

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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Child Protection Sector Strategic Implementation Plan 2022-2026

**Prepared by
Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and
Ministry of Interior
2022**

FOREWORD

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) under the highly skilled and wise leadership of **Samdech Techo Senathepadei Hun Sen**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, has been developing all the sectors and maintaining peace for its citizens, living with freedom, dignity, equity, and safety in accordance with the constitution and principles of the rule of law. RGC has been paying attention to implementing international laws, especially conventions on child rights and the concerning protocols to respond to the needs of children and their special protection, as well as issuing many measures to ensure the well-being and social protection of children. At the same time, Cambodia has issued laws, policies, and national action plans such as the National Policy Framework for Social Protection 2016-2025, National Policy on Child Protection 2019-2029, Policy on Alternative Child Care, Law on Juvenile Justice, Law on International Child Adoption, and many relevant regulations.

For the prime benefits and basic rights of children in centers and communities, RGC issued a Sub-decree for individuals staying in state centers, Sub-decree 119 on the Management of Child Care Centres, Sub-decree 34 on the transfer of the management of child care centers to City/provincial administrations, the transfer of supervision of child care centers under NGOs to City/municipality/district administrations, and the transfer of the management of victimized and vulnerable children in communities to City/municipality/commune administrations, Sub-decrees 181, 183, 184 on functions and mechanisms of municipality/Khan of Phnom Penh and districts, and other regulations. This reflects the special attention of RGC on the improvement of services for the poor and vulnerable people, especially orphans and vulnerable children in communities by strengthening the quality and proximity of services to people and by speeding up the gradual decentralization of responsibilities and budget allowances to subnational administrations.

However, despite these improvements, child protection challenges remain, with many children still facing violence and insufficient available social service workforce and services to respond and ensure that every Cambodian child has an opportunity to grow up in a safe, comfortable and nurturing environment, free from violence and exploitation requires an improved planning, implementation, and monitoring process.

In regards to planning, Cambodia has several plans on specific aspects of child protection, with Ministerial and agency-specific plans, which include child protection as part of broader activities. However, coherent sectoral assessment and a framework to fund and monitor its progress are still lacking, which is hindering the national capacity to create a functioning and efficient child protection system. Hence, an effective solution to the issues of child protection in Cambodia requires joint planning, financing, and implementation. Collaboration among actors in the child protection sector is critical for Cambodia to meet its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the Rectangular Strategy IV and the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023, which requires strengthening all public institutions.

This Child Protection Sector Strategic Implementation Plan (CP-SSIP) 2022-2026 is the first five-year child protection sector strategic plan. It does not replace specific plans on different areas of child protection. However, it adds value by gathering all the key priorities into a single document, incorporating key elements of other specific plans, and strengthening sector performance by increasing coherence and supporting various interventions. This plan has developed five key strategic programs aimed at establishing a functioning child protection system, that is effective, well-coordinated, resourced, and sustainable.

The Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) and Ministry of Interior (MoI) would like to sincerely thank members of Technical Working Groups of both ministries, concerned institutions, and NGOs, and sub-national administrations, and especially USAID, UNICEF, FCF|REACT partners, 3PC partners, and other stakeholders for their efforts in developing this plan. MoSVY and MoI call for continued technical and financial support from national and international donors, United Nations agencies and NGOs, and all stakeholders to contribute both technical and financial resources to the implementation of this strategic plan.

Deputy Prime Minister
Minister of Ministry of Interior
signed and sealed

Samdech Krolahom Sar Kheng

Phnom Penh, 29 November 2022

Minister
Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and
Youth Rehabilitation
signed and sealed

Vong Sauth

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

3PC	Partnership Programme for the Protection of Children
CNCC	Cambodia National Council for Children
CCWC	Commune Committee for Women and Children
CPiE	Child protection in emergencies
DoSVY	Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
FCF REACT	Family Care First, Responsive and Effective Child Welfare Systems Transformation
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affair Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoEYS	Ministry of Education Youth and Sport
NISA	National Institute of Social Affairs
SSWF	Social Service Workforce
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCCC	Women and Children Consultative Committees (WCCC)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General background to the preparation of the Child Protection Sector Strategic Implementation Plan (CP-SSIP) including a brief description of the process and participation of key stakeholders

In the recent past, the child protection and welfare sector has undergone significant changes in Cambodia in relation to the provision of social services today. Children in Cambodia are increasingly protected by improved legislation and services, owing to increased government and development assistance in this sector. Cambodia has in particular made significant progress over the years in establishing basic child protection mechanisms, actively deinstitutionalizing children, and fighting to end violence against children, including being a Pathfinding Country.

However, despite these improvements, child protection challenges remain. To promote and respond to child protection, Cambodia has several plans related to various aspects of child protection. In addition, ministries and institutions also have their own specific plans, and these plans incorporate child protection as part of their broader activities. As a contribution to a deeper response to child protection, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and the Ministry of Interior, under the technical support of UNICEF, have taken the initiative to develop a strategic plan for the implementation of the Child Protection Sector Strategic Implementation Plan (CP-SSIP). The plan aims to promote and expand child protection activities at the sub-national level.

A series of preliminary discussions were initiated with broader stakeholders in 2019. This process included the following: the development and sharing of a concept note in 2019, the vision for child protection with development partners in 2020, and the first workshop co-led by MoSVY and MoI on the development of the CP-SSIP with the national and sub-national stakeholders to discuss the first round of suggested conceptual framework, key objectives and priority actions in 2020. In 2020, a Technical Working Group to oversee the overall process of the development of the CP-SSIP was established by MoSVY under the chairpersonship of H.E. Nim Thot, Permanent Secretary of State of the ministry. To feed into TWG, a consultation with NGOs and development partners was held in November, co-facilitated by UNICEF, FCF|REACT, and 3PC, the feedback from which was shared during the first TWG meeting on 23 November 2020. The meeting broadly agreed upon five strategic objectives and high-level priority actions for each objective. As per the suggestion from the TWG, this CP-SSIP has been drafted as per the standard template for strategic plans issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

A brief summary of key program areas and objectives

This Child Protection Sector Strategic Implementation Plan (CP-SSIP) has a specific focus on five key program areas. Table 1, shows the program objectives and results from the implementation of child protection priority actions at both national and sub-national levels.

Table 1: Key program areas of the CP-SSIP and strategic objectives

Key program areas	Program objectives	Program result (expected)
1. Establishment of legal documents and strengthening the operational system	1. To strengthen the development of legal documents and operational systems for protecting children from all kinds of abuses, especially the cases reported (tertiary level)	1. A child protection system is in place (especially at the district level /local government overseen at the provincial level) that is adequately funded, staffed, has appropriate facilities and standard operating procedures (e.g. ability to investigate and assess when a child is referred as suffering serious harm or is likely to suffer serious harm (such as violence) or in conflict with the law) and appropriate alternative care options in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

2. Scaling-up preventive and supportive services	2. To provide prevention and preservation services for early detection and targeted families in need (secondary level)	2. Sharp reduction of children and families at risk of violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect, and other offenses; improve access to preventive and gatekeeping services (including family support and other social protection measures)
3. Scaling-up of promotive services	3. To promote positive social norms (primary level)	3. Households, schools, and communities look after children in a safe and nurturing environment as positive parenting is made available to all parents, caregivers, and communities
4. Strengthening the child protection information management system	4. To operationalize the child protection information management system (CPIMS)	4. Information and data on child protection are integrated, harmonized, and made available and easily accessible to all stakeholders
5. Establishing a coordination mechanism	5. To establish a coordination mechanism for child protection between MoSVY, MOI, and development partners at both the national and sub-national levels	5. Government and development partners are well coordinated in their collaborations and provisions of support to effectively meet the prevention and protection needs of children

Expected outcomes of the sector

This CP-SSIP is prepared for the next five years, 2022-2026. The key outcomes from this process are as follows:

- Stronger ownership and leadership, leading to enhanced accountability and system capacity
- Better and systematic coordination such that actions of donors and NGOs are aligned with the plan; this will help MoSVY and MOI to efficiently utilize their scarce human resources, which are otherwise pulled in various directions by demands from different donors and NGOs
- Development of a common program vision, goal, and purpose among diverse actors on strategic priorities and spending, leading to increased coherence of interventions in the sector
- Expansion of fiscal space: If MoSVY and MOI can create evidence of better planning, efficient use of resources, and better results, they can argue the case for greater funding for child protection from MEF
- Achievements in both results and scale
- Sector monitoring, evidence generation, and reduced duplicative reports – One Plan, One Report
- Sustainability: enabling the Cambodian government to achieve a long-term systemic change
- Strengthening of the child protection system
- Contribute to the implementation of sub-decree 34 dated March 07, 2017, on the transfer of management functions of the State Child Care Centers to the Capital / Provincial Administration, the assignment of the oversight functions of the NGO Child Care Centers to the Administration. Capital, municipalities, districts, and the transfer of management functions for child care services to vulnerable and vulnerable children in the community to the capital administration, municipal administration, and commune administration
- Contribute to the implementation of Sub-Decrees No. 182, 183, and 184 on the functions and administrative structure of Khan, Municipality and District
- Contribute to Cambodia's rectangular strategy Phase 4 for 'new transformation', the focus on 'People', social order, and peace; social work is primarily about helping people, ensuring safety and well-being
- Contribute to the implementation of the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The background

Child protection can be broadly defined as both the prevention and response to physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation. A child protection system refers to the policies, programs, and activities including legal framework and existing mechanisms being implemented systematically to protect, prevent, support, and respond to children who are subject to economic threats, danger, risks, trafficking, abuses, exploitation, neglect, and all forms of violence¹. The starting point for a child protection system is the practice of community child protection to support those children who are in danger or at risk.

Based on the alternative care policy and the national policy on child protection, the child protection system primarily includes the following elements: i) prevention and protection, ii) intervention, and iii) service delivery and response.

Based on UNICEF (2021), the child protection system comprises seven major components, these include:

- (1) Legal and policy framework
- (2) Governance and Coordination structures
- (3) A continuum of services
- (4) Minimum standards and oversight mechanisms
- (5) Human, Financial and infrastructure resources
- (6) Mechanism for child participation and community engagement
- (7) Data collection and monitoring systems

A Child Protection System also includes different actors such as children, families, communities, and those working at sub-national, national and international. For a Child Protection System to deliver quality outcomes for children, it is important to recognize and strengthen the linkage between and among these components of child protection systems and these actors. It is vital to recognize the inter-relatedness and inter-dependency across sectors to establish a continuum of services, particularly between child protection/social welfare and other sectors such as education, health, law enforcement, and justice². A child protection system has also shifted from an issues-based focus to strengthening the overall systems of child protection to prevent and respond to violent abuse and exploitation. This change has enabled the tackling of child protection from its root cause.

The child protection system should also influence social norms with harmful practices and strengthen community child protection practices (UNICEF Cambodia, 2016; Bromfield & Higgins, 2005). It should be noted that the family and community are at the core of a child protection system and that all actions taken by actors are largely relevant to the extent that they serve to increase the capacities and efforts of families and communities to keep children safe. Although there should be a statutory organization to oversee overall child protection issues with a clear mandate, the responsibility for detection and referrals and the prevention of abuse cuts across different ministries and development partners. Hence, the cross-cutting nature of child protection requires collaboration across ministries and development partners. Despite so, the government is ultimately accountable for each child's safety and protection.

1. National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029.

2. Child Protection Systems Strengthening, Approach Benchmarks Interventions, UNICEF, September 2021.

Support for children can be targeted at three levels or tiers as follows:

- Tier 1 or primary level refers to education and other services that support the entire population before the problem occurs.
- Tier 2 or secondary level refers to support of families in need to alleviate risks and prevent escalation into problems or significant harms.
- Tier 3 or tertiary level refers to support of children who are at risk of or experience maltreatment or significant harm and need protection or intervention services from child protection specialists.

In terms of contextualizing the above theoretical framework to the Cambodian context, there is no current clear definition for “significant harm” in the Law as Child Protection is being drafted. Importantly, the main issue also lies in the lack of a formal system that focuses on tier 3. Hence this child protection sector strategic implementation plan has an emphasis on creating a core system for child protection. Tier 1 and tier 2 are also important but may be implemented by relevant ministries and institutions as stated in the CNCC Action Plan (2021-2025).

