

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King



THE PLANS FOR IMPLEMENTING
THE NATIONAL POLICY ON CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM
2019-2029

Cambodia National Council for Children
2021








PREFACE

Cambodia has ratified several international conventions, including the 1992 Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Additional Protocol on the Participation of Children in Armed Conflict, and the Protocol on the Trafficking in Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography in 2002. Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission in 1999, Convention No. 182 on Prohibition and Urgent Action for the Elimination of Serious Forms of Child Labor in 2005, and The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Adoption International in 2007. Meanwhile, Cambodia became a member of the Global Partnership for the Elimination of Violence against Children on 12 September 2019 and signed the WePROTEC Declaration in Abu Dhabi 2015 on activities to prevent abuse and exploiting children online.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has launched a Rectangular Strategy, a National Strategic Development Plan, policies, regulations, national action plans for children and other long-term and medium-term sectoral development plans related to the promotion and development of the country. Protect children's rights and ensure the achievement of Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goals 2016-2030 and establish multi-sectoral child protection systems and mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels to prevent, intervene and provide responsive services to all children, ensuring basic benefits and rights. At the same time, the Royal Government of Cambodia has issued a national policy on child protection system 2019-2029 to improve the well-being of children in Cambodia. In this spirit, the Cambodian National Council for Children, in collaboration with relevant ministries, institutions and non-governmental organizations, has prepared a plan in three parts: Part 1: Action plan, phase 1 from 2021-2025, Part 2: Human resource development and Budget plan and part 3: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

The Action Plan phase 1 2021-2023 is designed to focus on the coordination and cooperation of key stakeholders, including the public, private sector, development partners and NGOs, to implement this action plan together to promote the welfare of children in Cambodia. The human resource and budget plan is designed to strengthen the professional and professional capacity of all types of civil servants working in ministries and institutions at both the national and sub-national levels and to establish the number of professional officers as necessary to prevent Intervention and provision of services and response to all children affected by all forms of abuse and exploitation in accordance with national and international legal standards in order to effectively implement national policies on child protection systems. The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is designed to monitor indicators for the field of child protection and is a national tool for monitoring child protection progress, in particular providing accurate and credible evidence that enables decision-makers to make adjustments, continuing the provision of child protection services, the implementation of its activities, elements, strategies and processes to achieve the desired outcomes and to increase the extent to which Cambodia is striving to achieve global child protection outcomes And facilitate changes in the behavior and beliefs of key characters.

I commend the leadership, civil servants of General Secretariat of the Cambodia National Council for Children, Ministries, Institutions, Development Partners, NGOs and stakeholders who have successfully contributed to the planning for the implementation of the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029, I sincerely hope and believe that all stakeholders will work together to implement the action plan for implementation of the National Policy on Child Protection System, highly responsibility.

Phnom Penh, date 5 July 2021

President of Cambodia National Council for Children
Signature and Seal

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAKC	Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia
CARD	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
CCC	Cambodia Chamber of Commerce
CRC	Cambodian Red Cross
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CNCC	Cambodia National Council for Children
CWCC	Capital/Provincial/Municipal/District and Khan Women and Children Consultative Committee
CCWC	Commune Committee for Women and Children
CCCT	Capital Committee for Counter Trafficking
DAC	Disability Action Council
DoSVY	Department of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GDA	General Department of Administration of Ministry of Interior
GCNP	General Commissariat of National Police
MFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MPTC	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
MoCR	Ministry of Culture and Religion
MCFA	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MLVT	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoIn	Ministry of Information
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NCCT	National Committee for Counter Trafficking
PAC	Police Academy of Cambodia
PCCT	Provincial Committee for Counter Trafficking
RAJP	Royal Academy for Judicial Professions
RGC	Royal Gendarmerie of Cambodia
SNA	Sub-National Administration
TWG	Technical Working Group

PART 1: ACTION PLAN 2021-2025

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background and Context

Cambodia has been devastated by the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, which has massacred more than two million people and wreaked havoc on society, including children being killed and tortured. Cambodia is losing a lot of human resources. After the day of liberation on January 7, 1979, along with the restoration and development of the country from scratch, the rights of the people, especially the rights of Cambodian children, were protected and promoted by treating children as the successors of the nation as the slogan "Children are the successors of bamboo" and "Investing in children today will create potential skilled human resources in the future".

Currently, the Royal Government has taken steps to restore the society and the economy, which requires building human resources, skills and a healthy population. The Royal Government has allocated more resources to health, education, social affairs and other areas related to human resource development, including child development, to achieve the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals, which focus on the development of child welfare. Cambodia has achieved an average economic growth rate of around 7.7% per year over the last two decades and has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world, surpassing the country, Low income became a low middle income country in 2015. The poverty rate in Cambodia continued to decline steadily from over 53% in 2004 to 13.5% in 2014 and is currently estimated at around 10%. The health, education and social sectors have also made significant progress, although there are still some challenges that the Royal Government must continue to address. With this great achievement, Cambodia has the ambition to regain national pride by becoming a high-middle-income country by 2030 and a high-income country by 2050.

Cambodia has ratified several international conventions, including the 1992 Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Additional Protocol on the Participation of Children in Armed Conflict, and the Protocol on the Trafficking in Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography in 2002. Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission in 1999, Convention No. 182 on Prohibition and Urgent Action for the Elimination of Serious Forms of Child Labor in 2005 and The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Adoption International in 2007. Meanwhile, Cambodia became a member of the Global Partnership for the Elimination of Violence against Children on 12 September 2019 and signed the WePROTEC Declaration in Abu Dhabi 2015 on activities to prevent abuse and exploiting children online.

As a signatory to the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Royal Government of Cambodia has launched Rectangular Strategy, National Strategic Development Plan, policies, regulations, national action plans for children and other long-term and medium-term sectoral development plans related to the promotion and development of the country. Protect children's rights and ensure the achievement of Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goals 2016-2030, establish a multi-sectoral system of ministries, institutions and child protection mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels to prevent and respond to disasters, poverty, domestic violence, migration, child abandonment and parental imprisonment as a result, children face many challenges, including child separation from the family, trafficking, violence, threats, physical, mental and sexual abuse, and all forms of exploitation.

- National Child Protection Coordination Mechanism: 1) Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC) 2) Working group for children in Ministries/Institutions (TWG) 3) National Committee on Child Labor (NCCL) 4) National Committee for Counter Human Trafficking (NCCT) 5) National Committee of Early Childhood Care and development (NCECD) 6) Steering commission implement the action plan to prevent and respond to Violence against Children (SCIAVC) 7) National Child Protection Commission (NCPC) 8) Cambodia Human Rights Committee (CHRC) National Committee Against Torture, Violence, Inhumanity, Persecution or Punishment (NCATVIP)
- Sub-national Child Protection Coordination Mechanism: (1) Capital/Provincial Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC) (2) Capital/Provincial Women and Children Consultative Committee (CWCC) (3) Municipal, District, Khan Women and Children Consultative Committee (CWCC) (4) Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) (5) Commission for anti-child labor of Capital/Province (6) Capital/Provincial Committee for Counter Trafficking (7) Sub-national mechanism of Early Childhood Care and development.

1.2. National Policy on Child Protection System

National Policy on Child Protection System¹ Identified three key strategic pillars focusing on the prevention and control of interventions and the provision of response services, while also identifying specific activities for Ministries and Institutions that work to prevent and response to interventions, timely multi-sectoral treatment for all children without discrimination and must be interconnected and consistent, from preventive measures to responding to child victims to be safe, both physically, mentally and well-being. In order to provide child protection services and promote social change in the treatment of children, Ministries, Institutions and the sub-national administrations are required to have adequate human resources and funding.

1.2.1. Preventive measures in child protection

Education system: Ministry of Education Youth and Sport

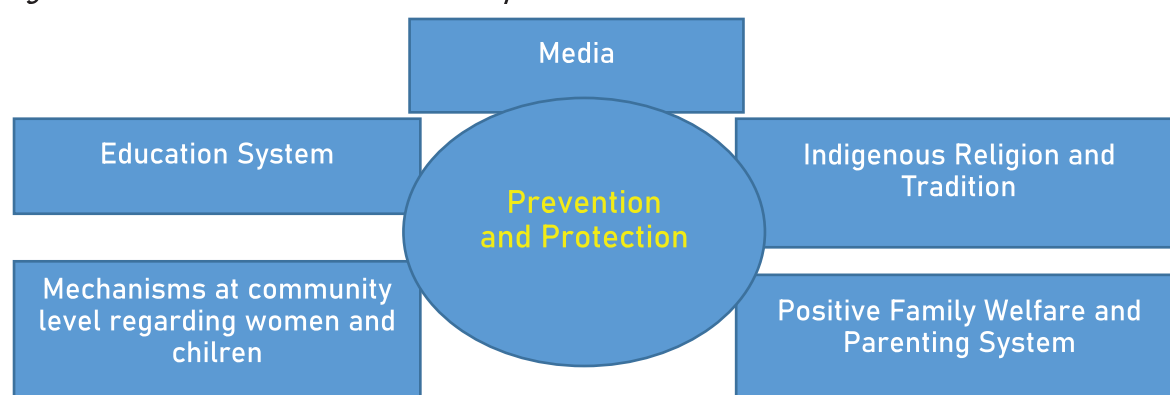
Media: Ministry of Information, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, and the Cambodian Chamber of Commerce

Indigenous Religions and Traditions: Ministry of Cult and Religion, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts

Mechanisms at community level regarding women and children: Department of General Administration of the Ministry of Interior

Positive Family Welfare and Parenting System: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and Ministry of Women's Affairs

Figure 1: Preventive measures in child protection



¹ National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029 Approved by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia on May 29, 2020

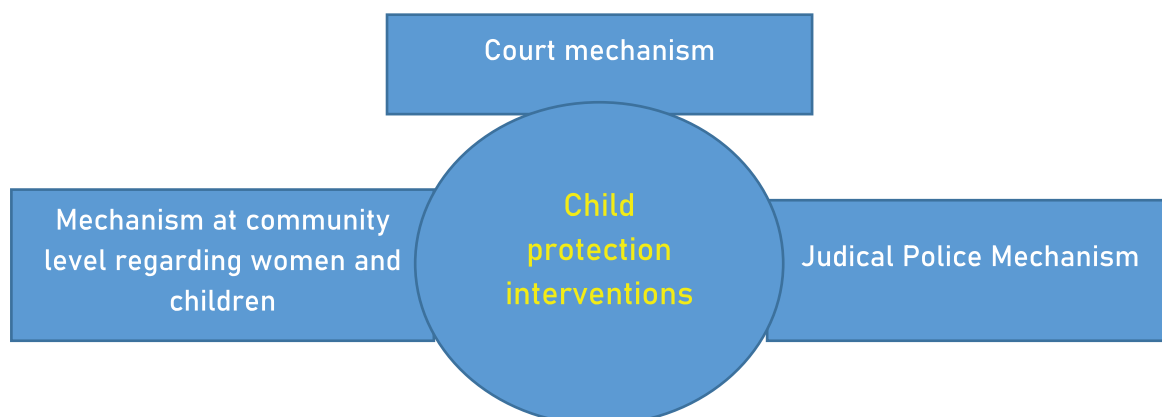
1.2.2. Intervention system

Court mechanism: Ministry of Justice, Royal Academy of Justical Professions

Judicial Police Mechanism: National Police Commissioner General, Police Academy of Cambodia, Royal Gendarmerie

Mechanisms at community level regarding women and children: Secretariat General of the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development, Ministry of Interior

Figure 2: Intervention system



1.2.3. Response of service delivery system

Child and Family Welfare System: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

Education system: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

Health System: Ministry of Health

Social Supporting System: Agriculture and Rural Department of Restoration Council, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia Chamber of Commerce

Reporting system: Ministry of Interior and National Police Commissioner General

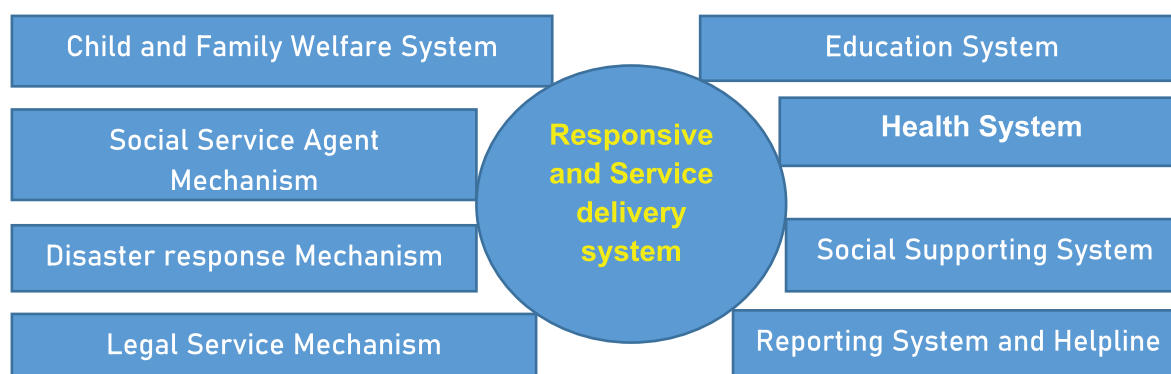
Helpline: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

Social Service Agent Mechanism: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

Legal Service Mechanism: Ministry of Justice and Cambodia Bar Association

Disaster Response Mechanism: National Committee for Disaster Management, Cambodia Red Cross

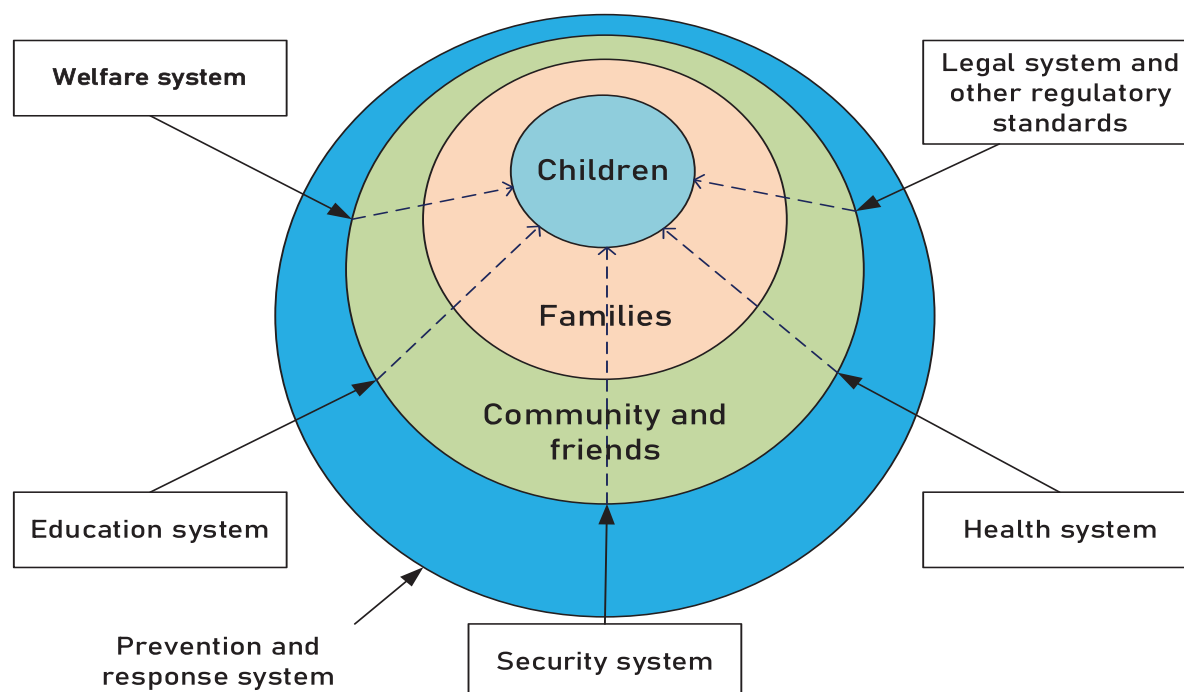
Figure 3: Response and service delivery system



The child protection system is a set of rules designed to promote and raise the protection of children from all forms of abuse and exploitation. These rules include (1) Legal and policy framework, (2) Assistance and service delivery, (3) Human resources and finance, and (4) Changes in social behavior in the treatment of children. These rules require the participation of all stakeholders, particularly the areas of social welfare, education, health, security, and justice

in support of prevention, protection and response to protect children from various risks. To achieve these four rules, national policy sets out five goals² and some strategies.

