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Deutsche Entwicklungszusammenarbeit mit Kambodscha
Berichterstattung zur TZ-Maßnahme Unterstützung des Programms zur Identifizierung
armer Haushalte
Projektnummer: 2011.2247.2

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

im Rahmen der Berichterstattung zur oben genannten Maßnahme übersenden wir Ihnen in
der Anlage den Fortschrittsbericht.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

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Anlage

Individual TC measure: Support to the Identification of Poor Households Programme

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Name of the officer responsible for contracts and cooperation: Mr Ole Doetinchem

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Results matrix

List of abbreviations

AUD	Australian Dollar (currency)
BMZ	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)
bn	billion (1,000,000,000)
CARD	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
CSES	Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DSA	daily subsistence allowance
EUR	Euro (currency)
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
HDI	Human development index (by UNDP)
HEF	Health Equity Fund
IDPoor	Identification of Poor Households
IIS	IDPoor Information System (online database, website and related functions)
ILO	International Labour Office
KHR	Cambodian Riel (currency)
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MOP	Ministry of Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NSPS	National Social Protection Strategy
PDOP	Provincial Department of Planning
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
TWG	Technical Working Group
SPCU	Social Protection Coordination Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URC	University Research Co., LLC
USD	United States Dollar (currency)
VRG	Village Representative Group

A.1. Brief description

The fight against poverty remains one of Cambodia's greatest challenges and features prominently in the National Strategic Development Plans (NSDP) for 2009-2013 and for 2014-18, as well as the country's "Rectangular Strategy". Cambodia's 2013 Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.584 is below the average for East Asia and the Pacific and it exhibits some of the worst inequalities in the region, as measured by UNDP's inequality adjusted HDI.

Effective poverty alleviation requires a targeted orientation of development activities towards the poor. With this goal in mind, the Cambodian Ministry of Planning (MOP) started to develop the "IDPoor procedures" in 2005. They are a standardised and participatory mechanism for the systematic identification of poor households through which the beneficiaries receive a card entitling them to access pro-poor services. Concurrently, organisations working in the fight against poverty can access IDPoor data enabling them to target their interventions effectively. Access is realised via a website, via DVD, and in localised cases also in hardcopy. MOP's IDPoor programme has been supported by GIZ since 2006.

There are a number of differing estimates of poverty using various methods; they all agree that Cambodia has made remarkable progress in pushing people above the poverty line, so that it now stands at below 20% of people for the country as a whole. There are, however, significant regional as well as urban and rural differences. The Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC) "Rectangular Strategy, phase III" reaffirms the RGC's mission and its strong commitment to sustainable development and poverty reduction and notes that "poverty incidence in rural areas remains high and the achievement in narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor and between urban and rural people remains fragile." There are concerns that the gains made in poverty reduction may stall as the remaining poor are those that are hard to reach, a fact reflected in the high level of multidimensional poverty standing at 46%. A large part of the population remains vulnerable to fall back into poverty even from only small shocks to their livelihoods.

So far, the IDPoor procedures have been implemented in all rural areas of the entire country and are being developed for its cities. Most of the capacities necessary for the implementation of the regular IDPoor procedures have been built up within MOP structures (national, provincial and district level) as well as at the commune and village level.

Other capacities, such as concept and strategy development or monitoring, are still weak. Without further strengthening of MOP in this regard, the nationwide coverage and availability of accurate and up-to-date data on poor households cannot be sustainably achieved (core problem) and would put at risk the efficient targeting of resources in Cambodia's poverty alleviation and social protection interventions.

As an overall objective, "The data on poor households, systematically collected under the management of the MOP and available for rural and urban areas of Cambodia, is used as the primary means for targeting beneficiaries of government and non-governmental targeted poverty alleviation interventions."

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Support components are: process and expert advice, trainings, limited provision of materials, as well as local subsidies or financial agreements to governmental bodies and non-governmental organisations to further improve the data collection and dissemination. Main interventions will be capacity development at different levels, the development and implementation of a mechanism for urban targeting and the strengthening of monitoring mechanisms.

In order to enhance the financial sustainability of the IDPoor Programme, a substantial proportion of the budget for implementing IDPoor has been provided by the Royal Government of Cambodia from the annual budget. The RGC has increased this proportion from covering 60% of the operational cost in 2014 to covering 100% in 2015. Under this condition, Australia's Aid program of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has declared its commitment to provide further co-financing.