This child protection sector strategic implementation plan uses a ‘systems approach’ to develop well-coordinated and better-resourced administrative mechanisms at the sub-national level for the delivery of child protection services as well as enhancing the household and community capacity to provide nurturing and safe care. This means that children at risk of or experiencing harm are supported in their best interests through the child protection system by competent authorities, who will follow appropriate standard operating procedures, undertake effective case management and referrals, and collaborate with partners for case management.

Based on consultations with key actors and stakeholders, the current operation plan will focus on five aspects of child protection as below:

- 1) Establishment of legal documents and strengthening the operational system:** This primarily includes establishing the district office of social welfare and social affairs as the main child protection service provider and provincial Departments of social affairs as the main provider of technical oversight, supervision, and support on all child protection cases. CCWCs will also form a part of the formal system as defined by CCWC Prakas. However, their role is limited to lower-level risks that do not need child protection intervention, to refer child protection cases to districts and support them, and primarily to provide preventive services.
- 2) Scale up preventive and supportive services targeted:** Preventive services are currently primarily being provided both by the government (such as cash transfers) and by NGOs. This needs to be scaled up.
- 3) Scale up promotive services:** This includes promoting positive norms on child protection in society, with the promotion of the Strong Family Campaign (Cambodia PROTECT) and the other Behavior Change Campaign and the implementation of child protection mechanisms at the community level.
- 4) Strengthen child protection information management system:** MoSVY is already leading the operationalization of the CPIMS. There is an inter-ministerial CPIMS WG with members from associated ministries and agencies. The work to be further enhanced is the CPIMS Dashboard and the operating system that provides the data to CPIMS, creating a digital case management system.
- 5) Establish coordination mechanisms:** The child protection sector lacks a coordination mechanism. There are currently too many ‘silo’ and ‘program-specific mechanisms’ but not for the sector. A joint working group may be formed under MoSVY and MoI and could take the role of the main coordination group to implement this operational plan.

Until recently, the child protection sector has had little emphasis on a sectoral approach. As such, there is a very strong need for sectoral planning in child protection important, which by nature is dispersed across different ministries and agencies and sectors, unlike education and health which are generally concentrated within one ministry. For example, a vulnerable child identified at a local level may be reported to local authorities, and later referred to different agencies (health center, rehabilitation center, juvenile justice system), for support services.

1.2. Linkage with National Strategies and Policies

As the Cambodian government has a new rectangular strategy phase 4 and national strategic development plan 2019-2023, this would be an opportune moment to develop the child protection sector strategic implementation plan so that it can contribute to its goals, especially for ‘new transformation’ which requires strengthening of all public institutions. The rectangular strategy IV specifically states that the focus will be ‘People’; social work is primarily about helping people, and could not be better situated to leverage this new priority. Moreover, improving safety and protection is a prerequisite for establishing peace and social order, two important aspects of the rectangular strategy.

The child protection sector strategic implementation plan is consistent with the National Policy on Child Protection System (2019-2029) and its operational plan, Strategic Plan for Training Social Service Workforce, focusing on Child Protection (2021-2025), Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals 2030, National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025, and other relevant documents.

Overall, the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029 adopted by the Royal Government of Cambodia in 2020 focuses on three pillars i) prevention and protection, ii) intervention and iii) service delivery and timely multidisciplinary response. The policy provides that child victims and families must receive appropriate services equipped with adequate human resources and funding.

The Actional Plan (2021-2025) of the National Policy on Child Protection System offers detailed, costed activities for multiple ministries and entities to play their roles and provide their respective services in child protection. The current CP-SSIP is focused on the roles and responsibilities of MOSVY and MOI to provide services at the grassroots level which will contribute substantially to the implementation of the Actional Plan (2021-2025) of the National Policy on Child Protection System.

Cambodia has eight plans under implementation or in the process of development that are directly related to child protection (only two of which are costed) and two strategic plans that impact child protection. Any new planning should be aligned with the existing plans and the existing ones should be reviewed for their effectiveness. These plans include the sub-sector areas of violence against children (costed), juvenile justice, child care reform, mine action, child labor (costed), and anti-trafficking. MoSVY and CNCC also have organizational strategic plans that need to be considered while developing any new child protection-related plans. There is, however, a critical gap in a more focused operational plan at the grassroots level. This CP-SSIP will not replace any specific plans explained above but will add value by bringing key priorities into one place and providing a common framework for coherence, coordination, and complementarity of activities to be carried out by MOSVY and MOI.

1.3. The process of developing the CP-SSIP

This CP-SSIP is developed with cooperation from relevant child protection stakeholders, including government ministries, institutions, national and international non-governmental organizations, UN bodies, and donors, at the national and provincial levels.

To respond to these challenges, MoSVY and MoI, with technical support from UNICEF initiated preliminary discussions with broader stakeholders in 2019, recognizing the value that sectoral planning will bring to improving the child protection environment in Cambodia and also initiated the process of concept development, sharing, early visioning exercises with government and non-government/development partners.

This process included the following: the development and sharing of the concept note in 2019, the visioning of child protection with NGOs/development partners in 2020, the first workshop co-led by MoSVY and MoI on the development of the CP-SSIP with the national and sub-national stakeholders to discuss the first round of suggested conceptual framework, key objectives and priority actions in 2020.

In 2020, a technical working group to oversee the overall process of the development of the CP-SSIP was established by MoSVY under the chairpersonship of H.E. Nim Thot, Permanent Secretary of State of MoSVY, and members from MoI, and partner NGOs. To feed into TWG, a consultation with NGOs was held in November, co-facilitated by UNICEF, FCF|REACT of Save the Children, and 3PC, the feedback from which was shared during the first TWG meeting on 23 November 2020.

This TWG meeting broadly agreed upon the strategic objectives, high-level priority actions, and activities for each objective. As per the suggestion from the TWG, this CP-SSIP has been drafted as per the standard template for strategic plans issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia. To date, many people at the national and sub-national levels including the representative of child and youth networks have participated and provided their inputs into this process through various events described above.

CHAPTER 2

SECTOR SITUATION ANALYSIS AND REVIEW OF KEY PLANS

1.1. Situation analysis (status of performance, issues, and gaps)

Every child has the right to grow up in a safe and nurturing environment, free from violence and exploitation. Children in Cambodia are increasingly protected by improved legislation and services, owing to increased development assistance in this sector. These legal frameworks include the Inter-Country Adoption Law, the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation and its Explanatory Note, the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Juvenile Justice Law and the Sub-decree on the management of residential care centers.

However, there are underlying causes and gaps in Cambodia despite investments for vulnerable children and their families to prevent violence and bolster response. These causes are varied and include the absence of a Child Protection Law, limited prevention and response services (quality, reach, access) for vulnerable children and families nationwide; insufficient number of social workers; limited capacity of the broader social services workforce; limited skills and knowledge about violence against children among service providers; and limited knowledge on positive parenting among caregivers.

Other causes identified are the intergenerational transmission of violence against women and children; acceptance of harmful social norms that promote violence against children and violent discipline in the home and in schools; the presence of discriminatory gender norms; discrimination against children with disabilities; early marriage and teenage pregnancies; limited inter-sectorial coordination and collaboration on child protection; a dysfunctional child protection system at different levels; the impunity/lack of awareness about laws including the juvenile justice law; and poverty and socio-economic inequality in rural areas and in poor urban settings. There is a lack of a coordinated child protection system, which is capable of identifying and responding to child protection cases.

1.2. Review of key plans

Cambodia has been implementing various plans and strategies to address child protection issues. The key ones and their status are described below.

Care reform: The biggest achievement in the field of child protection was documented in the area of care reform. The Action Plan for Improving Child Care with the target of Safely returning 30 percent of children in residential care to their families 2016-2018 (extended to 2020) made a significant impact on the deinstitutionalization of children living in care and the promotion of family-based care. Multi-layered interventions as a result of the government's ambitious action plan on care reform created a synergic effect leading to a significant reduction in the institutionalization of children and to establishing of family-based care as the best option. Overall, the report found that since the report on defining the locations of childcare centers was launched in 2016, there are 43 percent fewer residential care institutions (RCIs) and 59 percent fewer children living in residential care. Since 2016, no new residential care institution has been formally approved by the government. This indicates the success of political commitment and programmatic interventions in the care reform area.

Importantly, despite COVID-19, the Primero case management system was launched in July 2020, which enabled sub-national level staff to conduct a long-delayed individual assessment of children in residential care, a critical

milestone in care reform. Despite the significant reduction in the number of institutionalized children, there are still far too many children living in residential care (6778 children), many of them with at least one parent who needs to be reintegrated into family-based care. Gatekeeping mechanisms are also not fully in place and family-based alternative care placements such as foster care need to be strengthened. Children with disabilities are at increased risk of institutionalization. For the first time, all children living in residential care are being digitally recorded in the Primero care management system for closer tracking and long-term permanency planning. All these children need to be provided with case planning and further management, while at the same time ensuring that no child is unnecessarily separated from their families and placed in institutionalized care.

The Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children 2017-2021: This national action plan is implementing. MoSVY is conducting a country-wide evaluation of the VAC Action Plan to measure the extent to which it has been implemented and its effectiveness in tackling violence against children. The findings of the evaluation will also guide the development of the next VAC Action Plan for the period 2022-2026 and will be aligned to the CP-SSIP. The issue of violence however remains.

The Action Plan phase 1 in 2021-2025 for the National Policy Framework on Child Protection System 2019-2029: This action plan has just been approved by the Minister of MoSVY in July 2021. This action plan focuses on strategic objectives, and key interventions including budget estimation, sourcing, and the specific roles and responsibilities of line ministries, national institutions, and sub-national authorities. Moreover, the action plan also includes a Human Resource plan and budgeting to implement the national policy framework based on three pillars: i) prevention and protection; ii) intervention, service delivery, and reintegration; and iii) monitoring and evaluation plan and budgeting.

The Juvenile Justice Law Strategic and Operational Plan 2018-2020 has been approved by MoJ and MoSVY in March 2018: The Juvenile Justice Law Strategic and Operation Plan (JJSOP) 2018-2020 is intended to provide a practical plan for the important process of implementation and ongoing operations to improve the lives of children in conflict with the law. However, there is much to do to ensure that juvenile justice mechanisms are as per the international standards that are in place. Fifteen per 100,000 of the child population are in detention. The absence of effective legal aid is contributing to high levels of pre-trial detention and conviction of low-level offenders, juveniles, or other vulnerable populations who should not be in (pre-trial) detention if international criminal justice standards are effectively applied. A legal aid policy was drafted last year with some technical inputs from OHCHR, the Bar Associations, and other agents, but has not been adopted. Legal aid policy is an important element to support the right to a fair trial, especially for those who cannot afford a lawyer in defending his/her case. Alternatives (also often called alternative/community/non-custodial sentencing) forms of penalty that a court can impose other than imprisonment are not sufficiently used in Cambodia.

The National Action Plan for Reducing Child Labour and Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2016-2025: is halfway through its implementation. The plan aims to decrease child labor in Cambodia, as around one in nine children between the ages of 5 and 17 were engaged in child labor, more than half of whom work in hazardous conditions and are out of school.

