreement with 124 organizations with a total budget of US \$ 144,741,665.60 per year, to US \$ 36,185,416.4. At the same time, it has also closely cooperated with the ASEAN Framework for Social Welfare and Development, including the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Eradication of Violence Against Women and the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Eliminating Violence Against Children, Guidelines On Gender in Addressing Women in Trafficking in Persons The Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Elder "Empowering the Elderly in Asean" Developing the Action Plan for the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection.

Table 8: Achievement of priority work 7

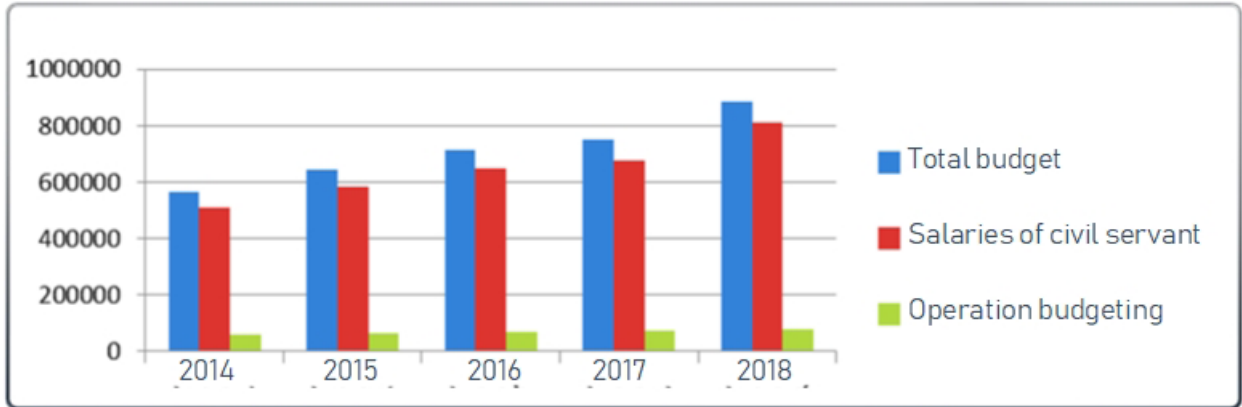
No	Indicators	Yearly achievement					Total
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
1	Students, who were enroled in academic year 1 (pers)	53	69	73	59	155	409
2	Students, who were studying Bachelor (pers)	232	301	374	433	503	1,843
3	Students, who have completed Bachelor (pers)	0	0	33	88	20	141
4	Students, who have completed certificate (pers)	53	49	143	105	91	441

Challenges:

- Social workers, there is no formal uniform, making confusion when working.
- The number of working officials limited by the Office of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, some districts have not yet responded to the actual needs, and the completion of the new framework was not balanced with the number of retired officials, especially at the DoSVY.
- Some citie and districts of provinces has no OSVY.
- Limited Funding for Internal Audit Inspections and Monitoring of Performance compliance to real demand for assessment of effectiveness, efficiency, orientation and management of DoSVY.
- No comprehensive data management system of the ministry, leading to the planning of activities that can not respond to the real situation.
- The allocated funds for the ministry have increased year-on-year, but much of it was spent on social security and salary of officials.
- The flow of funds from the budget entity to the implementing entities was slow, making some activities impossible to achieve, especially emergency intervention interventions.
- The lack of funds allocating media was an important issue that needs to be improved to strengthen the institutional capacity and attract the support of students, guardians, and accreditation from the general community.

Picture 2: State budget allocation in period 5 years from 2014-2018

Unit: Million Riel



CHAPTER 3 STRATEGIES FOR SECTORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, VETERANS AND YOUTH REHABILITATION

3.1 Vision

Enhancing the standard of living of the poor, vulnerable and stable income.

3.2 Mission

Implementing the national social protection system and measures across the country and maximize the coverage of the system to the poor and vulnerable people.

3.3 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

3.3.1 Policy Objective

Based on the “Rectangular Strategy” for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency: Building the Foundation Toward Realizing the Cambodia Vision 2050 Phase IV of the Royal Government of Cambodia of the Sixth Legislature of the National Assembly in Rectangle 1, "Human Resources Development" in the 3th and 4th sides and in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019-2023, Chapters 4 number 3.3 and 3.4.

Side 3: Enhancement of Public Health and Nutrition: The RGC’s strategic goal is to enhance public health and nutrition of the people to support sustainable human resource development, economic growth and social development.

- ❖ Promoting universal health coverage in Cambodia by expanding the coverage of healthcare equity fund; extending national social security on healthcare for civil servants, retirees and veterans; formulating healthcare schemes for worker/employees and self-employed individuals.
- ❖ Implementing allowance schemes for pregnant women and children under 2 years in poor family; introducing interventions to enhance nutrition; and establishing a multi-sectorial mechanism with participation from the community and sub-national administration in areas suffering from insufficient nutrition.

Side 4: Improving Gender Equity and Social Protection: The RGC’s strategic goal is to strengthen gender equity and social protection to enhance socio-economic situation and strengthen the role of women, who are the backbone of the economy and society.

- ❖ Implementing further the *National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025* by establishing an occupational risk scheme for civil servants and a pension scheme for workers/employees covered under the Labor Law; reforming the pension scheme for civil servants by integrating the social security operators into the social protection governance framework, in line with the implementation of the *National Population Policy 2016-2030* and the *National Policy on Ageing 2017-2030*.
- ❖ Preparing the legal framework and supporting infrastructure in order to implement the new social assistance programs and widen the coverage of existing programs to provide better support to the poor and vulnerable groups and to put in place new social security schemes while expanding the coverage of existing ones to provide social protection service to every citizen.

3.3.2. Programme Objectives

Programme 1 Enhancing social welfare services

Objective:

Improving quality and efficiency of social welfare services to victims and vulnerable people in a fair, transparent and non-discrimination.

Programme 2 Enhancing the effective social security and providing rehabilitation services to people with disability

Objective:

Improving the efficiency of providing social security service to former civil servants and armed forces, and to adjust the policy schem in line with national economic capacity. Strengthening the rehabilitation of physical rehabilitation and improving the living standard of people with disabilities.

