



Scanning Drivers of

Growth through

The Child Lens



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Key reference documents:

UNICEF regional child poverty study 2009

UNDP Human Capital Study 2011

ODI Cambodia country discussion paper 2009

WHO, vol.78 no.10, 'Is malnutrition declining? An analysis of changes in levels of child malnutrition since 1980'

UNICEF Innocenti Report 7

Child Poverty, Policy and Evidence: Mainstreaming Children in International Development , 2011 (Nicola Jones, Research Fellow,

Overseas Development Institute (ODI), and Andy Sumner, Research Fellow, Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

Several other RGC , UN, WB and ADB documents

why child lens?.....

- Pro growth polices and social policies don't add up to pro-poor growth
- Aggregate poverty statistics can also hide significant movements of different groups into and out of poverty over
- Lack of a linear relationship between economic growth and Human Development

Why is child lense ?

- Children experience poverty in ways that are different from adults

“Children living in poverty experience deprivation of the material, spiritual and emotional resources needed to survive, develop and thrive, leaving them unable to enjoy their rights, achieve their full potential or participate as full and equal members of society”-***the 2005 State of the World's Children***

- A paradigm shift with UNICEF Innoconti Report Card 7 (***An overview of child well-being in rich countries***)
- Child poverty monitoring trending globally
- About 41% of the Cambodian population is under 24.

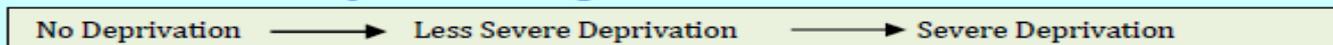
Box 1: A Multidimensional Deprivation Approach to Child Poverty

i) The Bristol Deprivation Approach: The Bristol Deprivation Model was adopted by the Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparity as a method to measure child poverty that not only captures the multidimensional nature of child poverty, but also the depth of poverty. The deprivation measures of child poverty are based on internationally agreed upon dimensions of child wellbeing and the child rights enshrined in the CRC, namely: adequate nutrition, safe drinking water, decent sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. The dimensions shown below were agreed upon at the 1995 World Social Summit.

ii) The Seven Dimensions of Child Poverty

Food	Water	Shelter	Sanitation	Health	Education	Information
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ii) The Continuum of Deprivation along Each Dimension*



iii) Thresholds for Severe and Less Severe Deprivation in Each Dimension

Dimension	Severe Deprivation	Less Severe Deprivation	Age**
Food	Children whose height and weight were more than 3 SDs below the median of the international reference population.	Children who are more than 2 SDs below the international reference population for stunting or wasting, or are underweight.	Under 5 yrs
Water	Children who only had access to surface water (e.g. rivers) for drinking or who lived in households where the nearest source of water was more than 30 minutes round trip away.	Children using water from an unimproved source such as open wells, open springs or surface water or who it takes 30 minutes or longer to collect water	Under 18yrs
Shelter	Children in dwelling with 5 or more people per room or with no flooring material	Children living in dwellings with 1 or more people per room or living in a house with no flooring or inadequate roofing.	Under 18yrs
Sanitation	Children who had no access to a toilet of any kind in the vicinity of their dwelling. E.g., No private or communal toilets or latrines	Children using unimproved sanitation facilities. Unimproved are: pour flush latrines, covered pit latrines, open pit latrines, and buckets.	Under 18yrs
Health	Children who had not been immunized against any diseases or young children who had a recent illness and had not received any medical advice or treatment.	Children who have not been immunized by 2 yrs of age. If the child has not received eight specific vaccinations they are defined as deprived or if they did not receive treatment for a recent illness involving an acute respiratory infection or diarrhea.	Under 5yrs
Education	Children who had never been to school and were not currently attending school.	Children of schooling age not currently attending school or who did not complete their primary education	7-17yrs
Information	Children with no access to newspapers, radio, television, phones, or computers at home.	Children with no access to broadcast media (television and radio)	3-17yrs

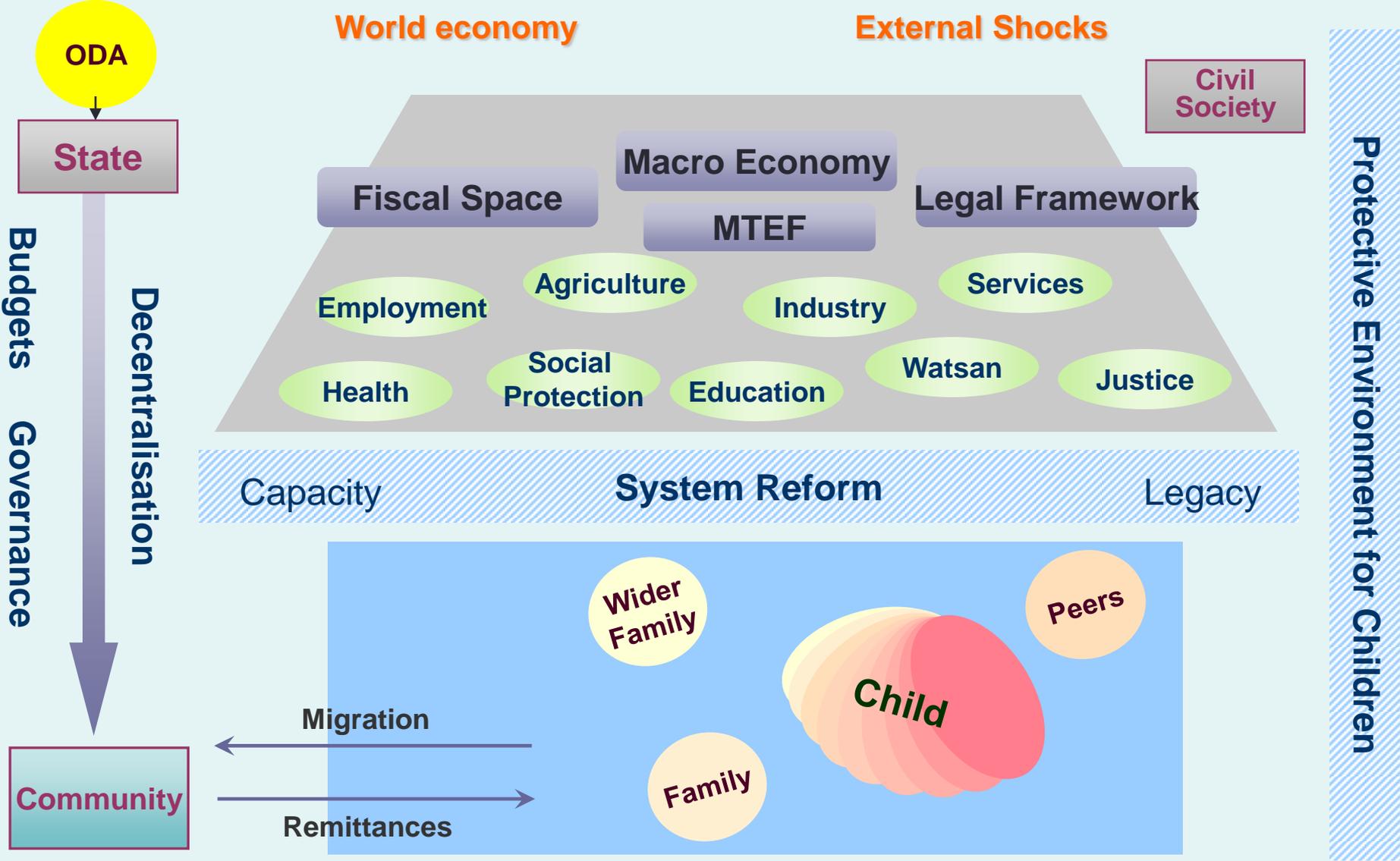
iv) Incidence of Child Poverty Using the Deprivation Approach

<p>Severe Deprivation (1+): The condition of the being severely deprived in at least one dimension</p>	<p>Multiple Severe Deprivation (2+): The condition of being severely deprived in two or more dimensions***</p>
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*Adapted from Gordon's (2000) theory of relative deprivation.

**Given the age cohorts under consideration, it should be noted that any mention of the incidence of deprivation in this paper refers to incidence among children only.

***This condition is referred to as Absolute Poverty in the Bristol Model, but was renamed for the purpose of this report since the Bristol terminology does not adequately capture how it relates to 'Severe Deprivation'.

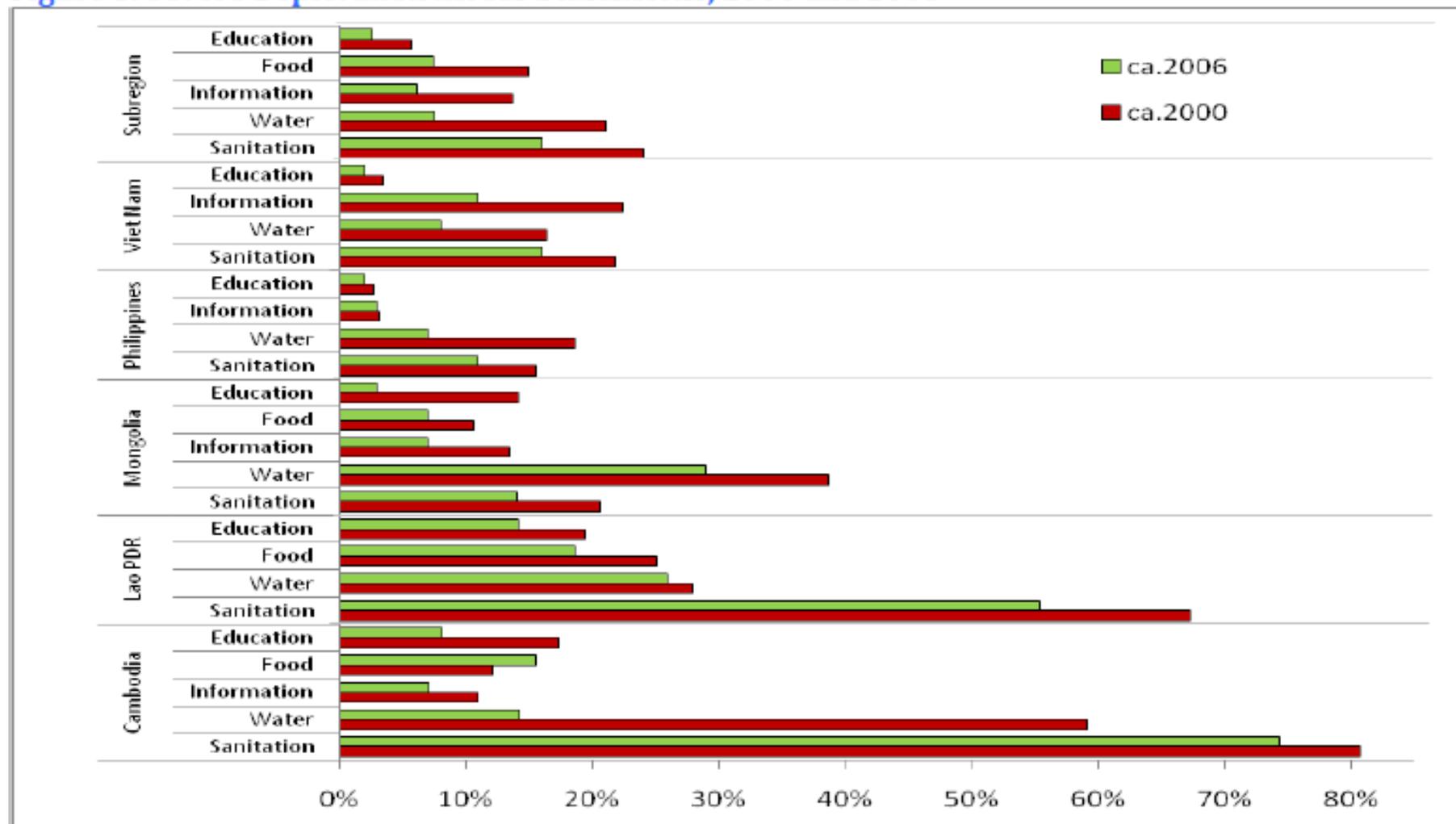


Outcomes for Children's Well-being

- Material Situation
- Housing Environment
- Health
- Education
- Family
- Subjective Well-being
- Risk + Safety

modified based on Hoelscher, 2008, CEE/CIS

Figure 3: Severe Deprivation across Dimensions, 2000 and 2006



Note: Includes only comparable deprivations.

