

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

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List of abbreviations

AUD	Australian Dollar
BMZ	<i>Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung</i> (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EUR	Euro
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH</i>
HDI	Human development index (by UNDP)
HEF	Health Equity Fund
IDPoor	Identification of Poor Households
IIS	IDPoor Information System
MOP	Ministry of Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
TC	Technical Cooperation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States Dollar

1. Brief description of the TC measure

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 2014-2018, 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 specific cases also in hardcopy. MOP's IDPoor programme has been supported by GIZ since 2006.

So far, the IDPoor procedures have been implemented in all rural areas of the 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 the MOP structures (national, provincial and district levels) 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 the 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). This would put at risk the efficient targeting of resources in Cambodia's poverty alleviation and social protection interventions.

The overall objective of the project is as follows: "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."

Support components of the project are: process and expert advice, training, limited provision of materials, as well as local subsidies or financial agreements to governmental bodies and non-governmental organisations to further improve data collection and dissemination. Main interventions in this project term were capacity development at different levels, the development 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 (RGC) 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 concluded project was the second development measure to support IDPoor since 2006 and was originally set to end in April 2015. It was extended initially to October 2015 and later to February 2016. The planned overall project budget was EUR 5.100.000 of which EUR 300.000 was financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and EUR 4.800.000 (AUD 6.000.000) by DFAT.

2. Achievement of objectives and evaluation

IDPoor has developed from a small-scale project in 2005 to become the RGC's standard tool for targeting pro-poor measures in the country to date. It also is a key element of the "National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable" and other strategies. According to a data user study conducted by the programme in December 2015, IDPoor is highly appreciated and widely used by government institutions and other programmes for a better targeting of poverty alleviation interventions. The partner, MOP, has shown a high degree of ownership of the IDPoor mechanism. The routine operation of identification rounds in all rural areas nationwide is fully in the hands of the MOP and is perceived by implementers and beneficiaries alike as a Cambodian instrument. Exemplary for this ownership is the gradual absorption of the budget by the partner.

Based on the close collaboration between GIZ and the MOP in the design and implementation of the IDPoor Programme, GIZ was able to contribute significantly to the success of IDPoor. Overall, the project achieved its objectives and was rated as "successful" under the OECD-DAC criteria by a project appraisal team in mid 2015. The findings of the appraisal mission with detailed ratings of the OECD-DAC criteria are summarised in chapter 3.3 "Developmental impact of the TC measure"

Indicator 1: At least 95% of all rural communes in the country are covered by the IDPoor procedure. This indicator has not only been fully achieved well before the end of the TC measure, but even been exceeded. From round 7 (2013) onwards, IDPoor continuously managed to cover 100% of all targeted rural communes. Today IDPoor identifies around 250.000 poor households in each of the yearly rounds. One round is implemented in a third of the country's provinces, thereby achieving a three-year update cycle of the data on poor households of any given rural area. At the end of data collection round 9 (2015), all provinces had implemented IDPoor at least twice, while ten provinces were covered 3 times, four provinces 4 times and two provinces were even covered 5 times. In round 9, all rural communes in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Tbong Khom, Stung Treng, Kracheh, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey, Siem Reap and Phnom Penh were covered.

The MOP's staff takes full responsibility for the implementation and supervision of the yearly rural IDPoor rounds, including the capacity development of local administrative structures. However, the late disbursement of government funds in the previous years has regularly delayed the start of IDPoor rounds.

A study by the World Bank in early 2012 showed that the acceptance of IDPoor among villagers is good. Coverage levels of the poor are considered to be high, and inclusion leakages to wealthier part of the population to be relatively low. Based on the results of the study, the accuracy of the IDPoor mechanism can be considered as satisfactory. Moreover, the authors of the World Bank study compared IDPoor to other targeting programmes worldwide and came to the conclusion that IDPoor scores well in the international comparison. Certain recommendations arise out of the study, such as better inclusion of poor ethnic minorities and strengthening of the monitoring and complaint resolution mechanism. In response to the study, the project has supported the MOP in the development and implementation of new monitoring guidelines to improve the supervision and steering of the implementation process in the provinces. Other recommendations (e.g. further improving the accuracy of IDPoor data, developing

a comprehensive complaints mechanism) have not yet been followed up by the MOP. The development of a complaints mechanism is planned in the scope of the Urban IDPoor procedure. While guidelines have already been developed with support of the programme, the actual implementation is still pending due to weak monitoring capacities in the MOP. Improving the accuracy of the IDPoor data requires a stronger cooperation with data user organisations. The communication to users is still weak, and suggestions for improvement cannot be taken into account. Further strengthening of MOP in this regard will be necessary to sustainably achieve the availability of accurate and up-to-date data on poor households.

