



THE WORLD BANK



# **Evaluating Impact: Turning Promises into Evidence Poverty Targeting: Implementation of PMT in the Philippines**

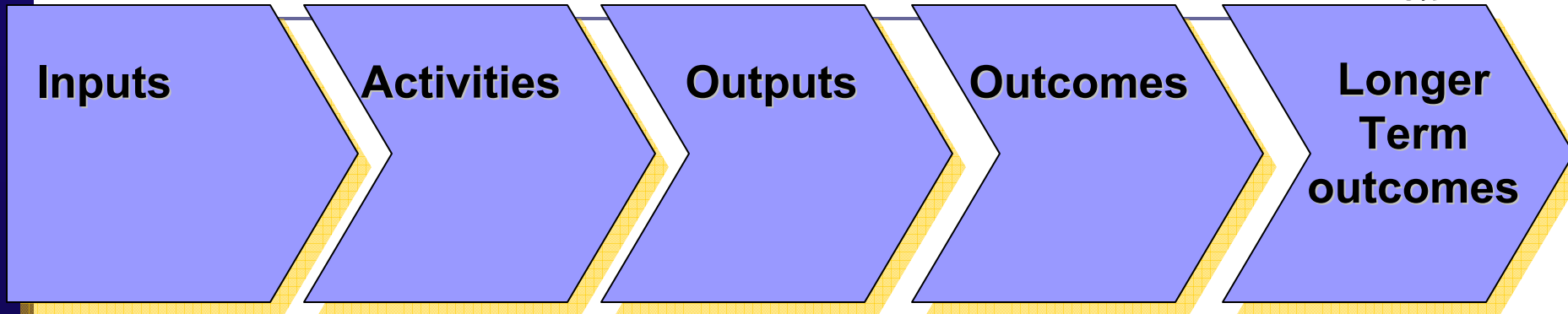
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# 1. Background

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- ❑ Current targeting systems in the Philippines are inefficient as evidenced by high leakage in some public welfare programs (Manasan, 2008).
- ❑ Due to the recent crisis, the government faces the need to expand social protection programs.
- ❑ Therefore, it is important to improve the existing targeting system by:
  - Standardizing the tool to identify the poor
  - Increasing coverage and accuracy

# 2. Results Chain



- Funding to implement targeting system
- Human resources for project management

- Finalization of PMT survey form
- Hiring of enumerators
- Training of enumerators
- Design of compensation for enumerators and supervisors and data entry
- Design of Audits and community validation

- Enumerators paid according to assigned compensation
- Share of population that are surveyed
- Share of forms that have been audited
- Share of poor households identified and validated

- More eligible poor families receive benefits
- Less non-eligible families receive benefits

- More equitable and cost effective social welfare programs

# 3. Primary Research Questions

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- What is the most cost-effective way to improve accuracy and coverage of a targeting system that uses proxy means test?
  - Do **monetary incentives** make a difference in the performance of enumerators?
  - Do community **grievance systems** make a difference for the performance of barangay captains?

# 4. Outcome Indicators

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## □ Coverage

- Reach Rate: Proportion of the households in the audit survey that are also covered by the PMT.

## □ Accuracy

- Inclusion error rate: Proportion of households below the poverty line in PMT data *but* above in audit data
- Exclusion error rate: Proportion of households above the poverty line in PMT data *but* below in the audit data

# 5. Identification Strategy/Method

- Different treatments will be assigned randomly at the barangay level.
- Treatments for enumerators:
  - Compensation for enumerators:
    - Piecemeal rate (P18 per questionnaire to a max of 24 questionnaires per day) **(control)**
    - Distance variable rate (scale compensation according to distance to barangay center) **(treatment)**
  - Incentives of enumerators:
    - No incentives **(control)**
    - Incentive based on accuracy of spot checks **(treatment)**

# 5. Identification Strategy/Method

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- Treatments for barangay captains:
  - Grievance system:
    - No grievance system (**control**)
    - List of surveyed household with their poverty status is posted in barangay office and residents have a period of time to complain (**treatment**)