Sources: Bristol (2003), UNICEF Global Study (2007-2008), and own elaborations for the subregion.

Children in poverty is not only an Least Developed Country phenomenon

% of Children in households experiencing deprivations				
Domain	Germany	France	the Netherlands	United Kingdom
Housing problems	25.7	29	24.3	28.5
	[24.0,27.5]	[26.8,31.2]	[22.2,26.5]	[26.4,30.8]
Neighborhood problems	26.4	25.3	26.7	35.2
	[24.6,28.1]	[23.1,27.7]	[24.7,28.7]	[33.0,37.3]
Difficult access to basic services	22.7	13.6	14.4	12
	[21.1,24.5]	[12.2,15.2]	[12.8,16.2]	[10.4,13.8]
Financial strain	37.5	41.4	21.5	41.3
	[35.5,39.4]	[39.2,43.5]	[19.4,23.9]	[39.0,43.5]
Monetary (income) poverty	13.9	15.7	13.9	23
	[12.6,15.4]	[14.0,17.5]	[11.7,16.5]	[20.9,25.1]

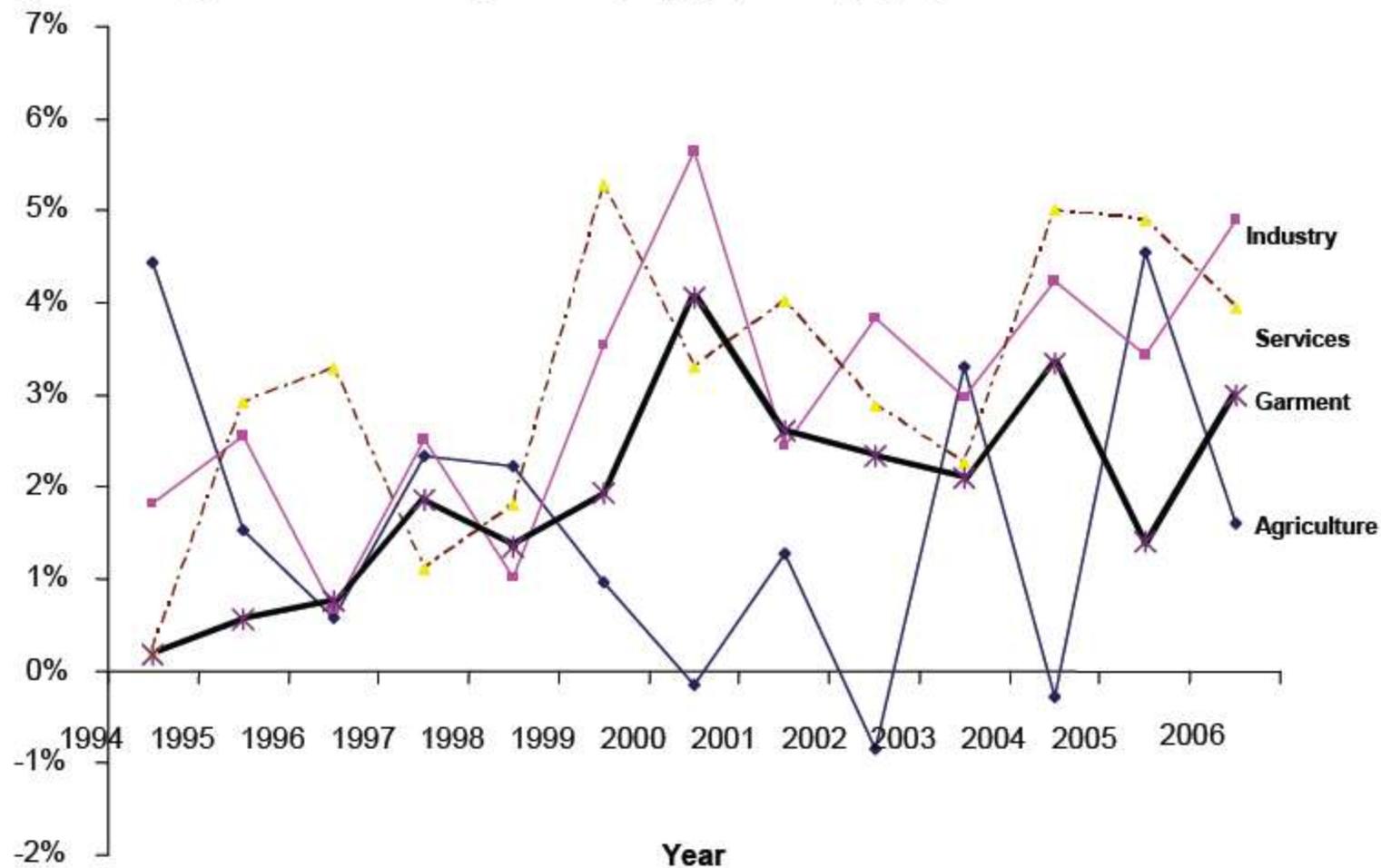
Source : authors' calculations with EU-SILC, wave 2007. Standard errors are calculated taking into account the survey sampling design.

- **Characteristics of growth in Cambodia**



- Several pluses.....high growth with relative fiscal stability, steady poverty reduction and improvements on almost all developmental indicators---- In deed an impressive array of achievements from a country emerging from '**ground zero**'

Figure A1.3: Sources of growth, 1994-2007 (%)

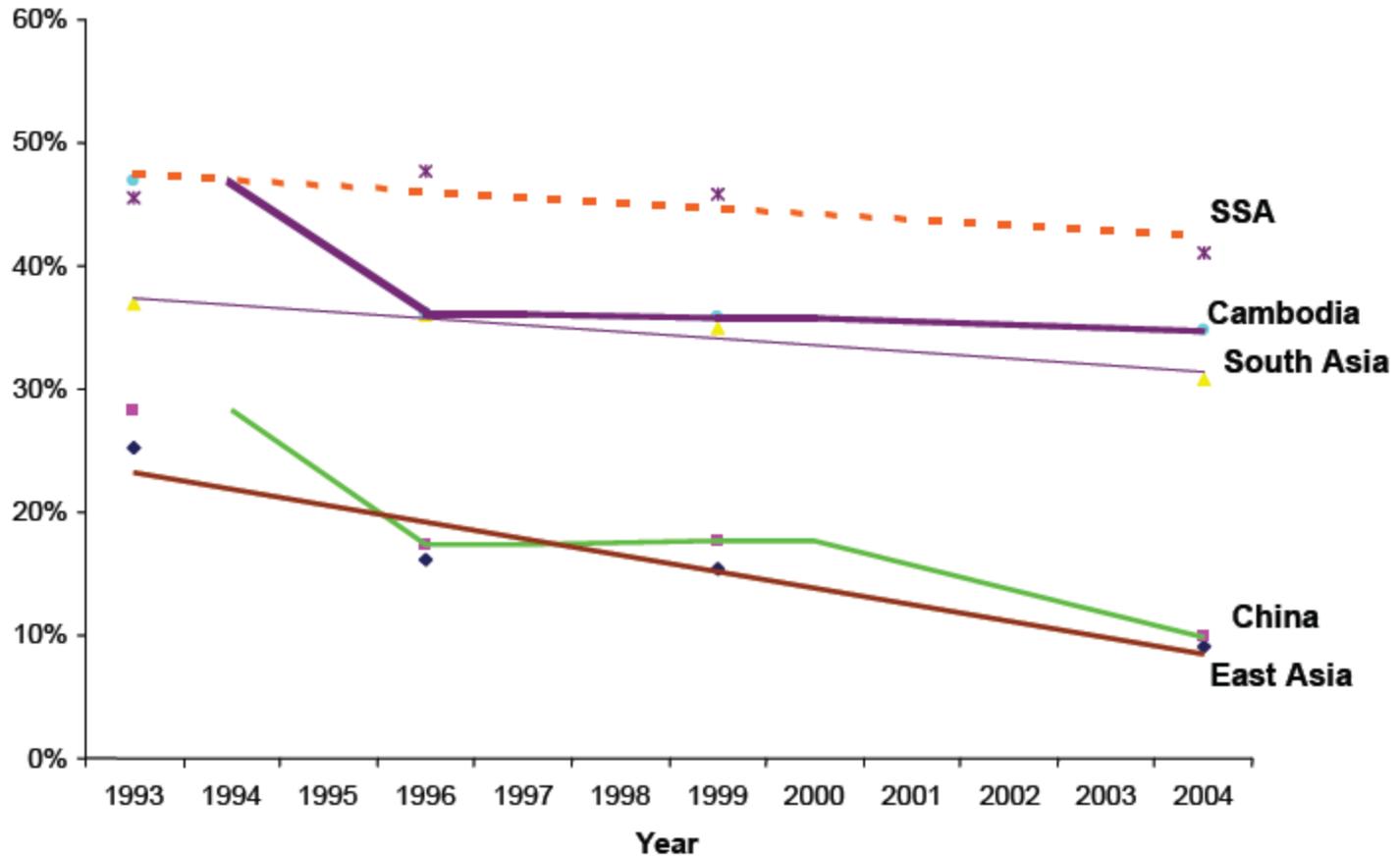


Source: Data from NIS.

Low poverty elasticity and iniquitous growth

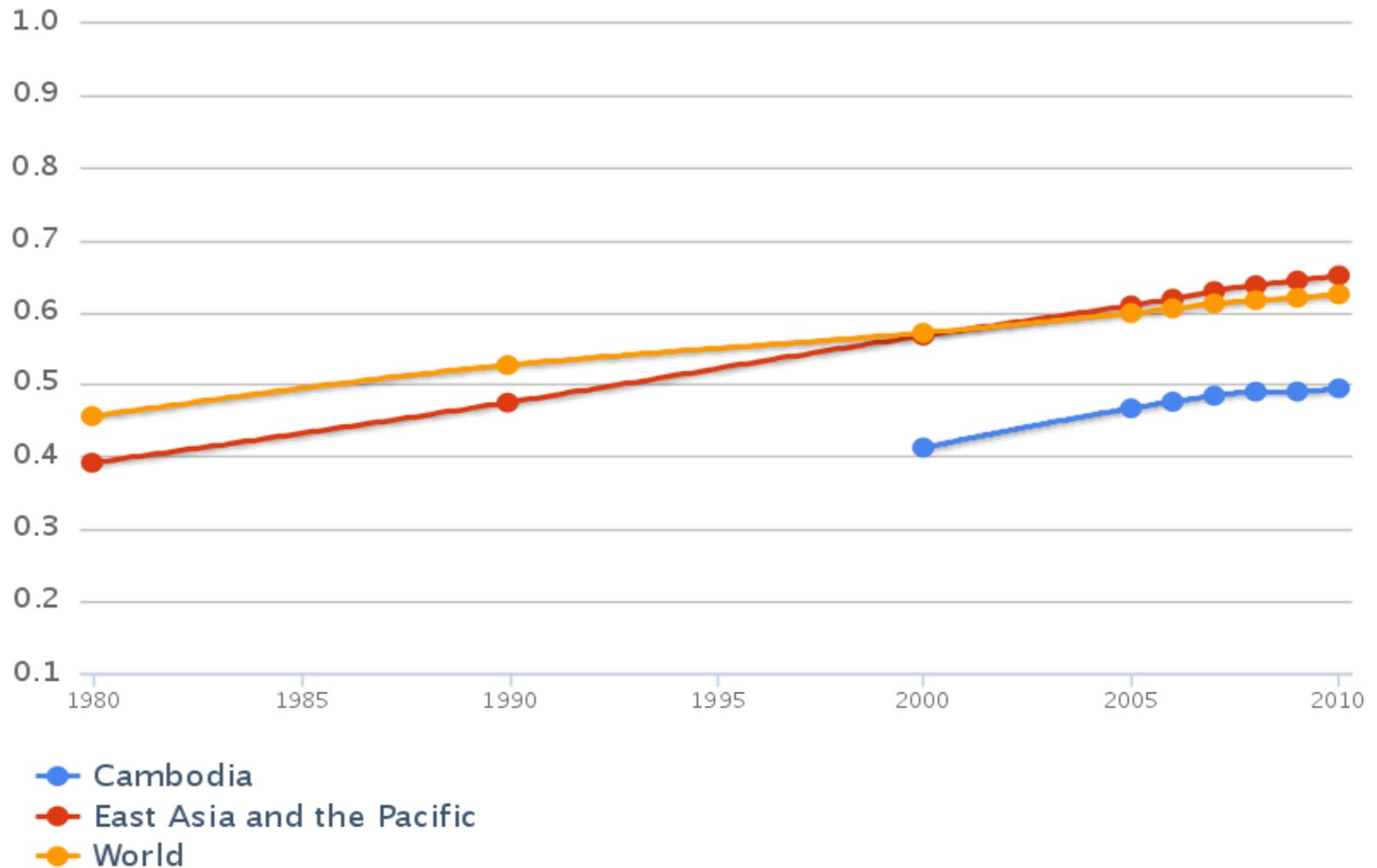
- Given recent impressive growth, poverty reduction should have been much higher than the 15% reduction achieved over the period (from over 45% in 1994 to around 30% in 2007). (**ODI, 2009**)
- Poverty elasticity with respect to growth is around 1.3 far below the average for developing countries, which is estimated to be anywhere between 2.5 and 5.4
- Limited linkages between the growth poles and the rest of the economy.
- Rising inequity-the *Gini Coefficient* increased from 0.35 in 1994 to 0.43 in 2007(Cambodia UNDAF 2011-2015)