The current project is the second development measure to support IDPoor since 2006, with a duration ranging from 05/2012 to 10/2015. The overall contract value is estimated at EUR 5,100,000 of which EUR 300,000 are financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and EUR 4,800,000 (AUD 6,000,000) by DFAT.

A.2. Developments in the priority area**A.2.1 Developments in the partner country's objectives and strategies**

Taken at face value, most recent reports and studies show a remarkable decline in poverty in Cambodia. The country is well on its way to meet the poverty-related Millennium Development Goals and has, by some measures, already halved poverty. Using the Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) results from 2009 to 2011, the RGC has updated the way it estimates the national poverty line and published its results in 2013. This consumption-based poverty line includes food consumption, a non-food component, and an amount for clean water. The non-food component has been estimated separately for rural areas, Phnom Penh and other urban areas. As a result, the national estimate for urban poverty in particular has been revised upwards compared with other estimates, such as the World Bank or the previous poverty line formula. Apart from being more detailed in its assumptions about poverty, the development and publication of this new method is testament to the MOP's commitment and capacity to refine their poverty assessments and to use them as evidence for policy making. The results show an estimated national poverty rate of 18.9% in 2012.

Whereas the National Strategic Development Plan 2009-2013 names poverty reduction as an overarching goal, the new NSDP 2014-2018 is embedding this in a wider strategy of increasing social protection. Poverty reduction is less seen as a singular goal but rather as a core feature of a multi-pronged approach to enhancing social protection for all. This means that there will be a growing diversification of interventions and programmes to assist in various aspects of social protection, and particularly at the poorer end of the spectrum of interventions, enabling targeted approaches will become increasingly important.

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Consequently, the NSDP 2014-18 calls for a strengthening of the IDPoor targeting mechanism to enable “a comprehensive and sustainable social safety net system aimed at protecting the livelihoods of the poor and most vulnerable segments of the population.” The NSDP results framework lists as strategic input to “intensify [the] IDPoor programme” as part of the RGC’s social, human capital and poverty reduction strategies. The strategy expands on this point by explaining that the social protection system requires harmonising across its components and enabling the identification of beneficiaries. To achieve this, the NSDP names strengthening IDPoor as a priority in the coming years, including its expansion to urban areas and enhanced data updating and targeting efficiency.

The emphasis on poverty reduction within a wider social protection agenda shows that the RGC is reacting to changing poverty dynamics in the population. In a report published in April 2014, the World Bank asks “Where have all the poor gone?”, and provides the answer: “Not very far.” The fact is that while the gains in poverty reduction at face value are impressive, overall progress made towards becoming a middle income country is more modest. Many people who were living below, but very close to, the poverty line have taken a small step across that invisible line. As a result, they are no longer considered poor – yet there is no doubt that most are still “near poor” and vulnerable. As the World Bank emphasises “a small shock of KHR 1,200 per day (USD 0.30 or the cost of two small water bottles from a street vendor in Phnom Penh) would cause Cambodia’s poverty rate to double.” The situation thus remains that the momentum of poverty reduction risks stalling, unless pro-poor interventions and protection from falling back into poverty continue to be implemented and widened. As the officially designated primary targeting tool for social protection programmes under the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS), IDPoor is the key enabling policy mechanism for sustaining and increasing the gains made. Its challenges lie in reaching universal coverage by including urban areas with their specific, hard to reach populations (see below B.2.1).

A.2.2 Developments among key actors, decision-makers and institutions in the partner country

The commitment of the RGC to the IDPoor programme remains firmly in place ever since the public backing by Prime Minister Hun Sen of the IDPoor sub-decree in 2011, stipulating that IDPoor data should be used as primary data for interventions targeting poor households. Health equity funds remain the most prolific users of IDPoor data and this is likely to remain so as their population coverage further expands. Together with continued rapid urbanisation of the population, the strong demand for IDPoor to develop an urban targeting mechanism and supply timely data to its users continues unabated. A large number of registrations as data users on the new IDPoor website is testament to this demand.

