

GIZ Poverty Analysis Tool¹

What's the purpose of the GIZ Poverty Analysis tool (PAT)?

Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals have substantially raised the bar on ending poverty since 2015. Global commitments are to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, to reduce inequality (relative poverty), to Leave no one Behind and to reach the Furthest Behind First.

In a number of countries, the pace of poverty reduction is too slow, and, in some, poverty is increasing. Climate change, inequalities, urbanisation, migration and fragility are all affecting progress. Knowledge and understanding of the extent and drivers of poverty is needed in each context to deliver effective strategies and interventions.

The Poverty Analysis Tool (PAT) provides a framework for top line analysis of the poverty situation wherever GIZ is working. It will help country programmes and project leaders across all sectors to ensure a balanced portfolio which delivers measurable impact - both direct and indirect - on poverty.¹

Who should use the PAT?

Country directors, teams, consultants and project managers who want to get more poverty impact from their programmes. Professionals working on results, planning, reviews, safeguards, who can incorporate poverty impact into the project management and results processes.

How long will it take?

The PAT can be used as a tool to quickly identify the major issues and opportunities and to bring topline information into decision making. The PAT can also be used as a framework for a more in-depth and qualitative poverty analysis. Critical review and feedback loops are built in. In the case of the short form approach these can be informal discussions and requests for input. For the longer form countries may want to hold one or more structured workshops. Standard outputs (tables, questionnaires, scorecards, narrative templates) are suggested throughout the tool to inform successive stages of the process.

What will the PAT deliver?

- ✓ short standard summary narratives with key data on the current poverty situation, the most significant drivers of poverty and their consequences for people's lives.
- ✓ An analysis of the current GIZ portfolio and options for the future
- ✓ A workshop to validate the findings and apply country-team knowledge and expertise to prioritise the most significant drivers of poverty, analyse the extent to which GIZ is addressing them now and the opportunities for GIZ to have more impact.

These outputs will inform GIZ and build capacity to increase the impact on poverty.

¹ Drafted by Judith Randal and Tony German (Development Initiatives). For feedback and / or questions please contact poverty-inequality@giz.de

What is the poverty situation?

Scale & depth questionnaire

Poverty distribution questionnaire

Experience of poverty - checklist of issues

Summary narrative and scorecard to identify key priorities



Why is the situation as it is?

Principle drivers & poverty consequences scorecard

Framework for why people are left in poverty

Priority groups and causes scorecards



Review point/workshop

- ▶▶ Guiding questions on drivers of poverty
- ▶▶ GIZ action on causes & consequences?
- ▶▶ Opportunities for increased impact?
- ▶▶ Summary narrative on workshop results



What can GIZ do to improve the situation?

Portfolio poverty checklist

Opportunity Assessment scorecard





Tools to analyse context and use GIZ comparative advantage

Checklist on tools and approaches to maximise poverty impact







Planning for impact over time - potential initiatives to increase poverty impact

Instructions for completing the PAT








Section One:

-  Complete Questionnaires 1 and 2 for your country by using the data sources suggested.
-  Consider Checklist 1 on the experience of poverty and score each section. Summarise the results
-  Complete Scorecard A to identify priority issues.
-  Write up a short narrative supported by data tables from questionnaires 1 and 2 (see Annex 4 for template). Share these documents with colleagues and use as the inputs for the Workshop.

Section Two:

-  Working as an individual or in a group complete Scorecard B on the drivers of poverty and their consequences.
-  Write up a short narrative on your perceptions of the principle drivers and their consequences for poverty, based on the scorecard.
-  Read and consider the Framework for understanding why people are left in poverty
-  Complete Scorecard C and list the groups most likely to remain in poverty
-  Hold a country team workshop to present the outputs from sections 1 and 2 above. The workshop should: Consider and critically review the findings from Section 1 and note down the extent to which the findings match GIZ experience in this country, what is missing or surprising and the extent to which the country team is confident in the data. Complete the Scorecard D on the drivers of poverty and GIZ's role. Hold a discussion based on the Guiding Questions for the workshop
-  Summarise the conclusions focusing on the aspects and drivers of poverty of greatest significance to GIZ, the priority vulnerable groups and the opportunities for GIZ response.