Figure A1.2: Poverty comparisons, 1993-2004 (%)

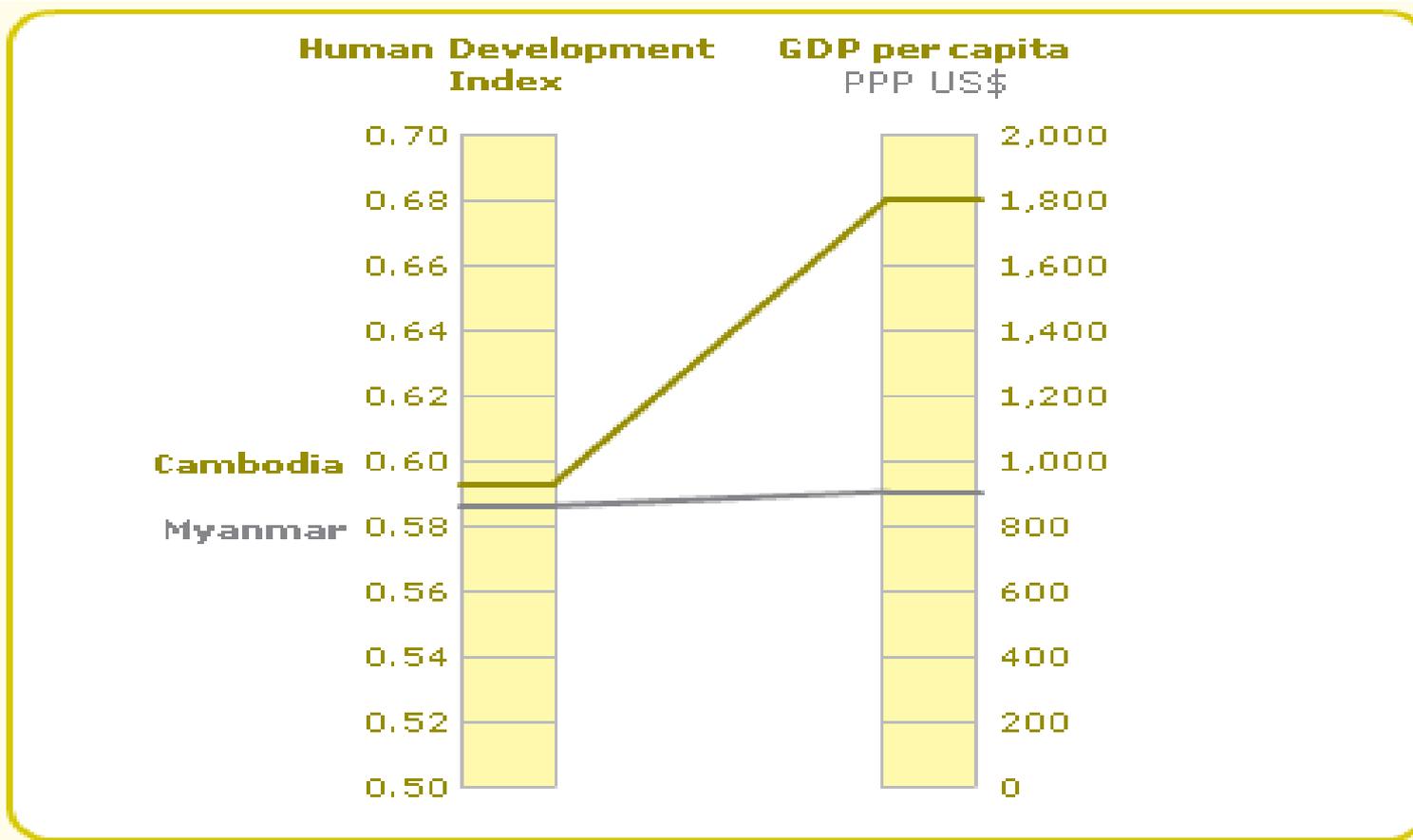


Source: World Bank WDI CD-ROM (2008).

HDI trajectory of Cambodia

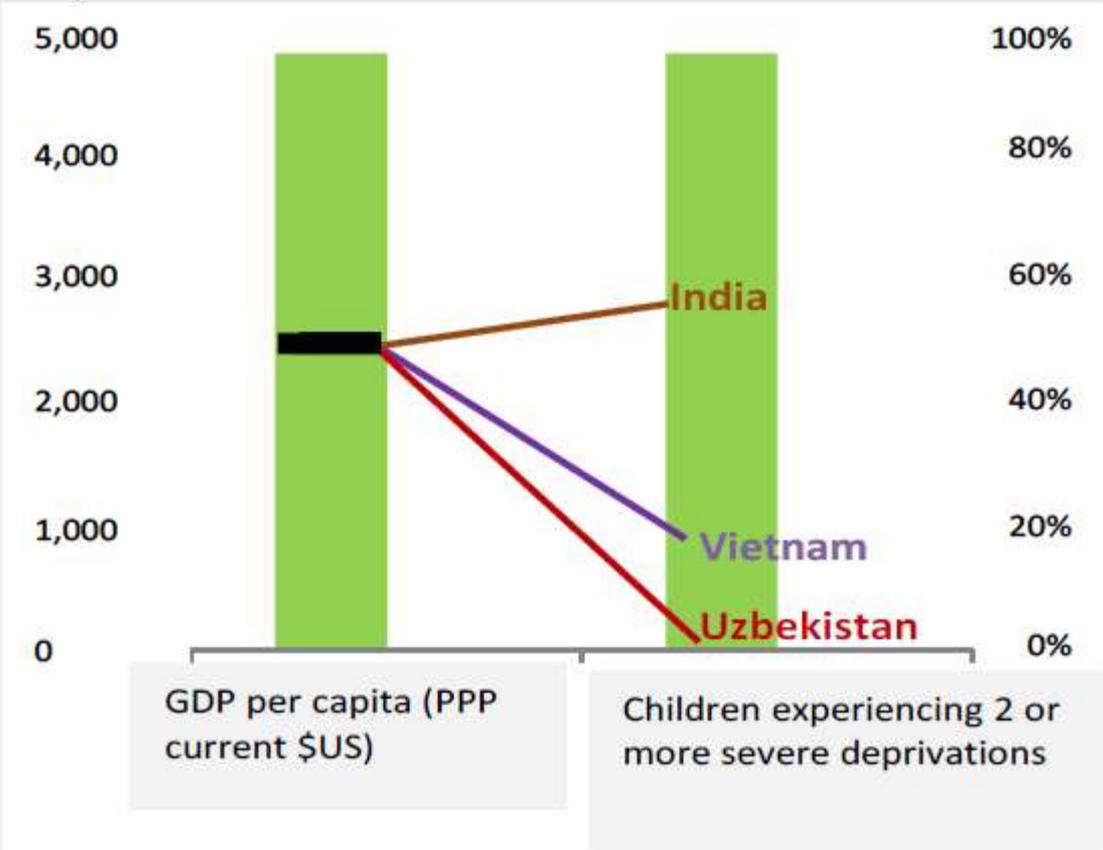


HDI vs income- there is a mis-match



Source: Indicator table H of the Human Development Report 2009

Figure 2. Multidimensionality: Comparing GDP per capita and Child Poverty Headcounts



Source: World Bank (2006)/UNICEF Global Study database

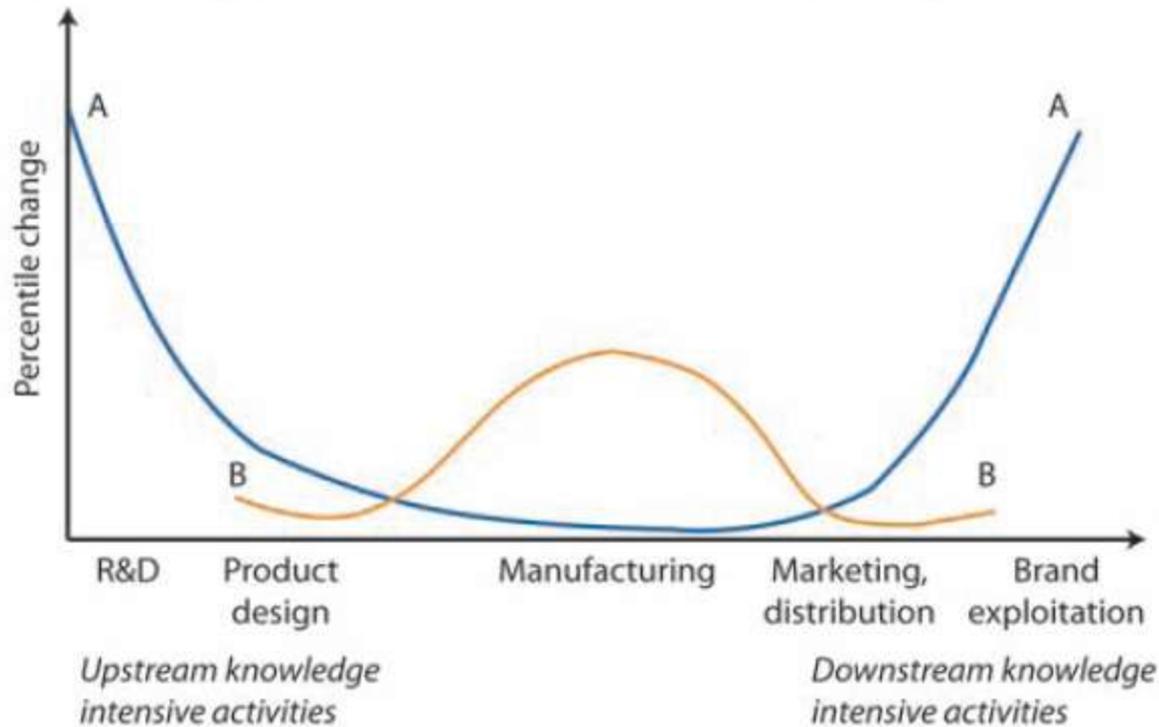
A growth trapped in the low wage-low skill-low value added cycle

FDI, which brought early high investment and growth, attracted investment in the first instance with ample supplies of low wage labour, would also heighten the danger of being trapped in the low value-added activities while much of the profits from R&D, product design, marketing, and brand exploitation are captured by developed country firms specializing in these knowledge products