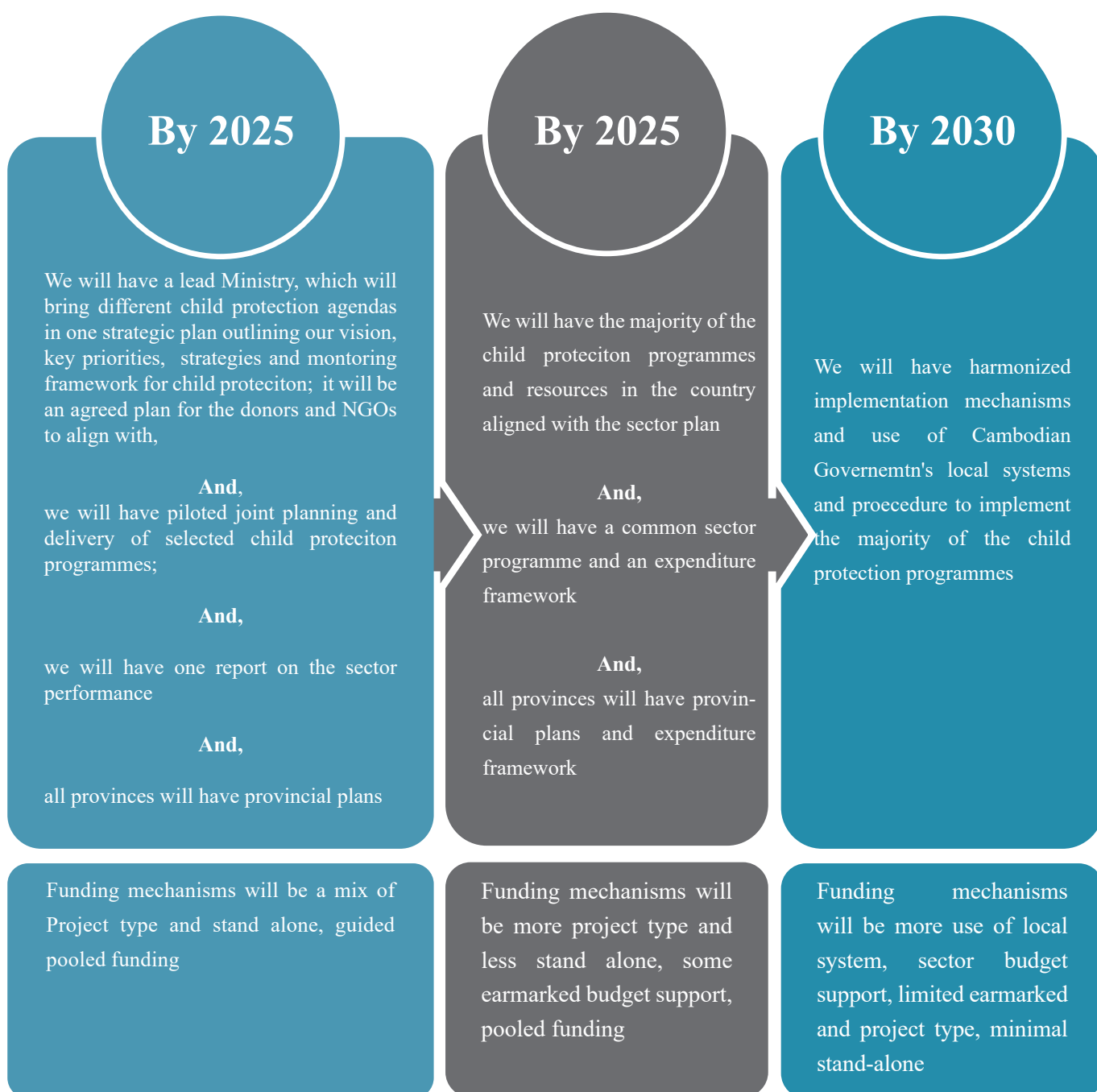
The National Strategic Plan to Combat Against Human Trafficking (2019-2023): is also in the middle of its operation and has contributed to addressing trafficking-related issues. However, the lack of comprehensive data on trafficking makes it impossible to know the precise number of people, including children, affected. But several small studies reveal that children live the horror of being trafficked for sexual exploitation. While sexual trafficking has declined, labor trafficking remains a significant and growing concern in Cambodia, according to the International Justice Mission.

Child marriage is still at 19 percent and childbearing among adolescent girls is on the rise, especially among those who are poor, those who have only primary school education, and those who live in rural areas.

Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Exploitation Online (2021-2025) Developed to Implement Model National Response Mechanisms, Including 1. Policy and Governance 2. Criminal Justice 3. Victim Services 4. Disaster 5. Society 6. Industry 7. Communication media established by the Universal Declaration of Action (WePROTECT 2015) and contribute to the implementation of the 2019 ASEAN Heads of State Statement.

Cambodia is also hindered by the lack of a functioning child protection information system which should consist of an effective and integrated process for the routine collection, analysis, and interpretation of key data to inform the child protection system. Additionally, as the Coram formative evaluation shows there is also an overreliance on development partners for child protection response.

Figure 1: Vision – Child Protection Sector Planning in Cambodia



CHAPTER 3

FEATURES OF THE CHILD PROTECTION SECTOR STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (CP-SSIP)

The overall purpose of this plan is to build an integrated and harmonized child protection system in Cambodia under the coordination of MoSVY and MoI. It aims to provide a high-level strategic direction to child protection-related plans and activities in the country. It does not aim to replace specific plans on different areas of child protection as they are still important. However, it adds value by providing common goals and objectives for the sector, including all the key priorities in one place, incorporating key elements of other specific plans, and strengthening sector performance by increasing coherence and complementarity of interventions.

1.1. Vision, Goal, and Target

Vision: To ensure that every child has basic rights such as the right to survival and development, the right to education, the right to protection, the right to participation, and the right to live and communicate with his or her parents. They are as stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Goal: Establish a comprehensive child protection system to prevent, intervene and provide effective response services at all levels to protect against all forms of abuses and harmful practices.

Target: To develop legal documents and strengthen the operational system to provide prevention services, respond to child protection cases and promote positive social norms, as well as to strengthen the child protection information management system and establish various coordination mechanisms related to child protection.

1.2. Guiding principles

The plan is guided by the following key principles:

- **Best interests of the child:** The principle of the best interests of the child is one of the fundamental principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The best interests of the child must be the primary consideration in making decisions that may affect children. The best interest of the child is guaranteed in article 3 (1) of the CRC, which states: "...in all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child should be the primary consideration". The full application of the concept of the child's best interests requires the development of a rights-based approach and engagement of all actors to ensure the holistic physical, psychological, moral, and spiritual integrity of the child and promote the child's dignity and survival and development of children stated in article 6 of the UNCRC. The concept is complex and its content must be determined on a case-by-case basis. It should be adjusted and defined according to the specific situation of the child, taking into consideration his or her personal context, situation, and needs³.
- **Equity:** Equity is rooted in the principles of universality, non-discrimination, inclusion, and participation that underpin the Convention on the Rights of the Child articles 2 and 12. The Convention guarantees the fundamental rights of every child, regardless of gender, race, religious belief, income, physical attributes, geographical location, or any other status.

3. Practice Sheet for Child protection: Tip 1 - Applying the principles of 'best interests of the child' and 'do no harm' to support reintegration of children from residential care institutions to families and communities

- **System strengthening** is needed so that the country's structures are established and sustainable, and hence the focus will be to establish a system/mechanism rather than ad-hoc activities and strengthen existing mechanisms/systems including national and sub-national capacities.
- **Collaboration and partnership** with development partners, the UN, civil society, and the private sector. Cambodia will continue to focus on these partnerships both for financial as well as technical support. The government particularly recognizes the important role of NGOs currently in the child and social welfare sector. However, the sustainability of development partners is questionable and there is overdependence on donors. But while the state should take over the jobs currently done by development partners, this will not happen immediately and therefore a transitional plan should be made with clear timeframes.
- **Generate and use evidence** for robust planning and effective services.

1.3. Programs, Objectives, Outcomes, Outputs, and Activities

In order to realize its strategic objectives, the CP-SSIP needs to implement five programs that would eventually steer as fast as possible the progress to ensure the safety of children.

Program 1: Establishment of legal and operational frameworks

Objective 1: To strengthen legal and operational systems for protecting children from all kinds of abuses, especially when child protection cases are reported (includes all children, including victims, witnesses, and offenders) (tertiary level)

Outcome 1: A child protection system is in place (especially at the local and provincial level) that is adequately funded, staffed, has appropriate facilities and standard operating procedures (e.g. ability to investigate and assess when a child is referred as a victim of violence or in conflict with the law) and appropriate alternative care options in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Output 1.1 Development of licensing and accreditation system for SSWF

Key activities:

- 1.1.1 Develop guidelines to provide the license and accreditation to SSWF
- 1.1.2 Develop Prakas for the evaluation committee to provide licensing
- 1.1.3 Disseminate information on the purpose and importance of licensing for the social service workforce

Output 1.2 Strengthening the quality case management system and supervision system for child protection intervention at district and provincial levels

Key activities:

- 1.2.1 Provide capacity building to district level on case management following curriculum for social service workforce level 2
- 1.2.2 Deploy and expand Primero to all districts as a case management tool in link to OSCaR and other case management tools being used by NGOs

- 1.2.3 Develop and operationalize a supervision system for case management of child protection for Government and NGO case workers in coordination with experts from the Government and NGOs including the provincial-level Department of Social Affairs for technical oversight, supervision, and support

Output 1.3 Development and implementation of CP standard operating procedures (SOP), including quality assurance framework, minimum standards, and inspection and monitoring procedures

Key activities:

- 1.3.1 Develop SOP on child protection
- 1.3.2 Disseminate and build the capacity of key stakeholders identified by the SOP to implement it (including developing clear on-the-ground flow charts to show the workflow)
- 1.3.3 Develop a clear sub-national working flow chart and an Identification and Referral structure in line with the SOP
- 1.3.4 Conduct mapping of community-based child protection mechanisms and strategize these mechanisms with identification and referral structure above

Output 1.4 Provision of capacity building for subnational level authorities on child protection planning and budgeting

Key activities:

- 1.4.1 Mobilize resources on child protection and strengthen the capacity of budgeting and planning for sub-national authorities based on MoI guidelines and the child protection guidebook
- 1.4.2 Strengthen the capacity of commune/sangkat authorities at level 3 of the Social Service Workforce program

Output 1.5 Developed operational plans for child protection at sub-national levels

Key activities

- 1.5.1 Strengthen and develop district and provincial operational plans on child protection with clear resources required for interventions/activities based on CP-SSIP
- 1.5.2 Develop a business case of sub-national and national CP-SSIP implementation and budgeting and allocate more resources across key ministries focusing on MEF, MoI, and MoSVY

Output 1.6 Established identification, assessment, referral, and reporting mechanism for tertiary child protection cases at the community level

Key activities:

- 1.6.1 Conduct mapping on existing reporting mechanisms at commune levels
- 1.6.2 Provide capacity building to WCCC, CCWC, CSWs, CBCPM, on how to report, identify and refer child protection cases based on SOP
- 1.6.3 Establish an online special reporting network within MoSVY and strengthen existing hotlines and helplines of Government and NGOs at national and sub-national levels to provide supplemental support to each other

Output 1.7 Developed national family support policy/guideline and implemented

Key activities:

- 1.7.1 Conduct national mapping on the existing family support services
- 1.7.2 Develop and implement a national standardized family support policy/guideline with clear monitoring and an evaluation plan in consultation with relevant actors
- 1.7.3 Link up the implementation and resources from social protection schemes with the family support policy/guideline

Output 1.8 Developed code of ethics for SSWF and social service standards and train

Key activities:

- 1.8.1 Develop a sub-decree on the code of ethics for SSWF and provide training
- 1.8.2 Develop a code of ethics for child protection
- 1.8.3 Develop training modules on social service standards and train

Output 1.9 Strengthened family and community-based care and reintegration services

Key activities:

- 1.9.1 Continue to prepare the Guide book on Procedures to Perform the Functioning of Officers in charge of social welfare, para-professionals at municipalities, districts/Khan
- 1.9.2 Strengthen the monitoring system and technical support for vulnerable and victims' children
- 1.9.3 Strengthen the implementation of the functions of each municipal, district, and Khan administration related to child protection
- 1.9.4 Increase the child protection cases referral from communes to cities, districts, and Khans and support services to vulnerable children and families
- 1.9.5 Increase the number of social workers at different levels, municipal, district, and Khan levels through the recruitment or appointment of existing civil servants

Output 1.10 Developed and piloted a minimum guaranteed level of child protection services in each district (CP-SOP)

Key activities:

- 1.10.1 Establish minimum standards for child protection services for municipalities, districts, and Khan, focusing on child protection based on CP-SOP
- 1.10.2 Piloting the minimum standards for child protection services at some district/Khan
- 1.10.3 Evaluate the results of the implementation of minimum standards for child protection services and expand to all cities, districts, and Khan across country