Section Three

-  List GIZ's main interventions/sectors and complete Questionnaire 2 to provide a portfolio overview showing how GIZ programmes and projects contribute to poverty reduction.
-  Complete Scorecard E to identify opportunities to increase the impact of the portfolio on poverty
-  Review the tools and guiding questions in Checklist 3 to understand GIZ comparative advantage.
-  Summarise GIZ comparative advantage
-  Complete Questionnaire 3 and identify opportunities to increase poverty impact using organisational tools
-  Review sample projects/sectoral interventions using the Checklist 4 on results chains and Checklist 5 on timeframes
-  Summarise opportunities to increase GIZ impact on poverty

Section One: What is the poverty situation?

There are likely to be several poverty assessments already available for any country. The purpose of this particular Poverty Assessment Tool is to provide relevant top line data so that GIZ can identify opportunities to increase the impact on poverty. We recommend an initial scan of the existing poverty assessments and diagnostics. Annex 1 lists and provides links to some of the standard documents that are likely to be available and summarises their particular added value and suggestions for how to use them to complete the tables and questionnaires.

This section has three tables to complete – one on the scale and depth of poverty at national level, one on the distribution of poverty and one on the human dimension or poverty as it is experienced. Once it is completed, each table should be scored to show the most and important issues for GIZ.

Understanding the scale and depth of poverty

The completed table will show how many people are in poverty, how widespread among the population and how severe, the key bellwether human capital indicators, trends and future projections.

QUESTIONNAIRE 1 ON THE SCALE AND DEPTH OF POVERTY at national level			
<i>GUIDANCE FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE – complete the table, noting the source for future reference. Data will be used on Scorecard A. When selecting the data, it is worth noting the survey year – some data is far from recent.</i>			
Key data question	Data Sample based on Rwanda	Source	Explanations and options for more in depth analysis
What percentage of the population are living in extreme poverty?	55.5% compared with 45% for low income countries as a whole and 41.4% for SSA	'Poverty Headcount Ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) % of population' from World Development Indicators. The Poverty Headcount Ratio at National Poverty Lines is available from the same source https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators	Extreme poverty is measured by the number of people living below the international poverty line of PPP\$1.90 a day measured by the World Bank and comparable across all countries. For more in-depth analysis you can see how each country compares to the global or regional picture or to selected other countries. You can also select other poverty lines such as \$3.10 or rural/urban. Many countries have their own national poverty lines – usually based on the cost of food. National poverty lines have an advantage because they reflect a view about what poverty means in that context and will be used domestically by government and others to measure progress. In the poorest countries the national poverty line will often be lower than the international poverty line.
How many people are living in extreme poverty?	6.8 million people	'Poverty headcount ratio' (55.5%) x 'Total population' (12,301,939) https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators	As well as the percentage of the population it is worth looking at the number of people living below the poverty line to get a different perspective on the scale of the issue and compare the numbers of people between GIZ countries.
What is the depth of poverty?	20.2% Rwanda 17.2% for LICs 15.8% for SSA	Insert Poverty Gap at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%) https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators	The poverty gap is the difference between average daily income of everyone below the poverty line and \$1.90. It is expressed as a percentage – the higher the percentage the greater the depth of poverty (%). The depth of