Indicator 2: The number of projects and programmes that use IDPoor data for targeted poverty alleviation measures increases from 66% to at least 80%. The use of IDPoor data has significantly increased during the project term, although the indicator as defined in the project proposal could not be fully achieved. Whereas the percentage of projects and programmes using IDPoor data did not increase as expected, the absolute number of data users did. The baseline study for this indicator carried out in 2011-2012, which interviewed 63 projects and programmes using targeting at households level, found that 67% of them used IDPoor data for targeted poverty alleviation measures, which represents an absolute number of 42 projects and programmes. The follow-up study conducted in late 2015 showed that the absolute number of projects and programmes using IDPoor data has tripled since the baseline study, even though the relative number of data users has not increased. Out of 217 interviewed projects and programmes using household level targeting, 136 (63%) indicated using IDPoor for poverty reduction purposes. The samples for both studies were taken from the Council for Cambodia's database, which registers all NGO and ODA programmes and projects in Cambodia. The number of projects and programmes using targeting methods for delivering their services to the poor has increased sharply since 2012, which explains the slight decrease in relative figures.

With the introduction of a modern database technology, the foundations for improved access to and exchange of data in the future have been laid during the project period. The online bilingual (Khmer and English) IDPoor Information System (IIS, available at <http://www.idpoor.gov.kh/>) has been launched in September 2014. Users can register at the website and access up-to-date targeting data online. Poverty maps on the website show the poverty levels in different areas which enables geographic targeting. Moreover, the system allows social service providers to verify the validity of Equity Cards online. As the IDPoor database consists of all ever collected household data, it provides a growing evidence base for studying poverty dynamics over time. The IIS was developed based on the results of the IDPoor data user forum held in 2013, where involved organisations provided feedback on how to improve IDPoor data usability.

Though the internal capacities of the MOP have been strengthened during the project period in terms of adequate responses to specific data requests made through the online system, further training to better analyse and respond to user requests will be needed. Furthermore, the user friendliness of the IDPoor software components as well as potential users' awareness of IDPoor should be improved as part of future outreach activities.

IDPoor data has also been made available in other formats to further increase the availability and dissemination of data: The IDPoor Atlas and the Cambodia Atlas have been developed in cooperation with the World Food Programme and Save the Wildlife Cambodia.

The widespread use of IDPoor data was helped considerably by the adoption and promulgation of Sub-decree 291, making it the government's standard tool for targeting pro-poor measures in the country.

Among others, IDPoor data is used for targeting poverty alleviation interventions by programmes supported by the German Development Cooperation, such as the regional economic development programme in the northeast of the country, social land concessions and free health care services (financed by so-called Health Equity Funds, HEF, which are also supported by DFAT). The HEF provide access to basic health services in health centres and hospitals, free of charge for patients with an equity card as well as for those with a temporary one-year card. A temporary equity card can be obtained by post-identification, which is conducted by the HEF. It applies IDPoor criteria and allows to extend services to poor households which have not been present during the last IDPoor round, or whose poverty status has changed in between two rounds. 5% of HEF beneficiaries have been identified through post-identification, and have subsequently been considered for the next regular IDPoor interview process.

Further services for beneficiaries include school feeding and scholarship programmes (by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and the World Food Programme), social transfers for pregnant women and children under the age of five (World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF), disaster relief (Cambodian Red Cross) and support to households vulnerable to climate change (UNDP) as well as cash-for-work-programmes (World Food Programme). While there is anecdotal evidence on the use of IDPoor data by numerous NGOs and research institutions, detailed information on the purpose and extent of use is not available, because it is not yet monitored by the MOP. Some organisations might still apply their own criteria to identify beneficiaries or might use IDPoor data as a base, but add further additional identification criteria.

