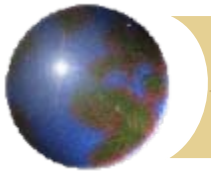


The Ecuadorian experience in poverty mapping

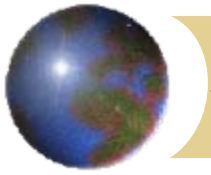
M. Caridad Araujo

May 11, 2006



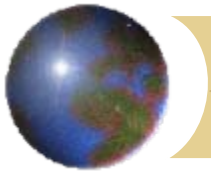
Contents

- Background
- Building a panel of poverty maps
- Lessons learned



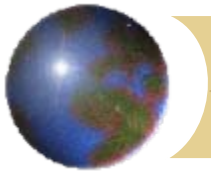
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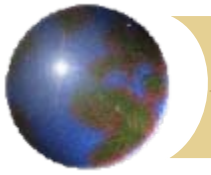
Background

- First Ecuador poverty map
 - 1996
 - Government needs a tool for geographic targeting
 - Discussed in many methodological / research publications (Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw)



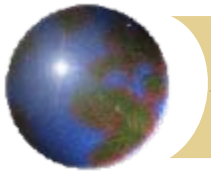
Background

- Second Ecuador poverty map
 - 2003
 - First opportunity to build a panel of poverty maps
 - Methodological challenges in establishing comparability



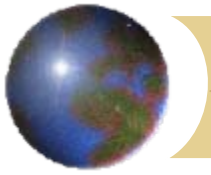
Background

- Both maps constructed by WB staff
- Interaction with local agencies (INEC and SIISE) limits to inquiries about data, cartography, etc.



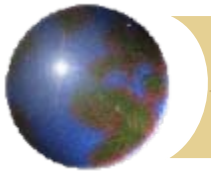
Background

- Poverty maps produced by Ecuadorian researchers, have been widely disseminated, and are the ones used in policy applications
 - Unmet basic needs (weighted average)
 - INFOPLAN (principal components)



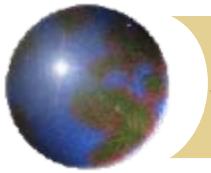
Contents

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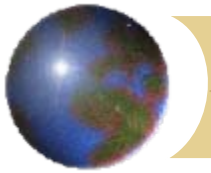
Building a panel of poverty maps

- ⊕ Comparability issues:
 - ▣ Consumption aggregates
 - ▣ Enumeration areas
 - ▣ Surveys and censuses from different years



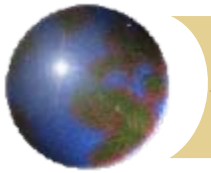
Building a panel of poverty maps

- Comparability of consumption aggregates - Lessons:
 - Tradeoff between survey comparability and frequent updates to survey instruments.
 - Do not neglect corrections in establishing comparability across non-comparable instruments.



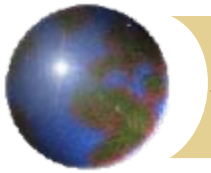
Building a panel of poverty maps

- Comparability of enumeration areas -
Lessons:
 - Importance of documenting changes in country's cartography in a central data base.
 - No good substitute for nationally representative household data. Reassess costs of choice of leaving regions out.



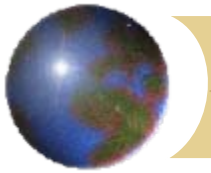
Building a panel of poverty maps

- Comparability across surveys and censuses from different years - Lesson:
 - Importance of planning survey and census so that they correspond to the same period of time



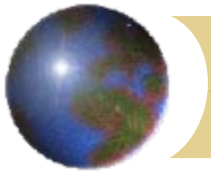
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- **Lessons learned**



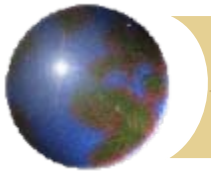
Lessons learned

- Importance of local capacity building
 - Strategic partnerships
 - At all stages of the process
 - Key to build ownership
 - More than one counterpart
 - Transfer of poverty mapping software, user manuals and documentation



Lessons learned

- Key role of dissemination activities
 - Start sharing information early on in the process to familiarize users and create a sense of ownership
 - Gather users' views and demands to incorporate them in dissemination media
 - Use dissemination events to distribute publications, CDs, and data



Lessons learned

- Production of a CD
- Complement poverty maps with research to inform users on:
 - Differences, properties, and advantages of the different poverty mapping methodologies used in Ecuador and of available targeting tools