

Identification of Poor Households in Cambodia



MOP Identification of Poor Households Programme



Technical Co-op by German Govt via **gtz**

Overview of Presentation

- What is Identification of Poor Households? How is it done?
- Equity Card
- Database of Poor Households
- Coverage areas
- Upcoming activities and challenges
- Questions and Discussion



Background

- Feb 2005: National Forum organised by Ministry of Planning: broad consensus on need to develop standardised national procedures and criteria for identification of poor households
- June 2005: Working Group and Core Group on Identification of Poor Households established, chaired by MOP
- April 2006: Established GTZ Programme “Support to Identification of Poor Households Programme”
 - technical cooperation with MOP to develop and pilot Procedures, and to promote their official government recognition and their increasing use by service providers for targeting services and assistance to poor households



The Problem, and a Solution

- Problem:
 - Unsystematic targeting of poor households for poverty alleviation
 - Different methods used by various institutions and organisations for identifying poor households: duplication of effort and resources, incomparable results, information mostly not shared between organisations, irregular implementation
- Solution:
 - Identification of Poor Households uses a standardised method, implemented systematically across wide geographic areas
 - Reduces the need for other targeting methods
 - Comparable results from area to area
 - Data shared among all decision-makers and service providers
 - Data to be updated regularly



What is Identification of Poor Households?

- Identifies which specific households in rural villages are poor, and their level of poverty
- Name, sex, year of birth, relationship to HH head of all household members recorded
- Purpose:
 - Household targeting – use data to directly target services and development assistance to poor households and individual members in order to help lift them out of poverty and to protect them from shocks (e.g. serious illness, crop failure) which may deepen their poverty
 - Geographical targeting – data can also be used for calculating comparative poverty levels of districts, communes, villages, in order to identify priority areas for assistance. Poor households can then be targeted within these priority areas.



Guiding Principles

- Comparability of results from region to region
- To be conducted regularly at fixed time of year to fit in with local planning process, and to provide predictable data source for service providers and decision-makers
- Implemented by existing local government structures, and village representatives, to promote ownership and sustainability
- Villager participation to enhance transparency, accuracy of data and acceptability
 - Selection of Village Representative Group
 - Household interviews
 - Public posting of draft lists of poor HHs
 - Village Consultation Meeting and provision of suggestions and complaints to VRG



Management and Coordination Structure

- National Level:
 - MOP staff and 2 GTZ advisers (expat and Khmer)
- Provincial Level:
 - Provincial Department of Planning
 - Provincial Local Administration Unit
 - PFTs and DFTs
- Commune level
 - Planning and Budgeting Committee Representative Group (PBCRG) – 2-4 members
- Village level
 - Village Representative Group (VRG) – minimum 5 members, maximum 10, plus VRG Coordinator
- Capacity is built through Cascade Training
 - National Trainers → PFTs/DFTs → PBCRG → VRG



IDPoor Procedures

- Step 1: Establish and train the Planning and Budgeting Committee Representative Group (PBCRG)
 - PBCRG formed from members of the existing Planning and Budgeting Committee in each commune
 - Some PBCRG members become trainers of VRGs
- Step 2: Establish and train Village Representative Groups (VRGs)
 - Conduct First Village Meeting to select members of VRG
 - Commune-level trainers train VRGs, conduct interview practice



IDPoor Procedures

- Step 3:
 - Compile List of Households in the Village for Identification of Poor Households
 - Conduct household interviews
 - Count scores, prepare Draft Household Poverty Categorisation List
 - Discuss special household circumstances in VRG and modify classifications of some households as required
 - Hold Commune Review Meeting to check Draft Household Poverty Categorisation List
 - Prepare First Draft List of Poor Households and publicly display in village



IDPoor Procedures

- Step 4:
 - Display First Draft List of Poor Household in public place in village
 - Conduct Village Consultation Meeting
 - Receive villager complaints and suggestions
 - Prepare the Final Draft List of Poor Households, publicly display, submit to Commune Council