Programme 3 Strengthening institutional capacity and partnerships development

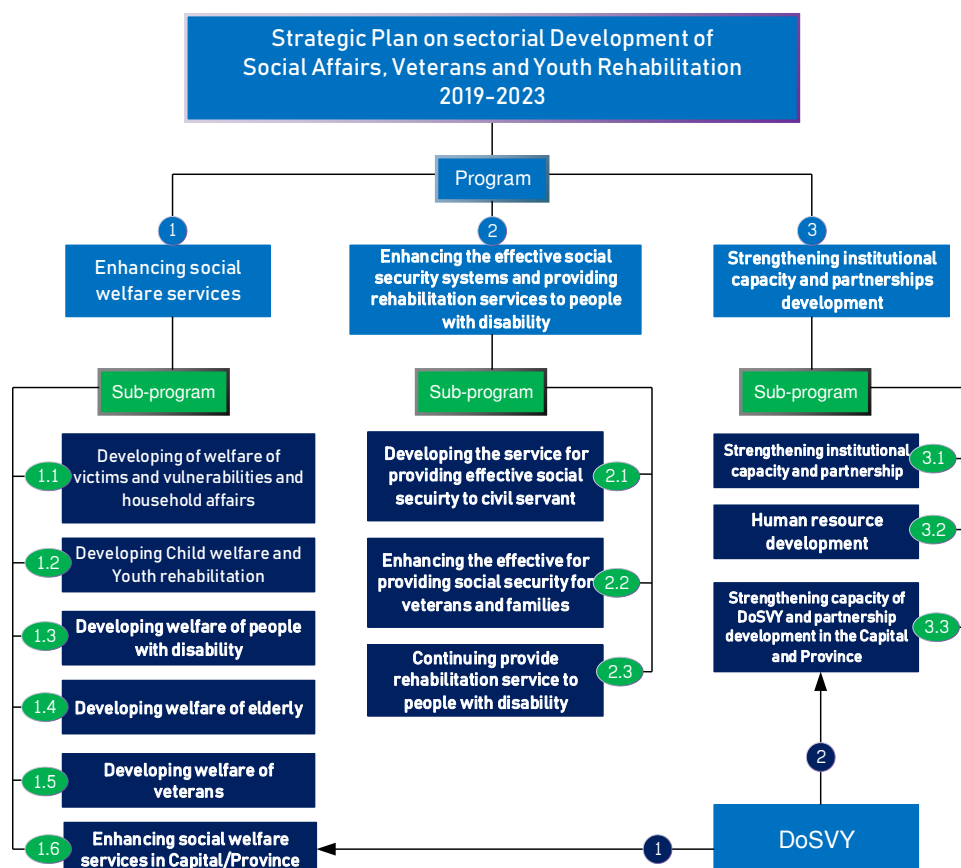
Objective:

Improving skills, strengthen the spirit of responsibility, professional of social officers at all levels, carry out reform programs in all areas in accordance with the Royal Government's policy, especially transfer of functions to sub-national administrations and strengthen partnerships to mobilizing resources, both technical and financial to increase social welfare services to victims and vulnerable people.

3.4 Progammes, Sub-Proramme and Activity clusters

To maintain the results achieved by the Ministry and to fully implement the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals in 2030; Government Strategic Framework, 2019-2023; National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023; The National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025; National Policy on Aging 2017-2030. The MoSVY has launched three programs, 12 sub-programs and a number of priority cluster activities, as well as some strategic actions.

Picture 3: Flow charts of SP-SDSVY



Program 1: Enhancing social welfare services

Sub-program 1.1: Developing welfare of victims and vulnerabilities and family affairs

Objective:

Strengthening the effectiveness of social welfare services for the poor, homeless, mentally ill, victims of natural disasters, HIV/AIDS, other vicious diseases and migrants. Providing services and coordinate the rehabilitation and integration of victims of human trafficking.

Expected outcome:

Most victims and vulnerable people receiving social assistance services from state agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders by 2023.

Activity clusters 1.1.1: Promoting well-being of victims and vulnerable people and family affairs

- Establishing a new national social assistance program and expand existing programs to increase the additional protection for the poor and vulnerable people through the study and launch the Pregnant and Child Support Program in response to malnutrition issues and cash subsidy programs for the poor and vulnerable;
- Solving homelessness through providing mental education, consulting, rehabilitation, vocational training, rehabilitation and integration into the community with respecting the human rights, preventing illegal migration through the disseminates on safe migration;
- Strengthening and managing the social affair dropping center;
- Completing the clinic building for the treatment of people with mental ill;
- Providing support and rescue services to victims and people affected by HIV/AIDS and other vicious diseases;
- Developing good family development program, positive parenting, prevent domestic violence and organizing the International Family Day, May 15;
- Studying and developing national policy on family affairs;
- Promoting gender equality at national and sub-national level and promoting the role of women in decision-making in accordance with the Royal Government's political program;
- Studying the implementation of social worker registration;
- Continuing to pay attention to the landless people, who will receive land for housing and farming through a social land concession program; and
- Studying and organizing information management systems to identify all types of victims and forms of data collection.

Activity clusters 1.1.2: Providing protection for victims of human trafficking and sexual abuse

- Providing legal protection services to victims of human trafficking and sexual abuse;
- Referrals to rehabilitation and vocational training for victims of human trafficking and sexual abuse, integration and monitoring of victims;
- Creating the database system for managing victims of human trafficking and sexual abuse to enhance the effectiveness in the assisting and rehabilitating the victims;
- Receiving and repatriating the victims of human trafficking without stigma and discrimination;
- Operating the Poipet dropping center for victims of human trafficking;
- Building a human trafficking victims rehabilitation center in Poipet;
- Developing and implementing the standard operating procedures on management of cases of repatriation and integration of trafficking victims between Cambodia and Thailand;
- Monitoring and revising standards operating procedures on reception and transmission of trafficking victims between Cambodia and Vietnam in 2010; and
- Cooperating with 25 provincial courts in case of human trafficking, sexual exploitation, child abuse and juvenile justice.