While the overall policy agenda of the RGC in the social sector remains committed to the implementation of the NSPS, there appear to be little concrete results so far. Momentum is building slowly and is most evident in individual initiatives with development partner support. The Social Protection Coordination Unit (SPCU) established under the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) of the Council of Ministers remains IDPoor’s main interface with developments in the social protection agenda. The Government-

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Development Partner Joint Technical Working Groups (TWG) on (a) Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition and (b) Planning and Poverty Reduction meet regularly, and the GIZ IDPoor team leader is a member of both of these TWGs. MOP IDPoor tends to focus their own energies on the running of the programme rather than promoting it among stakeholders. Further support is needed to help MOP IDPoor find its voice in bodies, such as the TWGs and the inter-ministerial taskforce on social protection. The latter is a sister group of government partners to the social protection core group with development partners.

A.2.3 Developments in the involvement of other donors and in the harmonisation of donor contributions

Mirroring the national policy debate, development partners continue to align their support to the NSPS. In addition to the TWGs, the social protection core group initiated by CARD/SPCU and development partners continues to meet regularly. New initiatives in social protection make explicit reference to IDPoor and use or plan to use IDPoor data for targeting. The core group, with GIZ's active involvement, is advising CARD/SPCU on a planned review of the IDPoor mechanism for social protection.

The CARD/SPCU and ILO supported pilot of a Social Service Delivery Mechanism (also referred to as "single window service") is planning the expansion of its operations from individual pilots in Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey provinces towards covering the whole provinces. The IDPoor Programme will need to monitor its progress and if it reaches enough scale and its future sustainability is confirmed, then it would be an interesting partner institution to enhance IDPoor effectiveness on the ground.

In its Cambodia Poverty Assessment 2013, published in April 2014, the World Bank hails the development and implementation of IDPoor as "remarkable", emphasising its role as official poverty targeting system that is available to any programme. In its report, the World Bank does highlight that IDPoor does not include post-identification and that health equity funds (HEF), for example, thus set up their own additional mechanisms. During the reporting period, MOP has actively discussed with the Ministry of Health and its implementing partners how to improve harmonisation with post-identification mechanisms. MOP on its own does not have the resources to offer continuous identification but is willing to work with other partners. The parties have agreed to share back to MOP the data on post-identified households so that IDPoor can include these in their following interview rounds. For round 9, this data has been shared by the implementing agency URC. Work is proceeding to institutionalise and make a routine this sharing of data.

A.3. Developments in the approach of German development cooperation

Not applicable, as individual TC measure.

A.4. Proposed measures to be taken by BMZ

A.4.1 Measures within the scope of the political and priority area dialogue

The yearly rounds of IDPoor identification are time-dependent processes. With the increased (and now full) reliance of MOP operations on government budget, they cannot be initiated until agreed budget tranches have been released by the MEF. According to MOP, such delays are a key reason for deferred activities within IDPoor rounds and impacting considerably on the timeliness of the data that IDPoor makes available. In other words, late disbursement of money delays access to services by poor households. Hastening the transition from line item budgets to programme-based budgets would also improve MOP IDPoor's flexibility and autonomy over its own financial affairs.

It is proposed that BMZ continues to advocate for the urgent implementation of a comprehensive and performance-based administrative/salary reform in its dialogue with the RCG. As long as standard remuneration is at a level that stifles motivation and does not reward results, morale in the public sector will remain depressed and/or staff will seek activities with opportunities for additional financial return. In July 2014, the RGC endorsed Sub-Decree 216 with higher daily subsistence allowances (DSAs) than before. By January 2015, development partners, including GIZ, have followed suit and are now offering a harmonised and increased DSA rate. This is a welcome development and appears to have significantly reduced the friction and urgency of this problem, but it is not the solution. This issue is not specific to IDPoor.

A.4.2 Modifications to the delivery of German development cooperation

None.

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Not applicable, as individual TC measure (see A.1).

B.2. Specific developments/modifications to the development cooperation measure**B.2.1 Design of the development cooperation measure, total costs, financing, term**

The identification of poor households in rural areas is done in yearly rounds. Each round covers a third of the countries' provinces thereby achieving a three-year update cycle of the data on poor households of any given area. Implementing and supervising the IDPoor rounds represents the bulk of the work of the MOP IDPoor staff. This operation involves capacity development of local administrative structures as well as transparent participation of communities and villages.