--Human Capital Implications Of Future Economic Growth

In Cambodia: Elements of a Suggested Roadmap, UNDP, 2011

Figure 1.1 Typical division of labour in global production networks



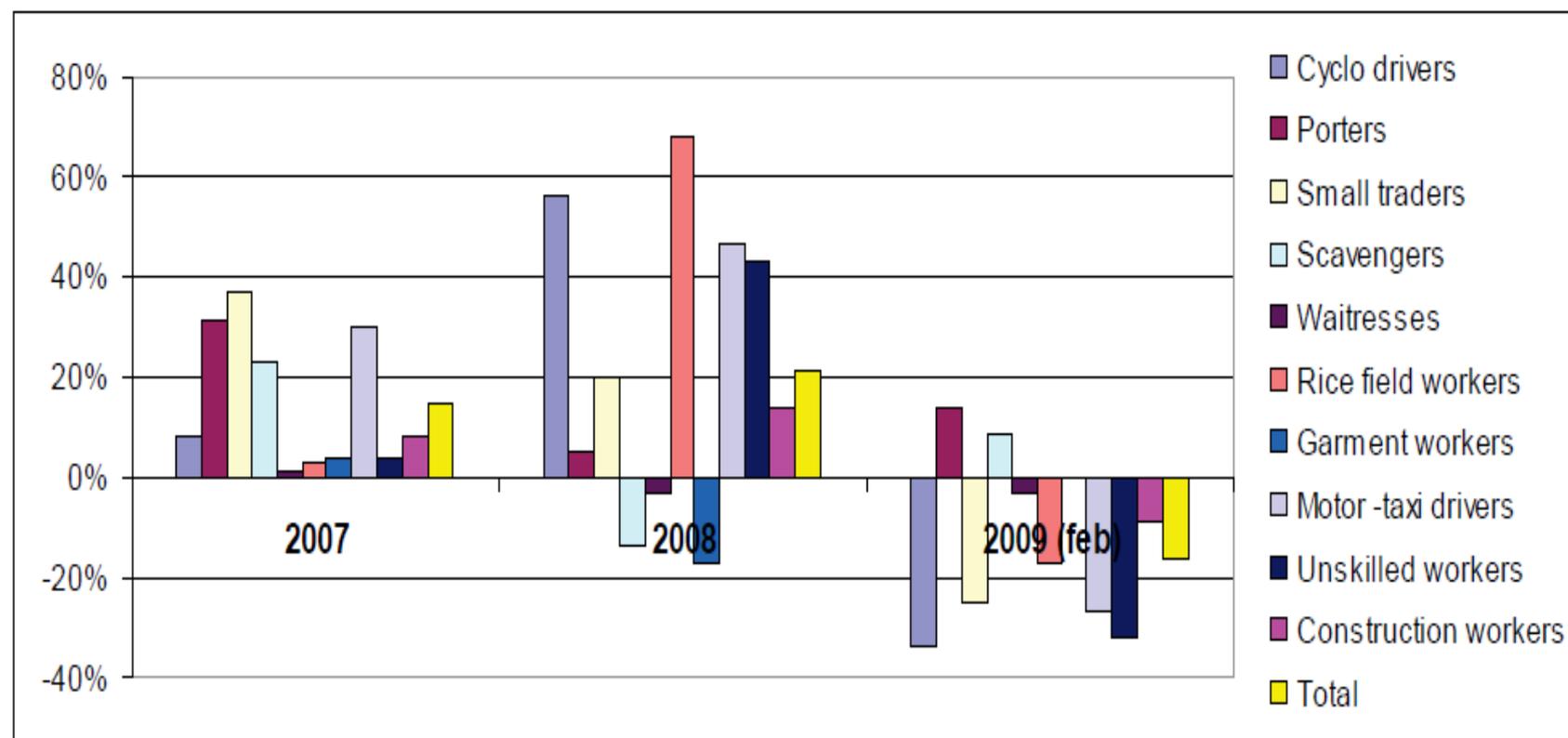
AA: *Typical value-added curve for technological leaders in control of global production*

BB: *Typical value-added curve for low-wage participants in foreign-controlled global production networks*

Source: World Bank 2007a, p. 19.

Low wage growth

Figure 36: Real earnings of unskilled workers, 2007-Feb 2009 (% change)

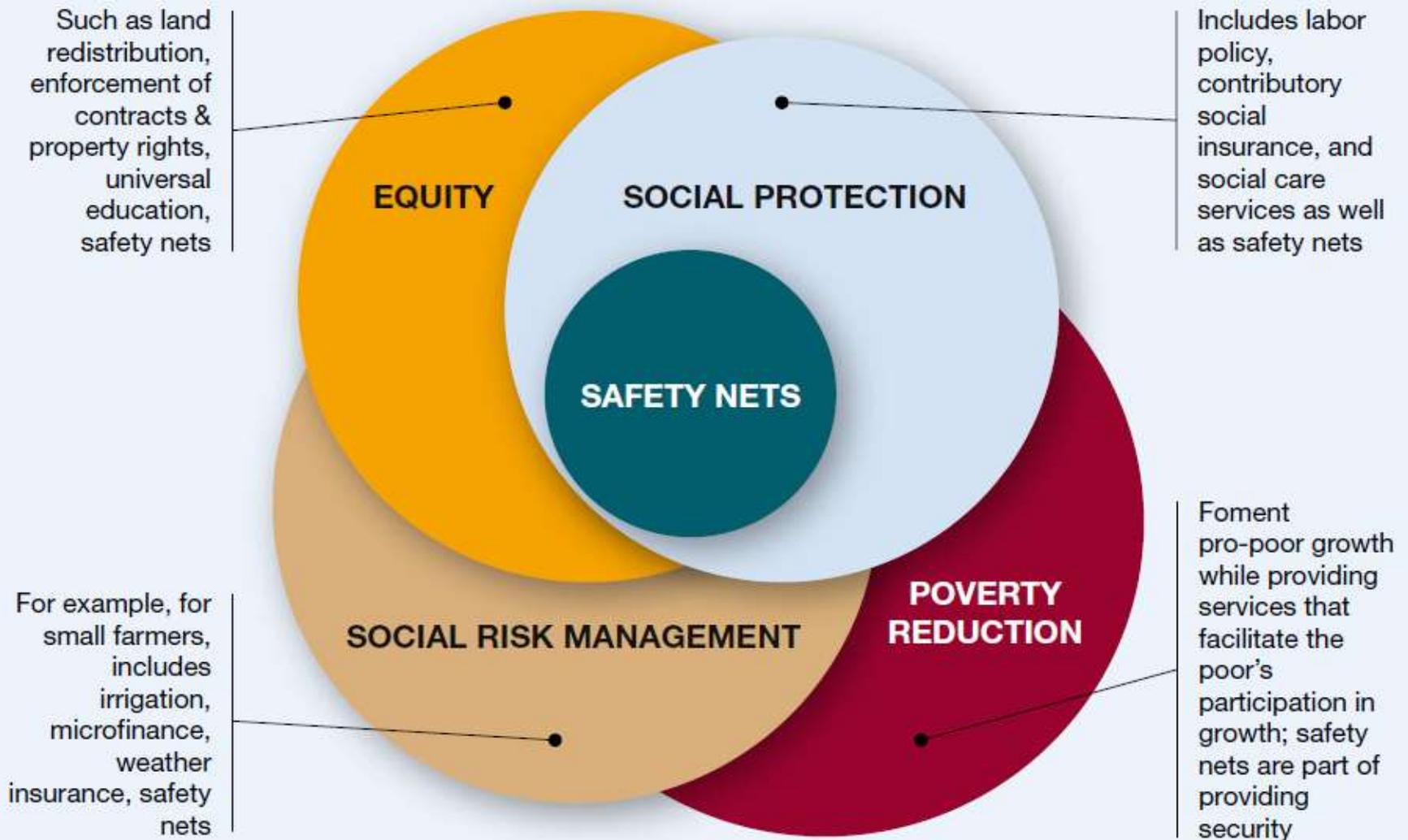


Source: CDRI Vulnerable Workers Survey, see www.cdri.org.kh/economic.htm.

Persistent vulnerability

- ***Moving out of poverty/CDRI, 2009***
 1. A change of income by a couple of hundred riel would have made considerable difference to the level and severity of poverty. (40-45% of the sample households falling in and out of poverty between 2001-2008)-
 2. A significant change in the poverty ratio and its depth between dry and wet seasons; poor have very limited coping reserve-
moving out of poverty/CDRI, 2009
- 10 % band above the poverty **line(WB Poverty assessment 2006).**

Social protection, safety nets and development policies

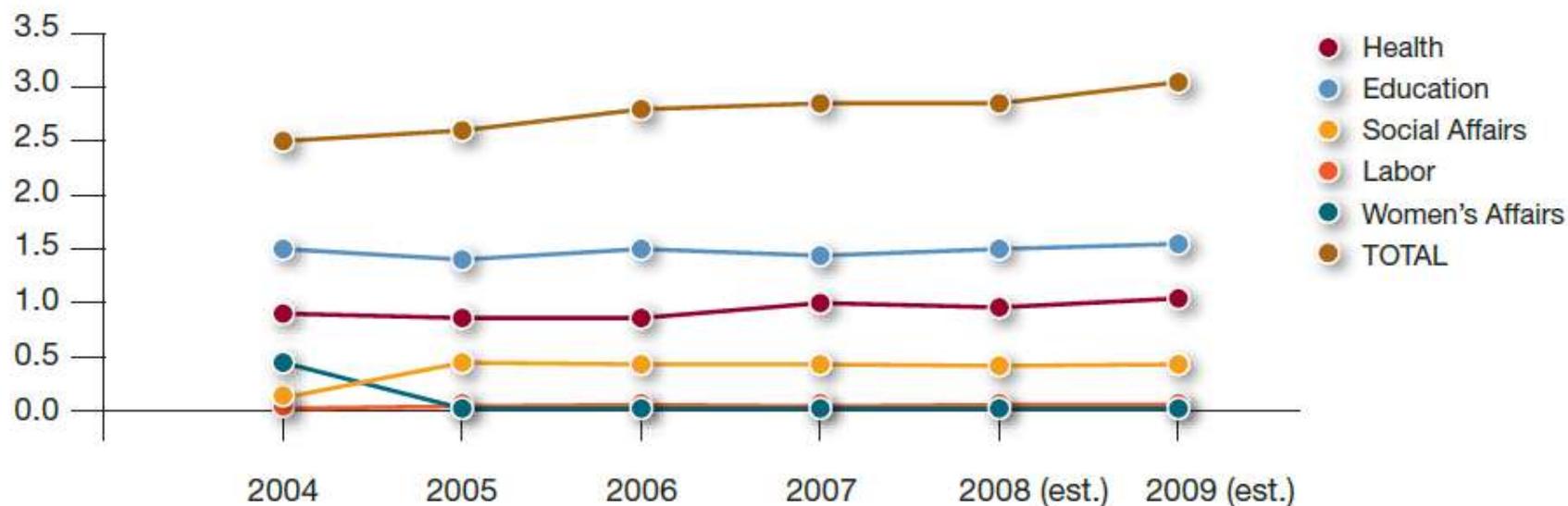


Allocations to safety nets/social protection

- The RGC budget for social ministries increased by one-half of a percentage point between 2004 and 2009, to 3.1 percent of GDP.
- The RGC budget for the social sector remains low by East Asian-in East Asia, average public spending on education alone was 4.3 percent in 2004- (***NSPS background note***)