Table 9. Target Indicators of Sub-Program 1.1

No	Indicators	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
1	Victims and vulnerable of natural disaster, other disaster and poorest people received emergency relief	Family	66,096	67,418	68,866	70,243	71,648	344,271
2	Street people integrated into community	Pers	968	823	700	595	506	3,592
3	Street persons received protection services	Pers	2,567	2,800	3,033	3,266	3,499	15,165
4	Victims and persons living with HIV/AIDS and other vicious disease received care and support services in the community	Pers	2,167	2,276	2,389	2,509	2,634	11,975
5	Mental ill people received treatment and care in the center	Pers	110	121	133	146	161	671
6	Women in poor households received subsidy allowance from pregnant women's protection programs	Pers	36,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	324,000
7	Children 0-2 years of age in poor households received subsidy allowance from Pregnant Women Support Program	Pers	18,000	108,000	108,000	144,000	144,000	594,000
8	Victims of Human Trafficking and sexual exploitation received rehabilitation services	Pers	300	250	250	250	250	1,300
9	Victims of human trafficking protected and rescued	Pers	300	220	220	220	220	1,100
10	Victims of human trafficking repatriated to their country	Pers	10	10	10	10	10	50
11	Victims of human trafficking repatriated from abroad	Pers	350	220	220	220	220	1,150
12	Victims of human trafficking reintegrated into community	Pers	330	220	220	220	220	1,100
13	Victim of human trafficking received service after Integration	Pers	330	200	200	200	200	1,100
14	Victims of human trafficking closed case	Pers	150	150	150	150	150	750

Sub-program 1.2: Developing child welfare and youth rehabilitation

Objective:

Strengthening and expanding the effectiveness of the orphan and vulnerable children receive care services in residential care and communities; providing legal protection for juvenile offenders in community and prison and providing treatment and rehabilitation services to victims using drug by respected the rights of children and victims.

Expected outcome:

Most vulnerable children receive care and rehabilitation services and the protection of legal rights, respecting the basic rights of children. Victims of drug use receive rehabilitation services in the centers and reintegration into the community by 2023

Activity clusters 1.2.1: Strengthening the quality of childcare services in the residential care and expanding community-based care services

- Establishing and operating a national database to manage victim and vulnerable children data who are separated from families and children, who receiving care services;
- Promoting the capacity of the management of residential care, focusing on quality service, case management, family reunification and integration;
- Inspecting of child care facilities and community-based care services in accordance with the minimum standards on alternative cares for children;
- Strengthening the program of family reunification, diversion and integration of children from the residential care into the community-based care;
- Strengthening quality childcare services in families and community, focusing on children who unified families and children, who staying in the care facilities, including kinship care, foster care, day and night care, and positive child raising education;
- Facilitating and promoting the implementation of the action plan to prevent and respond to violence against children through the development of mechanism and system of child protection;
- Arranging the agreement between Cambodia and Thailand to receive or transfer children to a permanent placement for children;
- Strengthening the permanent placement plan with a focus on supporting families, kinship care, foster care and domestic adoption.

Activity clusters 1.2.2: Strengthening a Monitoring system and Report on children situation

- Preparing and implementing the strategic plan on development of child protection and promoting the rights of children 2019-2023, aiming to promoting the rights of the children and take care of children in the poor families;
- Implementing the International Convention on the Rights of the Children through the preparation of a national report on the implementation of the Rights of the Children and the additional Protocol Compliance Report;
- Monitoring the implementation of Action Plan to prevent and respond to child violence 2017-2021;
- Continuing to promote the implementation of the rights of children through strengthening the capacity of the officials and NGOs and disseminating the rights of children;
- Developing policies on child protection systems and child protection law in Cambodia;
- Preparing and disseminating legal documents related to the rights and protection of children;
- Training relevant skills to official of CNCC, and
- Preparing International Children's Day June 1 and World Day Against Child Labor 12 June.

Activity clusters 1.2.3: Implementing the inter-country adoption by ensuring the benefits and protecting basic rights of children

- Enhancing cooperation with recipient countries on inter-country adoption;
- Providing an authorizing to a competent inter-country adoption agency, qualification and ethical code to conduct inter-country adoption operation;
- Encouraging the implementation of inter-country adoption by ensuring the benefits and protecting the basic rights of children in accordance with the Inter-Adoption Law;
- Disseminating and training on law and regulation frameworks on inter-country adoption.

Activity clusters 1.2.4: Rehabilitating the children conflicts with laws

- Establishing and implementing of Youth Rehabilitation Center and developing the legal document and operating the youth rehabilitation center;
- Preparing training programs for life and professional skills for juveniles in the Youth Rehabilitation Centers;
- Disseminating and Educating to the children, youths and preventing maternal problems in society, contributing to promoting morality, ethics and protect the rights of the children and victims of drug use and children conflicts with laws;
- Providing social welfare service to children, who living with their mothers in prisons;

- Disseminating and implementing the Strategic Plan and Activity Plan to implement the law on Juvenile Justice; and
- Preparing and implementing the principles for the implementation of diversion plan and social agencies related to juvenile justice.

Activity clusters 1.2.5: Rehabilitating the victims of drug use

- Receiving, treatment, rehabilitation and vocational training for victims of drug use in the center; and
- Encouraging treatment and rehabilitation of victims of drug use in community and promoting the involvement of parents and relatives.

Table 10. Target Indicators Sub-Program 1.2

No	Indicators	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
15	Orphans and vulnerable children living in childcare facilities	Pers	7,481	7,336	7,189	7,045	6,904	
16	Orphans and vulnerable children reintegrated into the community	Pers	1,163	1,186	1,210	1,234	1,296	6,089
17	Vulnerable children received care in family & community	Pers	10,771	10,794	10,818	10,842	10,904	
18	Children received inter-country adoption	Pers	10	15	15	15	15	70
19	Inter-country adoption agency received authorized to operating inter-country adoption	Agency	2	2	2	2	2	10
20	Juvenile perpetrators receive rehabilitation service in the correctional centers and prisons	Pers	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
21	Children follow mother aged of 3 (three) years in prison and correctional center who is access to prevention and care services	Pers	20	20	20	20	20	100
22	Victims of drug use received rehabilitation services	Pers	4,000	3,800	3,500	3,500	3,500	18,300
23	Victims of drug use integrated to community	Pers	500	500	500	500	500	2,500

Sub-program 1.3: Developing welfare of people with disability

Objective:

Promoting the rights of persons with disability and eliminating discrimination against persons with disabilities. Developing sign language, empowerment, rehabilitation, vocational training, small business development, encourage sports and arts activities of people with disabilities to improve their livelihoods and dignity.

Expected outcome:

The people with disabilities 22,228 benefit from community vocational rehabilitation services and 22,222 people with disabilities receive a state subsidy allowance by 2023.