Figure 4: Establishing a child protection system



1.3. The Situation of Children in Cambodia

Cambodia is a country that has a lot of young people, with about half of the population is less than 25 years old. However, the population growth rate has steadily increased to 14.1% for the past 11 years between 2008 and 2019.³ This young population growth, if sufficiently invested in human resources, health and child protection, will form the core of a demographic dividend that benefits socioeconomically. Declining overall fertility rates will reduce the economic dependency ratio for the next three decades, bringing higher incomes and contributing to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Disaster, poverty, domestic violence, migration, children left behind and parental incarceration factors put children at risk, including children separated from families, trafficking, violence, threats, physical, psychological and sexual abuse and all forms of exploration. According to 2013 survey by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and UNICEF on child violence, one out of two children has experienced physical violence, one in four has experienced psychological violence and on in 20 children has experienced sexual violence. The study also revealed that those who abused children were most often the ones closest to the child, such as parents, guardians and caregivers. According to the findings, children in Cambodia are still not safe and fully developed. Therefore, parents, guardians and caregivers should explore child violence and its effects on children, their families, their society, their family economy as well as the nation's economy. Understanding this effect can help parents, guardians or caregivers should be supported to protect children from all forms of violence, including ignoring children, both inside and outside the home.

² Goals: (1).Develop and implement laws and regulatory standards related to effective child protection (2).Design and implement a multidisciplinary and interconnected child protection system (3).Develop human resources in law enforcement and regulatory standards and expertise in all relevant structures (4). Raise awareness and change social behavior in the positive treatment of children everywhere (5).Provide appropriate child protection according to the real situation.

³ 2012 Labor and Child Labor Survey

According to 2013 labor and child labor survey of the National Institution of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning, the total number of children aged 5–17 years old in Cambodia was 3,956,751 nationwide. economic activity accounted for 755,245 of the nearly 4 million children aged 15–17 (approximately 81% were unemployed and 19% went to work, 6% of children were in hazardous jobs, 4.9% in other forms of child labor and 8.2% worked in safe working conditions: by 2012, there were 429,380 child labor, while the worst form of child labor or children doing hazardous jobs amounted to 236,498 people and 325,865 children working safety.⁴

According to the Cambodian Social Economic Survey 2017, 730,000 children participated in economic activities, equal to 17% of the nearly 4.3 million children. Child labor could decrease to around 300,000 out of nearly 440,000 children who did not attend school.⁵ The 2013 Inter-Census Population Survey in Cambodia, based on general definitions, shows that the proportion of total child labor was around 9.9%, with 9.3% boys and 10.7% girls accounting for 356,932 child labor in the labor force. The figures from these two sources differ by about 72,448 due to the use of different methods.

According to a report on the location of child care facilities in 25 city-provinces of the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2017, there were 639 child care facilities with 35,374 children and youth, of which 26,187 children aged 0 to 17 years old (12,526 girls). According to the report, there were 406 child care centers with a total of 16,579 children, of which 22 were state centers with 1,601 children and youth (724 girls). Community child care facilities included 25 temporary shelters with 628 children (348 girls), 71 home groups with 1,952 children (820 girls); some of them were staying in 727 monastery, dormitory and religious places with 7,388 children (3,582 girls). All of these children had access to accommodation, education, nurturing to education, general education, vocational training, family reunification and reintegration into the community. No matter how good the child's welfare is, it still does not meet the living standards and needs of victimized and vulnerable children and their families in the community. We find that those children still face a number of problems, including abuse, all forms of exploitation, violence, health, nutrition, education, social, emotional, economic strengthening and daily living that require more efforts for the best interests of children.

1.4. Planning progress

The action plan phase 1 (the 2021–2025), Human Resources and Budget Plan and the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Implementation of the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019–2029 started from June to September 2020⁶ by the General Secretariat of Cambodian National Council for Children with the assistance of the Technical Advisor, funded by the Royal Government and NGOs. These three plans are based on the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019–2029 and the collection of data and input from relevant ministries, relevant institutions, sub-national administrations, development partners and NGOs, as well as relevant documents.

The draft zero plan (1. Action Plan, Phase 1, 2021–2025, 2. Human Resource and Budget Plan, and 3. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan) for the implementation of the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019–2029 has been revised by the working group of the General Secretariat of CNCC to prepare the first draft for submission to the technical working group meeting of the National Child Protection Commission on 25–27 August 2020 in Sihanoukville for

⁴ 2012 Labor and Child Labor Survey

⁵ Cambodian Social Economic Survey 2017

⁶ Technical Working Group delayed due to Covid-19 outbreak

the purpose of collecting input for prepare the second draft. The second draft was revised and provided by the technical working group of the National Child Protection Commission at its meeting on 27-28 December 2020 in Pursat province and a consultation workshop with representatives of children and youth on February 9, 2021 in Phnom Penh for the completion of the second draft. The second draft was submitted to the Inter-Ministerial Workshop on June 17, 2021 in Phnom Penh to collect additional data and input for the preparation of the third draft and submitted to the technical working group of the National Child Protection Committee at a meeting at June 22-24, 2021 in Preah Vihear province to review and finalize before submitting to the President of the CNCC for signing and implementation.

2. PROGRESS AND CHALLENGE

2.1. Progress

Cambodia has made progress in implementing multi-sectoral child protection systems at the national and sub-national levels, such as (1) Promoting and raising the implementation of the rights of the child in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and relevant international legal instruments (2) Budgeting to support policy implementation (3) Developing and implementing child protection legal framework (4) Capacity building and cooperation strengthening with related stakeholders, to promote child welfare.

Promoting and raising the implementation of the rights of the child: Cambodia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child on October 15, 1992, and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia article 48 state that the State guarantees the protections of the rights of the child enshrined in the Convention on Children, especially the rights of life, the rights to education, the rights to protection in the face of war and protection against economic or sexual exploitation. At the same time, the Royal Government has always focused on safeguarding against any work which could damage the education and learning of the child or endanger the health or well-being of the child. Meanwhile, to enure the best interests of the child, Cambodia has ratified international legal instruments and additional protocols related to children. Meanwhile, Cambodia became a member of the Global Partnership for the Elimination of Violence against Children on 12 September 2019 and signed the WePROTEC Declaration in Abu Dhabi 2015 on activities to prevent abuse and Exploiting children online.

Budgeting to support policy implementation: With increasing economic growth every year, the Royal Government has increased the budget for social, education, health, rural development, agriculture and other sectors in order to improve the well-being of the people, especially children, and achieve many of the goals of the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals. Cambodians, especially children, have been reaping the benefits of peace, political stability and rapid economic growth at an average rate of 7.7% over the past two decades. The poverty rate in Cambodia continued to decline steadily from over 53% in 2004 to 13.5% in 2014 and is currently estimated at around 10%. In addition, the fruits of economic growth were also distributed in a more equitable manner, which was reflected in the reduction of the inequality coefficient of weeding from 0.41 in 2007 to 0.29 in 2012 with It is expected that this figure will continue to decline next year if there is no impact on the economy. At the same time, the Royal Government has organized and implemented cash transfer programs for pregnant women and children under 2 years of age in poor family⁷; Policy on cash transfer programs for people with disability

⁷ Sub-Decree 245, dated 31 December 2019, on the implementation of the cash subsidy program for pregnant women and children under 2 years old

in poor family⁸; Programs on allowance for victims living in state centers⁹; and other programs for promoting child welfare and protection, etc.

Developing and implementing child protection legal framework: Increasingly concerned with the rights of children, Cambodia has adopted laws such as the law on inter-country adoption; Law on Juvenile Justice; Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Law on the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation, and Labor law etc. and established the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029; the National Social Protection Policy Framework, National Policy on Early Childhood Protection and Development; National Policy on Health Education; Policy on Inclusive Education; Policy on Wat Sagnkahak Komar; Policy on Alternative care for children; Cambodia Sustainable Development Goal Framework 2016-2030; Rectangular strategy; National Strategic Development Plan and a number of legal documents to support the provision of child protection, etc.

Capacity building and strengthening cooperation with relevant partners: The Royal Government of Cambodia is committed to strengthening cooperation among relevant ministries, institutions, development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector in the provision of child protection services. Child protection services in Cambodia are enhanced through civil society projects and programs. Over the past two decades, national and international agencies working on children have made remarkable achievements in advocating for children to be protected, helped build social worker's capacity at all levels and provided services directly to vulnerable children, families and communities.

2.2. Challenges

Although the government has been paying close attention to addressing the challenges through the introduction of laws, policies, action plans and regulatory standards and with the participation of stakeholders in helping children, there are still some children facing problems such as children being trafficked, abused, exploited, left behind, dropouts, malnutrition, health, sanitation, clean water, violence, child labor, child migration with parents, child with migrated parents, drug addicted child, homeless child, child with disabilities, child conflicted with law, child or guardians with chronic disease, etc. In principle, keeping children in foster care is final and temporary option, but now taking a vulnerable child into a care facility as reactive approach is a huge challenge because it increases the number of child care centers and children are increasing rapidly.

Lack of preparation and access to preventive services for children vulnerable to all forms of violence, abuse or exploitation, neglect and exploitation are provided by stakeholders at all levels which is a major challenge to the process of systematic child protection implementation. In fact, some communes/Sangkat Committee for Women and Children Affairs (CCWC) and civil society organizations have only implemented formal measures, including referrals to health centers, case reporting and mediation with offenders and child victims at only local level. At the same time, campaigns for dissemination, prevention, counselling for both legal and social support, child care and support in family and community are still limited and unresolved to meet the target.

⁸ Sub-Decree 137, dated 28 June 2011, on the policy on allowance for the poor with disabilities in the community

⁹ Sub-Decree 116, dated October 26, 2006, on the policy on allowance for victims living in state centers and Sub-Decree 90, dated 13 July 2015, on the revision of Article 7 of Sub-Decree 116 dated October 26, 2006 on the policy on allowance for victims staying in state centers.

Children are always victimized almost everywhere and at all times, especially in remote areas which are caused by a lack of information, knowledge, education, communication and behavior change among the general population and local authorities. In carrying out its multidisciplinary role, the competent authorities, local authorities and stakeholders have been facing a number of challenges, such as the mandate of the roles and responsibilities, the lack of resources, the lack of experience and the technical capacity to address child protection issues, particularly methods for prevention, protection etc.

3. STRATEGIC GOALS ACTIVITIES CLUSTER AND IMPLEMENT ACTIVITIES

The Royal Government of Cambodia approved the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029 on May 29, 2020, setting five goals: 1. Develop and implement laws and regulatory standards related to effective child protection 2. Design and implement a multidisciplinary and interconnected child protection system 3. Develop human resources in law enforcement and regulatory standards and expertise in all relevant structures 4. Raise awareness and change social behavior in the positive treatment of children everywhere and 5. Provide appropriate child protection according to the real situation and set out a number of strategies to achieve the vision and objectives of national policy.

The General Secretariat of the Cambodia National Council for Children, in cooperation with relevant ministries and institutions and non-governmental organizations, has prepared an action plan for the five-year implementation period 2021-2025, setting four priority strategic goals: (1) Develop laws and regulations related to child protection in a comprehensive manner (2) Integrate multidisciplinary and interconnected child protection system into each type of protection across all child-related structure (3) Raising awareness and changing social attitudes in the positive treatment of children everywhere¹⁰ (4) Protect children in appropriate and practical, whether it is one or more cases of protection needs, continuous process or at the same time¹¹.

¹⁰ Strategic 4.4 of National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029

¹¹ Strategic 4.5 of National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029

Annex 1: Matrix of Cluster activities, Activities and indicators

Strategic Goals 1: Develop laws and regulations related to child protection in a comprehensive manner¹²

Aim: To examine the gaps in the laws and regulations related to child protection as an input to the development of law on child protection and related legal documents to be comprehensive and effective.

Expected outcome: Law on Child Protection and legal documents related to child protection have been developed in a comprehensive manner that ensures the best interests and fundamental rights of children.

Pillars and activities

Pillars	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
1.1 Pillar 1: Preventive measure in child protection	(1) Law on Child Protection has been developed in a comprehensive manner	1.1.1 Establish comprehensive law on Child Protection by incorporating gaps in relevant laws. ¹³	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	CNCC	SNA
	(2) Legal practices documents for Children protection has been developed	1.1.2 Develop legal documents and related procedures to implement the Child Protection Law	58.000	x	x	x	x	x	CNCC	SNA
	(3) Some articles of law gaps in the child protection law have been reviewed and amended.	1.1.3 Examine and amend some articles of the law that have shortcomings related to child protection and develop policies/procedures	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ Mol	SNA
	(4) National Strategic Plan on Social Service Workforce have been developed and implemented	1.1.4 Develop a national strategic plan on social service workforces and disseminate implementation	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(5) Number of orphans who receive inter-country adoption	1.1.5 Disseminate and strengthen the implementation of inter-country adoption laws and related legal documents	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY MoEYS	SNA
	(6) Number of children conflict with law have received rehabilitation services	1.1.6 Disseminate and strengthen the implementation of the law on juvenile justice and related legal documents	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY MoJ	SNA
	(7) Number of children with disabilities have received appropriate protection and care	1.1.7 Disseminate and strengthen the implementation of the law on the protection and promotion of the rights of people with disabilities related to children with disabilities	60.000	x	x	x	x	x	DAC	SNA
	(8) Stakeholders have gained an understanding of Foster care and Kinship care	1.1.8 Disseminate Prakas on procedures for Foster care and Kinship care	60.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA

¹² Goal 3.2.1: Develop laws and regulations related to child protection in a comprehensive manner of National Policy on child protection system 2019-2029

¹³ Civil Code, Law on Education, Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Victim Protection, Penal Code, Law on counter human trafficking, Law on Cybercrime, Law on Labor and relevant Laws

Pillars	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
1.2 Pillar 2: Intervention system	(9) Strategic plan to train social service workforces have been implemented by relevant institutions	1.1.9 Promote the implementation of the strategic plan to train the social service force 2021-2025	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY Mol	SNA
	(1) Procedures for implementing the policy on alternative care for children are edited by responsible function	1.2.1 Review and revise the procedures for implementing the policy on alternative care for children in 2011 in accordance with Sub-Decrees 34 ¹⁴ and 182 ¹⁵ , 183 ¹⁶ and 184 ¹⁷	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(2) Child-friendly procedures for resolving child cases has established	1.2.2 Develop child-friendly procedures for resolving cases and reporting cases of violence against children for social service institutions and social service providers, including: (a) referrals to child protection officers, police and response mechanisms; (b) monitoring and support mechanisms; (c) Document and follow up on reported cases	58.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA
	(3) Guidelines and procedures for the application of legal standards in the field of brick kilns and construction has been developed	1.2.3 Develop legal documents related to the use of child labor in brick kiln construction and agro-industry	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA
	(4) child labor in brick kiln construction, agro-industry and domestic work have protected	1.2.4 Promote the implementation of the Prakas on working conditions for domestic workers ¹⁸ and legal documents related to the use of child labor in brick kiln construction and agro-industry	85.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA
	(5) Guideline for implementing diversion plans has established	1.2.5 Develop guidelines for the implementation of diversion plans and social agency structures related to juvenile justice	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA
	(6) Number of children protected from the worst forms of child labor and forced labor	1.2.6 Promote the implementation of the Law on Labor, focusing on restricting and punishing perpetrators who violate working conditions and child labor	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	CNCC	SNA

¹⁴ Sub-Decree No. 34, dated March 7, 2017, on transfer function of the “Management of the State Residential Care center to the Capital and Provincial Administration” and the transfer of the “Inspection of the NGOs Residential Care centers” to the Capital, Municipal and district administrations and transfer function of “Managing child care services to victim and vulnerable children in the community” to the Capital, Municipality and Commune Administration.