Indicator 3: The urban areas of at least 8 provinces as well as in Phnom Penh are covered by the IDPoor procedure. This indicator could not be achieved, as the urban roll-out was delayed. However, considerable progress has been made towards developing, testing, revising and piloting the prerequisite urban IDPoor procedures and questionnaire. The urban IDPoor tools had to take into account the unique challenges of urban identification, such as higher population density, more diversity in living arrangements and types of shelters, changes in the social cohesion of urban communities and higher rates of in- and out migration. Therefore, a study on urban poverty characteristics in Cambodia and international experiences with urban targeting had been carried out. The development of procedures was a highly participatory process for which 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 the urban questionnaire were crucial. Both groups included representatives of government ministries, local urban administration, civil society and development partners. Numerous meetings of the core group and the consultative group were required to reach consensus amongst all stakeholders, thereby ensuring ownership. In September 2015, the "Implementation Manual

on the Procedure for Identification of Poor Households in Urban Areas" was finalised and is now available for stakeholders in Khmer and English.

As a result, the urban IDPoor pilot started only in January 2016, with data collection in all 33 targeted urban villages being completed by the end of February 2016. The evaluation of the pilot as well as the development of the IT architecture will be covered by the follow-up project (PN 2015.2093.1). It is expected that the roll-out of the urban IDPoor procedure will start by the end of 2016.

The urban IDPoor procedure mirrors the rural one, using scores for poverty-related household characteristics, such as housing, hygiene, electricity, other assets and income. In addition, there are new targeting criteria for indicators addressing major vulnerabilities such as disabilities, chronic illness, debt and education. Moreover, the urban IDPoor process also foresees the implementation of a complaint mechanism to allow potential beneficiaries as well as other involved stakeholder to inform IDPoor about irregularities in the identification process, which should further improve the accuracy.

Indicator 4: Data on households identified as poor by the IDPoor procedure are disaggregated by gender (head of household and other members) This indicator has been partly achieved. Data on households identified as poor by the rural IDPoor procedure are disaggregated by gender in the IDPoor database for rounds 1-9, and will be for future rounds. Additionally, data on female participation on all IDPoor levels (national, sub-national and local) is available. Related to the delays in achieving indicator 3 and implementing the urban IDPoor procedure, gender disaggregated data for urban IDPoor is not available yet, but will be once the first urban IDPoor round is completed.

Indicator 5: In 2014, about 60% of the operational costs of the IDPoor Programme are allocated to the MOP through the national budget law. This indicator has been achieved. The financial contribution from the MOP through the national budget law and the gradual increase in the proportion of IDPoor financing has even been exceeded. In 2012, the Ministry of Economy and Finance allocated USD 555.000 to IDPoor, thus matching the agreed joint budget. The funding increased to USD 800.000 in 2013, and to USD 1.140.000 in 2014; both figures represent an even higher funding share of the operational budget by the MOP than the 40% and 60% respectively that were agreed for years 2013 and 2014. In 2015, approx. USD 2.300.000 were allocated, covering 100% of the operational cost for IDPoor round 9 implementation. This is an encouraging sign regarding the sustainability of the IDPoor Programme. However, this commitment also makes IDPoor dependent on the disbursement of national funds, which has led to delays in the implementation of the past yearly rounds, as described above.

3. Specific developments to the TC measure

3.1 Design of the development cooperation measure, partner contributions, term Methodological approach and instruments

The project provided expert and process advice as well as various training and capacity development measures to the MOP at national and sub-national level, and to other actors involved in the IDPoor process, to enable them to successfully implement and sustainably manage the programme. 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. MOP IDPoor staff members were trained in project management, financial and administrative management as well as negotiation skills. 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 2016.

Study tours to Thailand and Japan helped the MOP to gain new insights in the management of similar social protection systems in the region. Other countries have shown their interest in IDPoor's targeting experience and the MOP staff have been invited to participate in several international conferences during the project term.

The project implemented its support with the help of one international advisor and project manager, one national advisor, a team of national administrative and support staff, as well as national and international short-term consultants. Due to health related and other reasons, the position of the project manager became vacant and had to be refilled again twice, which caused some delay in the implementation of activities. Local subsidies for implementation in the provinces and capacity development activities have been deployed as planned.

Project term / costs

The concluded project was the second development measure to support IDPoor since 2006 and was originally set to end in April 2015. BMZ and DFAT agreed to a cost-neutral extension initially to October 2015 and later to February 2016, to account for the delays in implementing the urban IDPoor procedure and in order to finalise the activities related to the urban IDPoor pilot.