Activity clusters 1.3.1: Improving the welfare of PWD and promoting the rights of PWD

- Developing a disability data management system;
- Implementing cash transfer program for people with disabilities in the community;
- Providing vocational training and creating jobs for people with disabilities;

- Coordinating, supervizing and encouraging the ministries, institutions and private enterprises to employ the people with disability;
- Coordinating and encouraging ministries, institution and private enterprise to prepare accessibility for people with disability;
- Encouraging the handicap movement of artifacts, sign language;
- Cooperating with NGO partners in developing and training braille and sign language

Activity clusters 1.3.2: Strengthening the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, National Strategic Plan on Disability and Other Legal Documents

- Preparing and implementing the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023;
- Providing legal services for persons with disabilities in collaboration with the judiciary, judicial officials and prison staff;
- Preparing a report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Innovation Strategy and Additional Protocols;
- Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- Preparing the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and Other Persons with Disabilities;
- Implementing the minimum standards on facilitating, physical infrastructure, transportation and communication for people with disabilities;
- Mainstreaming awareness of driving capability and provision of driver's license for persons with disabilities;
- Cooperating with National Election Committee (NEC) to make easier for people with disabilities to participate in the elections;
- Publishing and disseminating legal documents related to disability.

Table 11. Target Indicators Sub-Program 1.3

No	Indicators	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
24	Poor people with disability in the community received state subsidy allowance ¹²	Pers	10,228	13,228	16,228	19,228	22,228	
25	People with disability received vocational training	Pers	590	590	590	590	590	2,950
26	People with disability employed by state institutions (2%)	Pers	30	30	30	30	30	150
27	People with disability employed by private Enterprises (1%)	Pers	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	17,500

Sub-program 1.4: Developing welfare of elderly

Objective:

Strengthening the effort of elderly family care and association of older people in Communes, encouraging the communities, especially Buddhism and Other Religions in assisting older asylum seekers.

Expected outcome:

The poor elderly facing difficulty in community receive support service from state agencies, NGOs and stakeholders by 2023

Activity clusters 1.4.1: Strengthening activities of elderly associations in Communes/Sangkat

- Providing technical support to elderly association;
- Strengthening capacity of National Committee for elderly and Sub-Committee for elderly in Capital and Province;

¹²The cumulative results for the poor in the community have been supported by the policy subsidy regime

- Encouraging charities to set up humanitarian programs for the elderly;
- Honoring and encouraging older people (Awarding or Certificates of Recognition);
- Preparing competition for the elderly and create a place for sale of elderly production;
- Completing the statute of the Elderly Association to manage and process the Elderly Association.

Activity clusters 1.4.2: Studying and developing the Elderly Support Program

- Preparing database management system for elderly;
- Identifying beneficiary criteria and benefit levels;
- Studying the implementation of the Elderly Care Program in the priority provinces and expanding the coverage throughout the country;
- Establishing and launching the Elderly Support Fund;
- Building and operating the National Center for Aging Care;
- Providing professional training on psychology and technology for the care of the elderly for caregivers, social workers and volunteers;
- Developing policies on long-term care; and
- Implementing the National Policy on Aging 2017-2030 by formulating and monitoring the implementation of the National Plan of Action for 2017-2020.

Table 12. Target Indicators Sub-Program 1.4

No	Indicators	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
28	% of poor lonely elderly received based-care in community	%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%
29	Poor lonely elderly received care service in residential care	Pers	30	50	80	100	130
30	Poor lonely elderly received state subsidy allowance	Pers	6,250	7,500	8,750	10,000	11,250

Sub-program 1.5: Developing welfare of veterans

Objective:

Strengthening the effectiveness of providing deceased fund, vocational training for veterans, to improving the lives of veterans and families.

Expected outcome:

Most veterans and families enjoy better living conditions by 2023.

Activity clusters 1.5.1: Developing veteran communitiee

- Continuing to set up a Veteran Community Development Committee to support veterans and families;
- Identifying ex-armed forces and families for social land concessions;
- Carry out the development of commune veterans; and
- Training trainers on procedures to collect data on living conditions and needs of veterans and families in Communes / Sangkats.

Activity clusters 1.5.2: Facilitating the work of Veterans Association at Commune/Sangkat level

- Cooperating with the Cambodian Veterans Association to strengthen the implementation of deceased fund and the development of veterans communitiee; and
- Organizing the Cambodian Veterans Day on 21 June at the national and sub-national level each year.

Sub-program 1.6: Enhancing social welfare service at Capital/Province

Objective:

Promoting quality and efficiency of social welfare services to the victims and vulnerable people in a fair, transparent, and non-discriminatory way at the Capital and Provinces

Expected outcome:

Most of the victims and vulnerable people in the community enjoy quality, non-discrimination quality social services by 2023.

Activity clusters 1.6.1: Enhancing social welfare services at the Capital and Provinces

- Improving the effectiveness of victim and vulnerable welfare services and family affairs
- Strengthening the effectiveness of child welfare services and youth rehabilitation
- Strengthening of welfare services for persons with disabilities
- Strengthening the services of elderly welfare
- Strengthening Veteran Welfare Services

Program 2: Enhancing the effective social security and providing rehabilitation services to people with disability

Sub-program 2.1: Developing the effectiveness of social security service to civil servant
Objective:

Strengthening the social welfare service for former civil servants by applying six beneficiaries including: retirement, loss of professional, maternity, work accident, death, and dependent

Expected outcome:

Retirees, loss of professional and dependents, total 122,535 receive social security by 2023

Activity clusters 2.1.1: Providing Social Security to Civil Servants

- Strengthening and enhancing efficiency of pensions by providing social security to the retirees, loss of professional, dependent and establishing additional research to reduce the gap of the public's pensions;
- Enforcing the accrual beneficiaries of work accident, maternity and death for civil servants
- Managing social security financing for civil servants and revising social security to the retirees, loss of professional and dependents;
- Facilitating the implementation of the National Strategic Framework on Social Protection and Promote the Implementation of Contribution to Support the NSSF;
- Developing institutions and managing human resources;
- Cooperating with Ministries, Institutions, Banks and Development partners to increase efficiency of social security systems;
- Studying, organizing, and launching the health care services for civil servants; and
- Speeding up the providing subsidies allowance to families of death retirees and loss of professional.

Table 13. Target Indicators Sub-Program 2.1

No	Indicators	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
31	Retirees and loss of professional and dependents received social security	Pers	105,095	109,445	113,815	118,175	122,535
	- Retirees	Pers	55,799	58,299	60,799	63,299	65,799
	- Loss of professional	Pers	2,139	2,039	1,939	1,839	1,739
	- Dependent	Pers	47,157	49,117	51,077	53,037	54,997

Sub-program 2.2: Enhancing effectiveness of providing social security to veterans and families

Objective:

Strengthening social welfare for veterans by implementing nine beneficiaries: retirees, loss of capacity, maternity, first marriage, death, disability, and their families.