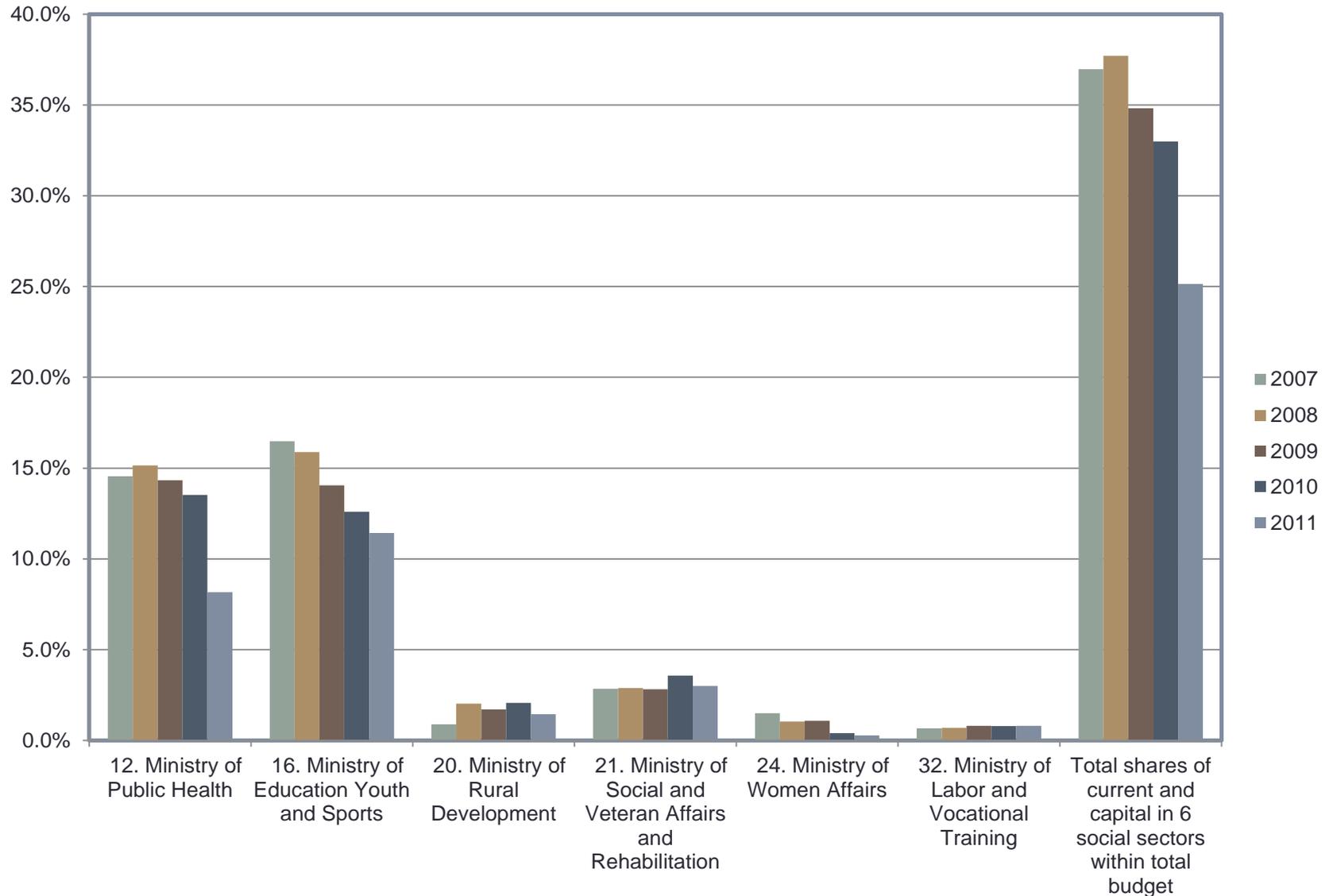
Trends in overall social spending

► Figure 9: Trends in overall social spending (% of GDP)

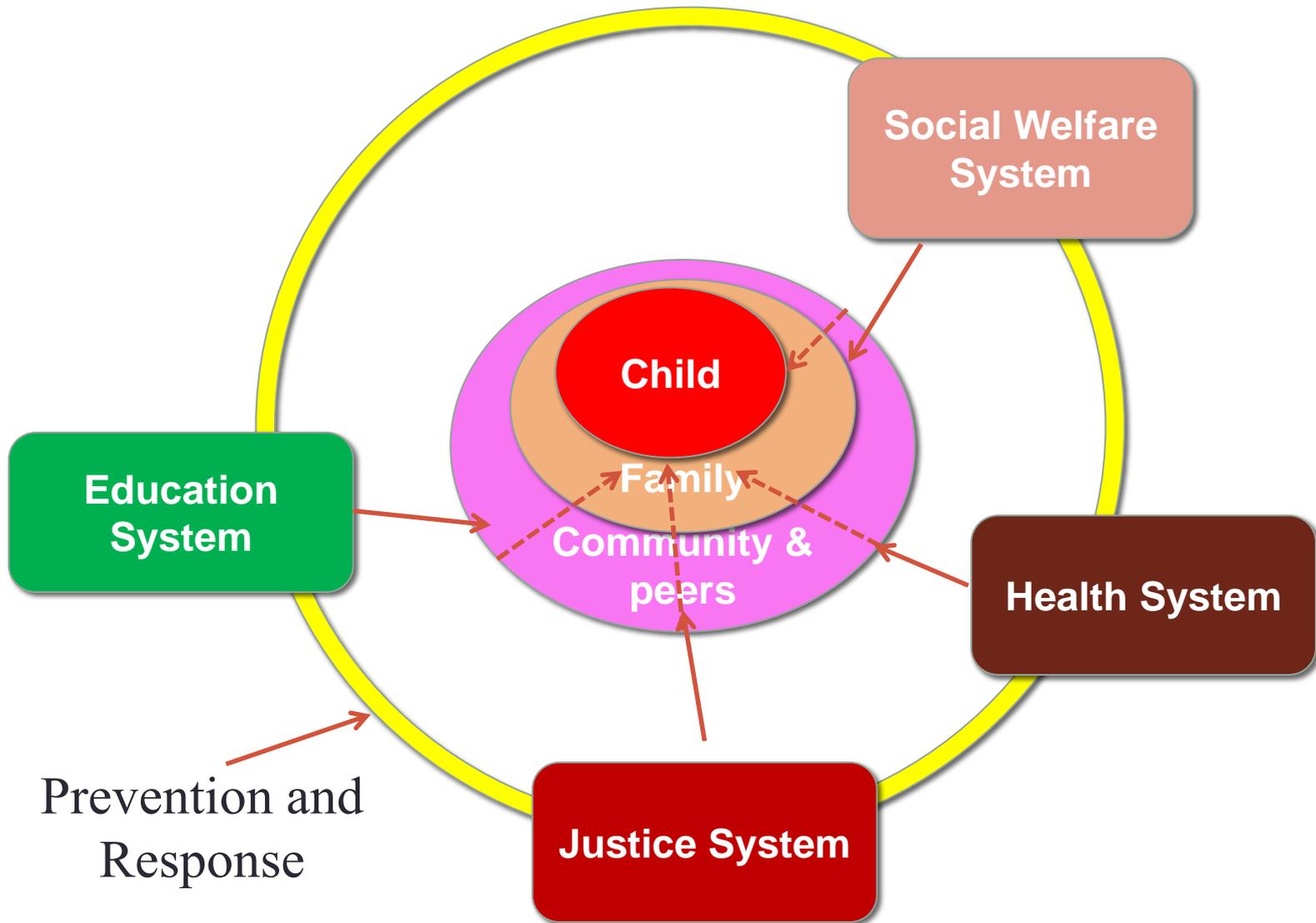


Source: Data from the MEF Budget Department (2009). GDP data from World Development Indicators online: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog>.

Proportion of budgetary allocation in the total national budget



Child Protection System

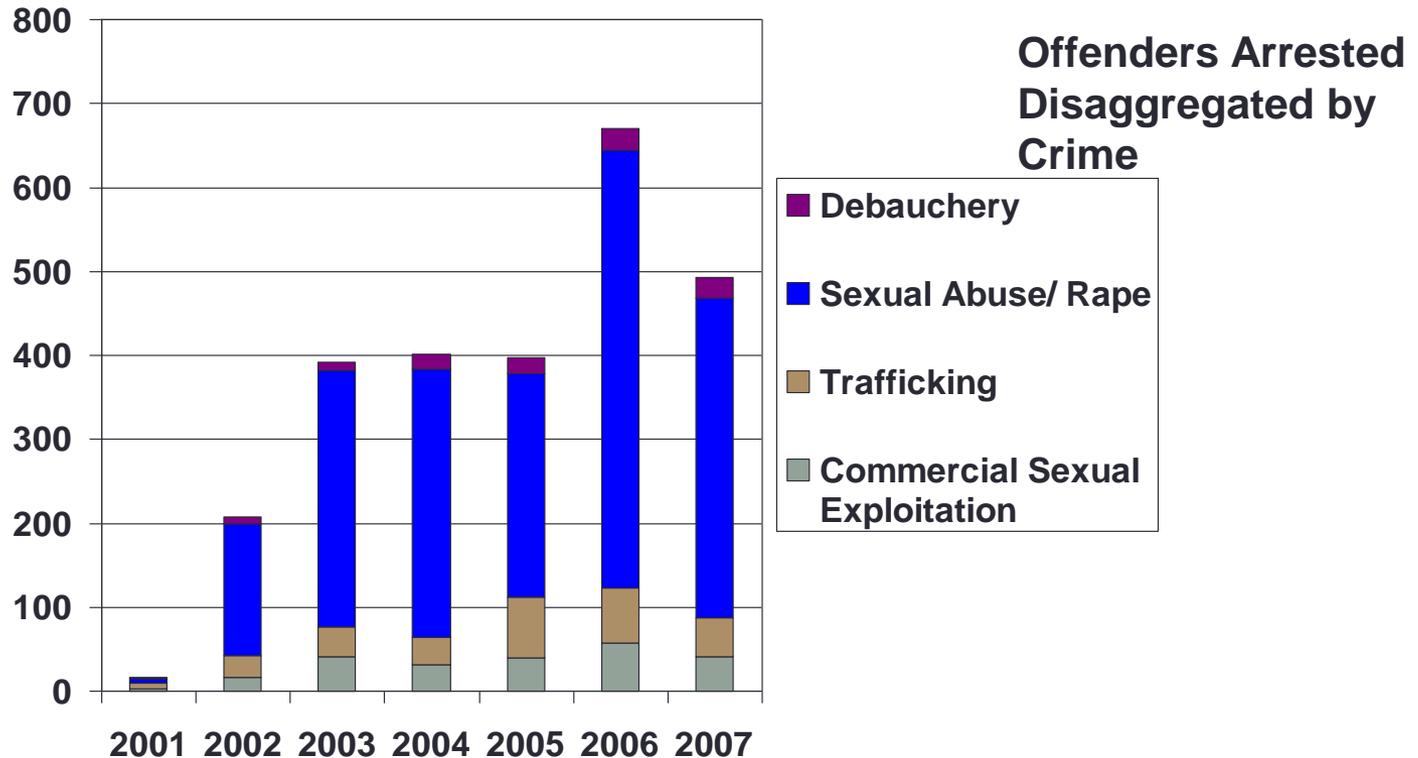


Child protection-persistent challenging context

- Injury down
- 80% sexual abuse case investigated
- Primary curriculum includes awareness on drowning awareness
- No trends available but there is significant violence against children, trends toward gang rape of sex workers.
- **High growth witnessed in entertainment industry** (Indicative figures from NCHAD and KHANA (combined) datasets show a 14,128 rise in entertainment sector employees between 2008 and 2009.
- Labor migration increased from 6,000 in 2007-2008 to 28,000 in 2009/2010; 90% is internal migration
- Proportion of females in migrant workers goes up.
- Large number of irregular Cambodian migrant workers

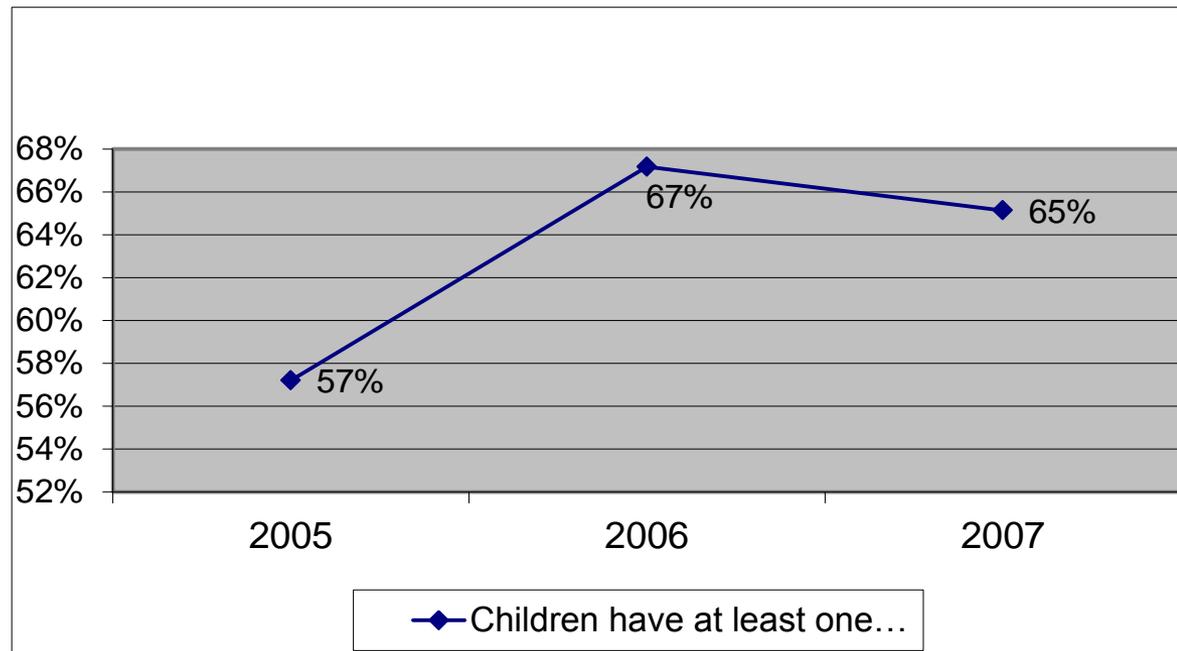
Child protection-persistent challenging context

The majority of abuse and exploitation cases reported to police are rape. 60% of rape victims are children.