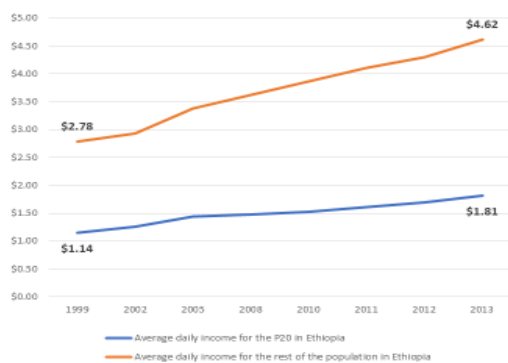
			poverty in country can be compared to the regional average and to other countries. Additional analysis can be done using data on the poverty gap at \$3.10 a day illustrating the numbers of people who are who are vulnerable to poverty.
What is the national average income?	\$2,003 \$2,006 for LICs \$3,527 for SSA	GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international \$) https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators ALERTS – National averages mask the extent of poverty. Countries can show positive growth rates for GDP per capita while poverty is getting worse. The growth rate for the poorest can be higher than for other quintiles, but it still may not be fast enough to narrow the gap.	For more in depth analysis, you can look at GDP per capita growth and rates over time as well as regional and global comparisons. GDP per capita figures in national currencies may be more useful for in-country dialogue – also available on WDI. Another poverty oriented measure is the Growth Incidence Curve which tracks the growth rate for every percentile of the income distribution. ⁱⁱ
What is the average income of the poorest 20%(P20)?	6%	Income share held by lowest 20% https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators	This can be compared over time and data is available for every quintile. A key measure for more in-depth analysis is whether the incomes of the poorest 20% have kept pace with the incomes of the rest of the country. Data on whether the gap is getting bigger or smaller is available for every country at www.devinit.org/post/p20-in-my-country
What proportion of the population are living in MDP?	54.4% ⁱⁱⁱ are MDP poor 22.2% are severely MDP poor	Multidimensional Poverty Index country briefings https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-country-briefings/	The Multidimensional Poverty Index takes a set of basic indicators such as nutrition, cooking fuel or assets and constructs an index with a threshold below which people are classed as multidimensionally poor. For more in-depth analysis the MDPI also shows the share of the population in severe MDP. There is often a significant difference in the numbers of people reported to be MDP and the numbers reported in extreme income poverty. MDP country profiles have data comparing MDP, \$1.90 and national poverty lines.
Top line social and human development indicators: health, nutrition, education, watsan, energy	'Under 5 Mortality per thousand live births': 35.3 Rwanda, 68.1 LICs, 77.5 SSA 'Life Expectancy in years' 68.3 Rwanda, 68.1 LICs, 60.9 SSA 'Nutrition (stunting) % of under-fives' 37.9% Rwanda, 35.2% LICs, 34.1% SSA 'Basic Sanitation (% of population using)' 66.6% Rwanda, 30.4% LICs, 30.9% SSA 'Basic drinking water (% of population using)' Rwanda, 57.5 LICs n/a, 60.9 SSA 'Gross intake in first grade primary school' Rwanda 127.1, 124.3 LICs, 112.9 SSA ^{iv} 'Access to electricity 34.1% Rwanda, 41% LICs, 44.6% SSA Human capital index 0.37' https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators		These basic top line indicators of human wellbeing are measures that the public and politicians see as being emblematic of poverty. There is a huge literature available on each one and many choices of indicator – the ones used here, mostly, reflect the key indicators for the SDGs. Both the WDI and the HDR cover a wide range of human development indicators. The World Bank is now producing the Human Capital Index which links human capital with productivity and scores range from 0 - 1. https://data.worldbank.org/country
What is the data on inequality?	Rwanda 43.7 down from 47.2 in 2010	'Gini Index (World Bank Estimate)' https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators	The Gini index is the most commonly used measure of inequality or relative income. A score of 100 means equals perfect inequality (one person has all the income and the rest of the population have none). A score of 0 perfect equality where everyone has the same. Gini can be compared over time and between countries but not for regions or income groups. Germany's gini is 31.7 Other inequality measures are the Palma ratio which is the ratio of share of the richest 10% divided by the bottom 40%. This is used in the

			Global Monitoring Report http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gmr/palma-index.html
--	--	--	---

ILLUSTRATION- Visualising the changing status of the poorest people.

Bringing together the data on the status of poverty in a graph can build a picture of poverty. The chart below shows the number of people in extreme poverty and the gap between them and the rest of the population – showing the scale of the challenge on inequality and poverty.