Output 1.11 A clear reporting and referral pathway developed

Key activities:

- 1.11.1 Analysis of services available to the public and mandated agencies in charge of reporting
- 1.11.2 Coordinate with all hotlines and helplines service providers to develop clear reporting and referral pathways among them and to authorities based on SOP

Program 2: Scaling-up of targeted preventive and supporting services

Objective 2: To provide prevention and preservation services for early detection and targeted families in need

Outcome 2: Sharp reduction of children and families at risk of violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect, and other offenses; improve access to preventive and gatekeeping services (including family support and other social protection measures)

Output 2.1 Strengthened community-based service coordination for households with vulnerable children in need of support

Key activities:

- 2.1.1 Identify the vulnerable children and their needs based on age and gender to provide support effectively
- 2.1.2 Strengthen the monitoring of the implementation of the Prakas on the procedures for child care by kinship and foster care, as well as the policy of alternative care
- 2.1.3 Promote permanent child placement, including domestic adoption
- 2.1.4 Provide services to prevent vulnerable children from being separated from their families
- 2.1.5 Develop and implement inspection mechanisms for foster care, kinship care, and adoption service providers based on alternative care policy
- 2.1.6 Provide safety nets (cash support and other social protection through the government and mobilize other resources from NGOs)
- 2.1.7 Provide HH economic strengthening programs to targeted families
- 2.1.8 Support for kinship and foster care and links to the social protection program
- 2.1.9 Linkage of the Primero case management systems and draft sub-decrees to support vulnerable populations, including support for families with vulnerable children in need

Output 2.2 Strengthened Gatekeeping

Key activities:

- 2.2.1 Continue to implement the Handbook for Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWC) – Improving Child Care and the Safe Return
- 2.2.2 Review the existing Gatekeeping Training Module, run by NGOs and rolled out to gatekeepers
- 2.2.3 Identify clients and refer them to the necessary social services for families and children in line with the existing cash transfer program implemented by the MoSVY

Output 2.3 Provided services for children in conflict with the laws and children with mothers in prison

Key activities:

- 2.3.1 Conduct a situation assessment of children who are living with caregivers in prisons
- 2.3.2 Provide case management support to children identified, including family-based reintegration where feasible

Output 2.4 Developed skills and capacity for the SSWF in charge of providing child protection services (levels 2 and 3 as per NISA training strategy)

Key activities:

- 2.4.1 Develop a training and professionalization development strategy and program for upskilling of all levels (training + formal higher education) based on the MOSVY curriculum for the social service workforce in child protection
- 2.4.2 Provide capacity building as per the above strategy and program – through pre-service, in-service programs
- 2.4.3 Develop career paths for social work graduates from NISA, RUPP, and other universities mainly to become public servants based on a national strategy for the social service workforce
- 2.4.4 Conduct training on child safe organization to relevant key stakeholders on child protection

Output 2.5 Strengthened family and community-based care and reintegration services

Key activities:

- 2.5.1 Promote the implementation of guidelines on child re-integration, transformation and closure of childcare facilities
- 2.5.2 Revise Alternative Care Policy as per UN Guidelines and the current Cambodia context
- 2.5.3 Provide individual case planning for all children in residential care (all cases to be entered into Primero) and provide reintegration services
- 2.5.4 Engage with RCIs to transform service models to provide services at the community level or closure
- 2.5.5 Implement programs on foster care and kinship care and adoption (national and inter-country) of children including children with disabilities
- 2.5.6 Pilot small group home model if family-based care is not available
- 2.5.7 Prepare and build children's resilience to live in the community before leaving RCIs
- 2.5.8 Continue to monitor and provide support to children who are leaving the RCIs

Output 2.6 Operationalized child protection in an emergency

Key activities:

- 2.6.1 Implement and update the Child Protection in Emergency Contingency Plan of MoSVY
- 2.6.2 Provide capacity building to relevant service providers on Child Protection at the Emergency Minimum Standard

Program 3: Scaling-up of promotive services

Objective 3: To promote positive social norms

Outcome 3: Households, schools, and communities look after children in a safe and nurturing environment as positive parenting is made available to all parents, caregivers, and communities

Output 3.1 Scaled up PROTECT campaign and other behavioral change campaigns

Key activities:

- 3.1.1 Implement the ongoing PROTECT campaign
- 3.1.2 Incorporate issues of LGBTIQ and gender discrimination into the PROTECT campaign
- 3.1.3 Continue to train on the keeping of families together with a campaign to target the community
- 3.1.4 Implement the Positive Parenting toolkit level 3
- 3.1.5 Disseminate and provide training on handbooks on revising and expanding INSPIRE strategies to end violence against children

Output 3.2 Operationalized community-based child protection mechanisms (CBCPMs)

Key activities:

- 3.2.1 Develop clear TOR for CBCPMs for prevention and early detection roles of child protection issues
- 3.2.2 Provide support for CCWC based on the child protection guidebook of MoI to work effectively with CBCPMs, especially at the village level, children's and parents' groups to promote awareness within communities

Program 4: Strengthening child protection information management system

Objective 4: To operationalize the child protection information management system (CPIMS)

Outcome 4: Information and data on child protection are integrated, harmonized, and made available and easily accessible to all stakeholders

Output 4.1 CPIMS dashboard and operational system that feeds into the CPIMS

Key activities:

- 4.1.1 Update the annual CPIMS report and strengthen the quality and inter-linkage with other systems including hotline and helpline (cross Ministerial and NGOs)
- 4.1.2 Expand the scope of data agreements between different agencies, and expand digital linkage to feed into the central dashboard
- 4.1.3 Develop HRMIS system for the social service workforce (linked to SSWF)
- 4.1.4 Establish a central ICT unit to lead the coordination of CPIMS+ (linkage PREMRO) at MoSVY

Output 4.2 Established interoperable digital case management system

Key activities:

- 4.2.1 Expand the utilization of Primero for the government at all provincial and district levels
- 4.2.2 Develop Primero as a single, secure source for the case management system
- 4.2.3 Expand OSCaR for case management by NGOs, including a connection between Primero and OSCaR, and other digital case management systems being used by NGOs

Programme 5: Establishing a coordination mechanism

Objective 5: To establish a coordination mechanism for child protection between MoSVY and MoI

Outcome 5: Government, development partners, and NGOs are well coordinated in their collaborations and provisions of support to effectively meet the prevention and protection needs of children

Output 5.1 Establishment of a national coordination mechanism for the implementation of the CP-SSIP

Key activities:

- 5.1.1 Develop a clear roadmap of the establishment of CP-SSIP high-level coordination mechanism at the national level (General Department of MOI and MoSVY, donors, UN, NGOs) -with sub-group if necessary
- 5.1.2 Establish a high-level coordination mechanism on CP (govt, donors, UN, NGOs) - with sub-groups as needed focusing on the implementation of the CP-SSIP
- 5.1.3 Conduct regular meetings at the national level (twice a year minimum) to discuss the overall progress, challenges, and lessons learned related to child protection issues

Output 5.2 Establish and strengthen the child protection working group at national and sub-national

Key activities:

- 5.2.1 Establish and strengthen child protection working group coordination mechanisms at the provincial levels
- 5.2.2 Establish and strengthen child protection working group coordination mechanisms at the municipal, district, and Khan levels
- 5.2.3 Develop a 'Directory of services on child protection' available at the community level, district level, and provincial level including existing resources and interventions with regular updates
- 5.2.4 Conduct regular meetings at the provincial and district levels (twice a year minimum) to provide progress updates, discuss challenges and solutions with technical support from the appropriate ministry

3.4. Result Framework of CP-SSIP for MoSVY and MoI (2022-2026)

Output and Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
Program 1: Establishment of policy, legislative, and institutional framework and mechanisms Objective 1: To strengthen legal and operational systems for protecting children from all kinds of abuses, especially when child protection cases are reported (includes all children, including victims, witnesses, and offenders) (tertiary level) Outcome 1: A child protection system is in place (especially at the district level /local government and provincial level) that is adequately funded, staffed, has appropriate facilities and standard operating procedures (e.g., the ability to investigate and assess when a child is referred as a victim of violence or in conflict with the law) and appropriate alternative care options in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child		
Output 1.1 Development of licensing and accreditation system for SSWF		
Act. 1.1.1 Develop guidelines to provide the license and accreditation to SSWF	MoSVY	2022
Act. 1.1.2 Develop Prakas for the evaluation committee to provide licensing	MoSVY	2023
Act. 1.1.3 Disseminate information on the purpose and importance of licensing for the social service workforce	MoSVY	2023
Output 1.2 Strengthening the quality of case management system and supervision system for child protection intervention at district and provincial levels		
Act. 1.2.1 Provide capacity building to district level on case management following curriculum for social service workforce level 2	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 1.2.2 Deploy and expand Primero to all districts as a case management tool in link to OSCaR and other case management tools being used by NGOs	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act 1.2.3 Develop and operationalize a supervision system for case management of child protection for Government and NGO case workers in coordination with experts from the Government and NGOs including the provincial-level Department of Social Affairs for technical oversight, supervision, and support	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Output 1.3 Development and implementation of CP standard operating procedures (SOP), including quality assurance framework, minimum standards, and inspection and monitoring procedures		
Act. 1.3.1 Develop SOP on child protection	MoI/MoSVY	2023
Act. 1.3.2 Disseminate and build the capacity of key stakeholders identified by the SOP to implement it (including developing clear on-the-ground flow charts to show the workflow).	MoI/MoSVY	2022-2026
Act. 1.3.3 Develop a clear sub-national working flow chart and Identification and Referral structure in line with SOP	MoI/MoSVY	2024
Act. 1.3.4 Conduct mapping of community-based child protection mechanisms and strategize these mechanisms with identification and referral structure above	MoI/MoSVY	2022-2026
Output 1.4 Provision of capacity building for sub-national level authorities on child protection planning and budgeting		
Act. 1.4.1 Mobilize resources on child protection and strengthen the capacity of budgeting and planning for sub-national authorities based on MoI guidelines and the child protection guidebook	MoI/MoSVY	2022-2026

Act. 1.4.2 Strengthen the capacity of commune/sangkat authorities at level 3 of the Social Service Workforce program	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Output 1.5 Developed operational plans for child protection at sub-national levels		
Act. 1.5.1 Strengthen and develop district and provincial operational plans on child protection with clear resources required for interventions/activities based on CP-SSIP	MoSVY	2022
Act. 1.5.2 Develop a business case of sub-national and national CP-SSIP implementation and budgeting and allocate more resources across key ministries focusing on MEF, MoI, and MoSVY	MoSVY	2023
Output 1.6 Established identification, assessment, referral, and reporting mechanisms for tertiary child protection cases at the community level		
Act. 1.6.1 Conduct mapping on existing reporting mechanisms at commune levels	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026
Act. 1.6.2 Provide capacity building to WCCC, CCWC, CSWs, CBCPM, on how to report, identify and refer child protection cases based on SOP	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026
Act. 1.6.3 Establish an online special reporting network within MoSVY and strengthen existing hotlines and helplines of Government and NGOs at national and sub-national levels to provide supplement support to each other	MoI/ MoSVY	2023
Output 1.7 Developed and implemented national family support policy/guideline and implemented		
Act. 1.7.1 Conduct national mapping on the existing family support services	MoSVY	2022
Act. 1.7.2 Develop and implement national standardized family support policy/guidelines with a clear monitoring and evaluation plan in consultation with relevant actors	MoSVY	2023
Act. 1.7.3 Link up the implementation and resources from social protection schemes with family support policy/guideline	MoSVY	2022-2026
Output 1.8 Developed code of ethics for SSWF and social service standards and train		
Act. 1.8.1 Develop a sub-decree on the code of ethics for SSWF and provide training	MoSVY	2022
Act. 1.8.2 Develop a code of ethics for child protection	MoSVY	2023
Act. 1.8.3 Develop training modules on social service standards and train	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Output 1.9 Strengthened family and community-based care and reintegration services		
Act 1.9.1 Continue to prepare the Guide book on Procedures to Perform the Functioning of Officers in charge of social welfare, para-professionals at municipalities, districts/Khan	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2023
1.9.2 Strengthen the monitoring system and technical support for vulnerable and victims' children	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
1.9.3 Strengthen the implementation of the functions of each municipal, district, and Khan administration related to child protection	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026
1.9.4 Increase the child protection cases referral from communes to cities, districts, and Khans and support services to vulnerable children and families	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026