¹⁵ Sub-Decree No. 182, dated 2 December 2019 on the Functions and Structure of Municipal Administration

¹⁶ Sub-Decree No. 183, dated 2 December 2019 on the Functions and Structure of Khan Administration of Phnom Penh

¹⁷ Sub-Decree No. 184 dated 2 December 2019 on the Functions and Structure of Srok

¹⁸ Prakas No. 235 dated 29 May 2018 on Working Conditions for Domestic Workers

Pillars	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
1.3 Pillar 3: Response and service delivery system	(7) Number of victim and vulnerable children receiving protective services	1.2.7 Promote the implementation of national policies on child protection systems and relevant legal documents	56.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(8) Number of victim and vulnerable children receiving quality alternative care	1.2.8 Promote the implementation of the policy on alternative care for children and relevant legal documents	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(9) % of children receiving health services	1.2.9 Promote the implementation of the National Policy on School Health 2019 and relevant legal documents	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoCR	SNA
	(10) % of children (crowded) in pagodas receiving protection services	1.2.10 Promote the implementation of the policy of Wat Sangnakhak Komar 2018 ¹⁹ and relevant legal documents	56.000	x	x	x	x	x	MFAIC	SNA
	(11) agreements on the transfer and reception of child victims has been established	1.2.11 Prepare agreements on the transfer and reception of child victims with relevant Countries, Embassies and consulates	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(1) Policy on alternative care for children has been updated to suit the actual situation	1.3.1 Review and revise the Policy on Alternative Care for Children 2006 in line with the United Nations guideline on alternative care for children ²⁰	65.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	2) Stakeholders are aware and participate effectively	1.3.2 Develop guidelines on the integration, diversion and closure of child care centers and dissemination	65.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(3) Minimum standards for alternative care for children have been updated in line with UN Guidelines for Alternative Care	1.3.3 Review and revise the minimum standards for child care in the center in 2006 and the minimum standard for alternative care for children in the community in 2008.	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(4) Standard operating the Youth Rehabilitation Center has been established	1.3.4 Develop standards ²¹ to implementing the rehabilitation center ²² by integrating the provision of vocational training and general education services to children conflict with law in the rehabilitation center	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA

¹⁹ Policy on Wat Sangnakhak Komar dated 25 May 2020

²⁰United Nation 65th plenary meeting 18 December 2009 adopted the guideline for Alternative care for children

²¹ Articles 77, 78, 82, 83 and 88 stipulate the procedures and procedures of the Youth Rehabilitation Center determined by the inter-Prakas between the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and the Ministry of Interior.

²² Article 76 of the Law on Juvenile Justice, the Royal Government has issued a sub-decree on the organization and functioning of the Youth Rehabilitation Center dated 29 September 2017.

Pillars	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
	(5) Procedures and forms for inter-country adoption to court are established	1.3.5 Develop inter-country adoption procedures and forms for the court with inter-ministerial recognition	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	
	(6) Standards to encourage treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile drug abuse in communities has been established	1.3.6 Study and develop a standards to encourage the treatment and rehabilitation of youth affected by substance abuse in the community and to promote the responsible participation of parents and relatives	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(7) % of early childhood receiving care and development services	1.3.7 Promote the implementation of the national policy on on Early Childhood Care and Development and related legal documents.	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
Total budget strategic goal 1			1.658.000							

Strategic Goal 2: Integrate multidisciplinary and interconnected child protection system into each type of protection across all child-related structure²³

Aim: To design a multi-sectoral child protection system for each type of protection in all structures for prevention, intervention and response to victim and vulnerable children of violence, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, child sexual abuse, online child sexual exploitation and affected by natural and man-made disasters such as floods, droughts, hurricanes and epidemics etc and children in conflict with the law.

Expected outcome: Children receive prevention, intervention, and response services from a multi-sectoral child protection system at both the national and sub-national levels.

Cluster activities and activities

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
Pillar 1: Preventive measures in child protection										
1.1. Education system: provide education to children, teachers, parents and others to ensure the safety of children	(1) Children and families have knowledge into the content of the three documents	1.1.1 Implemented: (1)Teacher training documents (2)Integration of educational documents into the curriculum from grades 6-12, 13-module parent education program ²⁴ and (3)Vocational education	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(2) Primary and Secondary Child Protection Officers has been appointed	1.1.2 Appoint child protection officers at primary and secondary schools as part of the Child Friendly School Framework	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(3) Child Protection Officer have been appointed and resolved	1.1.3 Revise the roles, duties and responsibilities of teachers related to student councils and be assigned child protection officers.	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(4) Child protection trainers at the municipal, district and khan levels has received capacity building	1.1.4 Train child protection trainers at the municipal, district and khan levels to provide support to child protection officers in primary and secondary schools	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(5) Representatives of children and youth are organized to attend Commune / Sangkat Council meetings	1.1.5 Promote the participation of children and youth representatives in Commune / Sangkat Council meetings to raise the issues and needs of children and youth	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(6) Parents, caregivers, and teachers have knowledge about using the Internet	1.1.6 Develop educational programs for parents, caregivers, and teachers to understand the use of the Internet that will connect children and youth in the world of technology.	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA

²³ Goal 3.2.2: Integrate multidisciplinary and interconnected child protection system into each type of protection across all child-related structure of National Policy on child protection system 2019-2029

²⁴ Modules: (1). Children's rights (2). Pregnancy care, postpartum care and nutrition (3). Children's language communication and development (4). General hazards and prevention (5) Health services and use of services (6) General diseases and prevention (7) Environmental hygiene (8) Children with disabilities and early intervention (9) Getting ready for school (10) Non-communicable diseases and prevention (11) Children's play and development (12) Child Behavior Management and (13) Child protection.

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
	(7) Peer-to-peer network in response to online child sexual exploitation in schools and communities have been established	1.1.7 Establish peer-to-peer networks in response to online child sexual exploitation in schools and communities	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(8) A complete course on sex and safe relationships has integrated into the age-appropriate primary and secondary school curriculum	1.1.8 Develop and integrate a comprehensive curriculum on sex and safe relationships in key curricula at the primary, secondary, and age-appropriate levels	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(9) Positive parenting lessons for young people have been included in secondary school curriculum	1.1.9 Develop a Positive Parenting Curriculum for Young People based on a Positive Parenting Training Document Prepared by the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Incorporated into the Secondary Curriculum	66.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(10) Approaches for peer-to-peer program in schools have been developed	1.1.10 Develop and promote approaches to peer education programs in schools to encourage boys and girls to support the norms and non-violent practices of gender-neutral norms and promote gender equality.	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(11) The number of campaigns and outreach for raising awareness in the community on the prevention of accidents and forced labor or exploitation of children have been targeted	1.1.11 Raise awareness in the community on the prevention of accidents and forced labor or exploitation of children	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA
	(12) The number of vulnerable children, communities and guardians has been advised of the consequences of dropping out of school, malnutrition and occupational accidents during the inspection period was determined.	1.1.12 Includes guidance to parents and communities on protecting vulnerable children, such as dropouts, malnourished children and other economic participants.	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA
	(13) Number of workplace locations to be identified Interventions through practical outreach and training measures have been implemented	1.1.13 Prevent child labor trafficking, intervene in the workplace by integrating outreach and training at the grassroots level	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
1.2 Media: Provide information on measures to prevent child abuse in the community	(14) Training and capacity building programs have been implemented for stakeholders to eliminate child labor and the most serious forms of child labor	1.1.14 Capacity building of workers involved in the elimination of child labor, forced labor and the worst forms of child labor	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA
	(1) Content to prevent child sex tourism has been promoted	1.2.1 Advertising on the prevention of child sex tourism on radio, television, social media, newspapers, magazines and posters.	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MOIn MPTC CCC	SNA
	(2) Local authorities and relevant authorities have knowledge to educate families about child safety	1.2.2 Educate local authorities and relevant authorities to promote the safety of children of migrant parents and children returning from migration.	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MOIn MPTC CCC	SNA
	(3) The public, especially children and youth, have knowledge on how to prevent cybercriminals.	1.2.3 Campaign on TV, social media to make the public, especially children and youth aware of the dangers of using the Internet and how to prevent cybercriminals.	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MOIn MPTC CCC	SNA
	(4) Parents, caregivers, teachers and educators have understood how to use the Internet safely	1.2.4 Develop educational programs for parents, caregivers, teachers and teachers to understand the use of the Internet that will connect children and youth in the world of technology.	68.000	x	x	x	x	x	MOIn MPTC CCC	SNA
	5) Theatrical video clips on ending violence against children have been broadcast on radio, television and social media.	1.2.5 Publish video clips of theatrical talk on radio, television and social media to end violence against children	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MOIn MPTC CCC	SNA
	(6) Information on preventive measures and practices before, during and after a disaster have been broadcast on television, radio, social media, newspapers, magazines and posters.	1.2.6 Disseminate preventive measures and practices before, during and after disasters to vulnerable children and communities on television, radio, social media, newspapers, magazines and posters.	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MOIn MPTC CCC	SNA
	(7) Morality, ethics and protection of the rights of children and victims of drug use and juvenile have been disseminated	1.2.7 Educate children and youth, prevent social inactivity, contribute to the promotion of morals, ethics and protect the rights of children and victims of drug use and juveniles in conflict with the law	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MOIn MPTC CCC	SNA

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
1.3	Indigenous Religions and traditions: Provide protection for children at Pagoda, Preah Vihear religions and indigenous communities	(8) A number of video spots and materials have been produced to target the worst forms of child labor	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA
		(1) Child protection program for religious environment have been developed	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA
		(2) Child protection topics has been included in Buddhist studies and other religious education programs	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoCR MCFA	SNA
		(3) Ethics for child protection in pagodas has been strengthened and expanded	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoCR MCFA	SNA
		(4) System for reporting and responding to suspected cases of violence and abuse of children in pagodas and religious sites has been strengthened and expanded	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoCR MCFA	SNA
1.4	Mechanism at community level regarding women and children: Provide protection for women and	(5) Children in indigenous communities have been prevent child marriage and adolescent pregnancy	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoCR MCFA	SNA
		(6) Action Plan to Prevent Marriage and Adolescent Pregnancy have been developed	40.000	x	x				MoCR MCFA MoWA	SNA
		(7) National Action Plan or Policy to prevent marriage and adolescent prevention have been developed	45.000	x	x				MoCR MCFA MoWA	SNA
		(1) Focal point and CCWC members have been strengthened capacity for child protection in the community	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	Mol	SNA
		(2) CCWC has been urged to carry out its roles and	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	Mol	SNA

²⁵ Article 7 of Prakas No. 3840 dated 22 September 2020 on the Organization and Functioning of CCWC

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
1.5 Positive Family Welfare and Parenting System: Provide love and safety to children and children in the family	responsibilities to prevent the problems of women and children in communes	problems of women and children in communes								
	(3) CCWC has been encouraged to participate in the implementation of the policy of safe villages and communes to reduce crime at the local level	1.4.3 Encourage CCWC to participate in the implementation of the policy of safe villages and communes to reduce crime at the local level	72.000	x	x	x	x	x	Mol	SNA
	(4) Trainers and CCWC members have been received training on effective response procedures to prevent violence against children and risky migration	1.4.4 Train trainers and CCWC members on effective response procedures to prevent violence against children and risky migration by parents	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	Mol	SNA
	(5) Legal documents related to the protection of women and children have been disseminated in communes/sangkats	1.4.5 Disseminate legal documents related to the protection of women and children to women and children and the people in the commune	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	Mol	SNA
	(1) Women have been encouraged and educated to give birth at the center and keep their children healthy and safe.	1.5.1 Encourage women to give birth at health center and education mothers to know how to take care of their babies healthy and safe	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSW MoWA	SNA
	(2) "Strong Family" campaign to end violence and separate Children from families without have been implemented	1.5.2 Launch "Strong Family" campaign to end violence against children and separate children from families	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSW MoWA	SNA
	(3) Trainers in charge of teaching the basics of positive parenting have been recruited and strengthened	1.5.3 Recruit and train trainers, social service providers and NGO staff to provide basic knowledge on positive parenting to parents and the public ²⁶	72.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSW MoWA	SNA
	(4) Positive parenting intervention group have been established	1.5.4 Establish a positive parenting intervention group focusing on families facing violence or unnecessary separation of children ²⁷	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSW MoWA	SNA
	(5) Social service providers to strengthen and support positive	1.5.5 Strengthen the capacity of social service providers to support and provide positive	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSW MoWA	SNA

²⁶ Based on Level 1 Positive Parenting Series

²⁷ Based on Level 2 Positive Parenting Series

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
Pillar 2: Intervention system 2.1 Court mechanism: Accelerate the trial of juvenile offenders and provide legal protection to child victims in the justice process	parenting information have been strengthened	parenting information. Provide counseling and financial assistance as part of responding to child protection when they experience or face physical and / or sexual violence or neglect. ²⁸								
	(1) Prosecution of juvenile offenders expedited, reduced detention beyond legal procedures	2.1.1 Accelerate the trial of juvenile offenders charged with felony and misdemeanors detained in excess of legal procedures ²⁹	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ RAJP	SNA
	(2) Prosecution of perpetrators of child crimes has been accelerated to ensure the best interests of the child	2.1.2 Accelerate the prosecution of perpetrators of violence against children, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation online	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ	SNA
	(3) Child-friendly tribunal has been established to try children and juveniles for violating the law	2.1.3 Urges the establishment of a child-friendly court to try child and juvenile offenders	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ RAJP	SNA
	(4) Students of the Judicial Vocational School and the Bar Association have been received training on child-friendly procedures	2.1.4 Training on Child-Friendly Procedures in the Judiciary at the Judicial Vocational School and the Bar Association	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ	SNA
	(5) Court officials and prosecutors have been knowledgeable from OCSE	2.1.5 Training for court officials and prosecutors on online child sexual exploitation	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ	SNA
	(6) Child Protection database after Trial have been compiled in Database	2.1.6 Child Protection Database compiled after trial	52.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ	SNA
	(7) Cases involving children are processed through child-friendly procedures	2.1.7 Promote the implementation of child-friendly procedures in cases involving children	70.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ	SNA

²⁸ Based on Level 3 Positive Parenting Series

²⁹Defendant as a juvenile, the duration of pre-trial detention shall be determined as follows: 1. A juvenile between the ages of 14 and under 18 will be charged with a crime for which the pre-trial detention period is as follows: Detention Temporary body cannot exceed 4 months when the minor is under 16 years of age. Provisional detention may not exceed six months as long as the juvenile is between 16 and 18 years of age. 2. In the case of a misdemeanor, the pre-trial detention of a minor from the age of 14 to under 18 is determined as follows: The pre-trial detention cannot exceed 2 months when the minor is Less than 16 years. Provisional detention may not exceed four months as long as the juvenile is between 16 and 18 years of age.