Visualising poverty status



- 41 million people in Ethiopia are in the P20 – 42% of the population
- The gap between the P20 and the rest of the population has widened.
- The average income of the P20 is below the international poverty line

Understanding the distribution of poverty

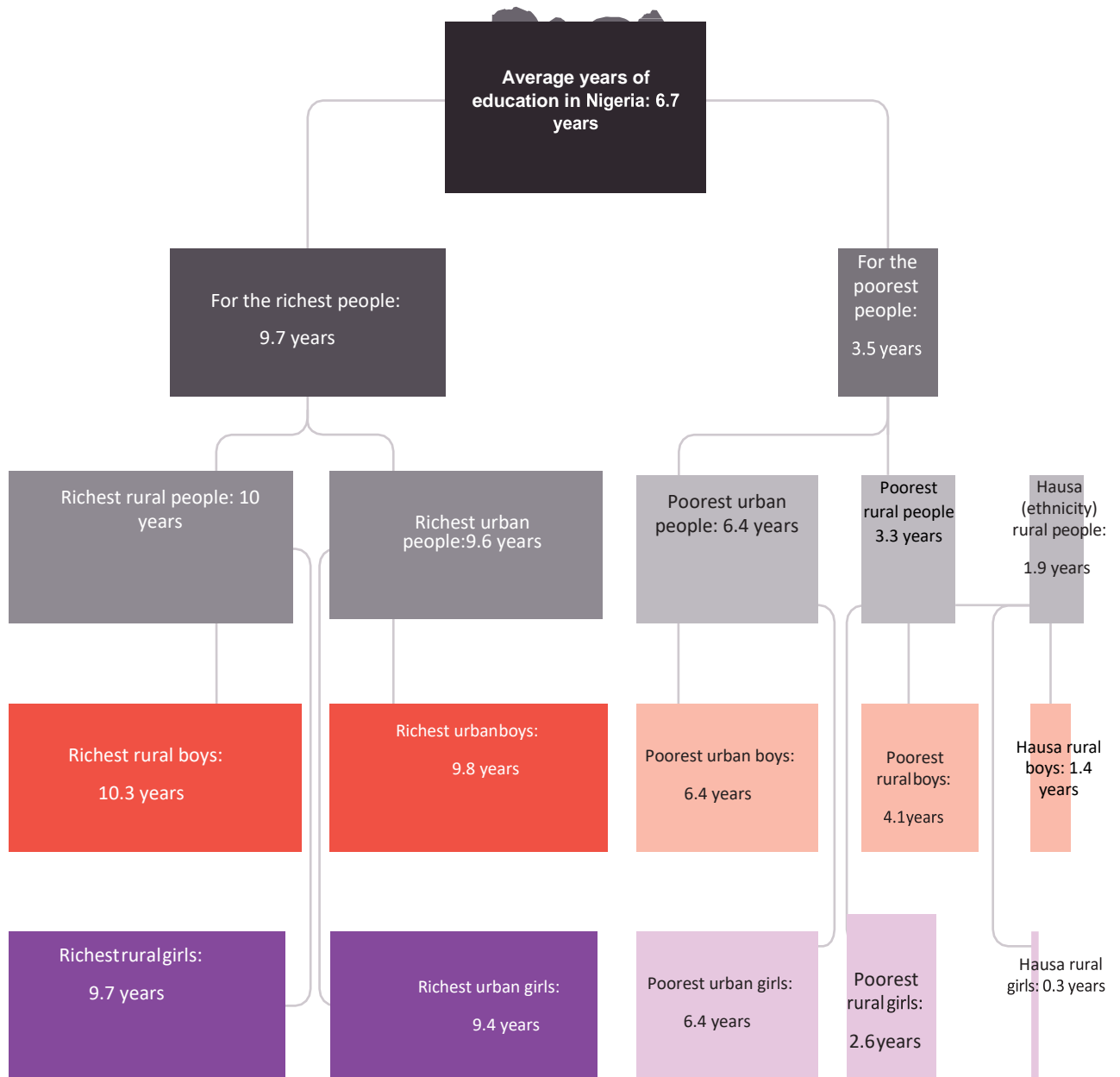
This questionnaire will highlight people and places that are particularly vulnerable and therefore may be priorities for assistance at project level and allows GIZ to see where the overall portfolio relates to the distribution of poverty. As the charts below show, very wide disparities based on location and identity.