IDPoor Procedures

- Step 5:
 - Commune Council reviews Final Draft Lists of Poor Households for each village, and coordinates the resolution of any outstanding complaints
 - Commune Council approves Final List of Poor Households prepared by the VRG
 - Commune Council sends all relevant documents to Provincial Department of Planning for data entry
 - Commune Chief stamps and signs Equity Cards, and VRGs distribute them to poor households (after data entry and photography in Steps 6 and 7)



IDPoor Procedures

- Step 6: Entry of data into Database of Poor Households
 - Data entered by Provincial Department of Planning
 - Key data entered: details of all poor HH members, HH poverty category, HH photographs
- Step 7: Photography
 - Photography Teams photograph Poor Households (conducted by partner NGOs)
 - Equity Cards printed, Provincial Department of Planning distributes them to Commune Councils for distribution to villagers
- Updates will be conducted every 2 years, more frequently in future if funds permit



Questionnaire

- Scoring Questions
 - Housing – roof, wall, floor area, general condition
 - Productive land area in hectares (land-based villages) / fishing equipment (floating villages), or other main source of income
 - Borrow rice or buy rice on credit (indicates capacity to meet own food needs)
 - Animal raising (including fish raising for sale)
 - Ratio of dependent household members to productive members
 - Electronic and other assets
 - Means of transportation (includes boats for floating villages)



Questionnaire

- Non-scoring questions (special circumstances), for discussion by VRG
 - Unexpected problems or crises which caused household to lose income, produce less food, sell assets, or borrow money in last 12 months
 - Number of children aged 6-11 years who missed school for at least 1 month in last 12 months
 - Special household situations (disabled, sick, elderly, single woman HH head with many young children, no adults, etc)
 - Assistance from relatives, other circumstances which improve living standard



Poverty Categories

- Two poverty categories:
 - Poor Level 1 (very poor)
 - Proportion of HHs approximately corresponds with those under the food poverty line in the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
 - Poor Level 2 (poor)
 - Approximately the same proportion of HHs as those between the food poverty line and the poverty line in the CSES
- All other households are classified as “Others”, and are not included in the Database of Poor Households



Equity Card

- Generated by Database of Poor Households
- Provided to all poor HHs identified
- Helps to raise awareness of poor HHs that they can use the card to receive services or assistance
- Provides positive identification through unique HH code that is linked to the database, and HH photo (but photo is optional for some areas)



Database of Poor Households

- Data entry by MOP as well as partner organisations who conduct identification of poor households according to standard Procedures
- Data entered in different locations and consolidated in national database
- Data from MOP and non-MOP sources shared with all service providers and decision-makers, on CD-ROM
- Full electronic database can be provided to key service providers or decision-makers in different sectors



Database of Poor Households

- Key data entered
 - Household ID code
 - Geographical location and address of poor HHs
 - Name, sex, age, year of birth, relationship to HH head of all household members
 - Poverty Level of HH
 - Household photo, data from Photography Tracking Sheet (whether photo was taken or is missing, which HH members not present)
 - Note: responses to individual questions in the questionnaire are not entered



Database of Poor Households

ID Poor Database Management Software - [Questionnaire]

File View Data entry Tools Reports Window Help

Province: Siem Reap District: Sotr Nikom Commune: Kampong Khleam Village: Ou Ta Puk

Round Number 01 Region Code: 17110407

There are 88 Households in the list

Code	Name of Household Head	Poor Level
0103	ចយ រត	1
0104	ផ្កែ ឃ្លើង	1
0105	យឿន យន់	1
0106	អន លាប	2
0108	អ៊ាវ ខា	1
0109	ឡាំង ឡាយ	1
0110	តាំ ចា	1
0111	ភេន រួន	2
0113	សុន ភួង	1
0117	អ៊ាវ អន	1
0118	អ៊ាវ ក្រុង	1
0122	រ៉ុត វ៉ាន់	1
0123	ពេក កុក	2
0125	ពៅ ខុន	1
0128	ប៉ាំង សី	1
0133	យឹម ខន	1
0134	ឃ្លើម ជុល	1
0138	លៀម ល្បុនសី	1
0140	សុយ ពេញ	1

Household details Household members

There is/are 8 member(s) in this household.