Expected outcome:

Veterans, loss of capacity, disability total 98,249 receive a social security by 2023.

Activity clusters 2.2.1: Enhancing effectiveness of providing social security to veteran and family.

- Further study the implementation of the collection of contributions for NVF support;
- Providing social security to veterans and dependents;
- Providing deceased fund to family of veterans.

Activity clusters 2.2.2: Promoting veterans and families likelyhood

- Adjusting the social security system by reducing the gap between the pensions of National Police and Soldiers of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces;
- Increasing the social security system for veterans and dependent;
- Cooperating with banks, public institution, private enterprises to strengthen the efficiency of providing social security;
- Cooperating with bank partners to study the possibility of providing low-interest loans to veterans.

Table 14. Target Indicators Sub-Program 2.2

No	Indicators	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
32	Veteran receiving social security	Pers	91,749	96,249	97,249	97,749	98,249
	- Veterans	Pers	31,662	35,992	37,047	37,732	38,582
	- Loss of capacity	Pers	1,450	1,335	1,225	1,110	995
	- Disabled	Pers	26,531	26,686	26,691	26,646	26,551
	- Sacrified	Pers	25,421	25,441	25,441	25,416	25,376
	- Death	Pers	6,685	6,795	6,845	6,845	6,745

Sub-program 2.3: Continuing providing rehabilitation service to people with disability

Objective:

Strengthening the rehabilitation services in the Centers for providing opportunities to persons with disabilities to participate in all social activities.

Expected outcome:

People with disability total 140,000 receiving rehabilitation service in Centers and 45,000 people with disability receiving rehabilitation service in community and 275,000 people with disability receiving medical rehabilitation service by 2023.

Activity clusters 2.3.1: Providing rehabilitation service to all people with disability

- Providing rehabilitation services;
- Providing medical rehabilitation services;
- Providing rehabilitation service in Community;
- Producing artificial and satellite devices.

Activity clusters 2.3.2: Mobilizing resources for sustainable livelihood for people with disabilities

- Collecting finding fund from institutions and non-compliant legal entities as stated in the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- Expanding funding box of the Foundation of Persons with Disabilities in the Capital / Provinces
- Providing therapy service free of charge;
- Cooperating with NGO partners to increase the effectiveness of providing support services to persons with disabilities; and
- Preparing strategic plan for foundation of people with disability 2019-2023

Activity clusters 2.3.3: Providing subsidy state allowance to people with disability

- Providing travel and food cost allowance to people with disability who come to receive treatment services at the rehabilitation centers;
- Promoting the financial support for persons with disabilities to receive from the rehabilitation center, and
- Providing healthcare service to people with disabilities in the community.

Activity clusters 2.3.4: Disseminating the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

- Disseminating and awareness to the public about the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Increasing education, encourage people with disabilities to maintain their dignity, and to believe in themselves, disabled, but not physically handicapped.

Table 15. Target Indicators Sub-Program 2.3

No	Indicators	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
33	People with disability received rehabilitation services in the centers	Pers	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
34	People with disability receive rehabilitation serviced in community	Pers	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
35	People with disability received medial rehabilitation services	Pers	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
36	Poor people with disability received subsidy allowance and health care services	Pers	29,253	39,701	50,148	60,596	71,043

Program 3: Strengthening institutional capacity and partnerships development

Sub-program 3.1: Strengthening institutional capacity and partnership

Objective:

Enhancing skills, strengthen the spirit of the responsibility of the social officers at all levels, strengthen cooperation in the framework of ASEAN and the world and strengthen partnerships with organizations to mobilize resources both technical and financial.

Expected outcome:

MoSVY's official at national and sub-national level have been strengthened to develop professional skills and participation from local and foreign organizations, development partners both in technical and financial to support the delivery of quality social welfare services by 2023.

Activity clusters 3.1.1: Strengthening the capacity of government officials and improving administrative efficiency

- Formulating a civil servant framework plan to balance the number of retired officials according to the real situation of the DoSVY;
- Training on capacity building of officials at all levels
- Encourage officials at all levels by appointment, promotions, bonuses and other praise items;
- Strengthening the administration of civil servants through the implementation of the law on the general statute of civil servants, the Internal regulations and the working harmful system to ensure effective work; and
- Arranging formal uniform for officials and social workers.

Activity clusters 3.1.2: Strengthening work plans and dissemination

- Preparing strategic plan 2019-2023 and Annual work plan;
- Disseminating the achievement of MoSVY;
- Monitoring and evaluating the performance units and DoSVY;
- Supporting the implementation of industrial development policy 2015-2025; and
- Implementing the National Democratic Development Program at the sub-national level.

Activity clusters 3.1.3: Continuing to strengthen partnerships with local and foreign organizations

- Cooperating with associations, local and foreign partners; and
- Multilateral bilateral cooperation with other countries in the ASEAN community and the international community.

Activity clusters 3.1.4: Implementing public finance reform Phase IV

- Implementing the full program budgeting; and
- Providing proper support on time and effectively.

Activity clusters 3.1.5: Strengthening inspection works

- Settling the complaints and disputes for the officials of the Ministry; and
- Inspecting DoSVY on the implementation of the internal rules, working style and official's attendancy.

Activity clusters 3.1.6: Strengthening internal auditing

- Conducting audits in department, units under MoSVY for managing the revenues, expenditures, budgeting, state asset management and monitoring of the performance of the auditors.

Sub-program 3.2: Developing Human Resources

Objective:

Training the social skills and artificial engineering to social workers for providing social welfare.

Expected outcome:

The 607 students will graduate with a bachelor's degree and 1,000 trainees graduate certificates.

Activity clusters 3.2.1: Vocational training for higher education and certificate levels

- Conducting vocational training, higher education, bachelor degree, social studies, social protection, public administration, social policy, public policy, English literature, and bachelor's degree of artificial and satellite equipment;
- Conducting short-term vocational training for certificate level in various fields; and
- Encouraging and prioritizing graduates in social, psychological and social sciences to employ in the framework of the Ministry.

Activity clusters 3.2.2: Strengthen and expand capacity of the NISA

- Recruiting qualified teachers to train students;
- Preparing a training plan and develop a curriculum; and
- Constructing infrastructure and equipment.