QUESTIONNAIRE 2 ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY AMONG PEOPLE AND PLACES.			
<i>GUIDANCE FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE – complete the table, noting the source for future reference. Data will be used on summary scorecard A.</i>			
	Shortform answers	Sources	Questions and sources for longer form analysis
Is poverty mainly urban or rural?	Urban 24% MDP Rural 60.5% MDP 7.3% Urban in severe MDP	https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-country-briefings/	The MPI data also shows the numbers of people in severe MDP and the number of people vulnerable to poverty in both rural and urban areas. Data is available on income poverty in rural and urban areas and on the poverty gap, based on national poverty lines from WDI. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator
Where in the country is poverty concentrated	For Rwanda MDP is analysed by 5 regions. The difference between the percentage of the	https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-	The subnational concentrations of poverty are an important measure for reaching the poorest – although data shows that even in predominantly richer areas, there will still be households in poverty. The MPI gives a basic distribution by region in the country briefing in both a table and a map.

	population in MDP ranges from 25.8% in Kigali City to 60.7% in the South. ^v For severe poverty the range is 7.4% - 28.3%	index/mpi-country-briefings/	<p>Poverty mapping can be used to estimate poverty incidence in small areas where a typical household survey could not be used because of sampling errors. According to the World Bank, most countries have at least one poverty map showing poverty headcount rates at county or sub-county level. See http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/456801530034180435/pdf/Pove-rtty-Maps-Report.pdf for examples from Uganda.</p> <p>Readymade poverty maps are available, for instance from https://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/maps/gallery/search?facets=theme:poverty Guidance on how to construct and use them is at https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/making-better-poverty-map</p> <p>A number of organisations provide methodologies for combining different sources, including satellite data, mobile phone data and our sources to overcome problems of reaching remote areas and recency of surveys. For instance see https://web.flowminder.org/work/research-innovation^{vi}</p>
What are the most severe poverty problems?	Deprivations in cooking fuel (54.3%), electricity (50%) and housing (51.5%) affect more than half of the population followed by drinking water, assets and years of schooling.	https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-country-briefings/	The MPI shows which aspects of deprivation are most severe. While the indicators are very specific, this is a good guide for sectoral prioritisation. The most severe deprivations are disaggregated by rural and urban.
How does poverty affect men and women?	Rwanda gender equality score 4.5 out of 6	CPIA gender equality rating (1 low – 6 high) https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators	<p>To explore gender disparities in greater depth, the Human Development Report produces a Gender Development Index based on the sex-disaggregated HD index for health, education and economic resources. This is reported in the HDR country profiles. http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries</p> <p>The World Bank databank on gender statistics brings together the sex-disaggregated data points across 558 indicators as well as data on gender based violence. https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=gender-statistics</p> <p>Within household surveys (DHS and MICS), a lot of data points are disaggregated by sex. In addition, there are questions that are only addressed to women and the respondents are mainly women of reproductive age.</p>
What proportion of people are disabled?	13.3 years of healthy life lost as a result of disability	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/sconcerns/disability/statistics/#/countries	<p>or more in-depth analysis of disability it may be best to work with a Disabled Persons' Organisation in country.^{vii}</p> <p>The WHO World Bank report on disability provides data by country showing most recent data on disability prevalence, from the census and from survey components. A key measure is the years of health lost due to disability which allows comparison between countries – for instance Rwanda is 13.3; Germany is 6.7</p> <p>The better source is DHS and MICS data disability – which also enables disaggregation by region, by educational attainment and by age.^{viii} https://www.dhsprogram.com/ https://mics.unicef.org/</p>
What proportion of people are under 15 and over 50?	40% of the population are under 15 – that is 4.9 million children 3% are over 65	https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators	<p>For more in depth analysis, detailed age disaggregations are available in the WDI. Within DHS and MICS disaggregation by age is possible across any age group as the age of all household members is recorded. https://mics.unicef.org/ https://www.dhsprogram.com/</p> <p>Country level age distribution by 5 year cohorts are also available from UN World Population Prospects https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/ Data on older people can also be found at https://www.helpage.org/global-agemwatch/population-ageing-data/country-ageing-data/ with comparable indicators. Data on children is brought together by UNICEF including in https://features.unicef.org/state-of-the-worlds-children-2019-nutrition/ ALERT: DHS are mostly conducted with women between 15 and 49 - results may not apply to older age</p>