Main developments: IDPoor round 8 implementation started in April 2014, with the project financially supporting three provinces, namely Mondulkiri, Svay Rieng and Prey Veng. The aforementioned delay in disbursement of government funds has again, as in previous rounds, had a knock-on effect on the rounds' time plan. The data from round 8 is expected to be available online and on DVD in July 2015. The report dissemination workshops for stakeholders are in planning stage at district level in the provinces supported by the project, while the other provinces still wait for the respective budget line item disbursement. Regarding round 9, provincial launching workshops are simultaneously in preparation, to be followed by data collection. Looking back on this reporting period, IDPoor has also published and disseminated a DVD containing data from rounds 5, 6 and 7.

Capacity Building: During the reporting period, staff members of the Provincial Departments of Planning (PDOPs) in the provinces included in IDPoor round 8 participated in a two day training course on advocacy and lobbying skills to enhance their abilities to make use of the targeting data. Furthermore, the MOP IDPoor staff members were trained in contract drafting, negotiation skills and procurement management. In collaboration with the DFAT Social Protection Hub and GIZ Indonesia, an MOP delegation attended two workshops in Jakarta: (a) on Integrated Data and Information Management in Social Protection, and (b) a peer-to-peer exchange between Indonesian and Cambodian officials on targeting mechanisms for social assistance. Additionally, two MOP IDPoor staff members are currently enrolled in a Master's degree and one member has graduated from his Master's degree in January.

IDPoor Information System: An important milestone was reached on 30 September 2014, when the MOP Senior Minister launched the new IDPoor Information System (IIS). IIS combines the IDPoor database with a website allowing users to register and access constantly up-to-date data (<http://www.idpoor.gov.kh>). The online interface provides easy access to targeting data down to village level as well as specific functionalities such as instant verification of beneficiary cards. Aggregated targeting information by area is accessible directly, while more detailed and specific data requests can be made to MOP

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through the online system. Up to date, 85 different organisations have an account on the website and have submitted data requests. The success of the IIS, as evidenced by the high number of specific data requests, currently constitutes somewhat of a bottleneck in the system since MOP IDPoor staff struggle to follow up on all the requests. MOP needs to address this in its human resource plans.

Urban IDPoor: Based on the agreement of the stakeholder meeting in April 2014, the reporting period saw the Ministry and GIZ organising a stakeholder consultation process to develop an urban version of the existing IDPoor approach. Crucial to this process was the formation of a consultative group of stakeholders to advise on the process and a core group to work jointly on the development of the required procedures and urban questionnaire. Both groups included representatives of government ministries, local urban administration, civil society and development partners. Some key dates charting the work's progress include:

- June 2014: meeting to validate Consultative Group and Core Group members;
- August 2014 to February 2015: several core group meetings to prepare, review, and revise drafts of the proposed mechanism;
- March 2015: Consultative Group meeting to approve for testing the draft procedures and questionnaire, presided over by the MOP Secretary of State of MOP;
- Starting in April 2015: questionnaire testing in urban areas.

The new procedure mirrors the rural one, using scores for poverty-related household characteristics, such as housing, hygiene, electricity, assets and income. There are supplementary scores added for illness, disability and debt as well as a number of special circumstances to consider when estimating poverty level. IDPoor places great importance on generating results that conform to the local perceptions of poverty. That is why the local community can discuss and amend the draft list of poor households before it is finalised.

Counterpart contributions (staff, office space and utilities, financial contribution) have been provided as planned. In 2014 (round 8), implementation of the IDPoor process in five provinces (out of eight) was funded from the RGC budget and as agreed, all eight are funded from the RGC budget in 2015 (Round 9).

Overall, the project implements its support with the help of one international advisor and project manager, a national advisor, a team of national administrative and support staff, as well as national and international short-term consultants and local subsidies for implementation in the provinces and capacity development activities.

B.2.2 Target groups, executing agency and partner structures

This reporting period has seen a positive development in the RGC's sustained commitment to IDPoor, since it has been effectively promoted to department status in August 2014 (Prakas no. 228), as a distinct unit of the MOP. There have been no changes to target groups, executing agency and partner structure during the reporting period.

B.2.3 Achievement of objectives

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Objective: The data on poor households, systematically collected under the management of the MOP, is available for rural and urban areas of Cambodia, and is used as the primary means for targeting beneficiaries of government and non-governmental targeted poverty alleviation interventions.

Indicator 1: At least 95% of all rural communes in the country are covered by the IDPoor procedure. (Baseline: 93.1%, Source: Database of Poor Households).