The planned overall project budget was EUR 5.100.000 of which EUR 300.000 was financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and EUR 4.800.000 (equates to AUD 6.000.000) by DFAT.

GIZ proposes to transfer the BMZ left over funds from this development measure to the subsequent development measure IDPoor III (PN 2015.2093.1). A corresponding change offer will be submitted to BMZ as soon as the internal final settlement of project funds has been completed.

Partner contributions

Counterpart contributions (staff, office space and utilities, financial contribution) have been provided as planned. 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 RGC from its annual budget (see details in Chapter 2, achievement of indicator 5).

3.2 Target groups, executing agency and partner structure

There have been no changes to target groups or the partner structure. The MOP has decided to promote the IDPoor Programme to the status of a department in August 2014 (Prakas No. 228), which has transformed IDPoor into a distinct unit of the MOP. This demonstrates the RGC's sustained commitment to IDPoor.

3.3 Impacts and risks of the TC measure

Macro-economic, socio-economic, socio-cultural, political and ecological consideration

Participative development and good governance were important objectives of the project. The IDPoor procedures strengthen participation at the sub-national level and local communities have been actively involved in the identification process. IDPoor is implemented with the support of around 35.000 persons in each round. In addition, 1.6 million villagers participate in the meetings to select the village representative group in each IDPoor cycle (i.e. round 6-8, 2012-2014). This promotes democratic values in communities, such as raising local leaders' level of concern about the welfare of village members and their degree of accountability, active public involvement in community affairs, and enhancing the level of consultation and transparency of decision making. As part of the programme, capacities of administrative structures at the sub-national level to implement the yearly IDPoor rounds have been strengthened through recurrent trainings and ongoing technical support. As such, the IDPoor implementation procedures strengthen subsidiarity at all governance levels. IDPoor collects robust data to improve the targeting of pro-poor services in Cambodia. It thereby contributes to more transparency and accountability, an important element of good governance **(PG-1)**.

Poverty orientation: IDPoor provides regularly updated data on poor households, which is a necessary pre-condition for programmes and projects to target their services to those most in need, thereby contributing to poverty reduction. The IDPoor procedure was confirmed as the government's standard tool for targeting pro-poor measures by the adoption and promulgation of Sub-decree 291 and is also key element in the NSPS and other strategies. In this project term, around 3 million poor persons have benefitted from IDPoor by getting access to a number of social services. As an example, free health care services equivalent to 45.735.086 USD have been provided to poor equity card and priority access card (i.e. beneficiaries post-identified as IDPoor by HEF) holders by the health equity funds, which are co-funded by the Cambodian Government, Australian and German Development Cooperation, Worldbank and Koica between 2010 and 2015 (source: University Research Cambodia Ltd.) **(AO 2 (former MSA))**.

Gender equality: Gender equality is highly relevant in the context of this project as female-headed households are statistically the poorest. The project achieved the indicator related to the collection of gender-disaggregated data in IDPoor for rural areas at an early stage. Government institutions and non-governmental organisations now use the disaggregated data to target their support specifically to poor women. IDPoor training at provincial and district level includes sensitisation about gender inequalities. IDPoor has also raised awareness on the active participation of women in the IDPoor implementation process, which led to a higher

participation of women in village representative groups, and monitors the gender composition of provincial and district-level implementation teams as well as village representative group members. The standardised implementation procedures stipulate that at least 25% of the village representative group members should be female. This stipulation has been met in almost all provinces in the IDPoor rounds implemented during this programme phase. On average, within one implementation cycle (i.e. three rounds, 6-8), more than 31% of the members, 27.000 in absolute numbers, were women **(GG-1)**.

Developmental impact of the TC measure

The aims of the programme are in accordance with the political strategies and priorities of the RGC. 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. IDPoor being a key element in Cambodia's poverty reduction policy, the relevance of the programme was rated "very successful" by the project evaluation mission **(Relevance)**.