How many people/what % of the population are internally displaced, refugees or migrants?	Refugees: 20.3 million Asylum seekers: 3.5 million IDPS 41 million	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#	UNHCR report people of concern broken down by refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, returnees, stateless persons and others in absolute numbers. They provide data on trends over time and comparisons with other countries. Another key crisis indicator is the incidence of severe and acute malnutrition. WHO country pages includes data on SAM prevalence along with other resources for that country . https://acutemalnutrition.org/en/countries/RWA
What percentage of the population are unregistered?	56%		DHS and MICS provide data on birth registration - 9. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Birth_registration_Nov-2017.xlsx UNSD provides data on births and deaths https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/crvs/documents/Website_final_coverage.xls Adults with national identity are report by the World Bank ID4D programme https://development-data-hub-s3-public.s3.amazonaws.com/ddhfiles/94586/wb_id4d_dataset_2018_0.xlsx

ILLUSTRATION of the use of disaggregated data : Education Inequality in Nigeria^{ix}



Understanding the experience or nature of poverty

SDG 1 commits to ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. Understanding the complex nature of poverty and how it affects different people is critical to designing and implementing effective strategies that include the poorest people in progress in all sectors - and that measurably reduce poverty.

Poverty is experienced across different dimensions of people's lives. It is not a static state and reduction of poverty is not a linear process. Chronic or intergenerational poverty affects many people whose parents and grandparents were poor and whose children will likely be poor if nothing changes. However, others move in and out of poverty^x as a result of shocks, seasonal factors, casual labour or lifecycle factors.^{xi}

Different members of families and communities may also experience poverty in different intensities and different forms. Identities – sex, gender, disability, citizenship status, ethnicity - can add discrimination to disadvantage.^{xii} Dimensions of poverty include a lack of resources, lack of capabilities and human capital, lack of power, lack of legal or citizenship identity, lack of voice, lack of social capital, lack of opportunity and choice, and insecurity – physical, financial and personal.^{xiii}

Please use the table below to help users examine different dimensions of poverty and their impact on the lives of poor people to feed into the workshop/review point. See Annex 2 for resources on this. For each area, score the importance for reducing poverty in your country

Experience of poverty	Checklist 1; Questions to draw out key aspects of the experience of poverty	Score 1 – 5
Lack of income, assets, jobs or casual and insecure labour. Reliance on unproductive agriculture/hazardous work/poorly rewarded work. Inability to accumulate savings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Is productive and decent employment available for all? ✓ What income and assets do people have? Can people access necessary ecosystem services including irrigation, joint forest areas, seed, grazing land, and fishing rights. Who controls land? ✓ Do people have access to land, irrigation, seed, fishing rights, agricultural extension services or other livelihood opportunities? ✓ What mechanisms help people save and/or get over shocks/crises? 	✓
Discrimination resulting from identity (gender, LGBT status, age, ethnicity, citizenship, refugee or migrant status, lack of legal identity/registration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Which groups are subject to discrimination (on the grounds of sex, age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, ethnicity, beliefs or other identities)? ✓ What sort of discrimination is involved? Eg. social, political, legal and economic (e.g. job market, land tenure) contexts, and in relation to what issues (health, education, environment/natural resources etc.)? ✓ What access to power and voice do different groups have? ✓ 	✓