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025						Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5		National	SNA
2.2 Judicial Police mechanisms: Strengthen the capacity of judicial police officers	(1) Judicial police officers at national and sub-national levels have received child protection skills training	2.2.1 Training on child protection skills for judicial police officers at the national and sub-national levels	50.000	x	x	x	x	x		GCNP PAC RGC	SNA
	(2) Lessons on child protection and OCSE have included in the program training of judicial police officers and law enforcement officers	2.2.2 Incorporate lessons on child protection and child sexual exploitation online into the Judicial Police and Law Enforcement Training Program	50.000	x	x	x	x	x		GCNP PAC RGC	SNA
	(3) Relevant ministries, institutions have promoted the implementation of laws and regulations related to child protection in correctional centers and capital-provincial prisons.	2.2.3 Encourage relevant ministries, institutions and authorities to implement laws and regulations related to child protection, especially in correctional centers and capital-provincial prisons.	52.000	x	x	x	x	x		NCCT	SNA
	(4) System for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of laws and regulations related to defense at the national and sub-national levels has been established	2.2.4 Establish a system to monitor and evaluate the implementation of laws and regulations related to child protection at the national and sub-national levels	72.000	x	x	x	x	x		NCCT	SNA
2.3 Mechanism at community level regarding women and children:	(5) System for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of laws and legal documents related to juvenile detainees in correctional centers and provincial capitals	2.2.5 Promote the implementation of the system for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of laws and legal documents related to juvenile detainees in correctional centers and provincial capitals.	65.000	x	x	x	x	x		NCCT	SNA
	(6) Measures have been applied to those who abuse child labor, especially the most serious forms of child labor and forced labor	2.2.6 Promote legal action related to the abuse of child labor, especially the most serious forms of child labor and forced labor	56.000	x	x	x	x	x		MLVT	SNA
	(1) Number of victim and vulnerable children in the community have been received care services	2.3.1 Manage child care services for victim and vulnerable children in the community ³⁰ , integrated from the center and receive care services in the community	50.000	x	x	x	x	x		Mol NCDD	SNA

³⁰ Article 7 of Sub-Decree No. 34 dated March 7, 2017

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
Interventions for women and children in the community	(2) Victim and vulnerable children in communes have controlled cases management	2.3.2 Manage cases of victim and vulnerable children in communes and refer to support services	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoI NCDD	SNA
	(3) Number of women and children affected by violence have received intervention services	2.3.3 Intervention to address domestic violence and seek legal services to protect women and children	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoI NCDD	SNA
	(4) Manual on the implementing of social service activities have been implemented	2.3.4 Encourage CCWC to participate in the implementation of the manual on the implementation of social service activities ³¹	45.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoI NCDD	SNA
	Pillar 3: Response and service delivery system									
3.1 Child and Family Welfare System: Provide care and rehabilitation services for victim and vulnerable children and children in conflict with the law	(1) Number of victim and vulnerable children have received alternative care in the center and in the community	3.1.1 Provide care for victim and vulnerable children in the center and in the community (parents, relatives in pagodas or places of worship, religion and group housing)	45.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(2) Number of child care in the center have been diverted and integrated into the community	3.1.2 Expand family reunification, diversion and integration of children from centers to family and community care	65.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(3) Number of victim and vulnerable children have included in permanent plan	3.1.3 Strengthen and expand permanent plans with a focus on family support, parental care, local and inter-country adoption	54.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(4) Number of child care and community care facilities have inspected	3.1.4 Inspect child care and child care facilities in the community in accordance with the minimum standards on alternative care for children	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(5) Number of NGOs recognized as child safety organizations	3.1.5 Increase the organization of Child Safety Organization qualifications by providing training to the organization's staff working with children and families	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(6) Victim and vulnerable children have received counseling and encouragement services	3.1.6 Provide counseling and encouragement to child victims and vulnerable	56.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(7) Support agencies have been mapped, support services and referral mechanisms	3.1.7 Develop support services and establish mechanisms to refer child victims to support agencies	52.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(8) Support packages to support the intervention process have	3.1.8 Develop child support packages to support interventions in cases of violence, human	45.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA

³¹ Handbook on the implementation of social service activities supported by Resolution No. 1956, , dated 2 May 2018

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
3.2 Education System: Provide educational services and scholarships, education or training of life skills and professional skills to victim and vulnerable children and children in conflict with law	been designed to help vulnerable and vulnerable children	trafficking, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, as well as online sexual exploitation of children								
	(9) Parents and relatives have been involved in treating children affected by drug use	3.1.9 Encourage the treatment and rehabilitation of child victims of drug abuse in the community and promote the responsible participation of parents and relatives.	64.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY Mol	SNA
	(10) Number of children in conflict with the law have been received child rehabilitation services	3.1.10 Provides rehabilitation services for children in conflict with law ³² in rehabilitation center and integration.	56.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY Mol	SNA
	(11) Number and type of referral services are determined	3.1.11 Provide referral services for child labor and vulnerable children who are deprived, prevented and protected from occupational accidents or other forms of child labor exploitation	68.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA
	(1) Number of orphans in care centers have received educational scholarships	3.2.1 Provide educational scholarships to orphans living in state residential care institute and NGOs organizations	76.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(2) Number of victim and vulnerable children in families and communities have received education scholarships	3.2.2 Provide educational scholarships for children who integrate from care centers to live with families and communities	74.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(3) Children in foster care have received scholarships	3.2.3 Provide educational scholarships to victim and vulnerable children receiving alternative care in the community ³³	56.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(4) Number of children in poor families have received education scholarships	3.2.4 Provide educational scholarships to children living in families with Idpoor level 1 and 2	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(5) Number of jucwnile offenders in capital and provincial correctional center and youth rehabilitation centers have received education and life skill	3.2.5 Provide educational services and life skills to juvenile detainees in correctional centers and prisons in the Capital, Provinces and Youth Rehabilitation Centers	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(6) Number of jucwnile offenders in capital and	3.2.6 Training on life skills and professional skills for juvenile offenders in prisons or	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA

³² There are four types of children in conflict with the law: children are in custody, children who are prone to become law-abiding children, children who become law-abiding children, and children who are incarcerated adults

³³ Alternative care for children in the community includes: care by relatives, care by foster parents, care at a pagoda or religious place, and group housing.

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
3.3 Health System: Provide medical and forensic services to victim and vulnerable children and children conflict with law	provincial correctional center and youth rehabilitation centers have received professional skills	correctional centers and juvenile rehabilitation centers								
	(7) Number of children with disabilities have received education services without discrimination	3.2.7 Provide educational services for children with disabilities according to the type and level of disability without discrimination	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(8) Number of migrant children from overseas have received education services equivalent to Cambodian National Qualifications	3.2.8 Promote and improve the Khmer language curriculum for children who migrate with their parents and recognize the equivalent of education (prepare a Cambodia-Thailand MoU or between Cambodia-Thailand border provinces)	42.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(9) Number of children trafficked and sexually exploited have been received life or vocational education or training services	3.2.9 Provide education or training on life skills and vocational skills to children victims of human trafficking and online sexual exploitation of children	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
	(1) Number of child victims have received free medical treatment and forensic services	3.3.1 Provide free medical and forensic services to victim children of violence, human trafficking, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(2) Number of children living in poor families receive free medical services	3.3.2 Provide free medical services to children living in poor families with IDpoor level 1&2	58.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(3) Number of orphans and child victims living in state/NGO RCI and children in alternative care have received free medical care	3.3.3 Provide free medical services to orphans living in state / NGO Residential Care Institute(RCI) and children receiving alternative care in the community	76.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(4) Number of children with disabilities living in poor families and RCI have received free medical and medical services	3.3.4 Provide free medical and medical services to children with disabilities living in RCI and in families with IDpoor level 1&2	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(5) Number of children in conflict with law and children abusing drugs have received	3.3.5 Provide medical and mental health services to children in conflict with the law and children abusing drugs	68.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
	free medial and mental health services									
	(6) Number of child victims have received personal information and confidentiality	3.3.6 Provide details of suspected child victims of violence, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and confidential medical professionals	74.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(7) Number of forensic doctors admitted to district referral hospitals	3.3.7 Establish a forensic team for legal rehabilitation at the district referral hospital	65.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(8) Number of women and children have received treatment at referral hospitals and health centers to understand violence management	3.3.8 Disseminate and implement national guidelines for government systems on violence against women and children in referral hospitals and health centers	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(9) Number of health workers have knowledge of health care for children affected by violence or sexual abuse	3.3.9 Develop and train health institutions and health workers on "Books on health care of children victims of violence or sexual abuse in referral hospitals and health centers"	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(10) Health professionals have knowledge of professional ethics in child protection	3.3.10 Develop a curriculum on professional ethics in child protection and incorporate it into training programs for health professionals, both pre-employment and current staff.	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(11) Health professionals have knowledge on OCSE and its impacted	3.3.11 Develop training programs on online child sexual exploitation (OCSE) and incorporate these into the curriculum for health professionals	45000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(12) Referral hospitals and health centers has been implemented National Guidelines for the health system on the management of violence against Women and Children	3.3.12 Implement the "National Guidelines for the Health System on the Management of Violence against Women and Children" at referral hospitals and health centers	56.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(13) Village Health Support Team have received capacity building	3.3.13 Strengthen the capacity of village health support groups (hygiene and health education, etc.)	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA
	(1) Number of children under 2 years old in poor families have received cash from the program	3.4.1 Implement cash support programs for pregnant women and children under 2 years of age in poor households	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	CARD	SNA
3.4 Social Supporting System:Implement cash transfer										

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
3.5 Reporting system and help: Strengthen the capacity of child support systems, hotlines and online reporting networks	2) Number of children with disability under 2 years old have received cash from the program	3.4.2 Expand the scope of issuing social cards to people with disabilities in the poor community (children with disabilities)	76.000	x	x	x	x	x	CARD	SNA
	(1) Reporting network for Internet has been strengthened	3.5.1 Strengthen the capacity of the Internet hotline	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoI	SNA
	(2) Child Helpline Cambodia have been strengthened	3.5.2 Strengthen Child Helpline Cambodia	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(3) Police Hotline at National and Sub-National Levels have been strengthened	3.5.3 Strengthen the capacity of the Police Hotline at the national and sub-national levels	66.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoI	SNA
	(4) Hotline, child support hotline and online special reporting network have been established in MoSVY	3.5.4 Establish a hotline, child support hotline and online special reporting network within MoSVY	85.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
3.6 Social Service Agent Mechanism: Strengthen the capacity, skills and knowledge of the social service workforce ³⁴	(1) The sub-national child protection agency agency mechanism has been strengthened to prevent, intervene and provide response services.	3.6.1 Strengthen sub-national social service agency mechanism								
		(1) Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC)	493.800	x	x	x	x	x		CCWC
		(2) Municipal/District/Khan Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC)	203.000	x	x	x	x	x		CWCC
		(3) Capital/Provincial Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC)	75.000	x	x	x	x	x		CWCC
		(4) NGOs located in Capital/Province	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	NGOs	NGOs
		(5) Social and Social Welfare office of City/district/Khan	203.000	x	x	x	x	x		SNA
		(6) DoSVY-Capital/Province ³⁵ of MoSVY	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	DoSVY	SNA
		(7) Capital/Provincial CNCC	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	CNCC	SNA
		(8) CCT-Capital/Province	25.000	x	x	x	x	x		SNA
		(9) Capital/Provincial Anti-Child labor Commission	25.000	x	x	x	x	x		SNA
		(10) Sub-national early Childhood care and Development Mechanism	25.000	x	x	x	x	x		SNA

³⁴ Social Service Workforce refers to those working to ensure improvement of victims' and vulnerable people's wellbeing, both government and non-governmental organizations, professional and non-professional, and working for profit and non-profit. Social service workforce pays attention to prevention, response, and support for victims and vulnerable people in the community via elimination of poverty. Reducing discrimination, coordination of services, promoting social justice, as well as prevention and response to violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and family separation

³⁵ Including social agencies and those in charge of implementing the plan to divert children conflict with law

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
3.7 Legal Service Mechanism: Provide legal services to victim and vulnerable children and children in conflict with the law	(2) The national child protection agency mechanism has been strengthened to prevent, intervene and provide response services	3.6.2 Strengthen National Social Service agent mechanism								
		(1) Ministry/Institute provide services:(1) Prevention ³⁶ (2) Intervention ³⁷ (3) Response service delivery ³⁸	50,000	x	x	x	x	x	Ministry Institute	SNA
		(2) CNCC	25,000	x	x	x	x	x		ก.ฉ.ก
		(3) TWG for children in Ministries/Institutes	25,000	x	x	x	x	x	TWG	SNA
		(4) National Child Protection Commission (NCPC)	27,000	x	x	x	x	x	CNCC	SNA
		(5) Steering commission implement the action plan to prevent and respond to Violence against Children (SCIAVC)	47,500	x	x	x	x	x	CWD	SNA
		(6) National Committee for Counter Human Trafficking (NCCT)	32,000	x	x	x	x	x	NCCT	SNA
		(7) National Committee on Child Labor (NCCL)	36,000	x	x	x	x	x	NCCL	SNA
		(8) National Committee of Early Childhood Care and development (NCECD)	65,000	x	x	x	x	x	NCECD	SNA
		(9) Development Partners and NGOS	25,000	x	x	x	x	x	NGOs	NGOs
	(1) Children from poor families and juvenile detainees in correctional centers and provincial prisons have received free legal services (2) Child victims in case have received legal advisers, lawyers and social agencies (3) Child victims have received settlement for mental illness and compensation according to the law (4) Children conflict with law have received child-friendly	3.7.1 Provide free and timely legal services to child victims in poor families (complaint preparation and lawyers), especially juvenile detainees in correctional centers and provincial capitals	75,000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ BAKC	SNA
		3.7.2 Provide legal counsel, lawyers and social workers to child victims in the case (from the beginning to the end of the case)	72,000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ BAKC	SNA
		3.7.3 Promote the settlement of mental health compensation and compensation for victim and vulnerable children in accordance with the law	72,000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ BAKC	SNA
		3.7.4 Promote and promote the implementation of child-friendly procedures at all stages of the	64,000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ BAKC	SNA

³⁶ Point 1.2.1.Preventive measure in child protection

³⁷ Point 2.2.2.Intervention system

³⁸ Point 2.2.3.Response service delivery system

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
3.8 Disaster Response Mechanism: Reduce disaster to boys and girls in the community	services at all stages of the criminal justice system	criminal justice system for conflicting with law								
	(5) OCSE victims have received Child-Friendly Services in Criminal Justice Process	3.7.5 Promote the implementation of child-friendly procedures in the criminal justice process on online child sexual exploitation (OCSE)	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ BAKC	SNA
	(6) Migrant children and children born in prisons or correctional centers have received birth certificates	3.7.6 Promote the issuance of birth certificates to children who migrate with their parents and children born in prisons or correctional centers	68.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ BAKC	SNA
	(7) Social work agencies have capacity to implement diversion plans	3.7.7 Strengthen the capacity of social agencies and those in charge of implementing the plan to divert children conflict with law ³⁹	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ BAKC	SNA
	(1) DRR/CCA plan has been integrated into community school education programs	3.8.1 Integrate DRR ⁴⁰ /CCA ⁴¹ plans through community school education programs	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	NCDM CRC	SNA
	(2) DRR/CCA plan have integrated into commune development plan and investment program	3.8.2 Integrate DRR/CCA plan into commune development plan and investment program	52.000	x	x	x	x	x	NCDM	SNA
	(3) Children and families have been receive emergency services in the event of a disaster in the community	3.8.3 Provide emergency assistance to victim and vulnerable children caused by natural and man-made disasters such as floods, droughts, hurricanes and epidemics etc.	56.000	x	x	x	x	x	NCDM CRC	SNA
	(4) Provincial, District and Commune Committees and Village Disaster Management Teams have been received capacity building	3.8.4 Strengthen the capacity of provincial, district and commune committees and village disaster management teams	65.000	x	x	x	x	x	NCDM	SNA
	Total budget strategic goal 2		8.046.300							

³⁹ Law on Juvenile Justice, Article 10. Appointment and Recognition of Social Agencies and Article 11. Social Agencies (Duties of Social Agencies).