The project is on track with the implementation of IDPoor in rural areas (coverage of rural communes). Following the agreed upon 3-year cycle, 8 provinces are covered by the programme each year. IDPoor Round 8 started in April 2014 covering Kampong Speu, Kampot, Kep, Koh Kong, Mondulhiri, Preah Sihanouk, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng. All 454 communes/sangkats targeted in round 8 were covered (100%) and round 9 aims for the same coverage rate.

Indicator 2: The number of projects and programmes that use IDPoor data for targeted poverty alleviation measures increase from 66% to at least 80% (Baseline: 66.7% - research study carried out by SEDECA in 2011/12. Source: end-of-phase survey, and/or Data Users and Stakeholders Database).

In order to make a meaningful comparison to this indicator's baseline value, another study about programmes using IDPoor for targeting is being planned. The baseline of 66% mentioned above represents an absolute number of 42 programmes. Since the IIS went online, 85 different organisations have registered and created an account. In addition, data is disseminated via DVD and directly at workshops with local administrations. In summary, the available information suggests achievement of the indicator, but the project is planning to still produce better evidence.

Indicator 3: The urban areas of at least 8 provinces as well as in Phnom Penh are covered by the IDPoor procedure (Baseline: no tool; Source: Database of Poor Households).

As already detailed in the previous report, this indicator will not be achieved. Section B.2.1 provides details on the considerable progress already made towards developing, jointly with many stakeholders, the prerequisite urban IDPoor procedures and questionnaire. In addition, this work requires testing and piloting of the results of this work, probable reviews in light of testing as well as the development of the IT backbone to both serve the procedure and to accommodate the new data from urban areas. MOP, with GIZ's help, is pressing ahead with this development work.

Indicator 4: Data on households identified as poor by the IDPoor procedure are disaggregated by gender (head of household and other members). (Source: Database of poor households).

Data showing the sex of the head of household and each household member is available in the IDPoor database for all households identified as poor during Rounds 1-8, and will be for future rounds. Additionally, data on female participation on all IDPoor levels (national to sub-national to local) is available.

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Indicator 5: In 2014, about 60% of the operational costs of the IDPoor Programme are allocated to MOP through the national budget law. (Baseline: allocation of 25% from RGC counterpart funds in 2012. Source: MOP budget 2014).

The agreed upon gradual increase in the proportion of IDPoor financing from government funds is on track. In 2012, MEF allocated USD 555,000 to IDPoor thus matching the joint budget agreed by MOP and donors. In the following year, this increased to KHR 3.2 billion (about USD 800,000) and in 2014 state funding grew to KHR 4.60bn (about USD 1.15 million); both figures represent an even higher funding share of the operational budget by MOP than the 40% and 60%, respectively, that were agreed for years 2013 and 2014. In 2015, MOP is bearing 100% of the operational cost of the IDPoor round implementation. This is an encouraging sign with regards to the sustainability of the IDPoor Programme.

B.2.4 Results

With IDPoor rounds 6 and 7 completed, round 8 in advanced stages and round 9 being initiated, MOP is consolidating its nation-wide coverage of all rural communes with regularly updated data. At the conclusion of round 8, only Phnom Penh province has been covered once only by IDPoor, whereas nine provinces had 2 rounds covering them, eleven provinces were covered 3 times and three provinces 4 times. Thus, IDPoor's dataset is increasingly becoming an important resource not only for targeting but also for analysing poverty dynamics at a local community level and how it changes over time.

Through targeted capacity development measures, the MOP IDPoor team has been strengthened in its ability to implement and manage the processes of poor household identification. For those areas being covered by the relevant rounds, sub-national stakeholders' capacity to implement IDPoor was improved through a continuation of the local subsidies and practice-oriented instructions that form part of the cascade training approach employed by IDPoor. In addition, MOP IDPoor staff underwent specific training on in contract drafting, negotiation skills and procurement management. IDPoor training at provincial and district level now routinely includes sensitisation about gender imbalance and the programme monitors the gender composition of provincial and district-level implementation teams as well as village representative group (VRG) candidates and members.

Widespread use of IDPoor data is helped considerably by adoption of Sub-decree 291 making it the government's standard tool for targeting pro-poor measures in the country. Responding to demand, the IDPoor programme has intensified its efforts to make the data available to its users, i.e. organisations providing services and implementing pro-poor policies. Since late 2014, the IDPoor Information System provides online access to the database thus dramatically increasing IDPoor data availability and putting in place the foundations to offer new ways to disseminate and share data with stakeholder and user organisations and institutions.