Poor access to markets and services including transport, infrastructure, energy, connectivity, banking, financial services and information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Are all people able to access necessary infrastructure (roads, energy, communications services including market information)? ✓ Are all people/households able to access financial services? 	✓
Low Human Capital. ^{xiv} Poor access to human services – health, education, watsan, social protection, housing, citizenship, civil registration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What data is available on the health and educational status of the poorest 20%. ✓ Are health and education services free or affordable? Are they accessible including to vulnerable and disabled people? ✓ Are there differences based on sex, age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, ethnicity, belief? ✓ What social protection programmes are accessible? Who is eligible? ✓ Is access to government services dependent on identity or registration? What proportion of the P20 have a national identity card or birth registration? ✓ 	✓
Security and vulnerability to shocks - caused by conflict; environmental degradation; no safety nets; lack of legal protection or rights to property; insecure livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Which are the main risks or shocks that specific groups are exposed to at individual, group or community-level? ✓ How do conflict, displacement, drought and floods affect people's security, livelihoods, access to healthcare and education? ✓ What capacities do people, different groups and local communities have to prepare, mitigate or prevent negative impact of these shocks? ✓ What is the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence in the country? ✓ 	✓
Lack of choice and opportunity; Low social mobility; dignity powerlessness/voice, social capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What are the possibilities for social mobility - beyond economic terms (health/education status, influence and aspirations)? ✓ Who and what groups are represented in formal decision-making forums at all levels: sub-national and national level? 	✓

Review point/Feedback loop

At this point, three tables on national, distributional and human levels of poverty will have been completed and scored for their significance. **Please draw out the summary conclusions in the table below and complete the standard template in Annex 4 to summarise the findings.**

This is an opportunity to critically review the data and findings and seek feedback – either informally or through a workshop or similar. The objective is to critically examine the data, provide an opportunity to include existing knowledge and experience, and prioritise/rank the most significant features of poverty now and in the future.

Guiding questions for feedback include

- ✓ Does this match our experience in this country?
- ✓ What is missing or surprising?
- ✓ Are we sufficiently confident in the data?

This final documents in this section will be inputs for the Review Point and Workshop.

SCORECARD A to prioritise elements of the scale, depth, distribution and experience of poverty

Based on the analysis from Tables 1, 2 & 3. What aspects of the poverty status are of most significance?

Guidance on completing the grid: Review Tables 1 -3 and identify the most significant items for impact on poverty. This is a very top line summary to inform discussion of policy options in GIZ. The table can be accompanied by notes and explanations and, for the longer form process, by papers offering more detailed and in-depth analysis.

This analysis offers the chance for GIZ to make a range of investments that address the scale, distribution across people and places and experience of poverty.

across people and places and experience of poverty.

Priority Items from Table 1	Priority Items from Table 2	Priority Items from Table 3
1		
2		
3		
What are the connections between the above priorities across scale, distribution and experience of poverty?	Insert answers, eg. (1) high income poverty in (2) rural areas linked to (3) poor access to services and markets.	
Option for a more in-depth analysis paper/Notes and explanations		

Section Two: Why is the situation as it is? Identifying the principal drivers and proximate causes of poverty

The issues and conditions that drive and perpetuate poverty in a country or society are not the same as the things that affect people's lives and prospects, day to day. For instance, poor agricultural productivity and environmental degradation may be underlying drivers of poverty but for individuals and communities, the consequence is that people will cut back on meals and seasonal hunger will increase or they will be forced to migrate.

The first part of this section should be used to explore the principle drivers of poverty and their consequences in order to inform the discussion of how GIZ can best respond.

The second part provides a framework to analyse why particular groups of people are in poverty or left behind. The reasons WHY people are left behind may be accidental, attitudinal or systemic. And these reasons call for different types of response.