Table 16. Target Indicators Sub-Program 3.2

No	Indicators	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
37	Student enrolled year 1	Pers	150	150	200	200	200	900
38	Student studied Beceler degree	Pers	500	500	550	550	550	2,650
39	Student finished Baceler degree	Pers	89	98	120	150	150	607
40	Student finished certificate	Pers	150	150	200	250	250	1,000

Sub-program 3.3: Strengthening capacity of DoSVY and partnership development in the Capital/Provinces

Objective:

Improve skills, strengthen the spirit of responsibility, professional perceptions of officials, and strengthen partnerships to mobilize both technical and financial resources to increase social welfare services to victims of vulnerable groups.

Expected outcome:

DoSVY's official in all 25 Capital/Provinces has received professional development to implement administration, planning and strengthening partnerships for mobilizing technical and financial resources, increasing the social welfare service to the most victims and vulnerable people in the community by 2023.

Activity clusters 3.3.1: Strengthening Capacity of DoSVY and Partnership development

- Strengthening the capacity of government officials and improving administrative efficiency;
- Strengthening planning and implementation of the plan;
- Continuing to strengthen partnerships with NGOs/INGs

CHAPTER 4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIC PLANS

4.1. National level

Sub-decree 54 ANK dated 24 March 2011 on the organizing and functioning of the MoSVY defined the functions and responsibilities of the General Department, General Secretariat, specialized departments and units within subordinate Ministries. In this regard, the Ministry is responsible for coordinating and implementing the sectorial of social affairs, veterans and youth rehabilitation and monitoring of implementation of the Strategic plan.

The Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC) was established by the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/1209/1201 dated 21 December 2009 as a coordinating and advisory mechanism for the Royal Government of Cambodia on child survival, development, protection, promotion, well-being, and child participation. The main roles and responsibilities of the CNCC is consultation and coordination activities related to child issues, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Children, National Program for Children in Cambodia and submit to the Royal Government for reviewing and comment on the draft law and legal documents relating to children, disseminating laws, the convention on the rights of children, policies and legal documents related to children's issues and advocate for effective child rights practices, develop policies, programs, plans and activities for the best interests of children and preparing reports on the implementation of international conventions concerning the rights of children.

The Disability Action Council (DAC) is a National Coordinating Mechanism and consultation on people with disability, established by Royal Decree NS/RKT/010/0709 dated 3 July 2009, as stated in the Law on protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. DAC has the role and responsibility provide expert consultations on issues and rehabilitation of people with disability, assisting ministries, institutions and relevant organizations in policy formulation. Providing expert consultations on disability issues and rehabilitation of the Ministries, Institution and NGOs for developing policies, national strategic plan related to people with disability and rehabilitation, promote the implementation of legal policies, law and other regulations related to disability issues, monitoring, evaluation the implementing of the national plan, proposals for amendments policies, law and legal frameworks.

The National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for Civil Servants was established by the Sub-decree No. 14 on February 05, 2008 on the Establishment of Social Security Fund for Civil Servants and pursuant to the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0108/039 dated 18 January 2008 on the Social Security system for civil servants. The National Social Security Fund for Civil Servants is a body that plays a part in contributing to the Government in developing and reforming social security policies for civil servants, retirees and disadvantaged persons, especially on the ability to provide Additional allowances to conform to the context of economic and social progress. The National Social Security Fund for Civil Servants is obliged to administer and ensure the opening of a six-month social security system, retirement, loss of maternity, occupational accident, death, and dependents.

National Fund for Veterans (NFV) was established by the sub-degree No 79 on 23 July 2010 in accordance the Royal Decree No NS/RKT/0710/595 on 15 July 2010 on establishment of national security for veterans. The NFV is a public administration institution for administering and ensuring the providing social security to RCAF veterans, national police force, and civil servants framework. Civilian, contracted personnel, militia, civilian population, and citizens who fought in combat for the nation and the families of veterans. The NVF provides social security benefits to veterans, including retirement, maternity, first marriages, deaths, disabilities, and their families.

People with Disabilities Fund (PWDF) was established by the Sub-decree No. 118, dated September 13, 2010, in accordance with the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. PWDF is a public institution that guarantees the rights of people with disability to

receive rehabilitation services and full participation in the society, with the main tasks as follows: Providing rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities (PWD), management of rehabilitation centers, providing persons with disabilities with the opportunity to promote and enhance the welfare of PWD, to integrate PWD into the community. The budget received from the government and other sources, collecting fines from the heads of institutions and legal entities failing to comply with the provisions of the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, providing funds for the implementation of other programs that support PWD. Supporting institutions that provide services to PWD, setting up the National Policies, Supply and Support to PWD, to organizing charitable box for PWD, manage investment funds of the PWDF. Research and training of human resources to providing rehabilitation services to PWDs.

National Institute of Social Affairs (NISA) was established by sub-decree No 233 dated October 18, 2011. The NISA mission is training and research on social aspects, linked to the needs of the nation and society.

4.2. Capital and Provincial level

Organization and Functioning of DoSVY stated in the Prakas No. 066, dated 12 January 2017. DoSVY is line of MoSVY, has tasked to coordinating and implementing the sector of social affairs, veterans and youth rehabilitation at the Capital/Provinces which OSVY is served as subordinates to work with sub-national authorities. Currently, the MoSVY delegates a number of functions to DoSVY on behalf of the Ministry and in the future, the MoSVY will transfer some functions directly related to the provision of services to the sub-national administrations (SNA).¹³ So the specialist officer of DoSVY and OSVY are direct implementers under the coordination of SNAs.

4.3. Stakeholders

Other stakeholders is contributing to the field of social affairs, veterans and youth rehabilitation include Ministries, Institutions, Cambodian Red Cross, Development Partners, Local and foreign non-government organizations, private sector, sub-national authorities¹⁴ and beneficiaries will provide support and collaborate with the Ministry to implementing this Strategic Plan to get a grant efficiency and effectiveness with high responsibilities.

¹³ Facilitated by the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development

¹⁴ Provincial, Municipal / District / Khan Councils of the Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans

CHAPTER 5 FINANCING STRATEGIY FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING

5.1. National Budget

The MoSVY has received a government finance allocation over the last five years (2014-2018) with a total budget of 3,561,317.40 million riel for purchasing, external services and other external services, subsidies, social assistance and taxes. According to data analysis and discussion with experts, the ministry's budget management has really served the needs to tackle the many difficulties that make the number of victims and vulnerable people reduction. Decreasing the number of customers receive trust services. These tasks also follow the chapter of the budget and reflect on the implementation of its budget program.