1.9.5 Increase the number of social workers at different levels, municipal, district, and Khan levels through the recruitment or appointment of existing civil servants	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Output 1.10 Developed and piloted a minimum guaranteed level of child protection services in each district (CP-SOP)		
Act. 1.10.1 Establish minimum standards for child protection services for municipalities, districts, and Khan, focusing on child protection based on CP-SOP	MoI/ MoSVY	2022
Act. 1.10.2 Piloting the minimum standards for child protection services at some district/Khan	MoI/ MoSVY	2023-2024
Act. 1.10.3 Evaluate the results of the implementation of minimum standards for child protection services and expand to all cities, districts, and Khan across country	MoI/ MoSVY	2024
Output 1.11 A clear reporting and referral pathway developed		
Act. 1.11.1 Analysis services of the public and mandated agencies in charge of reporting	MoSVY	2022
Act. 1.11.2 Coordinate with all hotline and helpline service providers to develop clear reporting and referral pathways among them and to authorities based on SOP	MoSVY	2022-2026
Program 2: Scaling-up of targeted preventive and supporting services Objective 2: To provide prevention and preservation services for early detection and targeted families in need Outcome 2: Sharp reduction of children and families at risk of violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect, and other offenses; improve access to preventive and gatekeeping services (including family support and other social protection measures)		
Output 2.1 Strengthened community-based service coordination for households with vulnerable children in need of support	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.1.1 Identify the vulnerable children and their needs based on age and gender in order to provide support effectively	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.1.2 Strengthen the monitoring of the implementation of the Prakas on the procedures for child care by kinship and foster care, as well as the policy of alternative care.	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.1.3 Promote permanent child placement, including domestic adoption	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.1.4 Provide services to prevent vulnerable children from being separated from their families.	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.1.5 Develop and implement inspection mechanisms for foster care, kinship care, and adoption service providers based on alternative care policy	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.1.6 Provide safety nets (cash support and other social protection through the government and mobilize other resources from NGOs)	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.1.7 Provide HH economic strengthening programs to targeted families	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.1.8 Support for kinship and foster care and links to the social protection program	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.1.9 Linkage of the Primero case management systems and draft sub-decrees to support vulnerable populations, including support for families with vulnerable children in need	MoSVY/MoI	2023
Output 2.2 Strengthened Gatekeeping		

Act. 2.2.1 Continue implementing the Handbook for Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWC) - Improving Child Care and the Safe Return	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026
Act. 2.2.2 Review existing Gatekeeping Training Module, run by NGOs in coordination with MoSVY and roll out to gatekeepers	MoSVY	2022-2026
Act. 2.2.3 Identify clients and refer them to the necessary social services for families and children in line with the existing cash transfer program implemented by the MoSVY	MoSVY	2022-2026
Output 2.3 Provided services for children in conflict with the laws and children with mothers in prison		
Act. 2.3.1 Conduct a situation assessment of children who are living with caregivers in prisons	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026
Act. 2.3.2 Provide case management support to children identified, including family-based reintegration where feasible	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026
Output 2.4 Developed skills and capacity for the SSWF in charge of providing child protection services (levels 2 and 3 as per NISA training strategy)		
Act. 2.4.1 Develop training and professionalization development strategy and program for upskilling of all levels (training + formal higher education) based on the MOSVY curriculum for the social service workforce in child protection.	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.4.2 Provide capacity building as per the above strategy and program – through pre-service, and in-service programs.	MoSVY/MoI	2023
Act. 2.4.3 Develop career paths for social work graduates from NISA, RUPP, and other universities mainly to become public servants based on the national strategy for the social service workforce.	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.4.4 Conduct training on child-safe organization to relevant key stakeholders on child protection	MoSVY	2022-2026
Output 2.5 Strengthened family and community-based care and reintegration services		
Act. 2.5.1 Promote the implementation of guidelines on child re-integration, transformation, and closure of child care facilities	MoSVY	2022-2026
Act. 2.5.2 Revise Alternative Care Policy along with the UN Guidelines and the current Cambodia context	MoSVY	2022
Act. 2.5.3 Provide individual case planning for all children in residential care (all cases to be entered into Primero) and provide reintegration services	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.5.4 Engage with RCIs to transform service models to provide services at the community level or closure	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.5.5 Implement programs on foster care and kinship care and adoption (national and inter-country) of children including children with disabilities	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.5.6 Pilot small group home model if family-based care not available	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.5.7 Prepare and build children's resilience to live in the community before leaving RCIs	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 2.5.8 Continue to monitor and provide support to children who leave the RCIs	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026

Output 2.6 Operationalized child protection in an emergency situation		
Act. 2.6.1 Implement and update the Child Protection in Emergency Contingency Plan of MoSVY	MoSVY	2022-2026
Act. 2.6.2 Provide capacity building to relevant service providers on Child Protection in Emergency Minimum Standard	MoSVY	2022-2026
Program 3: Scaling-up of promotive services Objective 3: To promote positive social norms (primary level) Outcome 3: Households, schools, and communities look after children in a safe and nurturing environment as positive parenting is made available to all parents, caregivers, and communities		
Output 3.1 Scaled up PROTECT campaign and other behavioral change campaigns		
Act 3.1.1 Implement the ongoing PROTECT campaign	MoSVY	2022-2026
Act 3.1.2 Incorporate issues of LGBTIQ and gender discrimination into the PROTECT campaign	MoSVY	2023
Act 3.1.3 Continue to train on the “keeping families together” campaign to the target communities	MoSVY	2022-2026
Act 3.1.4 Implement the Positive Parenting toolkit level 3	MoSVY	2022-2026
Act 3.1.5 Disseminate and train on the handbooks on revising and expanding INSPIRE strategies to end violence against children	MoSVY	2022-2026
Output 3.2 Operationalized community-based child protection mechanisms (CBCPMs)		
Act. 3.2.1 Develop clear TOR for CBCPMs for prevention and early detection roles of child protection issues	MoI	2023
Act. 3.2.2 Provide support for CCWC based on the child protection guidebook of MoI to work effectively with CBCPMs, especially at the village level, children’s groups, and parents’ groups to promote the raising of awareness within communities	MoI	2022-2026
Program 4: Strengthening child protection information management system Objective 4: To operationalize the child protection information management system (CPIMS) Outcome 4: Information and data on child protection are integrated, harmonized, and made available and easily accessible to all stakeholders		
Output 4.1 CPIMS dashboard and operational system that feed into the CPIMS developed		
Act. 4.1.1 Update the annual CPIMS report and strengthen the quality and inter-linkage with other systems including hotlines and helplines (cross Ministerial and NGOs)	MoSVY with other 11 Ministries and 2 NGO networks	2023
Act. 4.1.2 Expand the scope of data agreements between different agencies, and expand digital linkage to feed into the central dashboard		2023
Act. 4.1.3 Develop HRMIS system for social service workforce (linked to SSWF)		2023
Act. 4.1.4 Establish a central ICT unit to lead the coordination of CPIMS+ (linkage PREMRO) at MoSVY		2022-2026

Output 4.2 Established interoperable digital case management system		
Act. 4.2.1 Expand the utilization of Primero at all provincial and district levels	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Acct. 4.2.2 Develop Primero as a single, secure source for the case management system	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Act. 4.2.3 Expand OSCaR for case management by NGOs, including connection. between Primero and OSCaR, and other digital case management systems being used by NGOs	MoSVY/MoI	2022-2026
Program 5: Establishing a coordination mechanism Objective 5: To establish a coordination mechanism for child protection between MoSVY and MoI Outcome 5: Government, development partners, and NGOs are well coordinated in their collaborations and provisions of support to effectively meet the prevention and protection needs of children		
Output 5.1 Establishment of a national coordination mechanism for the implementation of the CP-SSIP		
Act. 5.1.1 Develop a clear roadmap of the establishment of CP-SSIP high-level coordination mechanisms at the national level (General Department of MOI and MoSVY, donors, UN, NGOs) -with sub-groups if necessary	MoI/ MoSVY	2022
Act. 5.1.2 Establish a high-level coordination mechanism on CP (govt, donors, UN, NGOs) - with sub-groups, as needed, focusing on the implementation of the CP-SSIP.	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026
Act. 5.1.3 Conduct regular meetings at the national level (twice a year minimum) to discuss the overall progress, challenges, and lessons learned related to child protection issues	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026
Output 5.2 Establish and strengthen the child protection working group at national and sub-national		
Act. 5.2.1 Establish and strengthen the coordination mechanism for child protection working groups at the capital and provincial levels	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026
Act. 5.2.2 Establish and strengthen the coordination mechanism for child protection working groups at the municipal, district, and Khan levels	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026
Act. 5.2.3 Develop a 'Directory of services on child protection' available at the community, district, province, and capital levels including existing resources and interventions with regular updates (Government and NGOs)	MoI/ MoSVY	2023
Act. 5.2.4 Conduct regular meetings at the capital, provincial, and district levels (twice a year minimum) to provide progress updates, discuss challenges and solutions with technical support from the appropriate ministry	MoI/ MoSVY	2022-2026

CHAPTER 4

COSTING AND FINANCING STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTING CP-SSIP 2022-2026

CP-SSIP 2022-2026 has been approved by the Minister of MoSVY and MoI to protect every child from all forms of physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation which contribute to the implementation plan of the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029. MoSVY, Child Welfare Department and MoI, Department of the Capital, Municipality and Province Administration Affairs, and Department of District/Khan and Commune/Sangkat Administration Affairs of MoI will be responsible for co-leading the development, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the CP-SSIP. Through the establishment of a high-level coordination mechanism, MoSVY and MOI will co-coordinate among their technical team, especially the relevant departments, donors, and development partners at the national level to oversee CP-SSIP more effectively included whilst providing technical support to the sub-national level based on its mandate.

At sub-national: This planning will continue to strengthen a referral pathway from village-level services to commune-level services to district and provincial-level services, and is in line with the Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC) policy and legislation. CCWCs will fulfill their mandated roles according to government policy, including performing the role of gatekeeper to prevent and refer child protection cases to district social workers and relevant existing NGOs in their area. They will also move to increasingly build the capacity of district and capital/provincial level authorities (WCCCs) to support district social service workforces to independently implement social services.

Key local and International NGOs have been providing social welfare and child protection services through a number of programs, including technical support to MoSVY and MoI, related to the policies/guidelines, strategic plan development and implementation. FCF|REACT is a network of organizations that are led by Save the Children, with more than 60 members. The partnership program for the Protection of Children (3PC) is led by Friend International, which consists of 40 network partners. They have not provided funding directly to the government, but they have been implementing some activities of the ministries' program.

MoI and MoSVY have been running the program through the national budget and have received funding support from development partners, UNICEF, USAID and the Government of Japan are key donors providing funding to support MoSVY and MoI. MoI and MoSVY will include activities within their annual program budget. In addition, the ministries will continue to build more evidence in child protection cases and the effectiveness of the program implementation to showcase to MEF the decision for an increase in the budget. There will be ongoing collaboration with development partners and private agencies (if any) at the national and sub-national levels to ensure there are sufficient resources to respond to the need for child protection matters in Cambodia as mentioned in this strategic plan.