Having concluded the first stage of the multi-stakeholder consultative process for developing the urban IDPoor mechanism, the draft procedures and questionnaire is ready for testing.

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The first field test of the questionnaire involving members of the core group was conducted in Phnom Penh capital, Khan Tuol Kork, Sangkat Boeung Salang on 27-29 April 2015.

PG (Participative Development/Good Governance): As the IDPoor Programme is covering all rural areas in all provinces, access to available social services and targeted poverty alleviation support for the poor and frequently ill-informed target group is improved and more transparent. The procedures strengthen participation at the local level as well as transparency and accountability towards service providers. **(PG-2).**

AO (Poverty Orientation): As RGC and development partners increasingly acknowledge the IDPoor process as the methodology for targeting poverty groups, the access of the poor to existing social services (e.g. exempted from user fees) and other poverty oriented programmes has increased. Thus the project contributes to poverty reduction. **(MSA).**

GG (Gender Equality): IDPoor data is disaggregated according to sex for all households identified. It is used for programmes of RGC, NGO and development partners targeting especially women. In the training for IDPoor staff on national and sub-national level, special emphasis was given to gender issues to increase gender awareness at the different levels. For the Village Representative Groups, there is a set quota of 25-50% women for ensuring their inclusion. Nationwide (IDPoor rounds 6, 7 and 8 together), over 27,000 women were elected as members of IDPoor VRGs, representing 31% of the total. **(GG-1).**

Relevance: The project continues to be of high relevance, given the wide-spread and increasing use of IDPoor data for on-going and future social protection and poverty reduction programmes by governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Effectiveness: The IDPoor tool allows precise targeting of existing resources to the poor and makes poverty-related investments more effective, contributing to higher impact of poverty reduction measures. Funds available for direct support to the poor and scarce public-sector resources are used more effectively.

Efficiency: The procedures are demanding and involve many actors at different levels, the results, however, more than justify the cost and effort. As the sub-decree defines IDPoor procedures as the primary targeting mechanism, many more organisations use the data and thereby increase the cost-effectiveness of the procedures.

Sustainability: An indication of the probable sustainability of the IDPoor Programme is the increased budget allocations from the government's annual recurrent budget. Both the 2013 and 2014 allocations from MEF even slightly exceed the amount originally agreed between the RCG and donors, to reflect increased operational costs and prices. This is an encouraging sign with regards to the sustainability of the IDPoor Programme.

Risks

As noted in the previous report, a number of factors have combined to delay progress in some areas of project implementation and their repercussions are still in evidence. They include a prolonged absence of the (previous) GIZ project team leader on health grounds, the tendency of late yearly government budget disbursement, and the cessation of salary

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supplement payments. As detailed in the previous two project reports, this has hampered progress beyond the core activities of implementing the rural IDPoor rounds. Consequently, achievement of indicator 3 (coverage of urban areas) within this project period appears unattainable because of the knock-on effects of the aforementioned slow progress. Since 2014, MOP and the IDPoor support project have intensified efforts to catch up and significant achievements have been made towards the development of the urban IDPoor mechanism and results have continued to be achieved in all areas (see B2.1, B2.3 and B2.4).

B.3. Need for action

Through the implementation of IIS, online access to IDPoor data has dramatically improved. However, MOP must act in order to avoid being a victim of its own success. Increased availability has led to increased demand for data, and with it a greater need to process data requests. IDPoor needs to strengthen its capacities to approve or reject such requests. In order to make best use of the online tools now at its disposal, MOP should strengthen its data usage monitoring (who uses data, when and for what). This will provide MOP with the information needed to strengthen IDPoor's relevance in the Cambodian social policy and development agenda.

See also section A.4.1 for wider issues that should remain on the agenda of bilateral dialogue.

