



Creating Nationwide Platform on Information to Identify the Poor Households in Cambodia (IDPoor) for CSDG implementation

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Outline

1. CSDG Framework and “No one left behind”;
2. Identification of Poor Household (IDPoor) Program;
3. Operation Cost;
4. Trends of IDPoor in Rural Areas;
5. IDPoor Information System;
6. Using result of IDPoor Program.

1. CSDG Frame work and “No one left behind”

- SDGs has Localized Into Cambodian context;
- CSDGs Framework has been prepared and approved by RGC on 19 Nov. 2018;
- RGC commit to achieve CSDGs and contribute to achieve global SDGs;
- Integrate CSDG into National Planning System in all levels;
- “No one left Behind”

1. CSDG Frame work and “No one left behind” (con’t)

- RGC give top priority on directly target services and support to poor households and its individual members to help lifting them out of poverty and to protect them from the impact of shocks; and
- Improve living standard of poor population;
- So that need to Identify which specific households are poor, and their level of poverty;
- Also Identifies rates of poverty in different areas

1. CSDG Frame work and “No one left behind” (con’t)

Global SDG:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- There are 7 targets

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- There are 8 targets

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

- There are 10 targets

1. CSDG Frame work and “No one left behind” (con’t)

CSDG:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- There are 3 targets with 4 indicators (5 sub-indicators)

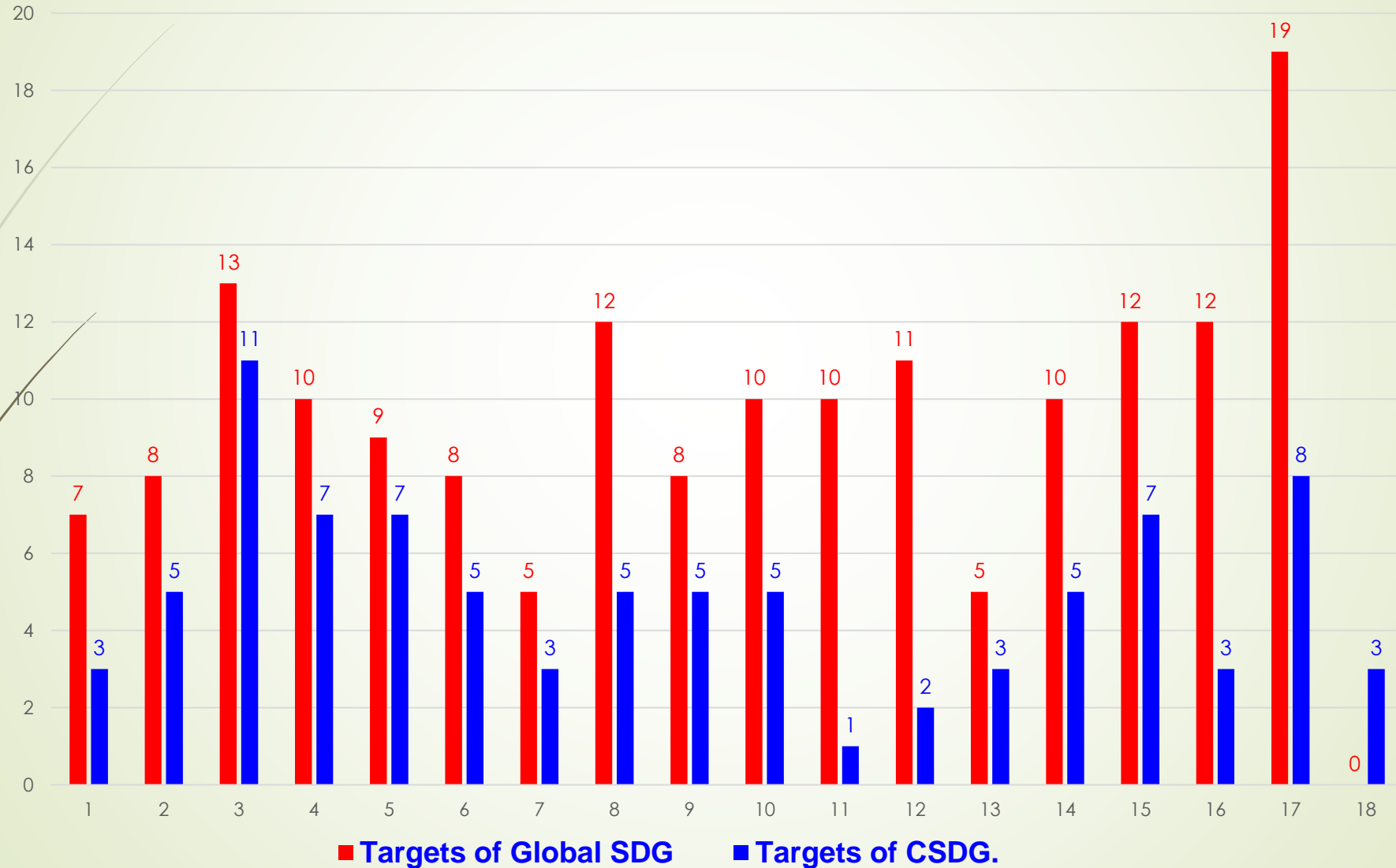
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- There are 5 targets with 7 Indicators