Table 2: Budget required for implementing CP-SSIP 2022-2026

	Costing (USD)					Total cost 2022-2026	% of 5-year Total
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026		
Program 1: Establishment of legal and operational frameworks	\$2,907,472	\$2,557,494	\$2,383,217	\$2,339,727	\$2,339,727	\$12,527,637	41.7%
Program 2: Scaling-up of targeted preventive services	\$2,572,831	\$2,576,356	\$2,546,571	\$2,546,571	\$2,546,571	\$12,788,900	42.5%
Program 3: Scaling-up of promotive services	\$607,950	\$625,200	\$607,950	\$607,950	\$607,950	\$3,057,000	10.2%
Program 4: Strengthening child protection information management system	\$60,390	\$75,640	\$60,390	\$60,390	\$60,390	\$317,200	1.1%
Program 5: Establishing a coordination mechanism	\$270,810	\$287,060	\$269,810	\$269,810	\$269,810	\$1,367,300	4.5%
TOTAL	\$6,419,453	\$6,121,750	\$5,867,938	\$5,824,448	\$5,824,448	\$30,058,037	100.0%

Figure 2: Pattern of the budget requirement for implementing CP-SSIP 2022-2026

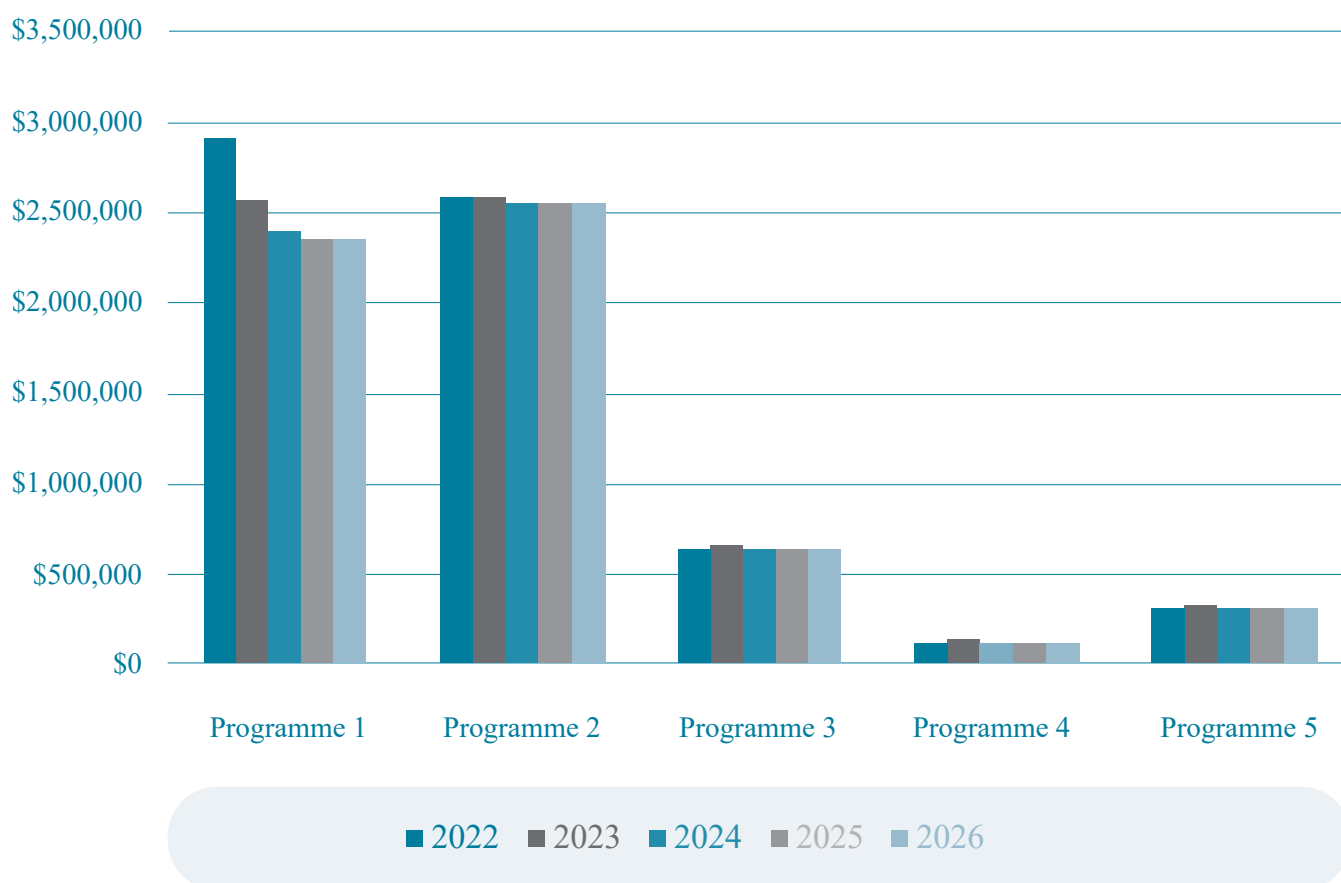


Table 3: Annual costing by programs and outputs of CP-SSIP 2022-2026

PROGRAMME / OUTPUT	Costing (USD)					Total
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	(USD)
Program 1: Establishment of policy, legislative, and institutional framework and mechanisms	\$2,907,472	\$2,557,494	\$2,383,217	\$2,339,727	\$2,339,727	\$12,527,637
Output 1.1 Development of licensing and accreditation system for SSWF	\$11,630	\$13,125				\$24,755
Output 1.2 Strengthening the quality of case management system and supervision system for child protection intervention at district and provincial levels	\$161,127	\$161,127	\$161,127	\$161,127	\$161,127	\$805,635
Output 1.3 Development of CP standard operating procedures (SOP) (including quality assurance framework, minimum standards, and inspection and monitoring procedures)	\$239,125	\$307,345	\$253,365	\$239,125	\$239,125	\$1,278,085
Output 1.4 Provision of capacity building for sub-national level authorities on child protection planning and budgeting	\$348,375	\$115,575	\$88,125	\$88,125	\$88,125	\$728,325
Output 1.5 Developed operational plans for child protection at sub-national levels	\$260,250	\$27,450				\$287,700
Output 1.6 Established identification, assessment, referral, and reporting mechanism for tertiary child protection cases at the community level	\$399,840	\$449,110	\$399,840	\$399,840	\$399,840	\$2,048,470
Output 1.7 Developed and implemented national family support policy/guideline and implemented	\$7,140	\$10,552				\$17,692
Output 1.8 Developed code of ethics for SSWF and social service standards and train	\$7,140	\$21,220				\$28,360
Output 1.9 Strengthened family and community-based care and reintegration services	\$1,442,820	\$1,442,820	\$1,442,820	\$1,442,820	\$1,442,820	\$7,214,100
Output 1.10 Developed and piloted a minimum guaranteed level of child protection services in each district (CP-SOP)	\$8,710	\$480	\$29,250			\$38,440
Output 1.11 A clear reporting and referral pathway developed	\$21,315	\$8,690	\$8,690	\$8,690	\$8,690	\$56,075
Program 2: Scaling-up of targeted preventive services	\$2,572,831	\$2,576,356	\$2,546,571	\$2,546,571	\$2,546,571	\$12,788,900

Output 2.1 Strengthened community-based service coordination for households with vulnerable children in need of support	\$1,533,338	\$1,557,998	\$1,533,338	\$1,533,338	\$1,533,338	\$7,691,350
Output 2.2 Strengthened Gatekeeping	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$909,600
Output 2.3 Provided services for children in conflict with the laws and children with mothers in prison	\$105,920	\$105,920	\$105,920	\$105,920	\$105,920	\$529,600
Output 2.4 Developed skills and capacity for the SSWF in charge of providing child protection services (levels 2 and 3 as per NISA training strategy)	\$168,625	\$173,750	\$168,625	\$168,625	\$168,625	\$848,250
Output 2.5 Strengthened family and community-based care and reintegration services	\$575,200	\$548,940	\$548,940	\$548,940	\$548,940	\$2,770,960
Output 2.6 Operationalized child protection in an emergency situation	\$7,828	\$7,828	\$7,828	\$7,828	\$7,828	\$39,140
Program 3: Scaling-up of promotive services	\$607,950	\$625,200	\$607,950	\$607,950	\$607,950	\$3,057,000
Output 3.1 Scaled up PROTECT campaign and other behavioral change campaigns	\$607,950	\$613,700	\$607,950	\$607,950	\$607,950	\$3,045,500
Output 3.2 Operationalized community-based child protection mechanisms (CBCPMs)		\$11,500				\$11,500
Program 4: Strengthening child protection information management system	\$60,390	\$75,640	\$60,390	\$60,390	\$60,390	\$317,200
Output 4.1 CPIMS dashboard and operational system that feed into the CPIMS developed	\$690	\$15,940	\$690	\$690	\$690	\$18,700
Output 4.2 Established interoperable digital case management system	\$59,700	\$59,700	\$59,700	\$59,700	\$59,700	\$298,500
Program 5: Establishing a coordination mechanism	\$270,810	\$287,060	\$269,810	\$269,810	\$269,810	\$1,367,300
Output 5.1 Establishment of a national coordination mechanism for the implementation of the CP-SSIP	\$18,860	\$17,860	\$17,860	\$17,860	\$17,860	\$90,300
Output 5.2 Establish and strengthen the child protection working group at national and sub-national	\$251,950	\$269,200	\$251,950	\$251,950	\$251,950	\$1,277,000
TOTAL	\$6,419,453	\$6,121,750	\$5,867,938	\$5,824,448	\$5,824,448	\$30,058,037

CHAPTER 5

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for CP-SSIP 2022-2026

Indicators	Re-mark	Base year (2021)	Target year (2026)	Responsible institutions	Data sources
Key Area 1: Establishment of policy, legislative, and institutional framework and mechanisms Strategic Objective 1: To strengthen legal and operational systems for protecting children from all kinds of abuses, especially when child protection cases are reported (includes all children, including victims, witnesses, and offenders)					
1. Standard Operating procedures (SOPs) for the delivery of child protection services including minimum standard assurance of child protection service and case management system procedures at district and provincial levels are developed	1	M		MoSVY	CPIMS
2. A quality assurance system is in place for the social service workforce including a code of ethics and licensing and accreditation system.	1	M		MoSVY	CPIMS
3. Policy, guidelines/ standards on alternative care for children, care and reintegration to family and community, and appropriate services for children in conflict with the laws have been updated and strengthened	1	M		MoSVY	AP-NPCPS
4. Strategic plans to train social service workforces have been Implemented by relevant institutions	2	M		MoSVY/MoI	AP-NPCPS
5. Percentage of child cases from hotline and helpines system referred to additional services	2	E		MoSVY	Administrative records and program reports
6. National family support policy/guideline is developed to include child protection issues		M		MoSVY	Administrative records and program reports

7. Percentage of government budget allocated to child protection (national level budget and sub-national level budget)	1	E	4% (2019?)		MEF MoI/NCDD	Budgets and reports -national iSAF database of NCDD
8. Operational plans for child protection at sub-national levels are developed		M	7 provinces?		MoSVY/MoI/SNA	Administrative records and program reports
9. Child protection in emergency contingency plan is developed and updated on an ongoing basis.		M	Developed		MoSVY	Administrative records and program reports
10. Number of social service workforce (working with government and NGOs providing social services and child protection services)	1	M	Total: 4,252 National: 514 Provincial: 1,294 District: 673 Commune: 1771		MoSVY	CPIMS-Administrative records
11. Proportion rate of children registered at birth or birth certification regardless of the legal status of their parents or orphans.	2	E			MoI	AP-NPCPS
Key Area 2: Scaling-up of targeted preventive services						
Strategic Objective 2: To provide prevention and preservation services for early detection and targeted families in need (secondary level)						
1. Number of community-based care providers in the country (foster carers and formal kinship carers, community care) complying with minimum standards of alternative care for children <i>a) Percentage of residential care facilities inspected that comply with the minimum standards set by MoSVY</i> <i>b) Percentage of family-based carers (kinship formal and foster carers) inspected that comply with the minimum standards set by MoSVY</i>	1	M			MoSVY	CPIMS-Administrative records
2. Gatekeeping Training Module is developed and training is conducted		M				
3. Number of child protection workers in communes increased	2	M			MoI	AP-NPCPS
4. Number of places to provide wholistic child protection services in the community established	2	M			MoSVY/MoI	AP-NPCPS