⁴⁰ Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

⁴¹ Climate Change Adaption (CCA)

Strategic Goal 3: Raise awareness and change social attitudes in positive behaviors for children everywhere ⁴²

Aim: Promote changes in social attitudes by addressing the root causes of child protection issues, regardless of customs, beliefs, colors, genders, languages, politics or views, wealth, birth status, status and other statuses to the general population, target groups, service providers and stakeholders, especially protection mechanisms. National and sub-national children.

Expected outcome: Families, communities, service providers and stakeholders are aware of children's issues and change attitudes toward positive behaviors towards children

Cluster activities and Activities:

Cluster Activities		Indicators	Activities	Budget (USD)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
Strategy 3.1: Raising awareness of positive treatment of children ⁴³											
(a) Level 1: Raise awareness among the general population	(1)Number of mothers or guardians, elders, monks, religious leaders, village volunteers, psychiatrists and children have been learned about preventing child abuse	3.1.1	Implement a positive parenting strategy for parents or guardians	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoWA	CCWC
		3.1.2	Promote and support child protection outreach activities led by children and youth groups	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	CCWC
		3.1.3	Develop and implement an action plan on child protection in the religious system	52.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoCR	SNA
		3.1.4	Implement action plans to prevent and respond to online child sexual exploitation	76.000	x	x	x	x	x	CNCC	SNA
		3.1.5	Promote the implementation (Cambodia PROTECT) to raise awareness of positive behaviors in children	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
(b) Level 2: Raise awareness among target group and actors	(2)Number of civil servants, directors or owners of enterprises and handicrafts, civil society organizations and child development partners, homeless children, domestic workers and children working in hazardous areas have knowledge on child vulnerability prevention	3.1.6	Incorporate child protection into a positive education program for teachers in pedagogical schools and public education institutions and private schools.	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
		3.1.7	Raise awareness and practice of professional ethics as a journalist in child protection through the practice of child-friendly journalism.	66.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoIn	SNA
		3.1.8	Promote professional ethics in child protection and integrate it into training programs for health professionals, both before and after employment.	56.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoH	SNA

⁴² Goal 3.2.4: Raise awareness and change social attitudes in positive behaviors for children everywhere of National Policy on child protection system 2019-2029

⁴³ Strategy 4.4.1 of National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (USD)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
(c) Level 3: Raise awareness among child victims and their families	(3) Number of child victims and their families have knowledge on preventing child abuse	3.1.9 Strengthen the implementation of child-friendly procedures and incorporate lessons on child protection and into training programs for judicial police officers and law enforcement officers.	65.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoI	SNA
		3.1.10 Training on positive child education for child care providers in state centers, NGOs and communities	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
		3.1.11 Promote the implementation of 13 parent education programs organized by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	100.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS	SNA
		3.1.12 Encourage students and youth groups to conduct research on child protection and positive behavior in children in the community.	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoEYS CCWC	SNA
		3.1.13 Develop and implement action plans to eliminate young marriages in indigenous communities	55.000	x	x	x		x	MoWA	CCWC
		3.1.14 Strengthen family capacity (role, decision and positive child education skills)	54.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoWA	CCWC
		3.1.15 Raise awareness in the community on the prevention of accidents and forced labor or exploitation of children to change stakeholder attitudes towards children	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	CCWC
Strategy 3.2: Changes in social behavior in the positive treatment of children ⁴⁴	(1) Communities have been changed positive attitudes	3.1.16 Educate parents, caregivers, teachers, teachers about the use of the Internet and how to prevent online child sexual exploitation	65.000	x	x	x	x	x	CNCC NGOs	SNA
		3.1.17 Raise awareness about providing information about negative behaviors to children	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	CNCC NGOs	SNA
		3.2.1 Promote social change by addressing the root causes of child protection issues, regardless	70.000	x	x	x	x	x	CNCC	SNA

⁴⁴ Strategy 4.4.2 of National Policy on Child Protection 2019-2029

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (USD)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
child abuse and exploitation	towards child victims of abuse and exploitation									
		3.2.2 Advocate for resources to prevent and address cases of child abuse and exploitation	50.000	x	x	x	x	CNCC	SNA	
		3.2.3 Encourage Commune / Sangkat Councils to support children and youth to participate in community child protection activities	50.000	x	x	x	x	MOEYS	CCWC	
		3.2.4 Implement action plans implemented by ministries and institutions to raise awareness in line with the Cambodia PROTECT strategy, positive parenting and positive education in schools.	75.000	x	x	x	x	CNCC MoSVY	SNA	
(b) Strengthen the implementation of existing strategies and mechanisms to reduce risks to children and families	(2)National and sub-national child protection mechanisms have been changed social attitudes toward positive treatment of victim and vulnerable children	3.2.5 Strengthen existing child protection mechanisms to promote social change in positive attitudes towards children in the areas of religion, indigenous peoples, journalism, social affairs, employment, tourism and online system	75.000	x	x	x	x	CNCC	SNA	
Total budget strategic goal 3			1.419.000							

Strategic Goal 4: Protect children in appropriate and practical, whether it is one or more cases of protection needs, continuous process or at the same time⁴⁵

Aim: To prevent and address the challenges of children such as serious labor, migration, drug addiction, homelessness, disability, violence, trafficking, conflict of law by selecting and prioritizing challenges into the child protection system. Prevent domestic violence that often occurs and mothers often suffer from their husbands' violence, which has a real impact on children, such as horror, abuse, absenteeism.

Expected outcome: Victim and vulnerable children and families have access to prevention, intervention, and integrated support services to reduce priority challenges.

Cluster Activities and Activities:

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (USD)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
Strategy 4.1: Reduction of the children's priority challenges⁴⁶ (a) Respond to the victims of girls and boys	(1) % of incident and challenges of children in the community have reduced	4.1.1 Promote legal action related to serious child labor abuses	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MLVT	SNA
		4.1.2 Disseminate and implement effective response procedures to prevent violence against children and risky migration by parents	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	CCWC
		4.1.3 Strengthen the implementation of safe village and commune policies and encourage parents and guardians to participate in the treatment and rehabilitation phase of drug-addicted children in the community.	150.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	CCWC
		4.1.4 Strengthen the national committee for solving homeless and the sub-committee on dealing with homeless people	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
		4.1.5 Expand support policies for poor people with disabilities in the community and provide rehabilitation for children with disabilities	76.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
		4.1.6 Prevent violence against children in the family and community by promoting the implementation of relevant action plans	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA

⁴⁵ Goal 3.2.5: Protect children in appropriate and practical, whether it is one or more cases of protection needs, continuous process or at the same time National Policy on child protection system
⁴⁶ Strategy 4.5.1 of National Policy on Child Protection 2019-2029

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (USD)	Practice period 2021-2025					Implement Agencies		
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA	
(b) Respond to the victim's parent or guardian	(2) % of domestic violence in the community have reduced	4.1.7 Prevent, intervene, provide response packages for victim and vulnerable children ⁴⁷	80.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA	
		4.1.8 Implement diversion programs to reduce the implementation of court proceedings and prevent juvenile delinquency	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA	
		4.1.9 Strengthen CCWC to prevent and respond to cases of domestic violence	164.600	x	x	x	x	x	MoSY	CCWC	
		4.1.10 Provide a safe place for victims of domestic violence or abuse	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	CCWC	
		4.1.11 Provide legal services to victims of domestic violence or abuse	50.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	CCWC	
Strategy 4.2: Integrated protection practice ⁴⁸											
(a) Providing prevention services	(1)Number of victim and vulnerable children in the community controlled casemanagement when faced with challenges	4.2.1 Review and improve digital case management systems for children	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA	
		4.2.2 Promote a collaborative mechanism between the Child Hotline and civil society organizations to respond in a timely manner to victim and vulnerable children.	55.000	x	x	x	x	x	GNPC NGOs	SNA	
		4.2.3 Facilitate and support the implementation of the Child Helpline	60.000	x	x	x	x	x	NGOs	SNA	
(b) Providing intervention services	(2)Number of victim and vulnerable children in the community have been received intervention packages	4.2.4 Develop policies on integrated and integrated services (child welfare services, family welfare, first aid services, legal aid services, social services, rehabilitation services and integration)	75.000		x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA	
		4.2.5 Develop service maps for both public and NGO services in communes / sangkats	50.000	x	x	x	x	x			CCWC
		4.2.6 Pilot the provision of service packages for victim and vulnerable children through the sub-national administrative system	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA	

⁴⁷ Promote the implementation of the 5 year National Strategic Plan 2019-2023 on Counting Human Trafficking

⁴⁸ Strategy 4.5.2 of National Policy on Child Protection 2019-2029

Cluster Activities	Indicators	Activities	Budget (USD)	Practice period 2021–2025					Implement Agencies	
				1	2	3	4	5	National	SNA
(c) Providing response service	(3)Number of child victims and children in conflict with law have received legal services and diversion programs	4.2.7 Improve policies and procedures to monitoring and evaluation the quality of child protection services	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	CNCC	SNA
		4.2.8 Provide legal support to child victims and juvenile offenders in court proceedings	25.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoJ	SNA
		4.2.9 Concentrated services in one place, even in the event of a disaster	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	NCDM	CCWC
		4.2.10 Promote the implementation of the plan to divert juvenile delinquency and manage community rehabilitation	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	MoSVY	SNA
	(4)Number of children in the community have been received emergency response services	4.2.11 Develop child protection standards in risk and disaster situations in line with international minimum standards on child protection in humanitarian activities	75.000	x	x	x	x	x	NCDM	SNA
		4.2.12 Incorporate child protection standards in the framework of disaster management policies (disaster response response and integration planning)	60.000	x	x	x	x	x	NCDM	SNA
Total budget strategic goal 4		4.2.13 Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in response to child protection in national and sub-national disaster management activities	72.000	x	x	x	x	x	NCDM	SNA
			1.717.600							

4. FUNDING SOURCES AND ESTIMATED COSTS

As the issue of child protection is a multidisciplinary issue, the action plan for the implementation of the national policy on the child protection system does not determine the budget, financial resources and common costs. Separately, the source of funding and the estimated cost for the implementation of the activity are proposed by the ministry-implementing institution as shown in the matrix table above. In summary, the budget, financial sources and estimated expenditures are proposed by the relevant ministries and institutions as summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Budget requirements for implementing strategic goals

No	Strategic Goals	Estimated budget requirement (US\$)		
		Total	State budget	Partner budget
1	Develop laws and regulations related to child protection in a comprehensive manner	1.658.000	60%	40%
2	Integrate multidisciplinary and interconnected child protection system into each type of protection across all child-related structure	8.046.300	70%	30%
3	Raise awareness and change social attitudes in positive behaviors for children everywhere	1.419.000	60%	40%
4	Protect children in appropriate and practical, whether it is one or more cases of protection needs, continuous process or at the same time	1.717.600	70%	30%
Total estimate expenditure 5 years		12.840.900	65%	35%

4. CONCLUSION

The successful implementation of the Action Plan 2021-2025 requires joint efforts and close cooperation between relevant ministries and institutions and all stakeholders. At the same time, timely and appropriate budget allocation to all sub-programs, projects and activities included in the matrix table is an indispensable condition for the successful implementation of this action plan.

Achieving the objectives of the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029 through the implementation of the first phase action plan will contribute to improving the child protection system and the welfare of Cambodian children, especially vulnerable and vulnerable children. Disasters that can be reflected through the impact indicators of the action plan.

PART 2: PLAN OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND BUDGETING

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background and context

The development of human resources "Social Service Workforce" is defined as a strategy in the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029⁴⁹ because the competent and sufficient human resources to implement this national policy achieves good results. The scope of child protection ranges from the national to the sub-national level, which continue to be subdivided into communes, sangkats, villages, and most recently, households or child care centers. The systematic nature of human resources must include civil servants in charge of child labor in the structure and ministries at the national and sub-national levels, the competent authorities in the relevant fields must receive comprehensive education and training on legal standards, procedures apply as a multi-sectoral as well as practical experience on a case-by-case basis to ensure the smooth implementation of protection and good results for each type of protection.

From each strategy set out a number of actions to achieve the goals outline in this national policy. CNCC and Ministries and Institutions can use the state budget within the framework of their annual budget, as well as raise funds from funding sources, cooperation with development partners and local and foreign NGOs, and other sources to ensure the implementation of each of the activities mentioned. Mobilizing financial resources from all sources, including government budgets, development partners, philanthropists, the private sector, is the key strategy for each strategy and activity

1.2. National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029

The National Child Protection System Policy 2019-2029 aims to ensure that all children have equal rights as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Protocol on the Right to Life, the Right to Protection and the Right to Protection. Development and participation rights. In order to achieve the above vision in the next 10 years, it is necessary to pay more attention to the promotion of child protection by strengthening the implementation of a comprehensive child protection system and interconnection from all stakeholders. To protect children from all forms of abuse and exploitation for the benefit of children. Key goals for the next 10 years include: 1. Develop and implement laws and regulatory standards related to effective child protection 2. Design and implement a multidisciplinary and interconnect child protection system 3. Develop human resources in law enforcement and regulatory standards and expertise in all relevant structures 4. Raise awareness and change social behavior in the positive treatment of children everywhere and 5. Provide appropriate child protection according to the real situation.

This national policy will contribute to the continued improvement of the well-being and impact on children's development by promoting the integration of child protection issues into development plans at all levels and at the national, regional development levels and global. As child protection is interrelated and multi-sectoral, the implementation of the National Policy on Child Protection System points to the need for a detailed human resource development plan and budget to assist the Royal Government, turn this policy into action to achieve the objectives and goals stated in the policy.

⁴⁹ Goal 3.2.3. Develop human resources in the implementation of laws and regulations and skills in all structures; Strategy 4.3: To build human resources, both in terms of working capacity to implement laws and regulations, and in a number of relevant structures for child protection, especially at the commune, sangkat and village administrations.

2. PROGRESS AND CHALLENGE

2.2. Progress

The Royal Government of Cambodia is committed to strengthening cooperation among relevant ministries, institutions, development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector to strengthen the child protection system, including the development of laws, regulations and mechanisms for the protection and promotion of children's rights. The promotion of fundamental rights and child support services in Cambodia is further enhanced through cooperation projects and programs of development partners and local and foreign NGOs. Over the past two decades, with the support of development partners and non-governmental organizations, the Royal Government has achieved many achievements, such as developing laws, regulations, policies, and incorporating children's issues into strategic plans and action plan and capacity building of social services for ministries, institutions and child protection coordination mechanisms at both the national and sub-national levels to provide services to vulnerable and vulnerable children.