For the next five years, the government will double its net cost from 3,561,314.40 million to 6,493,407 million riels for the implementation of new priority policy programs that support welfare of the victims and the most vulnerable in society.

5.2. Partnership resources

The MoSVY will pay attention to partnerships with international, multilateral, regional, and global cooperation by implementing a policy of encouragement to relevant organizations that conduct their activities on social affairs, veterans and youth rehabilitation.

As of 2014-2018, the MoSVY has signed an agreement with 124 NGO partners with a total budget of US\$ 144,741,665.60 per year, with US\$ 36,185,416.40 contributing to the national budget and acquire a great number of human resources with techniques and experiences to provide the services of the Sector.

5.3. Budget requirements for implementing strategic plans

The MoSVY will needs a total budget of five years from 2019-2023, approximately 6,493,470 million Riel and a budget from partners of approximately US\$180 million to implement programs, sub-programs and activity clusters outlined in the Strategic Plan to be successful.

Table 17: Budget requirements for implementing Strategic Plan 2019-2023

Credit requirements	State Budget		Partners Budget (USD)
	Reil (Milion Riel)	USD	
Grand Total	6,493,470.00	1,623,367,500.00	180,000,000
Program 1	849,189.00	212,297,250.00	180,000,000
Program 2	5,228,379.20	1,307,094,750.00	
Program 3	415,901.80	103,975,250.00	

CHAPTER 6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Implementing the Strategic Plan on sectorial development of social affairs veterans and youth rehabilitation 2019-2023 by achieving the objectives and targets of the defined indicators, MoSVY has created a specific monitoring and evaluation system to measure progress. The monitoring and evaluation of the activities carried out are important work in the planning process, MoSVY will developed an action plan with comprehensive consultation with stakeholder based on this strategic plan.

6.1. Monitoring

MoSVY will conduct monitor the progress achieved in the implementing strategic plan each year against the annual program, sub-program, activities clusters and resources. Department of Planning, Stastistics and summing-up shall make a report of the results of annual moniorting to Ministry's leaders for reviewing and recommendation.

6.2. Evaluation

The MoSVY will evaluate the results based on the indicators set out in the Strategic Plan. The evaluation will be done twice, mid-term evaluation in the second half of 2021 and the end-of-term evaluation in the second half of 2023. The evaluation will based on the Strategic Plan for development of social affairs veterans and youth rehabilitation 2019-2023, Annual Activity Plan and Achievement reports (Result Indicators) of each year evaluation, Report Mid-term progress 2019-2023 and completed progress report 2019-2023.

CHAPTER 7 CONCLUSION

MoSVY Strategic Plan on sectorial development of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation developed in 2018 under the direction oriented from Minister and the participation of the Working Group, Departments and Units by facilitation and comprehensive consultation with relevant partners in the field of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation.

This Strategic Plan is the Roadmap for implementing programs, sub-programs and activities clusters of the MoSVY, to contribute to the implementation of sustainable development goals in 2030, the Royal Government's strategic framework of the 6th National Assembly, National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023, National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025 and National Policy on Aging 2017 -2030.

This Strategic Plan is a new strategic framework for the social affairs, veterans and youth rehabilitation sector that covering all three implementation of the program. This Strategic Plan requires engagement from the government and the support of relevant stakeholders and donors. This Strategic Plan will bring about harmonization between the programs of sub-program activity clusters of MoSVY. This Strategic Plan will respond to stakeholder requests and help address the challenges to achieving the targets of indicators for effective and efficient.

Annexes:

Unit: Million Riel

Annex 1: Matrix on the need for program and sub-program expenditure

Description (Programs and Programs)	Estimated cost		Responsible Units
	Current cost	Investment cost	
Program 1	794,926.00	54,263.00	General Directorate of Technical Affairs
Sub-program 1.1	69,012.70	21,405.00	1.Department of Social Welfare 2.Department of Anti-human Trafficking and Integration of Victims
Sub-program 1.2	88,211.00	24,858.00	1.CNCC; 2.Department of child welfare;3.Department of youth rehabilitation; 4.National Drug rehabilitation center;5.ICCA
Sub-program 1.3	69,167.80	00	1.DAC; 2.Department of Persons with Disability Welfare
Sub-program 1.4	48,123.00	8,000.00	Department of Elderly welfare
Sub-program 1.5	27,079.90	00	Department of Veterans
Sub-program 1.6	493,331.60	00	25 DoSVYs
Program 2	5,228,379.20	00	
Sub-program 2.1	2,438,013.20	00	NSSF
Sub-program 2.2	2,742,986.00	00	NVF
Sub-program 2.3	47,380.00	00	DVF
Program 3	400,901.80	15,000.00	General Department of Admin and Finance
Sub-program 3.1	173,032.50	00	1.Department of Admin and Personnel 2.Department of Planning, Statistics & Recapitulation 3.Department of Finance and Supply 4.Department of International Cooperation 5.General Inspectorate 6.Internal Audit Department
Sub-program 3.2	8,621.10	00	NISA
Sub-program 3.3	219,248.20	15,000.00	25 DoSVYs
Grand Total	6,424,207	69,263	
%	98.93	1.03	

Annex 2: Matrix on the credit requirements by type of cost per program and sub-program

Unit: Million Riel

Program and sub-program credit requirements	Plans a credit demand of 2019	Plan a credit demand in 2020	Plan a credit demand in 2021	Plan a credit demand in 2022	Plan a credit demand in 2023	TOTAL
Grand Total	1,197,979.00	1,239,545.40	1,296,190.20	1,351,735.20	1,408,020.20	6,493,470.00
Program 1	167,875.20	160,825.20	167,161.00	173,495.90	179,831.70	849,189.00
Sub-program 1.1	17,469.50	16,678.40	17,717.50	18,756.60	19,795.70	90,417.70
Sub-program 1.2	27,620.60	18,990.30	20,571.50	22,152.70	23,733.90	113,069.00
Sub-program 1.3	10,792.60	10,750.80	13,312.80	15,874.80	18,436.80	69,167.80
Sub-program 1.4	7,950.00	10,745.00	11,610.50	12,476.00	13,341.50	56,123.00
Sub-program 1.5	5,574.10	5,331.90	5,361.90	5,391.00	5,421.00	27,079.90
Sub-program 1.6	98,468.40	98,328.80	98,586.80	98,844.80	99,102.80	493,331.60
Program 2	960,211.80	1,000,740.00	1,045,400.00	1,088,896.10	1,133,131.30	5,228,379.20
Sub-program 2.1	402,138.60	442,666.80	487,326.80	530,822.90	575,058.10	2,438,013.20
Sub-program 2.2	548,597.20	548,597.20	548,597.20	548,597.20	548,597.20	2,742,986.00
Sub-program 2.3	9,476.00	9,476.00	9,476.00	9,476.00	9,476.00	47,380.00
Program 3	69,892.00	77,980.20	83,629.20	89,343.20	95,057.20	415,901.80
Sub-program 3.1	26,732.00	31,211.05	34,787.10	38,363.15	41,939.20	173,032.50
Sub-program 3.2	1,411.90	1,618.10	1,708.40	1,863.70	2,019.00	8,621.10
Sub-program 3.3	41,748.10	45,151.05	47,133.70	49,116.35	51,099.00	234,248.20