Results matrix (Reporting for Part B of the Programme Offer)



Title of TC measure

Support to the Identification of Poor Households Programme

Project number

2011.2247.2

Country

Cambodia

Results matrix

Summary	Indicators of success	Sources of verification	Assumptions / risks
<p>Programme goal</p> <p>Not applicable, because individual measure</p>	-	-	<i>Do not fill!</i>
<p>Module objective (outcome)</p> <p>The data on poor households, systematically collected under the management of the MOP, is available for rural and urban areas of Cambodia, and is used as the primary means for targeting beneficiaries of government and non-governmental targeted poverty alleviation interventions</p>	<p>1. At least 95% of all rural communes in the country are covered by the IDPoor procedure</p> <p>Baseline value (2012): 93%</p> <p>Target value (2015): 95%</p> <p>Current value (2015): 100% (round 8)</p> <p>2. The number of projects and programmes that use IDPoor data for targeted poverty alleviation measures increases</p> <p>Baseline value (2012): 66% (SEDECA study)</p> <p>Target value (2014): at least 80%</p> <p>Current value (2015): the absolute number of registered organisations has doubled vis-à-vis the baseline. A</p>	<p>1. IDPoor documentation</p> <p>2. Study and/or stakeholders database</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Cambodian Government's commitment to poverty alleviation, and to the implementation of the IDPoor Programme as the main basis for pro-poor targeted development activities remains strong - Support from the government and donors/ development partners to poverty-oriented/targeted programmes is continued - The Cambodian government/ MOP supports the development of an urban

Summary	Indicators of success	Sources of verification	Assumptions / risks
	<p>more detailed study is being planned.</p> <p>3. The urban areas of at least 8 provinces as well as Phnom Penh are covered by the IDPoor procedure</p> <p>Baseline value (2012): 0 provinces Target value (2015): at least 8 provinces and Phnom Penh Current value (2015): 0 provinces (however, good progress in procedure development)</p> <p>4. Data on households identified as poor by the IDPoor procedure are disaggregated by gender (household head and other members)</p> <p>Baseline value (2012): IDPoor data from rural areas is disaggregated by gender Target value (2015): IDPoor data from rural and urban areas is disaggregated by gender Current value (2015): IDPoor data from rural areas is disaggregated by gender (both for poor households and for female participation in the IDPoor implementation); data from urban areas not yet collected.</p>	<p>3. IDPoor documentation</p> <p>4. IDPoor documentation/ data from database</p>	<p>targeting mechanism and accepts/ approves the newly developed mechanism for identifying poor households in urban areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The accuracy of the IDPoor data is acceptable and the way and formats in which the data is made available by MOP is useful/useable for relevant stakeholders/ data users - Ministry of Planning (MOP) submits adequate budget plans in due time and receives appropriate allocations from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) - MOP IDPoor staff continue their work despite the suspension of the Priority Operation Cost (POC) payment, or they receive higher salaries either from Government or donor funds. Without a salary increase there is a high risk that the motivation of MOP IDPoor

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	<p>5. In 2014, about 60% of the operational costs of the IDPoor Programme are allocated to MOP through the national budget law</p> <p>Baseline value (2012): allocation of 25%</p> <p>Target value (2014): allocation of 60%</p> <p>Current value (2015): In 2014, approx. USD 1.14 million were allocated corresponding to just over 60%. In 2015, approx. USD 2.3 million were allocated, covering 100% of operational cost.</p>	<p>5. MOP budget allocations from MOEF/ confirmation from MOP Accounting Department</p>	<p>staff decreases and that implementation is consequently slowed down or halted altogether.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>-</p>			
<p>(Key) activities in module</p> <p><i>Activity A</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advising on the implementation of the IDPoor process - Providing local subsidies and capacity development - Advise on establishment of feedback/ complaints mechanism <p><i>Activity B</i></p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sufficient and qualified staff are available and willing to engage in the implementation of the IDPoor process at national and subnational level - MOP supports the development of a feedback/ complaints mechanism

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity development/ trainings on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steering • Financial management • Monitoring • Gender • Disability Inclusiveness 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant & qualified staff are available and willing to actively participate in trainings at national and sub-national level
<p><i>Activity C</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collecting feedback from IDPoor data users (e.g. through survey, user forum, interviews etc.) - Revising and simplifying existing IDPoor information sources and data products - Developing new IDPoor data products and/or features (online database) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Users are willing to provide feedback - MOP is open to adapting existing and/or developing new formats/ features
<p><i>Activity D</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing advice on concept development (international best practices, analysis of Cambodian context and options) - Conducting stakeholder consultation workshops - Piloting and evaluation of pilot - Support to policy process to get new mechanism approved 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Cambodian government supports the development of an urban targeting mechanism and implementation of pilot - The Cambodian government/ MOP accepts/ approves the newly developed mechanism for identifying poor households in urban areas