



Poverty maps for policy making:
beyond the obvious targeting applications

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May 11, 2006



Demands and opportunities

★ Demand

- ★ Decentralization
- ★ Targeting of resources
- ★ Analysis of poverty and determinants at local level
- ★ Monitoring progress without comparable data

★ Opportunities

- ★ Easier to estimate
- ★ More data
- ★ GIS more widespread and cheaper



I. Analyzing poverty

- ✿ Merging data on poverty and determinants
- ✿ Collating data with different levels of analysis
- ✿ Understanding role of spatial patterns/processes



II. Defining strategies

- ✦ Building awareness and changing the dialogue
- ✦ Motivating reforms
 - ✦ Case for reforms
 - ✦ Test existing mechanisms
- ✦ Selecting strategies
 - ✦ Broad priorities and strategies
 - ✦ Coordination



III. Designing interventions

- ✿ Interventions with regional variants
- ✿ Location of intervention
- ✿ Funding formula
- ✿ Targeting mechanisms



IV. Strengthen accountability

- ✿ Information that is
 - ✿ Easy to understand
 - ✿ Relevant for citizens, service providers and local authorities
- ✿ Lobbying tool for
 - ✿ “fair” and objective allocation
 - ✿ transparent processes



V. Build capacity

- ✦ Promotes informed policy making
- ✦ Build interest in data
- ✦ Raises the profile of statistics
- ✦ Builds capacity of analysts and NSO
- ✦ Brings teams together



Limitations

- ✿ Only correlates, not causes. Additional analysis!
- ✿ Geography the right dimension? Scope for gains, but...
- ✿ Updating frequency can be an issue
- ✿ Only as good as survey and census!