Annex:3: Matrix of performance monitoring

Indicators	Unit	Based Data	Yearly Target					Data Sources	Responsible Units
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
Victims and vulnerable of natural disaster, other disaster and poorest people received emergency relief	Family	64,800	25,514	26,024	27,544	28,094	28,655	Adm	Department of Social Welfare
Homeless received prevent and protection services	Pers	1,139	968	823	700	595	506	Adm	
Homeless have been integrated to family and community	Pers	2,334	968	823	700	595	506	Adm	
Victims and persons living with HIV/AIDS and other vicious disease received care and support services in the community	Pers	2,064	2,167	2,276	2,389	2,509	2,634	Adm	
#Mental ill people received treatment and care in the center	Pers	n/a	110	121	133	146	161	Adm	
Women in poor households received subsidy allowance from pregnant women's protection programs	Pers	n/a	36,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	Adm	
Children 0-2 years of age in poor households received subsidy allowance from Pregnant Women Support Program	Pers	n/a	18,000	108,000	108,000	144,000	144,000	Adm	
Victims of Human Trafficking and sexual exploitation received rehabilitation services	Pers	494	300	250	250	250	250	Adm	Department of Anti-human Trafficking and Integration of Victims
Victims of human trafficking protected and rescued	Pers	n/a	300	220	220	220	220	Adm	
Victims of human trafficking repatriated to their country	Pers	n/a	10	10	10	10	10	Adm	
Victims of human trafficking repatriated from abroad	Pers	n/a	350	220	220	220	220	Adm	
Victims of human trafficking reintegrated into community	Pers	250	300	220	220	220	220	Adm	
Victim of human trafficking received service after Integration	Pers	n/a	300	200	200	200	200	Adm	
Victims of human trafficking closed case	Pers	n/a	150	150	150	150	150	Adm	Department of child welfare
Orphans and vulnerable children living in childcare facilities	Pers	7,639	7,481	7,336	7,189	7,045	6,904	Adm	
Orphans and vulnerable children reintegrated into the community	Pers	1,140	1,163	1,186	1,210	1,234	1,296	Adm	
Vulnerable children received care in family & community	Pers	10,748	10,771	10,794	10,818	10,842	10,904	Adm	
Children received inter-country adoption	Pers	n/a	10	15	15	15	15	Adm	ICCA
Inter-country adoption agency received authorized to operating inter-country adoption	Agency	n/a	2	2	2	2	2	Adm	
Juvenile perpetrators receive rehabilitation service in the correctional centers and prisons	Pers	n/a	500	500	500	500	500	Adm	Department of Youth Rehabilitation
Children follow mother aged of 3 (three) years in prison and correctional center who is access to prevention and care services	Pers	n/a	20	20	20	20	20	Adm	
Victims of drug use received rehabilitation services	Pers	4,000	3,800	3,500	3,500	3,500	18,300	Adm	
Victims of drug use integrated to community	Pers	n/a	500	500	500	500	500	Adm	
People with disability received rehabilitation services in the centers	Pers	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	PMS4 ¹⁵	PWDF

¹⁵ PMS4: Patients Management System 4

People with disability received medial rehabilitation services	Pers	n/a	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	PMS4 ¹⁶	
People with disability receive rehabilitation serviced in community	Pers	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	Adm	
Poor people with disability received subsidy allowance and health care services	Pers	946	29,253	39,701	50,148	60,596	71,043	Adm	
People with disability received vocational training	Pers	n/a	590	590	590	590	590	Adm	Department of People with disability welfare
People with disability employed by state institutions (2%)	Pers	2,773	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Adm	
People with disability employed by private Enterprises (1%)	Pers	2,962	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	Adm	
Poor people with disability in the community received state subsidy allowance	Pers	7,228	10,228	13,228	16,228	19,228	22,228	Adm	
% of poor lonely elderly received based-care in community	%	n/a	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	Adm	Department of elderly welfare
Poor lonely elderly received care service in residential care	Pers	n/a	30	50	80	100	130	Adm	
Poor lonely elderly received state subsidy allowance	Pers	n/a	6,250	7,500	8,750	10,000	11,250	Adm	
Retirees and loss of professional and dependents received social security	Pers	100,497	105,095	109,445	113,815	118,175	122,535	RID ¹⁷	NSSF
- Retirees	Pers	52,921	55,799	58,299	60,799	63,299	65,799	RID	
- Loss of professional	Pers	2,239	2,139	2,039	1,939	1,839	1,739	RID	
- Dependent	Pers	45,337	47,157	49,117	51,077	53,037	54,997	RID	
Veteran receiving social security	Pers	86,889	91,749	96,249	97,249	97,749	98,249	VDS ¹⁸	NVF
- Veterans	Pers	26,798	31,662	35,992	37,047	37,732	38,582	VDS	
- Loss of capacity	Pers	1,572	1,450	1,335	1,225	1,110	995	VDS	
- Disabled	Pers	26,601	26,531	26,686	26,691	26,646	26,551	VDS	
- Sacrificed	Pers	25,401	25,421	25,441	25,441	25,416	25,376	VDS	
Family of death veteran received social security fund	Pers	6,515	6,685	6,795	6,845	6,845	6,745	VDS	NISA
Student enrolled year 1	Pers	155	150	150	200	200	200	Adm	
Student studied at Baceler degree	Pers	500	500	500	550	550	550	Adm	
Student finished Baceler degree	Pers	20	89	98	120	150	150	Adm	
Student finished certificate	Pers	91	150	150	200	250	250	Adm	

¹⁶ PMS4: Patients Management System 4

¹⁷ RID: Retiree and Invalid Database

¹⁸ VDS: Veterans Database System