# 6. Sample and data

## □ Sample

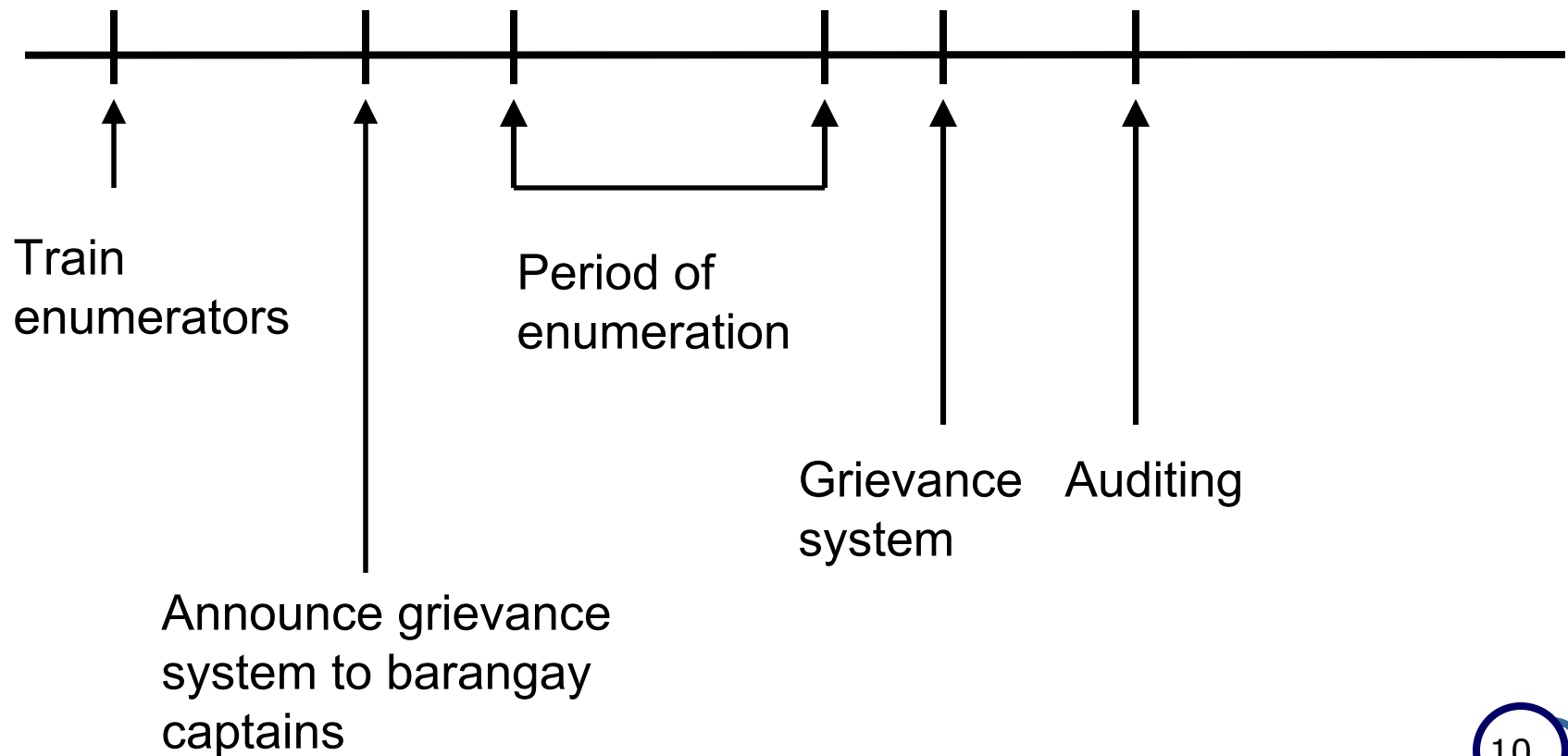
- Choose 3 provinces, one for each macro area, with a total of 16 municipalities.
  - We reach at this number by assuming that a given treatment changes the outcome indicator for a given enumerator from 90% to 95% and an intraclass correlation across enumerators in a barangay of 0.3, we need a sample of 4596 observations. Given that there are 10 enumerators per team, we need 460 barangays. Since a municipality has 28 barangays on average we need 16 municipalities.
  - We assume that the impacts of the grievance system can be detected with 460 barangays. For example, to detect a change in the outcome from 0.7 to 0.85, we would only need 348 barangays.

## 6. Sample and data

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- Data to be used for power calculations
  - Census data in municipalities where PMT already implemented but data may not be reliable
  - Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) from 6 provinces where PMT was implemented
- Data to be collected for analysis
  - PMT data
    - Collected by enumerators
    - Spot-checks by supervisors
    - Collected by independent 3rd party
  - Grievance data

# 7. Time Frame/Work Plan



## 8. Sources of Financing

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- ▣ DSWD funding for training, enumeration and grievance system
- ▣ SIEF funding for IE design and audit data collection