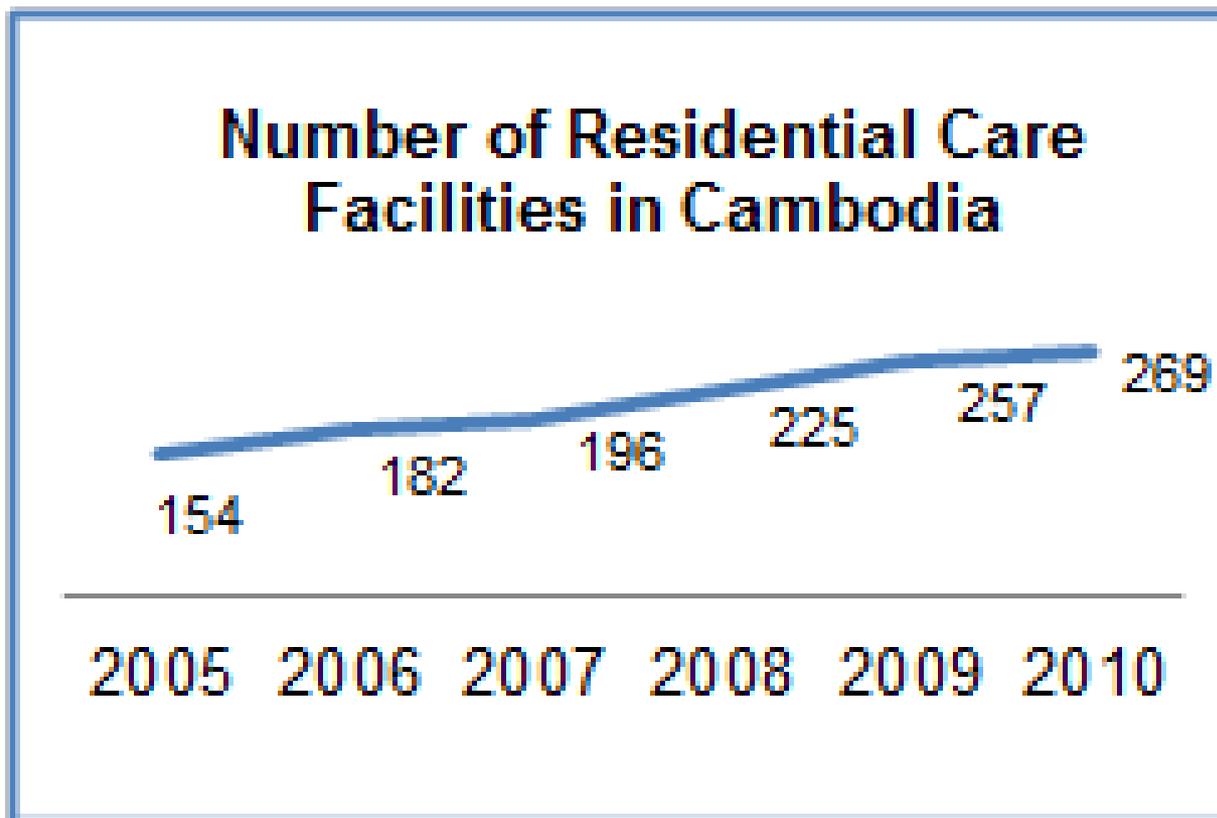
Child protection-persistent challenging context

The number of children in residential care has also increased sharply from 6,254 to 11,945 between 2005 and 2010. (*Alternative Care Database, Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, 2005-2010*).



Most children in orphanages have a living parent(s). They are placed there due to poverty.

Child protection-persistent challenging context

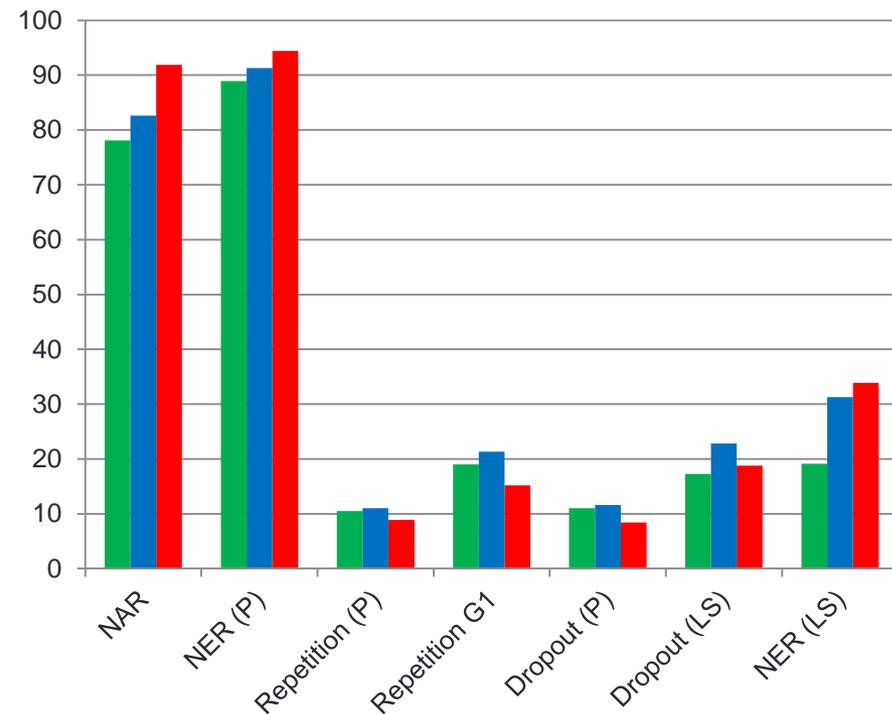


Education



Overview of Education Sector

- Consistent progress in children's access to school with a narrowing gender gap
- Repetition going down – but still high
- Slow reduction in dropout
- Increase NER Lower Secondary slows down
- Still many over-aged in primary
- Disparities reduced but still very challenging



	2002	2005	2008
NAR	78.1	82.6	91.9
NER (P)	88.9	91.3	94.4
Repetition (P)	10.5	11.0	8.9
Repetition G1	19	21.3	15.2
Dropout (P)	11.0	11.6	8.4
Dropout (LS)	17.3	22.8	18.8
NER (LS)	19.1	31.3	33.9

Education

- In 2007, only 24 percent of Cambodian children completed lower secondary school, 15.6 percent upper secondary school and just 2.7 percent completed tertiary education.
- Comparative ratios in neighbouring countries within ASEAN such as Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand are substantially higher despite a doubling of secondary school enrolment ratios in Cambodia over the 1997-2007 decade.
- Cambodia is especially far behind its regional neighbours in tertiary education. In 2007 the enrolment ratio in this sector was just 5 percent, compared to 12 percent in Lao PDR, 17 percent in Indonesia, and 28 percent in Philippines.

Table 2.2 *Net enrolment/attendance rates in primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary school by geographical domain and sex, percent (2007)*

Cambodia	Women	Men	Total
Net enrolment/attendance rates in primary school by geographical domain and sex, 2007 (percent)	82	81	82
Net enrolment/attendance rates in lower secondary school by geographical domain and sex, 2007 (percent)	30	27	29
Net enrolment/attendance rates in upper secondary school by geographical domain and sex, 2007 (percent)	13	14	13

Source: NIS 2009, p.12.

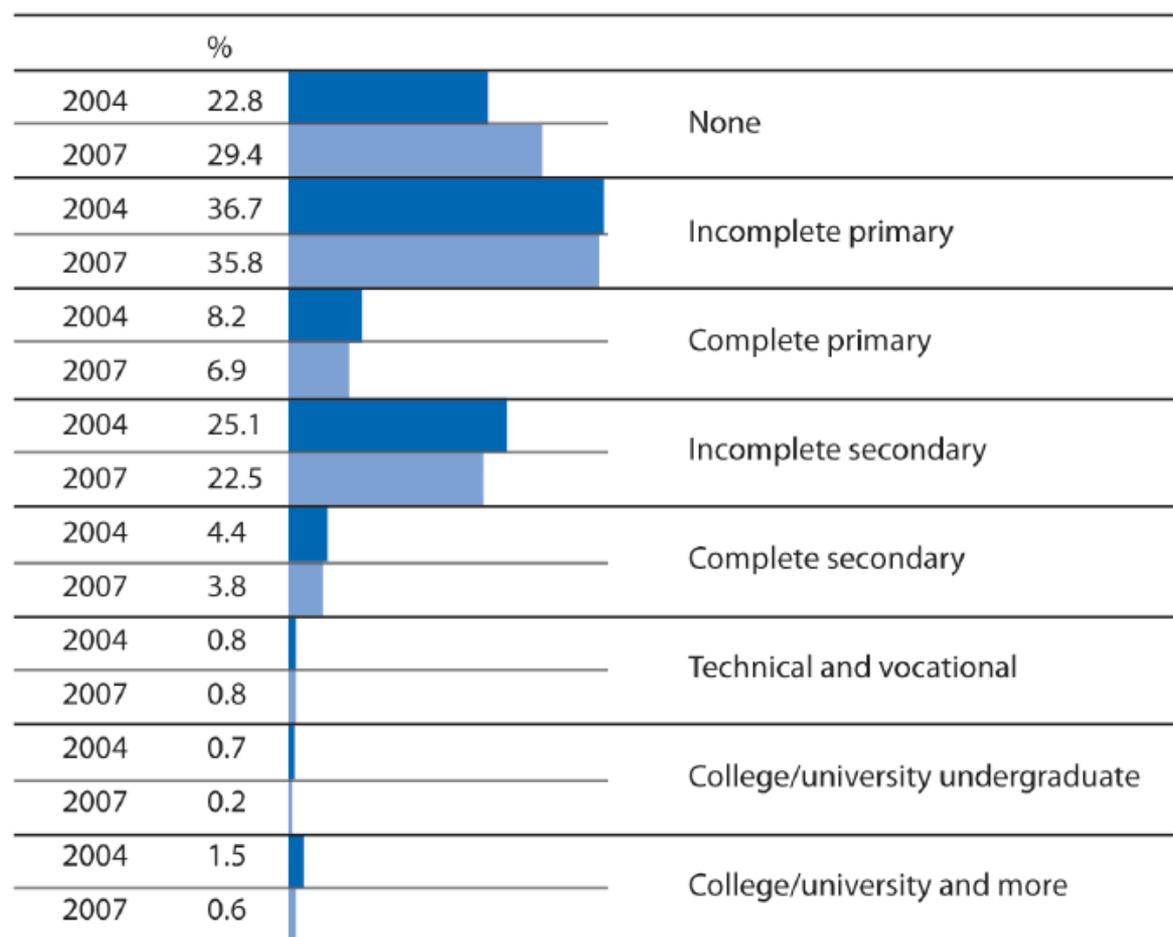
Growth paradox

The attendance levels in Cambodia beyond the primary level are quite poor.