Peace, political stability and national security are the prerequisites for achieving economic growth, reducing poverty, improving people's livelihoods and dignity. Cambodia have been reaping the benefits of peace, political stability and rapid economic growth at an average rate of 7.7% over the past two decades. The poverty rate was reduced from 53.2% in 2004 to 13.5% in 2014 and will continue to fall below 10% in 2018. Per capita income increased from 590 USD in 2007 to around 1,560 USD. In 2018, it will continue to grow if there are no challenges that are obstacles to the economy. With economic growth increasing every year, the Royal Government has increased the budget for social, social, education, health, rural development, agriculture and some other sectors in order to improve social welfare and child protection. The Cambodian National Council for Children(CNCC) and relevant ministries and institutions can use the state budget within the framework of their annual budgets as well as raise funds from co-financing sources, cooperation with national and international partners, and other sources to ensure Implement each of the activities mentioned in the National Child Protection System Policy.

2.3. Challenge

The Royal Government has invested heavily in capacity building and providing services to help children and vulnerable families, including the active participation of relevant partners, including development partners, associations, local and foreign NGOs, private sector and philanthropists as well. But despite the investment and support from stakeholders, those human and financial resources do not yet meet the needs of children and families.

Child protection extends across the country to rural and urban areas, which continue to be subdivided into communes, sangkats, villages, and most recently, backyards or child care centers. Although we have a structure at the national and sub-national levels and have the mechanisms⁵⁰ set out in the laws and regulations, if we do not have sufficient human resources and "social service workforce" in both numbers and capacity, we can not expect to be able to do so. Achieve the goals set out in the National Policy on Child Protection. The current problem is the lack of human resources at the national and sub-national levels, especially at the commune, sangkat⁵¹ and village levels. At the same time, the capacity, knowledge and skills of the social services force in charge of child protection are still limited in the implementation of legal standards and procedures for the provision of multi-sectoral services. In order to develop human resources for child protection to be able to solve multi-sectoral child protection issues, a clear human resource development plan is needed to achieve the goals in the national policy on child protection systems.

⁵⁰ Report on Preliminary Study on National and Sub-National Child Protection Coordination Mechanism January 10, 2020

⁵¹ The commune's women and children's affairs officer has a five-year mandate for elections, and he has no support staff.

The main challenges of human resources at both the national and sub-national levels are due to the systematic and interconnected nature of child protection and the provision of a wide range of services, as well as implementation from the national to the community level, resulting in a lack of capacity and some skills of human resources in the institution, coordinating and implementing policies. Lack of human resources at the commune, commune and village level, especially in charge of women's and children's affairs in the commune/sangkat. This strategy is key in our policy, which must be well-organized. We can recruit new or semi-skilled child protection social workers through contract recruitment.

The Royal Government has allocated funds for the implementation of a number of policies, such as the policy on alternative care for children, the National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025, and other policies that are still limited, incapable of covering victims and vulnerable yet. Budget allocations to support child protection systems at the national and sub-national levels are still limited⁵², and support for child protection systems largely relies on the support of resources⁵³ from development partners and local and foreign NGOs. Implementing projects or programs related to child protection. Existing national action plans and strategies related to child protection all describe their respective financial resources, but the size of the budget allocated remains limited⁵⁴ to implement the strategies in this national policy.

3. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Based on the 1st strategies⁵⁵ and 2nd strategies⁵⁶ of the National Policy on Child Protection System, establish a system of leading and responsible persons to be addressed according to the type of protection based on the three pillars of prevention, interventions, provide multidisciplinary response services in a timely manner to all children without discrimination, and be cellular and consistent, from prevention measures to responding to child victims to ensure road safety, physical, mental and well-being. All children must be protected by law, child victims and their families must be provided with appropriate services, have adequate human resources and budget for child protection and must change their social attitudes towards children.

3.1. Purpose and scope

The Human Resource Development Plan aims to strengthen the professional and professional capacity of all types of civil servants working in ministries and institutions at both the national and sub-national levels and to increase the number of professional officers as necessary to prevent, intervene and Services and responses to all children affected by all forms of abuse and exploitation in accordance with national and international legal standards in order to effectively implement national policies on child protection systems. To achieve the above objectives, this plan sets out the following goals: (1) Promote the development of capacity and skills and monitoring, concentration and cooperation; (2) Identify specific professional roles that need to be added for the implementation of each goal of the child protection work policy in each institution; (3) (3) Gather the necessary competencies and skills from partner organizations and professional institutions to provide quality and effective capacity development.

⁵² Report on Preliminary Study on National and Sub-National Child Protection Coordination Mechanism January 10, 2020

⁵³ Resources include: budget and techniques

⁵⁴ Report on Preliminary Study on National and Sub-National Child Protection Coordination Mechanism January 10, 2020

⁵⁵ Develop and implement laws and regulatory standards related to effective child protection

⁵⁶ Design and implement a multidisciplinary and interconnect child protection system

3.2. Strategic activities for human resource development

3.2.1. Study of human resources in the child protection system

This preliminary study of human resources can focus on key topics according to the three pillars and the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary child protection system set out in the following national policies in a clear direction and specific needs and shortcomings of human resources are as follows:

a. Preventive measures in child protection

Education system: Ministry of Education Youth and Sport

Media: Ministry of Information, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, and the Cambodian Chamber of Commerce

Indigenous Religions and Traditions: Ministry of Cult and Religion, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts

Mechanisms at community level regarding women and children: Department of General Administration of the Ministry of Interior

Positive Family Welfare and Parenting System: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and Ministry of Women's Affairs

b. Intervention system

Court mechanism: Ministry of Justice, Royal Academy of Judicial Professions

Justicial Police Mechanism: National Police Commissioner General, Police Academy of Cambodia, Royal Gendarmerie

Mechanisms at community level regarding women and children: Secretariat General of the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development, Ministry of Interior

c. Response of service delivery system

Child and Family Welfare System: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

Education system: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

Health System: Ministry of Health

Social Supporting System: Agriculture and Rural Department of Restoration Council, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia Chamber of Commerce

Reporting system: Ministry of Interior and National Police Commissioner General

Helpline: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

Social Service Agent Mechanism: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

Legal Service Mechanism: Ministry of Justice and Cambodia Bar Association

Disaster Response Mechanism: National Committee for Disaster Management, Cambodia Red Cross

3.2.2. Organizing and implementing effective training

Skills training is important in implementing national policies for both national and sub-national civil servants. Effective training focuses on mandatory training, assessment of competency needs, target groups, development of textbooks, capacity building of trainers, and the following motivations and motivations:

- Compulsory training: Position and role training, decided by the head of the institution in accordance with the development program of each institution. This approach aims to enhance the day-to-day performance of an individual organization by providing the necessary knowledge and skills on a regular basis.
- Assessing the needs of the target group: It is a necessary activity to design a training program that responds to the needs of the target group, both in terms of capacity building and skills, and in filling capacity gaps through in-depth and comprehensive analysis of implementation roles and responsibilities, legal documents and results of pre-study of human resources in the above child protection systems. This estimate also helps civil

servants to have knowledge and skills related to child protection in line with the economic, social and technological developments in the country, the region and the world.

- Textbook development: The development of textbooks is influencing the quality of training. Textbooks must be prepared in advance and include lesson plans, textbooks, presentation materials, aids and competency analysis before and after the training. The textbook should contain instructional guidelines for trainers that encourage the full participation of the target group and review the content on a regular basis in line with the changing times and social contexts, civil servants, legal documents, etc.
- Training of trainers: Methods to strengthen the capacity of trainers need to be carefully considered in each case, such as lack of experience, excessive workload, lack of preparation, too many trainees, etc. Therefore, some basic measures to strengthen the capacity of trainers, such as providing regular training of trainers, adhering to the principles of training and assigning officers as trainers for specific skills. The selection of trainers, both in-house and out-of-institution, must clearly define the expectations of the trainer criteria and examine in detail the trainings of the trainers to ensure the effectiveness of each training.
- Encouraging learning: In each institution, create an environment that motivates and encourages officials to learn through orientation and presentation before work from more knowledgeable and experienced speakers in their organization or from other institutions, gradually work with guidance and coaching from the supervisor and self-study. In addition, in order for each officer to be more willing to learn and develop competencies, the link between performance appraisal and capacity development is important to consider. The head of each institution can prepare guidelines to link the capacity development of civil servants with the civil servant quality management system. In this sense, the personnel management unit in both national and sub-national institutions can include the development of the capacity of each civil servant in the criteria for evaluating the performance of officials, especially in the promotion and appointment of positions.

3.2.3. Increasing the number of professional officers for prevention, response and service delivery

In order to successfully implement the national policy on child protection, the number of professional officers in each institution is also an important factor in intervening, responding and providing services to children in a multi-sectoral and systematic manner. The distribution of human resource needs into a number of key areas is as follows:

Table 1: Requirements, roles or functions of child protection

Child protection	Institution in charge	Role or function requirements
Preventive measures in child protection	MPTC	Child Protection Officer for OCSE
	MoIn	Capacity building officer for the production and preparation of information on children and child protection to be responsible for helping to strengthen all media to have the right skills and abilities from the production of information on children and child protection in accordance with the code of ethics Professionalism, especially non-violation of children's privacy
Intervention system	GCNP	There should be a female police officers to deal with child cases at all levels, especially at the local level (at least one female police officer at the commune / sangkat administrative police station and at least two at the district / khan police inspector)

Child protection	Institution in charge	Role or function requirements
	Gendarmerie	There should be a gendarmerie officers are women or officers in charge of dealing with children's cases at all levels, especially at the local level
	MoJ	Prosecutors, judges, clerks who are specialized and in charge of children's cases in all Capital, Provincial and Supreme Courts
Response of service delivery system	MoSVY	- Officials as professional social work agents at the grassroots level - (May have 4 people per district, Khan and city and in the future may be 1 person in 1 commune) Responsible for children's cases, including psychological counseling for children and their families - Officials integrate children into the community with specific skills (should have 2 people per district, district, city) - Child Helpline Officer in Liaison with Child Helpline Cambodia to Increase Service Efficiency
	MoH	Doctors and pediatric nurses at health centers and referral hospitals
	BAKC	Lawyers provide services to child victims free of charge (at least 2 per district)
	GCNP	There should be a police officer on duty at the juvenile hotline to assist with social work counseling when a child or family reports
Coordination, monitoring and reporting	CNCC_SG NCP MoSVY MoI C/P_Administration	a. National - Child Protection System Specialist, Prevention Officer, Child Protection Legal Officer, Social Work Officer, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Officer in the Child Protection Section of CNCC_SG - Child Protection Officers in the National child protection Commission, including the National Committee for Disaster Management b. Sub-National - Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Officer at the DoSVY - One more child focal point of the Commune / Sangkat Women's Affairs Committee

3.2.4.Strengthening activities to provide advice or training to professional officers

Human resource development is necessary to provide additional advice or training to each professional officer after gaining the ability to solve challenges in practice. Discuss new ideas for implementation, increase awareness and confidence in their abilities. This counseling or training activity should be included in the human resource development plan and budget for implementation in each institution and can be conducted in the form of regular face-to-face or online meetings and meetings to review work and develop implementation plans annually of each institution, both at the national and sub-national levels.

3.2.5. Organizing child protection programs in major vocational training schools

Child protection is a multi-sectoral issue and is linked to the performance of the roles of officials in each sector. Curriculum development related to child protection in the vocational training of the relevant fields is essential to promote the effective and sustainable implementation of the human resource development plan of the national policy on child protection systems. The design of child protection curricula can be considered and implemented by each responsible institution according to the resources and the actual situation.

Table 2: The following curriculum is a point to consider and implement.

National Institutes of Education and Institutions	Training Programme
NISA	- Child Protection System - Social work focuses on child cases and case management, including gender, inclusive, and child participation - Positive parenting skills
PAC	- Child Protection System - Child Friendly Police Procedures
RAJP	- Child Protection System - Child Friendly Police Procedures
National Institute of Education and Regional Center for Teacher Education and Training	- Safe school for children from all forms of abuse and exploitation - Positive (non-violent) education, including gender, inclusive and pediatric participation
RUPP	Faculty of Social Affairs - Child Protection System - Social skills focus on child cases and case management, including gender, inclusive and child participation Faculty of Information and Communication Systems - Child-friendly journalists (child safety in the media)
NASLA	- Develop and implement an effective response plan for children of CCWC and CWCC - Mapping social services in communes - Gender, inclusive and Child Involvement in - Child protection - Management and supervision of child care in the center - Facilitate services for child victims, including the integration of children into the community

Other curricula will be included in the pre-study report on human resources in the child protection system, which requires each institution to consider in the relevant national institutions or institutes in responding to child protection issues. Each curriculum should be regularly evaluated and updated according to national, regional and international policy changes.

3.2.6 Increasing cooperation on human resource development

Human resource development the child protection system requires good cooperation and coordination from all stakeholders, both inside and outside the institution. Cooperation can be implemented with units under the National Institutes, training institutions, development partners and civil society organizations to promote technical and budgetary cooperation in order to achieve the following human resource development plans:

- Networking of experts: Networking of all stakeholders of the Royal Government, private institutions, development partners and civil society organizations in the country, region and internationally in the field of human resource development to share human resources, knowledge and Direct or online skills and facilitation of joint or collective capacity development.
- Technical Cooperation: Technical cooperation refers to cooperation in supporting and sharing human resources with knowledge, skills and experience on a specific topic in the child protection system. This collaboration can be done with institutions, public or private institutions, development partners, national and international organizations according to specific technical needs.
- Cooperation in national and sub-national capacity development: Capacity development must be closely linked between national and sub-national levels in order to share knowledge, experience and skills from national to community level. Ministries and institutions need to strengthen cooperation with sub-national administrations for the effective transfer of functions and strengthen and increase the capacity of national institutions to sub-national administrations to implement policies.
- Cooperation in the exchange of learning: This collaboration can be done through cooperation between individual institutions and development partners, national and international civil society organizations, regional and international institutions to share knowledge, experience and capacity building. To and fro, both short-term and long-term, both in the country and abroad. Collaboration in exchange of study can be in the form of participation in seminars, training courses, study tours, internships, exchange programs, etc.
- Financial Resource Cooperation: Financial Resource Cooperation refers to the financial support, materials and equipment for the implementation of the Human Resource Development Plan from the administrative, planning and financial organizations of its institution, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, development partners. National and international civil society organizations. Collaboration can be done by each institution on an annual basis or as needed, through project proposals or the preparation of dissemination of human resource development plans or through regular meetings with the Ministry of Finance, development partners, national and international civil society organizations.

The above strategic human resource development activities are included in the side matrix, which is an important part to indicate the need for funding from government sources and development partners to develop human resources for the implementation of the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019 -2029. This matrix is a core tool for measuring the amount of money raised, the need for additional funding, and the involvement of responsible and supportive institutions.