The relevant partners show a high level of ownership, which has been fostered by the project since the beginning and contributed significantly to its effectiveness. The IDPoor tool allows for precise targeting of existing resources to the poor and makes poverty-related investments more effective, contributing to a higher impact of poverty reduction measures. As a consequence, funds available for direct support to the poor and scarce public-sector resources can be used more effectively. However, given that delays in the roll-out of urban IDPoor hampered the achievement of some of the programme's indicators, the project evaluation mission rated the programme as "rather unsatisfactory" with regard to potential achievements in October 2015. Since then, good progress towards the implementation of urban IDPoor has been made, which would suggest a more positive rating as of today **(Effectiveness)**.

Targeting comes at a cost, as the identification of poor households is demanding both in terms of financial and human resources and involves many actors at different levels. Although there are no in-depth cost-effectiveness studies on IDPoor yet, the project evaluation mission found that cost savings exist that justify the cost and effort of IDPoor. As the sub-decree defines IDPoor procedures as the primary targeting mechanism, many more organisations will use the data and thereby increase the cost-effectiveness of the procedures. The project evaluation observed a highly efficient use of programme resources. Additional efforts in awareness raising for a more widely spread use of IDPoor data and coordination with relevant stakeholders have been recommended by the mission, which rate the efficiency of the programme as "successful" **(Efficiency)**.

IDPoor is a key enabler for poverty reduction and therefore plays a crucial role in achieving the first Sustainable Development Goal "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" in Cambodia. It has a large impact on the life of identified poor households, as it provides access to a wide range of social services and pro-poor measures, thereby directly contributing to poverty reduction. IDPoor data supports programme planners and policy makers to make informed decisions and develop national policies, thereby helping to improve social, economic and other development indicators in the country. The project has been rated "successful" **(Impact)**.

Of particular note is the high degree of ownership of the mechanism achieved by the partner: IDPoor is firmly anchored in the MOP by law (Sub-decree 291) as well as in practice, which ensures the sustainability of the programme: the MOP has created a distinct administrative unit to manage IDPoor and provided a dedicated team. A further indication of the sustainability of the IDPoor Programme is the increased budget allocation from the government's annual recurrent budget. Sustainability could be further improved by the MOP through a better risk management and results-oriented monitoring to ensure long term sustainability. The sustainability of the project was therefore rated "rather successful" (**Sustainability**).

Risks

The major risk formulated in the offer document - cessation of supplement payments by development partners - became reality shortly after the beginning of the project in 2013 and had the anticipated negative impacts on the quality and scope of work. The MOP staff now receives only the regular civil servant salary, which is very low and considered as inadequate. Due to the importance of IDPoor data and political pressure on the MOP team to continue their work in spite of this difficult context, the MOP has been able to retain its staff and continue most of its core activities. However, taking on additional tasks, such as developing corrective measures to improve the IDPoor procedure and ensuring the availability of up-to-date data for users has been hampered by the low motivation and morale of the MOP staff. As a consequence, certain of the project's objectives and indicators could not be achieved in time. A comprehensive and performance-based administrative or salary reform is still outstanding and should be considered as a persisting risk for follow-up measures. As already specified in the offer document, the project has only limited influence over this risk factor. Other factors, such as the prolonged absence of the previous GIZ project manager due to health reasons and the late disbursement of the yearly government budget have further exacerbated the delay in the achievement of indicators.

4. Experiences and conclusions

Of particular note is the high degree of ownership of the IDPoor mechanism by the partner MOP. Since the beginning and at every stage of the programme, GIZ and the MOP have worked very closely together in the design and implementation of the programme. Building up the implementation capacities of all involved stakeholders to ensure the adequate management of IDPoor without external support has been a long process and required continuous capacity development at national, sub-national and local level. Therefore the long-term technical support of the project since 2006 was crucial.

Exemplary for this ownership is the gradual absorption of the budget by the partner: from the very beginning of the support, ensuring the financial sustainability of IDPoor and its continuation beyond the GIZ project term was one of the main concerns. The result of the discussions with the Cambodian partners to resolve this challenge has been an agreement by which the RGC gradually increased its financial share of the programme. However, the late disbursement of the required annual government budget tranches for the IDPoor rounds has presented itself as a further challenge. Under the increased workload necessary to make up for such delays, at times the MOP staff come close to its personnel capacity limit and, in the absence of adequate salaries and little incentives for individual performance, has little motivation to overcome

challenges. A sustainable solution is dependent on administrative or salary reforms which should be advocated by the bilateral dialogue.