Sudden high rates of growth meant that there was ample opportunity for employment; combining this with a youthful population that was increasingly mobile, meant less incentive to continue with one's education

From 1998 to 2008, the percentage of the population that had completed secondary education dropped from 2.4 percent to 1.5 percent, although completion of lower secondary rose from 7.2 to 13.7 percent (UNDP, 2011)

Figure 2.8 Educational attainment of the adult population (18 and older), 2004 and 2007

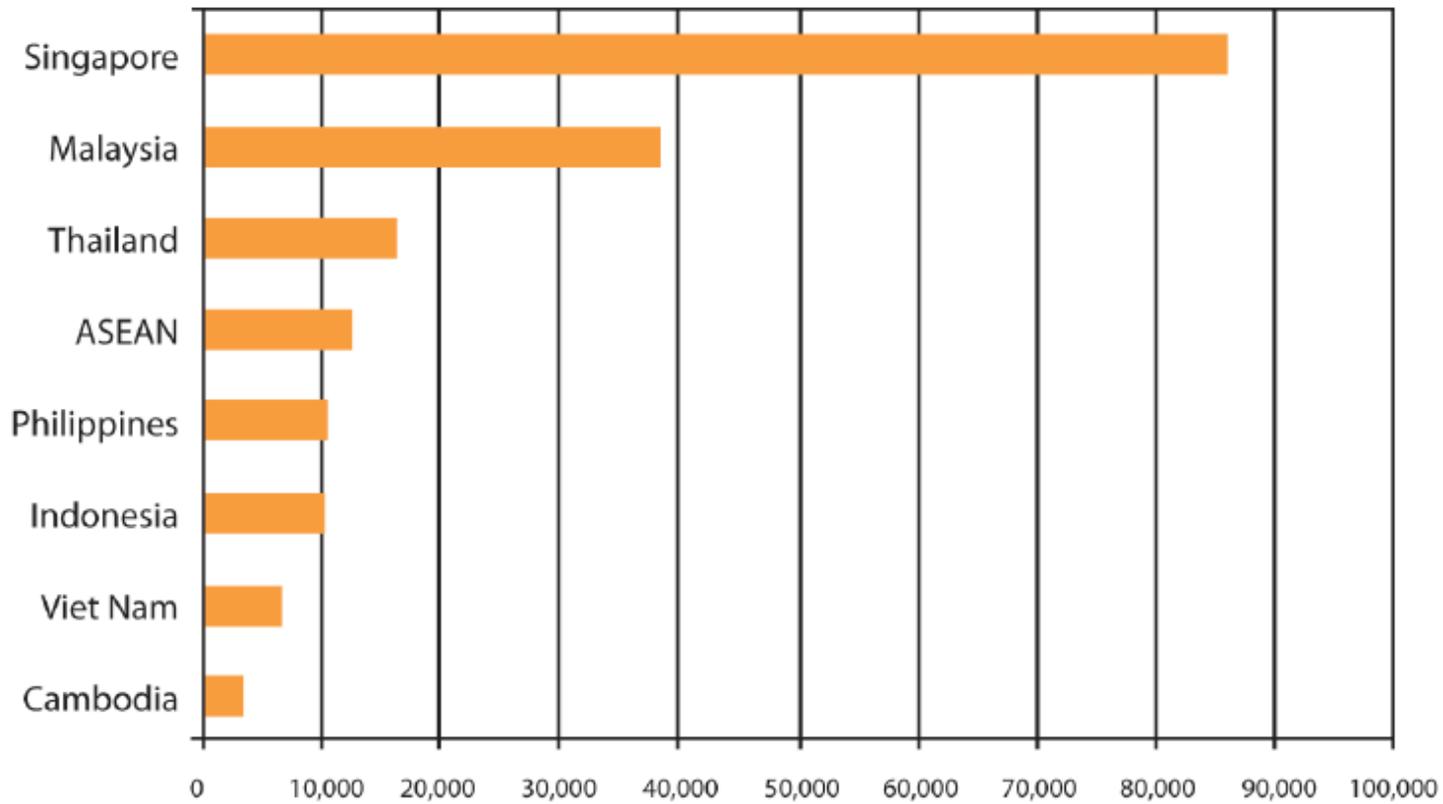


Source: World Bank 2010c, p. 43.

Labour and child labour

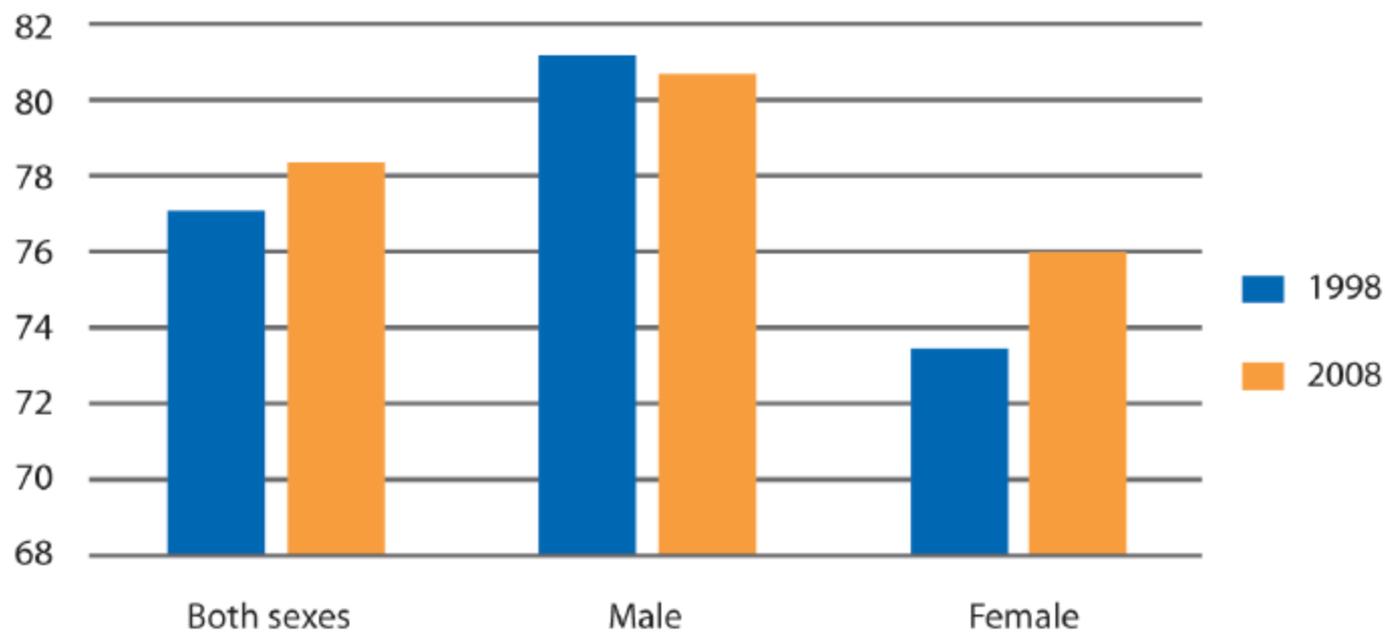


Figure 2.13 Output per worker, by selected ASEAN countries, 2008 (constant 2009 US\$)



Source: ILO 2010b, p. 31.

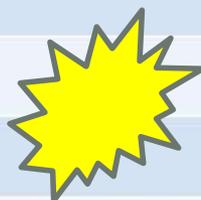
Figure 2.11 Labour force participation rate, for workers aged 15 and older (%)



Source: ILO 2010b, p. 19.

► Some effects of the crisis on labor market and education

	2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	2008-2009
Labor force participation rate	79.1%	77.0%	81.6%	2.5%	4.6%
Average number of hours worked per week in the first job	39.2	38.8	36.8	-2.4	-2.0
Average number of hours worked per week in all jobs	42.2	42.3	48.2	6.0	5.9
Average hourly wage, first job (in 2009 Riel)	1,731	1,698	1,000	-42.2%	-41.1%
Share of waged workers	26.1%	29.9%	26.2%	0.1%	-3.7%
Share of self-employed workers	39.8%	38.8%	50.7%	10.9%	11.9%
Share of unpaid family workers	34.1%	31.2%	23.0%	-11.1%	-8.2%
Share of multiple job-holding workers	16.8%	18.2%	39.7%	22.9%	21.5%
Share of workers in agricultural sector	55.8%	51.6%	60.1%	4.3%	8.5%
Share of workers in non-agricultural sectors	44.2%	48.4%	39.9%	-4.3%	-8.5%
School attendance rate (ages 6-11)	83.9%	88.2%	81.2%	-2.7%	-7.0%
Child labor rate (ages 5-14)	27.0%	27.3%	30.4%	3.4%	3.1%
School attendance rate (ages 12-17)	77.2%	73.7%	69.1%	-8.1%	-4.6%



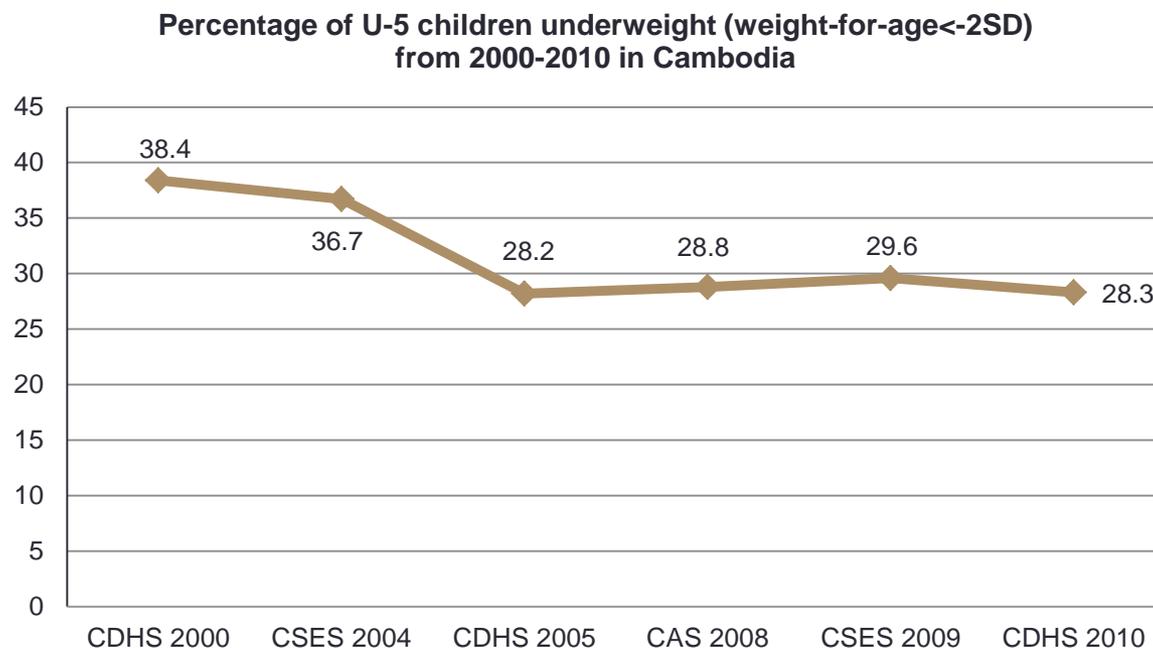
Source: CSES 2007, 2008 and 2009 (NIS, 2007; 2008a; 2009). Note: The analysis was conducted based on the first six-month sample of the CSEs. One important caveat to keep in mind is that the full impact of the global economic crisis will be more accurately gauged with the annual sample, once the 2009 survey is fully released.