Matrix table of human resource development plan in line with policy goals

Policy Goals	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Action (Year)	Implement & Support Agencies	
					Implement	Supporting
Goal 3.2.1: Develop and implement laws and regulatory standards related to effective child protection	(1) Law enforcement officers have skill on Child-friendly police procedure	1.1 Review existing lessons and practice in the curriculum at the Police Academy of Cambodia	50.000	2021 2025	PAC	Mol; GCNP DPs and Civil Society Organization
		1.2 Disseminate and train child-friendly police procedures to national and local police officers and lawyers	80.000	2022 2023 2026 2027	Regional Police school	GCNP C/P_Administration DPs and Civil Society Organization
		1.3 Review existing lessons and practice in the curriculum at the Royal Academy of Judicial Professions	50.000	2021 2025	RAJP	MoJ DPs and Civil Society Organization
		1.4 Disseminate and train child-friendly court procedures to court officials such as courts, prosecutors, clerks and lawyers	80.000	2022 2023 2026 2027	RAJP C/P Department of Justice	MoJ; BAKC; C/P_Administration DPs and Civil Society Organization
Goal 3.2.2: Design and implement a multidisciplinary and interconnect child protection system	(2) Child protection system implementers specialize in child data management and protection and status reporting	2.1 Recruitment of Child Protection Data Managers at the Secretariat General of CNCC and the Secretariat of C/P_CNCC	45.000	2022	CNCC_SG C/P_Administration	National Institute of Statistics; DPs and Civil Society Organization
		2.2 Training on child data management skills and reporting on the status of children to officials at the Secretariat of C/P_CNCC and data management officers of institutions member of CNCC at the national level.	60.000	2022 2024 2027	CNCC_SG C/P_Administration	National Institute of Statistics; DPs and Civil Society Organization
	(3) Child protection system practitioners have the ability to coordinate and respond to sectorial child protection	2.3 Recruit an additional child's focal point in the commune / sangkat and adjust the role of the CCWC	120.000	2021 2022	C/S Council	Mol C/P_Administration
		2.4 Identify and adjust the role of children in charge of social protection, anti-trafficking, anti-drug, disability promotion and human rights	50.000	2021	National Committee in charge	CNCC_SG
		2.5 Increase training and capacity building of officials in charge, promote the effective	80.000	2021	Ambassador	MFA/IC DPs

Policy Goals	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Action (Year)	Implement & Support Agencies	
					Implement	Supporting
Goal 3.2.3: Develop human resources in law enforcement and regulatory standards and expertise in all relevant structures		implementation of laws and regulations, increase education and dissemination, and enhance and strengthen international cooperation with relevant national and international ministries and institutions in the target countries in the protection and rescue of children				
	(4) Law enforcement has the capacity to facilitate the implementation of child protection	3.1 Recruitment of Legal, Child Protection, Social Affairs, Preventive, Child Involvement and Environmental Specialists to work in the Child Protection Division of the Secretary-General of CNCC	120.000	2021 2022	CNCC	MoCV
	(5) Competent officers to handle child cases in the justice system and provide services	3.2 Recruit female police officers at the sub-national level, especially at the commune /sangkat level, and target one female police officer (2pers) in each commune / sangkat	250.000	2022 2026	GCNP Capital and Provincial Police Commissioner	MoCS C/P_ Administration
		3.3 Improve the function of the court at all levels by specifying the person in charge of resolving child cases (judges, prosecutors, clerks, etc.).	80.000	2022 2027	Capital and Provincial Courts	MoJ C/P_ Administration
		3.4 Define roles and responsibilities as well as lawyers in charge of children's cases in all capitals and provinces in providing free services to children and families	60.000	2021	BAKC	Council of Ministry
		3.5 Develop a clear curriculum on professional social work agencies and incorporate them into the programs of state institutions, especially social work agencies on children's cases, including gender, undergraduate, and children's participation.	80.000	2020 2021	NISA RUPP	MoSVY DPs & Civil Society Organization
		3.6 Identify the qualifications and specializations of social work agencies	70.000	2021	MoVY	DPs & Civil Society Organization

Policy Goals	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Action (Year)	Implement & Support Agencies	
					Implement	Supporting
		and establish procedures for authorization card				
		3.7 Recruit social worker and assistance social workers and non-professional social workers at the national and sub-national levels, especially officials in municipalities, districts and Khans in charge of managing child cases	120.000	2021 2024	SNA DoSVY	MoSVY Mol DPs
		3.8 Select and allocate the functions of doctors and pediatric nurses in addition to referral centers and health centers	60.000	2021 2024	C/P_Department of Health	MoH C/P_Administration
		3.9 Establish national and sub-national online child protection offices	50.000	2022	MPTC	CNCC_SG, DPs Civil Society Organization
		3.10 Train safe schools for children from all forms of abuse and exploitation in the teacher training curriculum	100.000	2021& regularly	National Institute of Education; Regional Pedagogical and Vocational Training Center	MoEYS DPs & Civil Society Organization
		3.11 Train CCWC and CWCC on mapping, social services, facilitation and integration of children	160.000	2021& regularly		Mol DPs & Civil Society Organization
		3.12 Organize training on child protection skills in the Bachelor of Social Affairs curriculum	80.000	2021& regularly	NISA RUPP SPI	MoEYS DPs & Civil Society Organization
		3.13 Integrate child protection programs into the information system in the Bachelor of Information and Communication Management	65.000	2021& regularly	RUPP	MoEYS DPs & Civil Society Organization
		4.1 Train the member of CCWC and WCCC on positive parenting, gender and inclusive,	120.000	2023 2027		
	(6)Officers have skilled in positive parenting					
Goal 3.2.4:Raise awareness and						

Policy Goals	Indicators	Activities	Budget (US\$)	Action (Year)	Implement & Support Agencies	
					Implement	Supporting
change social behavior in the positive treatment of children everywhere	and education and child involvement	and support for child and youth-led activities in child protection				
		4.2 Train teachers in public and private educational institutions on positive education, gender, inclusive and children's participation in kindergarten, primary, secondary and high school	140.000	2022 2025 2027	MoEYS PoEYS	Capital & Provincial Administration DPs & Civil Society Organization
		4.3 Recruit officers in charge of strengthening the protection of children in the media, especially the implementation of professional ethics, focusing on respect for the privacy and dignity of children and families	45.000	2021	Moln	Club of Cambodian Journalists TV and Radio Association DPs & Civil Society Organization
Goal 3.2.5: Provide appropriate child protection according to the real situation	(7) Officers have basic skills in case management	5.1 Train professional officers who are members of WCCC and CCWC to help manage cases and coordinate social agencies in case management	120.000	2021 2024 2027	SNA	MoVY MoWA DPs & Civil Society Organization
	(8) Officers have specialize in managing child protection systems and overseeing child care services.	5.2 Organize regular lessons and training for relevant committee members at the national level and WCCC of Capital/Provinces, WCCC of Municipal /District/Khan	160.000	2022 & regularly	CNCC-SG SNA	CNCC-SG DPs & Civil Society Organization
	(9) Officer have specialists in child protection by sector (education, health, family welfare, human trafficking and migration, anti-drug and disaster management)	5.3 Organize regular lessons and train professional officers in each sector at the national and sub-national levels	140.000	2021 & regularly	NCPC C/P_CNCC	Sectoral Ministries & Institutes, DPs and Civil Society Organization
Total expenditure			2.635.000			

5. BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

The Human Resource, Child Protection and Expense Training Plan 2021-2029 includes cost estimates in the appendix, which will provide basic information for cost calculation procedures in the annual strategic plan, budget and program budget. The Ministry will raise activities and expenditures in the program budget for the national budget and seek support from NGOs, development partners and the private sector. Cost estimates for five-year activities support implementation by helping to determine the best way to allocate budgets and prioritize limited resources and by identifying resource gaps for work. Direct the fundraising activities. The human resource development plan and expenditure requires a support budget of approximately 2,635,000 USD from both the state budget and the partner budget.

6. CONCLUSION

The successful implementation of human resource development plans and costs requires joint efforts and close cooperation between relevant ministries and stakeholders. At the same time, an appropriate and timely budget allocation to support all activities included in the matrix table is an indispensable condition for the successful implementation of this plan. Achieving the objectives of the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029 through the implementation of human resource development plans and costs will contribute to improving the child protection system and the welfare of children, especially vulnerable and vulnerable children. Accident.

PART 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The expected results of the implementation of the National Policy on Child Protection System are reflected in the improvement of child welfare and children's fundamental rights will be reviewed through the provision of child protection services and ensuring the best interests of the child. An appropriate monitoring and evaluation framework is an important tool to help us achieve the goals and objectives of the National Policy on Child Protection System 2019-2029 by measuring the expected outcomes in the first phase and adjusting goals, strategies and actions for the second phase to address remaining challenges. To effectively monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Policy on Child Protection requires a strong national statistical system of relevant institutions. The General Secretariat of the Cambodian National Council for Children will coordinate and cooperate with relevant ministries and institutions in monitoring and evaluating the implementation based on the matrix chart of the monitoring and evaluation plan.

2. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The plan aims to establish a framework for monitoring indicators for child protection and as a national tool for monitoring child protection progress, in particular bringing stakeholders together as a whole to address the following questions:

- Is the step-by-step action plan going according to the action?
- Does each action plan achieve the target of the indicator?

The purpose of this framework is:

- Provide a framework related to data reporting responsibilities, in particular providing clear guidance for relevant ministries and institutions on the types of information that should be collected and reported for review, verification and analysis at the central level.
- Provides a list of key indicators to represent child protection, but not a comprehensive list. This oversight framework should be supplemented by the operational oversight framework necessary for more detailed program design at the operational level.

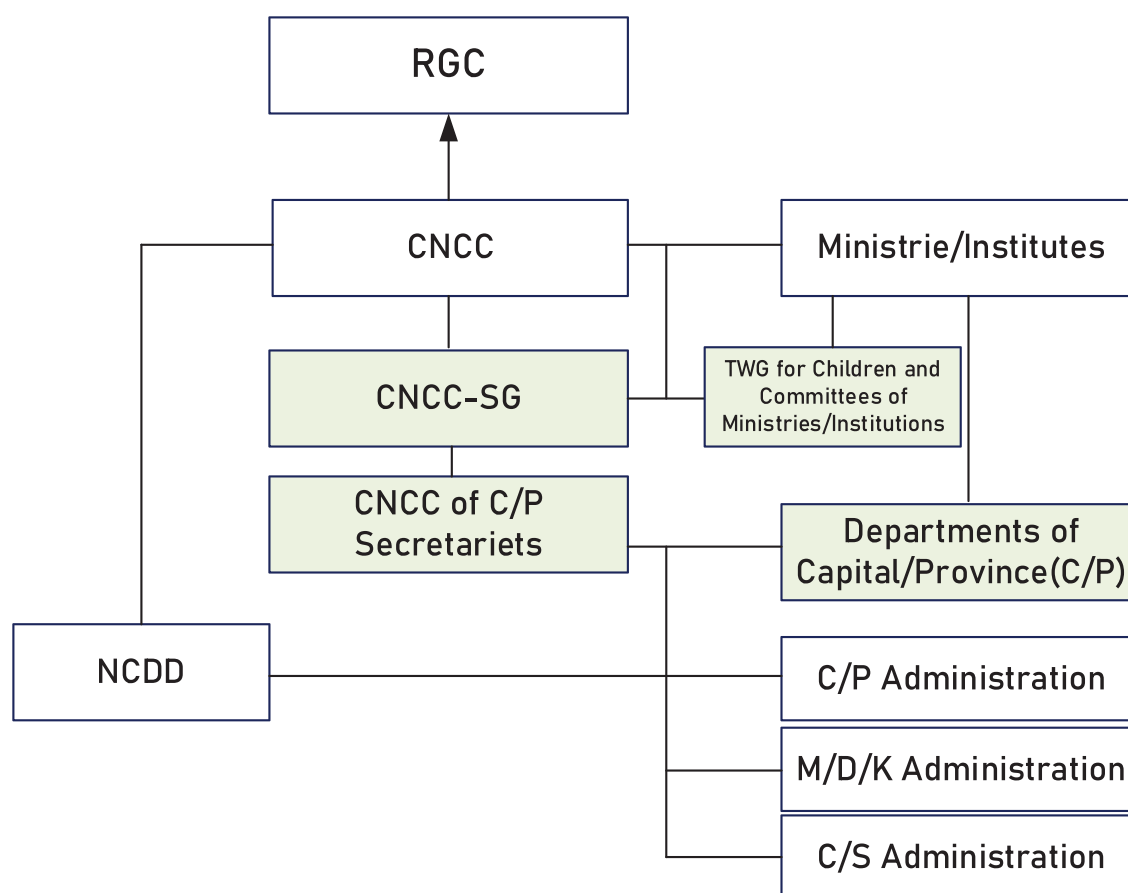
It should be noted that this framework does not include goals. Therefore, the data that will go through this framework should be used for sectoral planning exercises to set goals and timelines. Therefore, this monitoring framework should be considered as an element of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy for the field of child protection that should be developed in the future. The objectives of the comprehensive child protection monitoring and evaluation plan are as follows:

- Provide accurate and credible evidence that enables decision-makers to continuously adjust child protection services, implement their activities, issue strategies and processes to achieve desired outcomes and to increase the extent to which Cambodia is striving to achieve global child protection outcomes, as well as to facilitate changes in the behavior, attitudes and beliefs of key actors.
- Create conditions for the Royal Government of Cambodia and the actors and various sectors involved to learn what actions, short-term outcomes, long-term outcomes, strategies and processes that are likely to have an impact on the achievement and equity of child protection objectives in Cambodia as a whole, as well as as individuals, regardless of gender and disability.

3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

In order for the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan to achieve the goals, strategies, activity clusters and targets of the identified indicators. The Cambodian National Council for Children will establish a specific monitoring and evaluation system to measure progress. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the National Policy on Child Protection System is carried out in accordance with the existing mechanisms, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 1: Monitoring and Evaluation structure



4. DATABASE OF INDICATORS

The collection of data on these indicators is complex, with various ministries and institutions having information systems that require coordination to help create a comprehensive picture of child protection in Cambodia. In addition, some data requires high confidentiality. Collection of data on the implementation of the five goals in the National Policy on Child Protection System, including: 3.2.1 Develop and implement laws and regulatory standards related to effective child protection; 3.2.2 Design and implement a multidisciplinary and interconnected child protection system; 3.2.3 Develop human resources in law enforcement and regulatory standards and expertise in all relevant structures; 3.2.4 Raise awareness social behavior in the positive treatment of children everywhere; 3.2.5 Provide appropriate child protection according to the real situation. The matrix table of monitoring and evaluation plans focuses on the following components:

- Name of Indicators
- Methoth for collecting data
- Resposible agencies
- Data source
- Baseline data
- Target data
- Time frame
- Data value
- % Progress

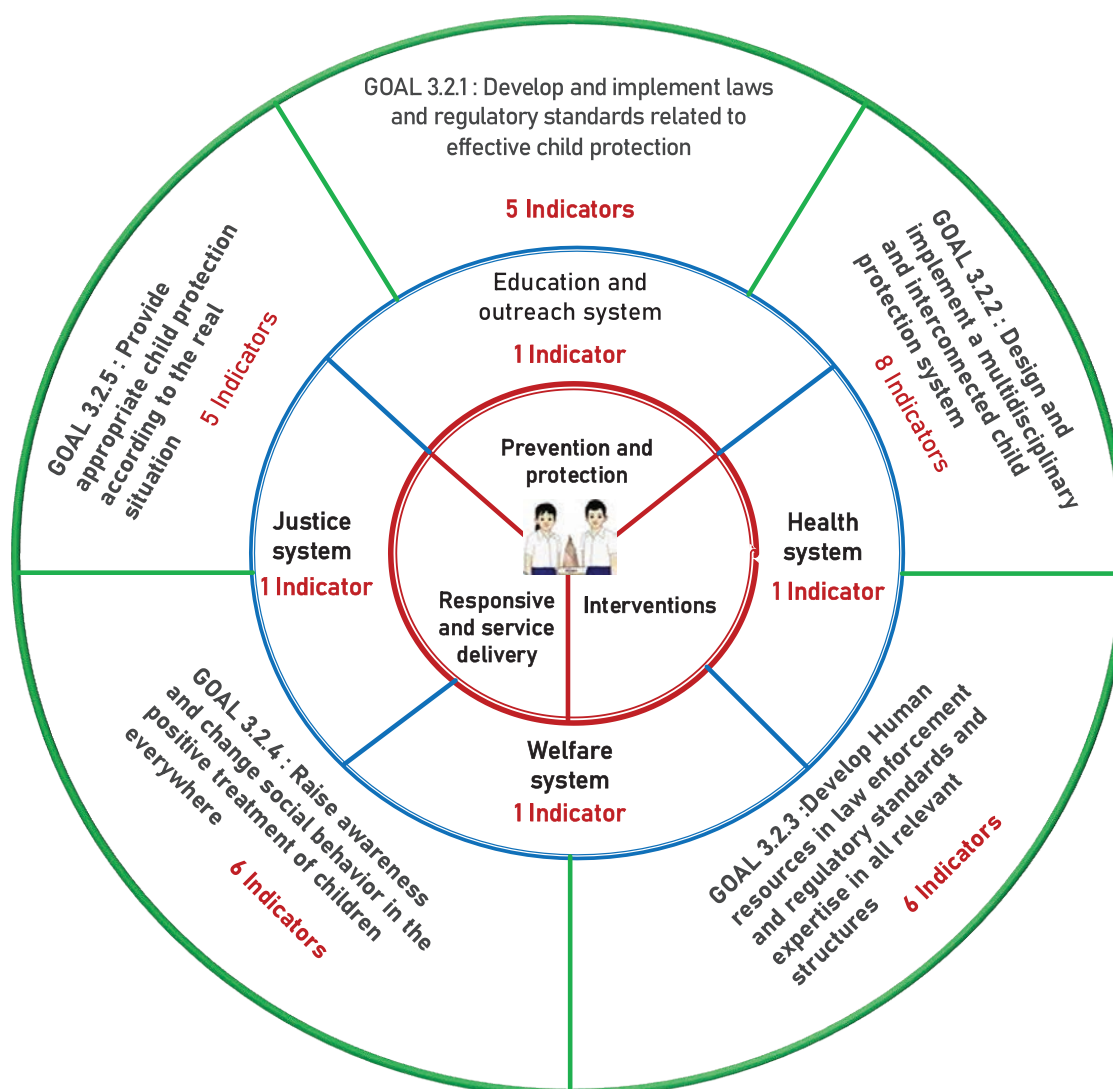
5. BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The Monitoring & Evaluation plan needs 550,000 USD from both support state budget and partner budget to study and collect data on 34 indicators of the five result chains.