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

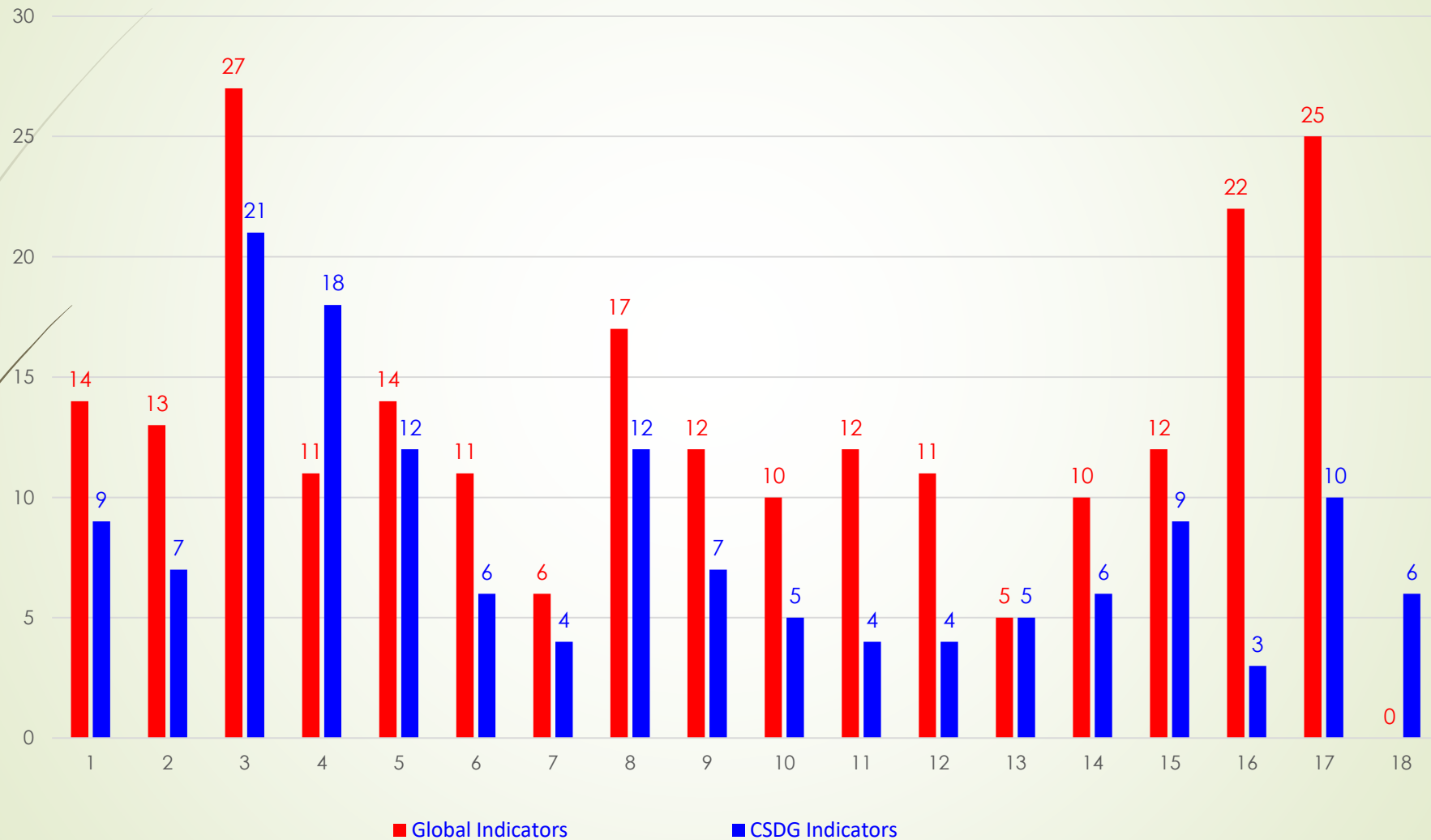
- There are 5 targets with 5 indicators.