5. Number of children receiving national social assistance a) <i>Number of children with disabilities receiving disability allowance</i> b) <i>Number of children under 2 years receiving cash assistance from the cash transfer program for pregnant women and children under 2 years</i> c) <i>Number of children receiving cash scholarships for poor students in primary and secondary schools</i> d) <i>Number of children receiving school feeding program support using community agricultural products</i>	1	M				MoSVY MoEYS	CPIMS-Administrative records
6. Percentage of children living in family-based care: foster care, kinship care based on observation	1	E				MoP/NIS	CPMIS CDHS
Key Area 3: Scaling-up of promotive services							
Strategic Objective 3: To promote positive social norms (primary level)							
1. Number of Social Service Workforce received the training through positive parenting programs (Level 3)	1	M				MoSVY	CPIMS-Administrative records and program reports
2. Number of mothers or guardians, elders, monks, religious leaders, village volunteers, psychiatrists, and children have learned about preventing child abuse through the Cambodia Protect campaign and positive parenting programs	2					MoSVY	AP-NPCPS
3. Percentage of the public including children aware of positive parenting increased (disaggregated by sex, age, and region)	2	E				MoSVY	AP-NPCPS
4. Percentage of resources allocated by the commune to support child protection response activities by children and youth-led groups	2	M				MoSVY	Inspection dashboard, administrative records
5. Number of Community Based Child Protection Mechanisms (CB-CPMs) functioning and supported by the commune		M				MoI	Commune data
Key Area 4: Strengthening child protection information management system							
Strategic Objective 4: To function child protection information management system (CPIMS)							

1. A comprehensive child protection information management system is implemented and linked to the database in relevant fields	2	E				MoSVY	AP-NPCPS Administrative records and program reports
2. Interoperable digital case management system is strengthened		M				MoSVY	Administrative records and program reports
Key Area 5: Establishing a coordination mechanism							
Strategic Objective 5: To establish a coordination mechanism for child protection							
1. National-level technical coordination mechanism at National level (MoSVY and MoI) is established and functioned		M				MoSVY/MoI	Administrative records and program reports
2. Percentage of child case response from the coordination in CCWC and WCCC mechanisms complied with appropriate procedures	2	E				MoI	AP-NPCPS
3. The sub-national child protection agency mechanism has been strengthened to prevent, intervene and provide response services.	2	M				MoSVY/MoI/SNA	AP-NPCPS

Note:

1 = Indicators from Cambodia CP Monitoring Framework (2020)

2 = Indicators from the Action Plan for Implementing the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029

M = Monitoring indicators (systems, inputs and outputs)

E = Evaluation indicators (outcomes and impacts)

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

This planning requires technical and management support from MoSVY and MoI and also the sub-national administration. Coordination between relevant key donors and NGOs is also very important to achieve the expected key strategies. Sufficient budget allocation and technical staff from the government are priorities to ensure the work on child protection is well functioning to protect every child from all forms of physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation. In addition, monitoring the progress achieved during the implementation and evaluation at the end of the Strategic Plan in 2026 to reflect the key indicators identified in the M&E framework, in particular the compilation of case studies, challenges, and lessons learned is very important.

Annex: Detailed costing by activities of CP-SSIP 2022-2026

OUTPUT / ACTIVITY		Respon-sibility	Costing (USD)					Total (USD)	Remark	
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026			
Program 1: Establishment of policy, legislative, and institutional framework and mechanisms										
Objective 1: To strengthen legal and operational systems for protecting children from all kinds of abuses, especially when child protection cases are reported (includes all children, including victims, witnesses, and offenders) (tertiary level)										
Outcome 1: A child protection system is in place (especially at the district level /local government and provincial level) that is adequately funded, staffed, has appropriate facilities and standard operating procedures (e.g., the ability to investigate and assess when a child is referred as a victim of violence or in conflict with the law) and appropriate alternative care options in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child										
Output 1.1 Development of licensing and accreditation system for SSWF			\$11,630	\$13,125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,755		
Act. 1.1.1 Develop guidelines to provide the license and accreditation to SSWF	MoSVY		\$11,630					\$11,630		
Act. 1.1.2 Develop Prakas for the evaluation committee to provide licensing	MoSVY			\$8,110				\$8,110		
Act. 1.1.3 Disseminate information on the purpose and importance of licensing for the social service workforce	MoSVY			\$5,015				\$5,015		

Output 1.2 Strengthening the quality of case management system and supervision system for child protection intervention at district and provincial levels		\$161,127	\$161,127	\$161,127	\$161,127	\$161,127	\$161,127	\$161,127	\$805,635	
Act. 1.2.1 Provide capacity building to district level on case management following curriculum for social service workforce level 2	MoSVY/MoI	\$84,375	\$84,375	\$84,375	\$84,375	\$84,375	\$84,375	\$84,375	\$421,875	
Act. 1.2.2 Deploy and expand Primero to all districts as a case management tool in link to OSCaR and other case management tools being used by NGOs	MoSVY/MoI	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$10,500	
Act 1.2.3 Develop and operationalize a supervision system for case management of child protection for Government and NGOs case workers in coordination with experts from the Government and NGOs including the provincial-level Department of Social Affairs for technical oversight, supervision, and support	MoSVY/MoI	\$74,652	\$74,652	\$74,652	\$74,652	\$74,652	\$74,652	\$74,652	\$373,260	
Output 1.3 Development of CP standard operating procedures (SOP) (including quality assurance framework, minimum standards, and inspection and monitoring procedures)		\$239,125	\$307,345	\$253,365	\$239,125	\$239,125	\$239,125	\$239,125	\$1,278,085	
Act. 1.3.1 Develop SOP on child protection	MoI/ MoSVY		\$68,220						\$68,220	
Act. 1.3.2 Disseminate and build the capacity of key stakeholders identified by the SOP to implement it (including developing clear on-the-ground flow charts to show the workflow).	MoI/ MoSVY	\$239,125	\$239,125	\$239,125	\$239,125	\$239,125	\$239,125	\$239,125	\$1,195,625	
Act. 1.3.3 Develop a clear sub-national working flow chart and Identification and Referral structure in line with SOP	MoI/ MoSVY			\$14,240					\$14,240	

Act. 1.3.4 Conduct mapping of community-based child protection mechanisms and strategize these mechanisms with identification and referral structure above	MoI/ MoSVY	\$4,400	\$4,400	\$4,400	\$4,400	\$4,400	\$4,400	\$22,000	
Output 1.4 Provision of capacity building for sub-national level authorities on child protection planning and budgeting		\$348,375	\$115,575	\$88,125	\$88,125	\$88,125	\$88,125	\$728,325	
Act. 1.4.1 Mobilize resources on child protection and strengthen the capacity of budgeting and planning for sub-national authorities based on MoI guidelines and the child protection guidebook	MoI/ MoSVY	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
Act. 1.4.2 Strengthen the capacity of commune/sangkat authorities at level 3 of the Social Service Workforce program	MoSVY/MoI	\$88,125	\$88,125	\$88,125	\$88,125	\$88,125	\$88,125	\$440,625	
Output 1.5 Developed operational plans for child protection at sub-national levels		\$260,250	\$27,450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$287,700	
Act. 1.5.1 Strengthen and develop district and provincial operational plans on child protection with clear resources required for interventions/ activities based on CP-SSIP	MoSVY	\$260,250						\$260,250	
Act. 1.5.2 Develop a business case of sub-national and national CP-SSIP implementation and budgeting and allocate more resources across key ministries focusing on MEF, MoI, and MoSVY	MoSVY		\$27,450					\$27,450	
Output 1.6 Established identification, assessment, referral, and reporting mechanism for tertiary child protection cases at the community level		\$399,840	\$449,110	\$399,840	\$399,840	\$399,840	\$399,840	\$2,048,470	
Act. 1.6.1 Conduct mapping on existing reporting mechanisms at commune levels	MoI/ MoSVY	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Linked to Output 1.3 (Act. 1.3.4)

Act. 1.6.2 Provide capacity building to WCCC, CCWC, CSWs, and CBCPM, on how to report, identify and refer child protection cases based on SOP	MoI/ MoSVY	\$399,840	\$399,840	\$399,840	\$399,840	\$399,840	\$399,840	\$1,999,200	
Act. 1.6.3 Establish an online special reporting network within MoSVY and strengthen existing hotlines and helplines of Government and NGOs at national and sub-national levels to provide supplemental support to each other	MoI/ MoSVY				\$49,270			\$49,270	
Output 1.7 Developed and implemented national family support policy/guideline and implemented									
Act. 1.7.1 Conduct national mapping on the existing family support services	MoSVY	\$7,140			\$10,552	\$0	\$0	\$17,692	
Act. 1.7.2 Develop and implement a national standardized family support policy/guideline with clear monitoring and evaluation plan in consultation with relevant actors	MoSVY				\$10,552			\$10,552	
Act. 1.7.3 Link up the implementation and resources from social protection schemes with family support policy/guideline	MoSVY	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Mainstreamed into the existing social protection implementation plan
Output 1.8 Developed code of ethics for SSWF and social service standards and train									
Act. 1.8.1 Develop a sub-decree on the code of ethics for SSWF and provide training	MoSVY	\$7,140			\$21,220	\$0	\$0	\$28,360	
Act. 1.8.2 Develop a code of ethics for child protection	MoSVY				\$21,220			\$21,220	

Act. 1.8.3 Develop training modules on social service standards and train	MoSVY/MoI	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Linked to 1.2.1 and 1.4.2
Output 1.9 Strengthened family and community-based care and reintegration services		\$1,442,820	\$1,442,820	\$1,442,820	\$1,442,820	\$1,442,820	\$1,442,820	\$1,442,820	\$7,214,100	
Act 1.9.1 Continue to prepare the Guide book on Procedures to Perform the Functioning of Officers in charge of social welfare, para-professionals at municipalities, districts/Khan	MoI/ MoSVY	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Ongoing development by NISA
1.9.2 Strengthen the monitoring system and technical support for vulnerable and victims' children	MoSVY/MoI	\$449,340	\$449,340	\$449,340	\$449,340	\$449,340	\$449,340	\$449,340	\$2,246,700	
1.9.3 Strengthen the implementation of the functions of each municipal, district, and Khan administration related to child protection	MoI/ MoSVY	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Linked to 1.2.1 and 1.4.2
1.9.4 Increase the child protection cases referral from communes to cities, districts, and Khans and support services to vulnerable children and families	MoI/ MoSVY	\$148,920	\$148,920	\$148,920	\$148,920	\$148,920	\$148,920	\$148,920	\$744,600	
1.9.5 Increase the number of social workers at different levels, municipal, district, and Khan levels through the recruitment or appointment of existing civil servants	MoSVY/MoI	\$844,560	\$844,560	\$844,560	\$844,560	\$844,560	\$844,560	\$844,560	\$4,222,800	
Output 1.10 Developed and piloted a minimum guaranteed level of child protection services in each district (CP-SOP)		\$8,710	\$480	\$29,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,440	
Act. 1.10.1 Establish minimum standards for child protection services for municipalities, districts, and Khans, focusing on child protection based on CP-SOP	MoI/ MoSVY	\$8,710							\$8,710	

Act. 1.10.2 Piloting the minimum standards for child protection services at some district/Khan	MoI/ MoSVY	\$480	\$480				\$960	
Act. 1.10.3 Evaluate the results of the implementation of minimum standards for child protection services and expand to all cities, districts, and Khans across country	MoI/ MoSVY	\$28,770					\$28,770	
Output 1.11 A clear reporting and referral pathway developed								
Act. 1.11.1 Analysis services of the public and mandated agencies in charge of reporting	MoSVY	\$12,625	\$8,690	\$21,315	\$8,690	\$8,690	\$8,690	\$12,625
Act. 1.11.2 Coordinate with all hotline and helpline service providers to develop clear reporting and referral pathways among them and to authorities based on SOP	MoSVY	\$8,690	\$8,690	\$8,690	\$8,690	\$8,690	\$8,690	\$43,450
Program 2: Scaling-up of targeted preventive services								
Objective 2: To provide prevention and preservation services for early detection and targeted families in need (secondary level)								
Outcome 2: Sharp reduction of children and families at risk of violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect, and other offenses; improve access to preventive and gatekeeping services (including family support and other social protection measures)								
Output 2.1 Strengthened community-based service coordination for households with vulnerable children in need of support		\$1,533,338	\$1,557,998	\$1,533,338	\$1,533,338	\$1,533,338	\$1,533,338	\$7,691,350
Act. 2.1.1 Identify the vulnerable children and their needs based on age and gender to provide support effectively	MoSVY/MoI	None	None	None	None	None	None	Linked to Act. 1.3.4 and 1.6.1
Act. 2.1.2 Strengthen the monitoring of the implementation of the Prakas on the procedures for child care by kinship and foster care, as well as the policy of alternative care.	MoSVY/MoI	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$35,000