Table 1: Budget requirement for M&E Plan

Child protection system and Goals		# Indicators	Budget
	Child Protection System ⁵⁷	4	100.000
Goal 3.2.1	Develop and implement laws and regulatory standards related to effective child protection	5	90.000
Goal 3.2.2	Design and implement a multidisciplinary and interconnected child protection system	8	90.000
Goal 3.2.3	Develop human resources in law enforcement and regulatory standards and expertise in all relevant structures	6	85.000
Goal 3.2.4	Raise awareness social behavior in the positive treatment of children everywhere	6	95.000
Goal 3.2.5	Provide appropriate child protection according to the real situation	5	00.000
Total budget		34	550.000

These 34 indicators are organized according to the child protection system and the five goals of the national policy on child protection system 2019-2029



⁵⁷ (1) Education and outreach system (2) Health system (3) Welfare system and (4) Justice system

Matrix table of monitoring and evaluation plan

Objective and Goals	Indicators	Methoth and Tool for collecting data	Responsible Agencies	Data Sources	Data		Monitoring (Period)		
					Baseline data 2019	Target data 2029	Time frame	Data value	% Progress
Objective: Raising of child protection is needed by strengthening the comprehensive and interconnected child protection system implemented by all stakeholders to respond the protection of children from all forms of abuse and exploitation for the best interests of children	1 Prevalence of children have received education and vocational training (a) Percentage of 5 years olds have received all forms of early childhood education (public, private and community) (b) Actual rate of primary education (c) Primary graduation rate (d) Overall enrollment rate at the lower secondary level (e) Lower secondary school graduation rate (f) Overall enrollment rate in high school (g) High school graduation rate (h) Rate of children dropping out of primary and secondary school to receive vocational training	Collect annual data from MoEYS and MLVT and study to establish an official database	CNCC NIS	MoEYS	(a)59.3% (b)98.0% (c)83.3% (d)61.1% (e)48.9% (f)30.9% (g)25.2% (h)...%	(a)...% (b)...% (c)...% (d)...% (e)...% (f)...% (g)...% (h)...%	2023 2028	Level 3	2023 2028
	2 Prevalence of children receiving health services: (a)Percentage of children aged 12-59 months received3 doses of vaccine to prevent diphtheria, tetanus, pneumonia (b)Percentage of children receiving mebrazole during the last 6 months of the year(c) Percentage of children who get the first dose of rubella vaccine (d)	Collect annual data from MoH and study to create an official database	CNCC NIS	MoH	(a)95% (b)82% (c)95% (d)...%	(a)...% (b)...% (c)...% (d)...%	2023 2028	Level 3	2023 2028

Objective and Goals	Indicators	Methoth and Tool for collecting data	Responsible Agencies	Data Sources	Data		Monitoring (Period)		
					Baseline data 2019	Target data 2029	Time frame	Data value	% Progress
Goal 3.2.1: Develop and implement laws and regulatory standards related to effective child protection	Percentage of victim and vulnerable children ⁵⁸ receiving health services								
	3 Prevalence of children receiving welfare services: (a)Proportion of children living below the poverty line (based on consumption)(b) Proportion of children living below the poverty line (based on multiple components) (c) Percentage of victim and vulnerable children receiving welfare services	Collect data from NIS and study to develop an official database system	CNCC NIS	NIS/ MoEYS MoSVY	(a)12% (b)41% (c) ...%	(a) ...% (b) ...% (c) ...%	2023 2028	Level 3	2023 2028
	4 Prevalence of children receiving justice services: (a)Percentage of children exposed to sexual violence Physical and mental (b)Percentage of children subjected to sexual exploitation (online) (c) Percentage of children exposed to heavy labor (d)Percentage of children in conflict with the law (e) Percentage of children trafficked to justice	Study the database managed by the relevant ministries and institutions and prepare to create an official database system	CNCC NIS	MoSVY Mol MLVT MoJ NCCT	(a) ...% (b) ...% (c) ..% (d) ...% (e) ..%	(a) ...% (b) ...% (c) ..% (d) ...% (e) ..%	2023 2028	Level 3	2023 2028
	5 Percentage of children (by gender, age, disability, indigenous peoples)/conflict with the law have access to information, counseling	Collect data managed by relevant ministries and institutions and study to create an	CNCC NIS	MoSVY Mol MoJ	...%	...%	2023 2028	Level 2	2023 2028

⁵⁸ Alternative Care Policy for Children: Children living in one or more vulnerable situations, such as: orphans, abandoned children, children affected by HIV or AIDS, or other malignant diseases.) Children who have been sexually abused, physically or mentally, homeless children, street children, children in conflict with the law, child victims of sexual exploitation (online) or dangerous forms of labor, children with disabilities, children addicted to drugs, and Children who do not receive basic physical needs.

Objective and Goals	Indicators	Methoth and Tool for collecting data	Responsible Agencies	Data Sources	Data		Monitoring (Period)	
					Baseline data 2019	Target data 2029	Time frame	Data value % Progress
	services and legal assistance in the form of child-friendly forms at all stages of the judicial process	official database system						
	6 Percentage of law enforcement officers at all levels who have complied with child protection laws and regulations	Mid-term and final evaluation of policy	CNCC	Related Ministries Institution	...%	...%	2024 2028	Level 2 2024 2028
	7 A number of laws and regulations related to child protection have been developed and amended in accordance with national and international standards	Record the report of the Ministry, institution and data of Office of the Council of Ministers	CNCC	Related Ministries Institution	9 Laws ⁵⁹ 8 Policies ⁶⁰ ...SD ...Prakas	...Laws ...Policies ...SD ...Prakas	Annual	Level 1
	8 Number of training courses and dissemination of legal content and legal documents related to child protection	Record the report of the relevant ministries and institutions	CNCC	Related Ministries Institution	...Cause .. Advertise	...Cause ... Advertise	Annual	Level 1
	9 Proportion of children registered or confirmed birth, regardless of the legal status of the parents or orphans	Recording data from communes and from the vision of social service mapping	CNCC	Mol	...%	80%	Annual	Level 1
Goal 3.2.2: Design and implement a multidisciplinary and interconnected child protection system	10 Percentage of child victims (by gender, age, ethnicity, disability) benefiting from the multi-sectoral child protection system	Include in the mid-term and final evaluation of the policy and analysis with children benefiting by the	CNCC NIS	Related Ministries Institution	...%	75%	2024 2029	Level 3

⁵⁹ (1)Labor Law (2)Law on Drug Control (3)Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims (4)Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (5)Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (6)Law on Prisons (7)Law on Juvenile Justice (8)Law on Inter-country Adoption (9)Civil Code and (10)Draft Law on the Protection of Children

⁶⁰ (1)National policy on child protection system (2)National policy on health education (3)National policy on protection and development of young children (4)National policy framework for social protection (5)Care policy Substitute for children (6)Policy of Wat Sangkha Komar (7)Policy on environmental education (8)Policy _ "Safe village / commune / sangkat"

Objective and Goals	Indicators	Methoth and Tool for collecting data	Responsible Agencies	Data Sources	Data		Monitoring (Period)		
					Baseline data 2019	Target data 2029	Time frame	Data value	% Progress
	11 Percentage of officials of relevant ministries and institutions who have properly implemented the roles and principles of child protection	child-friendly approach Include in the mid-term and final evaluation of the policy	CNCC NIS	Related Ministries Institution	...	80%	2024 2029	Level 3	
	12 Percentage of Ministries, Institutions, Development Partners and Non-Governmental Organizations satisfied with National Child Protection Commission(NCPC)	Meeting and discussion with stakeholders	CNCC	Member NCPC	...	70%	2024 2029	Level 2	
	13 A comprehensive child protection information management system is implemented and linked to the database in relevant fields	Child Protection Information Management System CPMIS	CNCC MoSVY	MoSVY	Develop CPMIS	Implement 100%	2024	Level 2	
	14 Percentage of resources (human and budget) for child protection at national and sub-national levels increased	Extract resource data from relevant institutions, MoEF and NCDD	CNCC	MoEF NCDD iSAF Data base	...	Increase 70%	Annual	Level 1	
	15 The number of children in charge of children in communes has increased	Extract human resource data from Mol	CNCC	Mol	823 pers ⁶¹	1646pers	Annual	Level 1	
	16 Percentage of child cases facilitated by CCWC and CWCC compliance with due process	Extract from the report on the situation of child protection in the capital and provinces	CNCC	Mol NIS	...	70%	Annual	Level 1	
	17 Number of cases of children receiving	Extract from Progress Report from	Ambassador at the	MFA/IC	...Case	...Case	Annual	Level 1	

⁶¹ Currently, there are 1646 people in charge of women's and children's affairs, that is, one person in charge of various tasks.

Objective and Goals	Indicators	Methoth and Tool for collecting data	Responsible Agencies	Data Sources	Data		Monitoring (Period)	
					Baseline data 2019	Target data 2029	Time frame	Data value % Progress
Goal 3.2.3: Develop human resources in law enforcement and regulatory standards and expertise in all relevant structures	intervention from the Child Protection System at Cambodian Representations	Cambodian Representative on Child Protection	Cambodian Embassy					
	18 Percentage of law enforcement officers, service providers and social workers by geographical area (municipal, district, khan and commune level) increased	Establish a data collection form from the Mol and the NIS	CNCC NCPC	MoSVY Mol	...%	70%	Annual	Level 1
	19 Percentage of law enforcement officers at all levels in compliance with national and international standards and principles in response to child protection cases	Include in the mid-term and final evaluation of the policy	CNCC NCPC	Related Ministries Institution	...%	65%	2023 2028	Level 1
	20 Percentage of law enforcement officers, social agencies and child protection officers in capacity development	Include in the mid-term and final evaluation of the policy	CNCC NCPC	Related Ministries Institution	...%	70%	2023 2028	Level 3
	21 Percentage of Child Protection Curriculum in National Institutions established	Enter the report form from the educational institution	CNCC MEYS	MEYS Education Institution	...%	70%	2022 Annual	Level 2
	22 Percentage of social workers, police officers, gendarmes, women and those in charge of specific cases of children in court	Integrates with the annual child protection status reporting system	CNCC	MoSVY Mol CARD MoJ	...%	75%	Annual	Level 1
Goal 3.2.4: Raise awareness and change social behavior in the	23 Percentage of officers trained in INSPIRE strategy	Integrates with the annual child protection status reporting system	CNCC NCPC	Related Ministries Institution	...%	70%	Annual	Level 1
	24 Percentage of the public, including children, was aware of the positive	Include in the mid-term and final	CNCC NCPC	Related Ministries Institution	...%	70%	2023 2028	Level 3

Objective and Goals	Indicators	Methoth and Tool for collecting data	Responsible Agencies	Data Sources	Data		Monitoring (Period)		
					Baseline data 2019	Target data 2029	Time frame	Data value	% Progress
positive treatment of children everywhere	behaviors that occurred with children (by gender, age, region))	evaluation of the policy							
	25 Percentage of children (by age, sex, disability, indigenous peoples) in households, schools, youth rehabilitation centers, community child care and care centers, received positive treatment from staff, teachers and caregivers	Study, evaluate and conduct interviews or discussions with children using child-friendly methods	CNCC	MoSVY MEYS	...%	75%	2023 2028	Level 3	
	26 Percentage of Ministries and Institutions aware of Cambodia Protect, positive Parenting and Positive education in Schools	Integrates with the annual child protection status reporting system	CNCC	Related Ministries Institution	...%	70%	Annual	Level 1	
	27 Percentage of Commune / Sangkat resources supporting Child and Youth-led Child Protection activities	Integrates with the annual child protection status reporting system	CNCC	Mol	...%	60%	Annual	Level 1	
	28 Number of plans to support behavioral change in children Religion, journalism, child care, online systems and indigenous peoples	Integrates with the annual child protection status reporting system	CNCC	Related Ministries Institution	...Plan	...Plan	Annual	Level 1	
	29 Number of child protection-related studies initiated by researchers, students and community groups	Create annual report form and send to stakeholders to complete and return	CNCC	CNCC MoSVY Education Institution	...Report	...Report	Annual	Level 1	
Goal 3.2.5: Provide appropriate child protection according to the real situation	30 Percentage of child victims receiving a one-stop service, even in disaster situations	Include in the mid-term and final evaluation of the policy	CNCC NCPC	Related Ministries Institution	...%	70%	2024 2029	Level 3	

Objective and Goals	Indicators	Methoth and Tool for collecting data	Responsible Agencies	Data Sources	Data		Monitoring (Period)		
					Baseline data 2019	Target data 2029	Time frame	Data value	% Progress
	31 Child case management system developed and implemented digitally	Integrates with child protection status reporting system	CNCC	MoSVY	Develop 0%	Implemented 100%	Annual	Level 1	
	32 Percentage of cases of children referred for additional services from the Emergency Reporting System and timely Helpline	Integrates with child protection status reporting system	CNCC	MoSVY Mol	...	70%	Annual	Level 1	
	33 Number of local child protection package locations established	Included in the annual report on child protection progress	CNCC	Related Ministries Institution	...Location	...Location	Annual	Level 2	
	34 Disaster response policies are developed and implemented in accordance with the minimum standards of child protection in humanitarian activities.	Extract from disaster response reports and analysis of documents related to disaster management, such as response plans, interventions and post-disaster integration	NCDM	NCDM	Develop 0%	Implemented 100%	2022 Annual	Level 2	