Compare targets of Global SDG and CSDG (con't)



Compare indicators of Global SDG and CSDG (con't)

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2. Identification of Poor Household (IDPoor) Program

- IDPoor program started from 2006 within Ministry of Planning under support from BMZ, GIZ, AUSAID, ;
- Mainly easily observable and verifiable assets (75%) and income (25%), but also other issues;
- Household classification is based both on questionnaire and community validation (“special circumstances”).
- 100% of all rural villages in Cambodia are covered; data is collected in 8-9 capital/provinces each year;
- updated data available for each province **every 3 years**

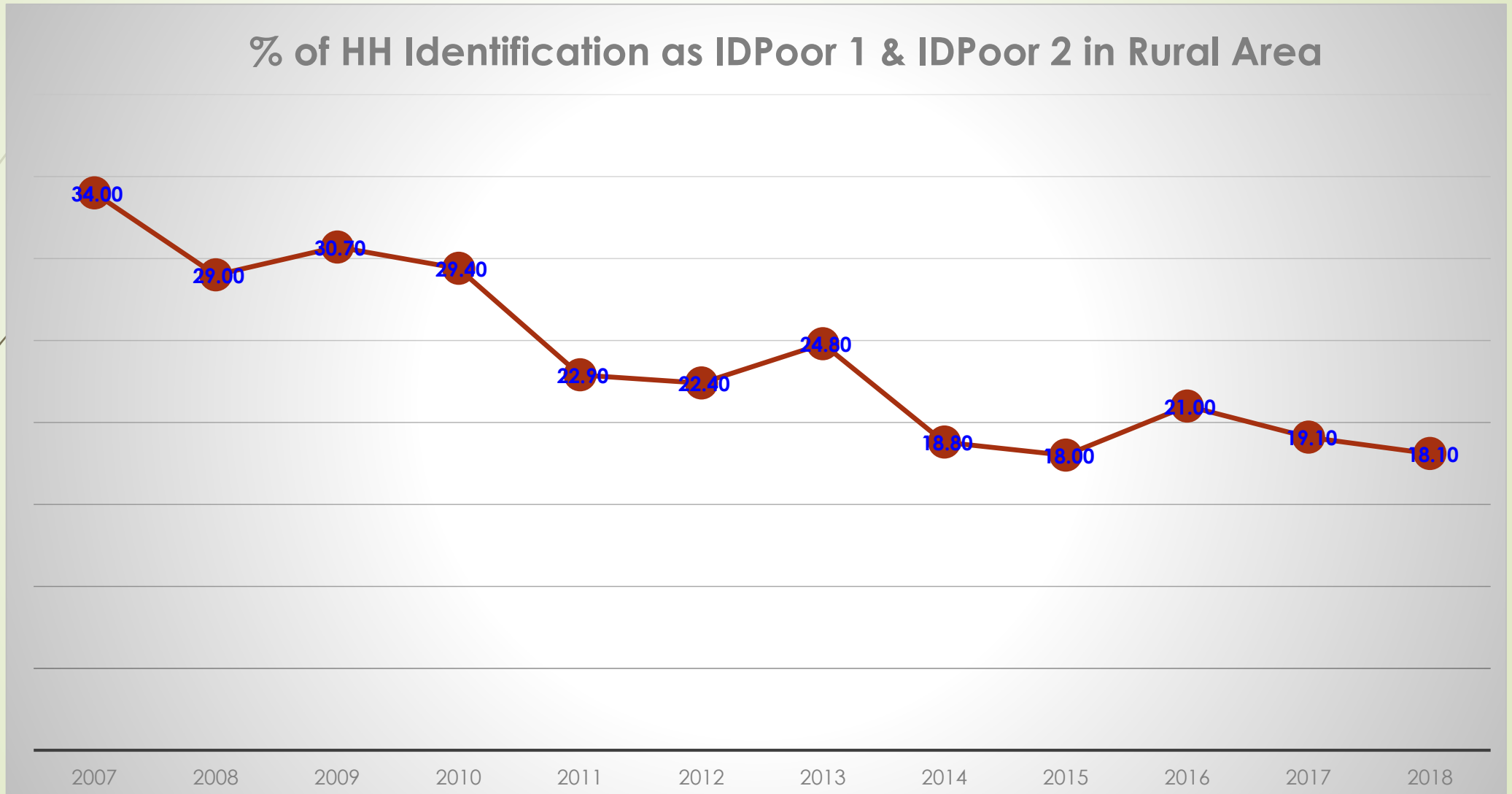
2. Identification of Poor Household (IDPoor) Program (con't)

- Identify urban poor: **Urban IDPoor**
 - New procedure for poverty identification in urban areas
 - Started concluding in all urban areas from 2018
- Include the recently poor and work migrants: **On-Demand Identification (OD-IDPoor)**;
 - Concerns about un-identified potential beneficiaries (e.g. due to sudden socioeconomic reasons)
 - Provision of an additional identification mechanism to be triggered on-demand by the local level
 - Poor pregnant women and children: update of sudden changes in poor households through OD-IDPoor (direct link to Maternal and Child Health)