Act. 2.1.3 Promote permanent child placement, including domestic adoption	MoSVY/MoI	\$22,220	\$22,220	\$22,220	\$22,220	\$22,220	\$22,220	\$111,100	
Act. 2.1.4 Provide services to prevent vulnerable children from being separated from their families.	MoSVY/MoI	\$87,000	\$87,000	\$87,000	\$87,000	\$87,000	\$87,000	\$435,000	
Act. 2.1.5 Develop and implement inspection mechanisms for foster care, kinship care, and adoption service providers based on alternative care policy	MoSVY/MoI	\$122	\$122	\$122	\$122	\$122	\$122	\$610	
Act. 2.1.6 Provide safety nets (cash support and other social protection through the government and mobilize other resources from NGOs)	MoSVY/MoI	\$723,996	\$723,996	\$723,996	\$723,996	\$723,996	\$723,996	\$3,619,980	
Act. 2.1.7 Provide HH economic strengthening programs to targeted families	MoSVY/MoI	\$153,000	\$153,000	\$153,000	\$153,000	\$153,000	\$153,000	\$765,000	
Act. 2.1.8 Support for kinship and foster care and links to the social protection program	MoSVY/MoI	\$540,000	\$540,000	\$540,000	\$540,000	\$540,000	\$540,000	\$2,700,000	
Act. 2.1.9 Linkage of the Primero case management systems and draft sub-decrees to support vulnerable populations, including support for families with vulnerable children in need	MoSVY/MoI		\$24,660					\$24,660	
Output 2.2 Strengthened Gatekeeping		\$181,920	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$909,600	
Act. 2.2.1 Continue implementing the Handbook for Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWC) - Improving Child Care and the Safe Return	MoI/MoSVY	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Linked to Act. 1.3.4 and 1.6.1
Act. 2.2.2 Review existing Gatekeeping Training Module, run by NGOs in coordination with MoSVY and roll out to gatekeepers	MoSVY	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$181,920	\$909,600	

Act. 2.2.3 Identify clients and refer them to the necessary social services for families and children in line with the existing cash transfer program implemented by the MoSVY	MoSVY	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Linked to Act. 2.1.6 and 2.1.7
Output 2.3 Provided services for children in conflict with the laws and children with mothers in prison		\$105,920	\$105,920	\$105,920	\$105,920	\$105,920	\$105,920	\$105,920	\$529,600	
Act. 2.3.1 Conduct a situation assessment of children who are living with caregivers in prisons	MoI/ MoSVY	\$77,500	\$77,500	\$77,500	\$77,500	\$77,500	\$77,500	\$77,500	\$387,500	
Act. 2.3.2 Provide case management support to children identified, including family-based reintegration where feasible	MoI/ MoSVY	\$28,420	\$28,420	\$28,420	\$28,420	\$28,420	\$28,420	\$28,420	\$142,100	
Output 2.4 Developed skills and capacity for the SSWF in charge of providing child protection services (levels 2 and 3 as per NISA training strategy)		\$168,625	\$173,750	\$168,625	\$168,625	\$168,625	\$168,625	\$168,625	\$848,250	
Act. 2.4.1 Develop training and professionalization development strategy and program for upskilling of all levels (training + formal higher education) based on the MOSVY curriculum for the social service workforce in child protection.	MoSVY/MoI	\$165,475	\$165,475	\$165,475	\$165,475	\$165,475	\$165,475	\$165,475	\$827,375	
Act. 2.4.2 Provide capacity building as per the above strategy and program – through pre-service, and in-service programs.	MoSVY/MoI		\$5,125						\$5,125	
Act. 2.4.3 Develop career paths for social work graduates from NISA, RUPP, and other universities mainly to become public servants based on national strategy on social service workforce.	MoSVY/MoI	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Linked to 1.9.5

Act. 2.4.4 Conduct training on child-safe organization to relevant key stakeholders on child protection	MoSVY	\$3,150	\$3,150	\$3,150	\$3,150	\$3,150	\$3,150	\$15,750	
Output 2.5 Strengthened family and community-based care and reintegration services		\$575,200	\$548,940	\$548,940	\$548,940	\$548,940	\$548,940	\$2,770,960	
Act. 2.5.1 Promote the implementation of guidelines on child re-integration, transformation, and closure of childcare facilities	MoSVY	\$27,400	\$27,400	\$27,400	\$27,400	\$27,400	\$27,400	\$137,000	
Act. 2.5.2 Revise Alternative Care Policy along with the UN Guidelines and the current Cambodia context	MoSVY	\$26,260						\$26,260	
Act. 2.5.3 Provide individual case planning for all children in residential care (all cases to be entered into Primero) and provide reintegration services	MoSVY/MoI	\$306,500	\$306,500	\$306,500	\$306,500	\$306,500	\$306,500	\$1,532,500	
Act. 2.5.4 Engage with RCIs to transform service models to provide services at the community level or closure	MoSVY/MoI	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$45,000	
Act. 2.5.5 Implement programs on foster care and kinship care and adoption (national and inter-country) of children including children with disabilities	MoSVY/MoI	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
Act. 2.5.6 Pilot small group home model if family-based care not available	MoSVY/MoI	\$188,840	\$188,840	\$188,840	\$188,840	\$188,840	\$188,840	\$944,200	
Act. 2.5.7 Prepare and build children's resilience to live in the community before leaving RCIs	MoSVY/MoI	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Build child resilience before integration
Act. 2.5.8 Continue to monitor and provide support to children who leave the RCIs	MoSVY/MoI	\$17,200	\$17,200	\$17,200	\$17,200	\$17,200	\$17,200	\$86,000	

Output 2.6 Operationalized child protection in an emergency situation		\$7,828	\$7,828	\$7,828	\$7,828	\$7,828	\$39,140	
Act. 2.6.1 Implement and update the Child Protection in Emergency Contingency Plan of MoSVY	MoSVY	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$12,500	
Act. 2.6.2 Provide capacity building to relevant service providers on Child Protection in Emergency Minimum Standard	MoSVY	\$5,328	\$5,328	\$5,328	\$5,328	\$5,328	\$26,640	
Program 3: Scaling-up of promotive services								
Objective 3: To promote positive social norms (primary level)								
Outcome 3: Households, schools, and communities look after children in a safe and nurturing environment as positive parenting is made available to all parents, caregivers, and communities								
Output 3.1 Scaled up PROTECT campaign and other behavioral change campaigns		\$607,950	\$613,700	\$607,950	\$607,950	\$607,950	\$3,045,500	
Act 3.1.1 Implement the ongoing PROTECT campaign	MoSVY	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$45,000	
Act 3.1.2 Incorporate issues of LGBTIQ and gender discrimination into the PROTECT campaign	MoSVY		\$5,750				\$5,750	
Act 3.1.3 Continue to train on keeping families together campaign to target the community	MoSVY	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$50,000	
Act 3.1.4 Implement the Positive Parenting toolkit level 3	MoSVY	\$73,950	\$73,950	\$73,950	\$73,950	\$73,950	\$369,750	
Act 3.1.5 Disseminate and train handbooks on revising and expanding INSPIRE strategies to end violence against children	MoSVY	\$515,000	\$515,000	\$515,000	\$515,000	\$515,000	\$2,575,000	
Output 3.2 Operationalized community-based child protection mechanisms (CBCPMs)		\$0	\$11,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,500	

Act. 3.2.1 Develop clear TOR for CBCPMs for prevention and early detection roles of child protection issues	MoI					\$11,500				\$11,500	
Act. 3.2.2 Provide support for CCWC based on the child protection guidebook of MoI to work effectively with CBCPMs, especially at the village level, with children's groups and parents' groups promoting awareness raising in their communities	MoI					None	None	None	None	None	
Program 4: Strengthening child protection information management system											
Objective 4: To operationalize the child protection information management system (CPIMS)											
Outcome 4: Information and data on child protection are integrated, harmonized, and made available and easily accessible to all stakeholders											
Output 4.1 CPIMS dashboard and operational system that feed into the CPIMS developed											
Act. 4.1.1 Update the annual CPIMS report and strengthen the quality and inter-linkage with other systems including hotline and helpline (cross Ministerial and NGOs)	MoSVY with other 11 Ministries and 2 NGO networks					\$690	\$15,940	\$690	\$690	\$690	\$18,700
Act. 4.1.2 Expand the scope of data agreements between different agencies, and expand digital linkage to feed into the central dashboard							\$750				\$750
Act. 4.1.3 Develop HRMIS system for social service workforce (linked to SSWF)							\$8,250				\$8,250
Act. 4.1.4 Establish a central ICT unit to lead the coordination of CPIMS+ (linkage PREMRO) at MoSVY						\$690	\$690	\$690	\$690	\$690	\$3,450
Output 4.2 Established interoperable digital case management system						\$59,700	\$59,700	\$59,700	\$59,700	\$59,700	\$298,500

Act. 4.2.1 Expand the utilization of Primero at all provincial and district levels	MoSVY/MoI	\$57,250	\$57,250	\$57,250	\$57,250	\$57,250	\$57,250	\$286,250	
Act. 4.2.2 Develop Primero as a single, secure source for the case management system	MoSVY/MoI	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$6,000	
Act. 4.2.3 Expand OSCaR for case management by NGOs, including connection. between Primero and OSCaR, and other digital case management systems being used by NGOs	MoSVY/MoI	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$6,250	
Program 5: Establishing a coordination mechanism									
Objective 5: To establish a coordination mechanism for child protection between MoSVY and MoI									
Outcome 5: Government, development partners, and NGOs are well coordinated in their collaborations and provisions of support to effectively meet the prevention and protection needs of children									
Output 5.1 Establishment national level technical coordination mechanism (General Department level) for the implementation of the joint CP-SSIP for MoSVY and MoI		\$18,860	\$17,860	\$17,860	\$17,860	\$17,860	\$17,860	\$90,300	
Act. 5.1.1 Develop a clear roadmap of the establishment of CP-SSIP high-level coordination mechanism at the national level (General Department of MOI and MoSVY, donors, UN, NGOs) -with sub-group if necessary	MoI/ MoSVY	\$1,000						\$1,000	
Act. 5.1.2 Establish a high-level coordination mechanism on CP (govt, donors, UN, NGOs) - with sub-groups, as needed, focusing on the implementation of the CP-SSIP.	MoI/ MoSVY	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$9,100	

Act. 5.1.3 Conduct regular meetings at the national level (twice a year minimum) to discuss the overall progress, challenges, and lessons learned related to child protection issues	MoI/ MoSVY	\$16,040	\$16,040	\$16,040	\$16,040	\$16,040	\$16,040	\$80,200	
Output 5.2 Establish and strengthen the child protection working group at national and sub-national		\$251,950	\$269,200	\$251,950	\$251,950	\$251,950	\$251,950	\$1,277,000	
Act. 5.2.1 Establish and strengthen the coordination mechanism for child protection working groups at the capital and provincial levels	MoI/ MoSVY	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$250,000	
Act. 5.2.2 Establish and strengthen the coordination mechanism for child protection working groups at the municipal, district, and Khan levels	MoI/ MoSVY	\$35,700	\$35,700	\$35,700	\$35,700	\$35,700	\$35,700	\$178,500	
Act. 5.2.3 Develop a 'Directory of services on child protection' available at the community level, district level, province, and capital including existing resources and interventions and update regularly (Government and NGOs)	MoI/ MoSVY		\$17,250					\$17,250	
Act. 5.2.4 Conduct regular meetings at the capital, provincial, and district levels (twice a year minimum) to provide a progress update, and discuss challenges and solutions with technical support from the appropriate ministry	MoI/ MoSVY	\$166,250	\$166,250	\$166,250	\$166,250	\$166,250	\$166,250	\$831,250	



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