Name	Relationship	Sex	Year Of	Age
អ៊ាវ ក្រុង	Head of Household	Male	1975	33
អ៊ាន ពេត	Wife/Husband	Fem...	1976	32
ក្រុង ថ្មី	Child	Male	1999	9
ក្រុង ចាន់នី	Child	Fem...	2000	8
ក្រុង ចាន់ណា	Child	Male	2002	6
ក្រុង ចារឹរិ	Child	Fem...	2004	4
ក្រុង ចារឹរិ	Child	Fem...	2007	1
ក្រុង ឃ្លើន	Child	Male	1993	15

01 Siem Reap English



Database of Poor Households

- Main Reports
 - List of Poor Households: name of HH head, sex of HH head, spouse name, poverty category, percentage of HHs in each poverty category
 - List of all members of all poor households, with sex, age, birth year, relationship to HH head, poverty category
 - Poverty Rate Comparison: Poor Level 1 %, Poor Level 2 %, based on people or HHs
 - Summary Statistics for coverage area: median % of Poor Level 1 and 2 HHs, median % total poor HHs in villages covered
 - List of Names and Photos of Poor Household Members: multiple thumbnail photos with name, sex, year of birth of each HH member, HH poverty category
 - Reports can be provided in PDF or Excel format, and can be printed out and bound as booklets for service providers who don't have computers (e.g. Health Centres)



Coverage Areas 2007 and 2008 (rural villages only)

2007 (1st round)

Province	Operational District
Kratie (249 villages - whole province)	Kratie Chhlong
Siem Reap (464 villages)	Kralanh Sotnikum

2008 (2nd round)

Province	Operational District
Oddor Meanchey (231 villages - whole province)	Samraong
Siem Reap (418 villages)	Angkor Chum Siem Reap
Kompong Cham (492 villages)	Chomkar Leu-Steung Trong Cheung Prey-Batheay Prey Chhor-Kong Meas
Prey Veng (274 villages)	Preah Sdach Peareang

Total approx 2128
villages covered



Coverage Areas 2009 (Round 3)

Province	Operational District
Banteay Meanchey (219 villages)	Mongul Borei
Kompong Cham (405 villages)	Memut Ponhea Krek-Dambae

Province	Operational District
Kompong Thom (737 villages)	Baray-Santuk Kompong Thom Stong
Pursat (349 villages)	Sampouv Meas
Kompot (482 villages)	Angkor Chey Chhouk Kompong Trach Kompot

Total 2192 villages



Coverage by partner organisations

- Procedures also implemented in 2008 by URC-HSSC partners in selected areas in Battambang, Pursat, Banteay Meanchey, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang
- More ODs planned in late 2008 / early 2009 (Preah Vihear, Rattanakiri, Mondulakiri, Koh Kong)



Upcoming activities and challenges

- Advocacy and promotion of the IDPoor Programme, among higher levels of government, development partners, service providers
 - to promote use of the data for targeted service provision and reduce duplication of activity
 - to mobilise resources for implementation
- Impact monitoring and research
 - to assess what works well and what needs improving
 - to promote confidence in the process and the results
 - Possible topics: verification of accuracy of process; cost-benefit analysis; use of Equity Card and benefits to users; other topics?



Upcoming activities and challenges

- Develop Master Plan for expansion of identification of poor households across country, including resource mobilisation strategy
- Resource mobilisation from Development Partners and Government
- Use WB/DFID/MOP multi-donor Trust Fund (to be established 2009) as vehicle for channelling mobilised funds for large-scale IDPoor implementation



Upcoming activities and challenges

- Expand coverage area gradually as funding situation permits
- Work with MOI to integrate identification of poor households into mandate of Commune Councils and their support structures (e.g. PFTs and DFTs), including earmarking of funds for commune- and village-level implementation



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Questions and Discussion



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