3. Operation Cost (con't)

- RGC still conducting the IDPoor Households in three rounds in one cycle (8 to 9 capital-Provinces, among 25, conduct each round);
- So the IDPoor data of Capital-Provinces not available the same year;
- Government is looking for budget support for conducting On-Demand Identification Poor (OD-IDPoor) Household;

4. Trends of IDPoor in Rural Areas



5. IDPoor information system

- The information from the IDPoor program is widely disseminated to users;
- Provide information to users via
 - ✓ Dissemination at national and sub-national levels;
 - ✓ Hard copy, very little due to the purpose of environment protection;
 - ✓ Provide DVD, or
 - ✓ Online information, IDPoor Information System, WWW.idpoor.gov.kh.

6. Using result of IDPoor Program

IDPoor is used by government institutions, NGOs, research institutes and other organisations to target pro-poor services.

- Access to social services
 - Free basic health care services under the Health Equity Funds (HEFs)
 - Cash Transfers, i.e. for Pregnant Women and Children (WB, UNICEF, Save The Children)
 - Reproductive health vouchers (KfW)
 - School feeding and scholarships programmes (MoEYS, WFP)
 - Disaster relief (WFP, Cambodian Red Cross)
 - Social Land Concessions
 - Etc.
- Planning aid for national and local policy making
- Research



Thank you !