A key strength of the IDPoor mechanism is its participatory approach. Governmental and non-governmental partners alike have been actively involved in the development of the IDPoor procedure since 2005. A long process of discussion and consultation with different stakeholders helped to build a consensus on the national guidelines for identification of poor households and contributed to the fact that IDPoor is now widely appreciated. IDPoor is firmly anchored in the Cambodian Government by law as well as in practice and the routine operation of identification rounds in the rural areas nationwide is fully in the hands of the MOP.

IDPoor's reliance on local knowledge for targeting is another key success factor. The IDPoor mechanism has been designed to ensure a high level of involvement of village representatives to build local capacity and enhance sustainability. The participation by and consultation with villagers themselves increases transparency and accuracy of the results, which improves the acceptability to the community.

However, certain challenges still remain: Vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, women and ethnic minorities are not yet receiving adequate attention by the procedure. Concept and strategy development or monitoring capacities are not yet fully developed, which leads to MOP not being able to meet the constantly growing demands. The communication to users is still weak. The lack of coordination and communication between users' programmes and IDPoor leads to some users re-editing the data, or the full extent of what IDPoor data is available not being well understood. The follow-up programme will therefore continue to strengthen the capacities of MOP in this regard, to sustainably achieve the nationwide coverage and availability of accurate and up-to-date data on poor households.

5. Description of the BMZ contract value

Total of BMZ contract value	4.586.786,65
External funding contained therein (combined financing)	4.286.786,65
1. Experts and volunteers	1.597.390,54
2. Equipment and materials	146.247,97
3. Financing/local subsidies	2.285.637,44
4. HCD formats	18.452,22
5. Other direct costs	137.679,97
6. Total direct costs	4.185.408,14
7. Overheads/profit/VAT	401.378,51

Because of fluctuations in the exchange rate of the Australian dollar to the Euro, the total funds received were EUR 4.919.357, of which EUR 300.000 were to be financed by BMZ and EUR 4.619.357 (equates to AUD 6.000.000 AUD) by DFAT (instead of EUR 4.800.000).

The exact figures will be determined during the final settlement.

BMZ agreed to transfer its remaining funds to the follow-up measure PN 2015.2093.1. DFAT remaining funds will be reimbursed to the donor.

Final report for individual TC measure



Title of TC measure

Support to the Identification of Poor Households Programme

Project number

2011.2247.2

Country

Cambodia

Results matrix

29 February 2016

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: 93% (round 5) Target value: 95% Current value: 100% (round 9)</p> <p>2. The number of projects and programmes that use IDPoor data for targeted poverty alleviation measures increases</p> <p>Baseline value: 66% (SEDECA study), corresponding to 42 projects</p>	<p>1. IDPoor documentation</p> <p>2. Endline data user study based on CDC database and stakeholder database, conducted by Market Strategy and Development Ltd. (MSD)</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

Summary	Indicators of success	Sources of verification	Assumptions / risks
	<p>Target value: at least 80% Current value: 62.6% (MSD study), corresponding to 136 projects</p> <p><i>See further explanations regarding the progress of this indicator in chapter 2</i></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: 0 provinces Target value: at least 8 provinces and Phnom Penh Current value: 0 provinces (however, good progress in procedure development, testing and piloting)</p> <p><i>See further explanations regarding the progress of this indicator in chapter 2</i></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: IDPoor data from rural areas is disaggregated by gender Target value: IDPoor data from rural and urban areas is disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>3. IDPoor documentation</p> <p>4. IDPoor documentation/ data from database</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Cambodian government/ MOP supports the development of an urban targeting mechanism and accepts/ approves the newly developed mechanism for identifying poor households in urban areas - 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

Summary	Indicators of success	Sources of verification	Assumptions / risks
	<p>Current value: 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>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: allocation of 25% Target value: allocation of 60%</p> <p>Current value: 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>the motivation of MOP IDPoor 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 			<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

Summary	Indicators of success	Sources of verification	Assumptions / risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advise on establishment of feedback/ complaints mechanism 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOP supports the development of a feedback/ complaints mechanism
<p><i>Activity B</i></p> <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) 			<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

Summary	Indicators of success	Sources of verification	Assumptions / risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting stakeholder consultation workshops - Piloting of urban data collection - Support to policy process to get new mechanism approved 			<p>newly developed mechanism for identifying poor households in urban areas</p>