Health



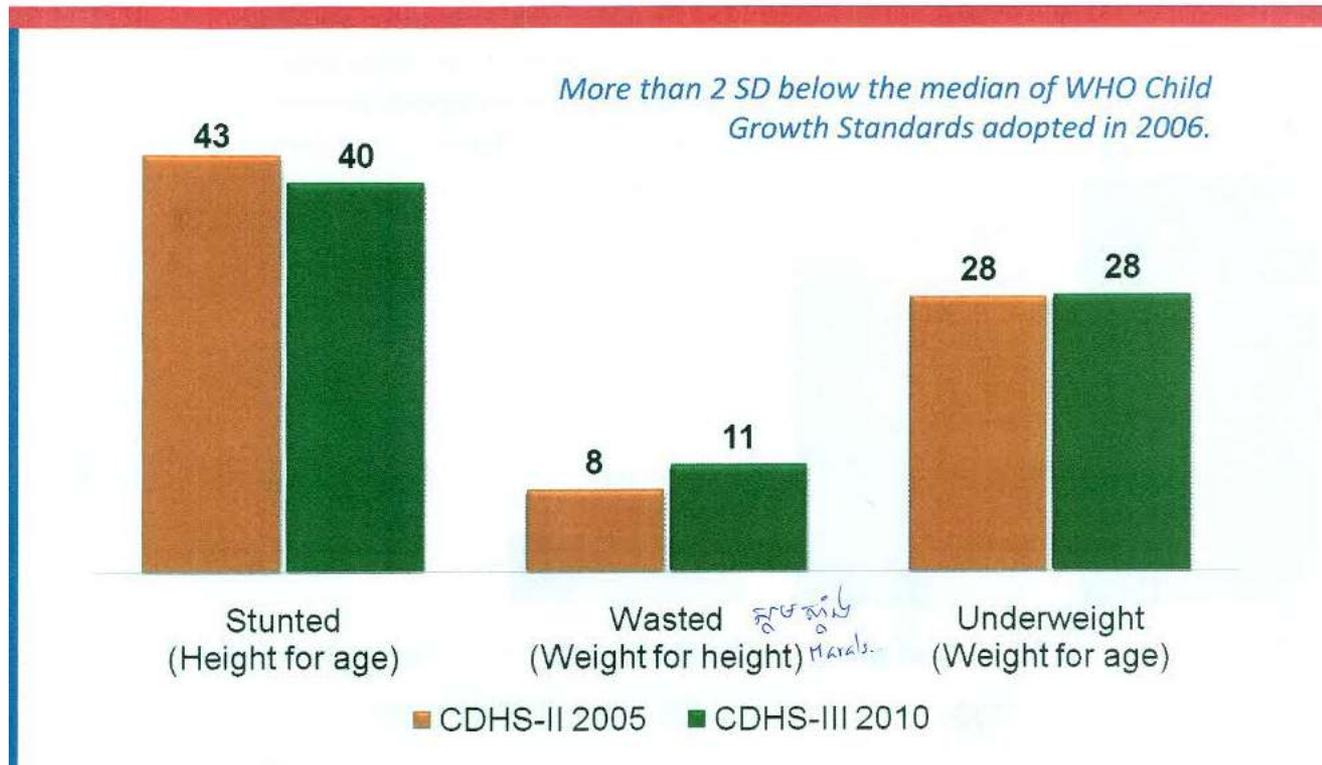
Child Under-nutrition Trend

- CDHS 2010 is the 3rd survey since the 2008 increase in food prices showing no change in child underweight
- The country is now “off track” for the CMDG target of 19%



Concerns: nutritional status trend

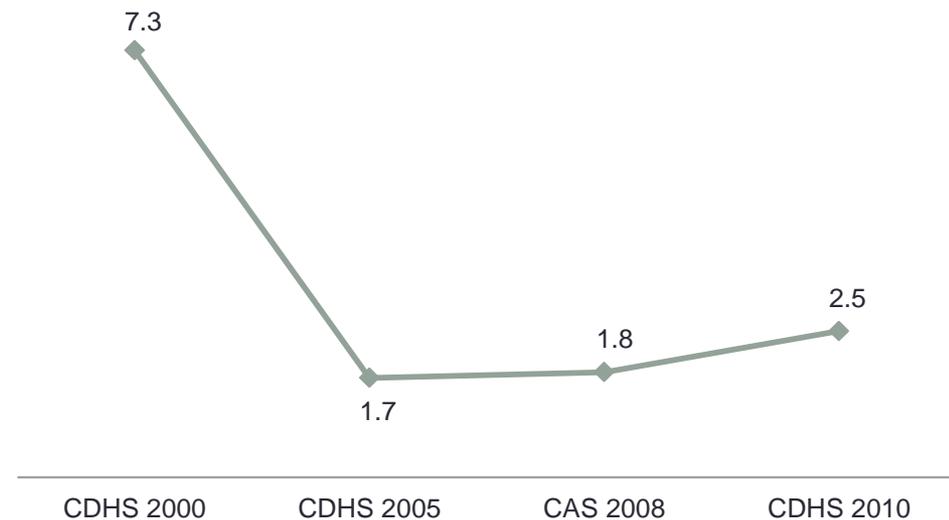
Undernourished Children



Concerns: Severe Nutritional Deprivation

- There are an estimated 70,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition on an annual basis and this may be increasing
- These children are at a high risk for mortality
- Currently, only 2% of children needing treatment receive therapeutic feeding

Percentage of U-5 children severely wasted (weight-for-height <-3SD) from 2000-2010



Global evidence

- Under-five mortality rates vary for countries with similar per capita incomes: a relatively low rate can be achieved with low income,
 - No visible pattern between GDP growth per capita and reduction of under-five mortality rates, which declined in countries with high, low or even negative growth.
- WHO, vol.78 no.10, 'Is malnutrition declining? An analysis of changes in levels of child malnutrition since 1980'***

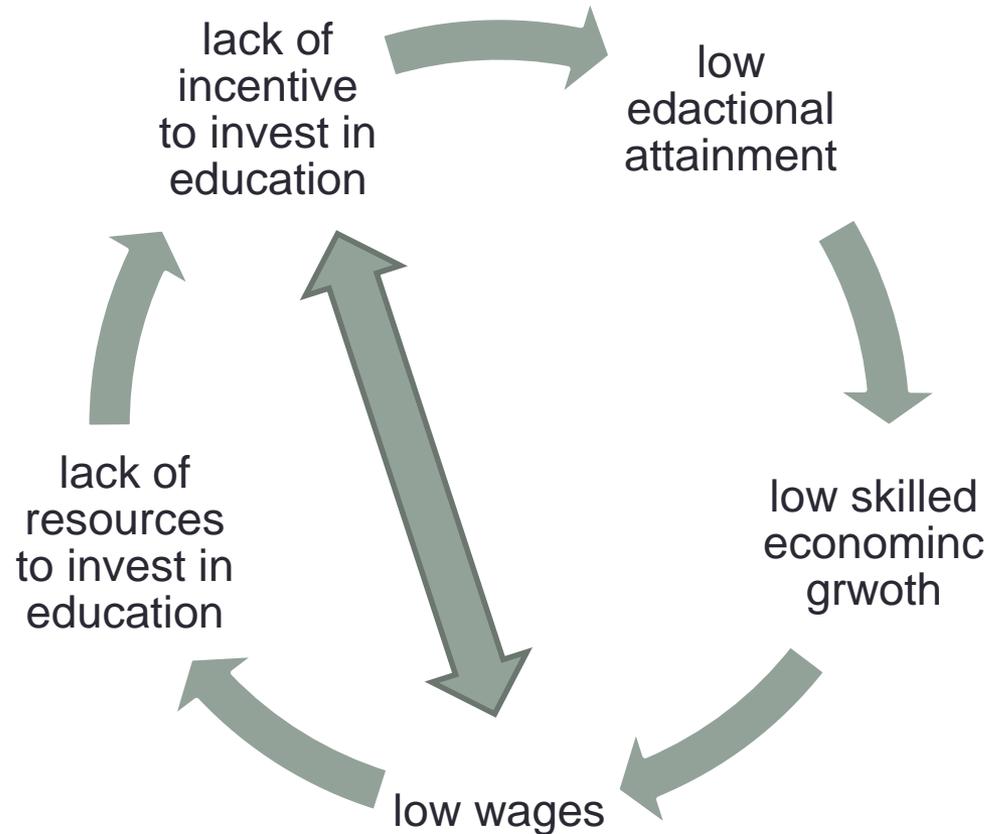
- Conclusions/Policy implications



Sharpen understanding, analysis and monitoring

- more discussion of the specific elements of (pro-poor) growth strategies, including macroeconomic stability, fiscal redistribution (including progressive taxation, rural infrastructure, essential services and social protection), asset redistribution (including land) and institutional reform.
- Both from a rights based, normative perspective and a positivist human development angle, Child Poverty needs proper articulation, monitoring and appropriate national policy/programme responses

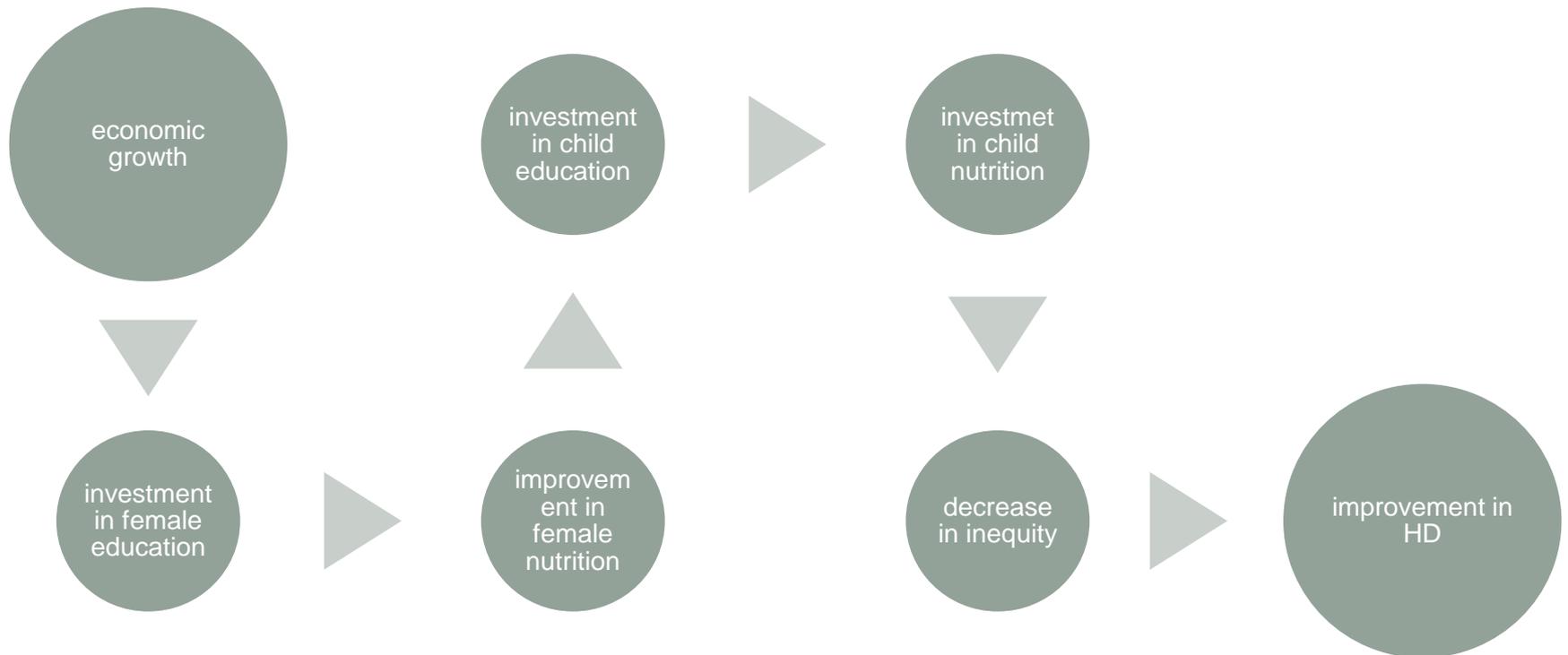
Need to break the vicious cycle of low capacity and low skilled growth



Linking growth to nutrition

- A major longitudinal study results indicate that improvements in women's education contribute the most (43 per cent), followed by national food availability, health environment, and women's relative status. They also find that the basic determinants – national income and democracy – also have significant effects via investments in the underlying determinants. (***WHO, vol.78 no.10, 'Is malnutrition declining? An analysis of changes in levels of child malnutrition since 1980'***)

Have the levers in place-Growth and child/human development-Non Linear relationship



A tranche of musts

- Invest in education and nutrition within the overall NSPS framework(cash transfers incentives for staying at and completing primary and secondary school)
- Improving service delivery
- Strengthening sub-national systems to promote a more equitable growth
- A commitment to equity and justice –reducing disparities, realizing rights and empowering the poorest and most marginalized women and protecting the most vulnerable children from abuse, exploitation and violence.



Thank you