Principle Drivers of poverty and their consequences

SCORECARD B on drivers of poverty and their consequences.		
Please assess the most important drivers of poverty in your country – adding to the list if necessary. Please also make use of hand drawn arrows to make connections – for instance between lack of government revenues and low human services or trade and lack of employment. This will help identify linkages which could enable GIZ to tackle two aspects of a related problem such as value chains which involve insecure and badly paid jobs and social protection investments. Score 1 = most significant consequences Score 5 = not significant		
Principle drivers of poverty	Consequences for poverty	Score 1-5 on significance for reducing poverty
Economic		
Growth Trade & business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Economy too weak to generate investment ✓ Weak private sector ✓ Low government revenues ✓ benefits of growth poorly distributed ✓ Low productivity (especially agricultural) ✓ Lack of jobs or dependence on insecure low paid livelihoods ✓ poor terms of trade ✓ poor access to global/regional markets ✓ few livelihood opportunities for the poor ✓ value chain leaves poor on low wages 	
Lack of finance for development:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low levels of FDI, loans, grants and remittances; ✓ low level of government resource mobilisation 	
Weak infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor transport, energy, connectivity, financial services. 	
Social		

Poverty and exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Very high % of population below \$1.90 ✓ High/increasing levels of relative poverty and or inequality ✓ Gender & identity-based exclusion, discrimination & exploitation 	
Human capital and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor access to health, nutrition, education, watsan. ✓ Low wellbeing and human capital 	
Work & occupations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Job shortages and reliance on poorly paid and insecure livelihoods ✓ Young people failing to access education or employment 	
Ecological		
Climate Change Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Degradation of assets, land, natural resources ✓ Loss of or reduced livelihoods ✓ Vulnerability to increasingly frequent shocks meaning less time to recover ✓ Exposure to natural disasters ✓ Disruption of services and mobility 	
Political and Security		
Conflict, insecurity and instability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low levels of personal safety and security ✓ Lack of access to rights and services ✓ Displacement and migration ✓ Deaths and disability of family members leading to increased long-term vulnerability 	
No effective state or government partner Poor Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Human rights deficits ✓ Absence of rule of law ✓ Weak government accountability ✓ Corruption at national, corporate or local levels, elite capture ✓ Lack of voice, participation, weak media ✓ Poor policy and spending prioritisation (especially on poverty) ✓ Low capacity in ministries and local government institutions, ✓ Weak statistical capacity, lack of data such as Civil registration and vital statistics 	

Based on the scoring, write up a summary narrative on GIZ's perceptions of the principle drivers and their consequences to contribute to the Workshop.

Framework for understanding why people are left in poverty: accidentally, attitudinally, systemically

Framework for understanding why people are left in poverty: accidentally, attitudinally or systemically?	
People left in poverty 'accidentally' - Because people are overlooked or uncaptured, on the margins of those areas to which government and the market are presently capable of delivering	
Examples of people left in poverty 'accidentally'	Types of response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living in remote areas Invisible in the household Ignored in surveys 	<p>sometimes financial support or technical interventions (including by GIZ alone) can address reasons why people are left behind delivering short term benefits/impact to specific identified groups. Such interventions can deliver immediate results (eg. Girls literacy) whilst being an investment in longer term goals (women's participation).</p> <p>One of the key responses to people left behind 'accidentally' is visibility and legal identity through CRVS or national identity programmes. Disaggregated data from CSOs or representative groups such as Disabled People's Organisations and administrative systems can also raise visibility along with intrahousehold and out-of-household survey data.</p>
People left in poverty attitudinally - because of class, caste, religion, ethnicity, age, gender, disability, sexual orientation or some other identity or characteristic which means they are or discriminated against	
Examples of people left in poverty attitudinally	Types of response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People discriminated against as a result of their identity People subject to discriminatory legislation 	<p>Remedies are likely to be more political and/or requiring attitudinal change within society (for instance on the LGBT agenda), requiring concerted, often medium to long term strategies. Some evidence that even deep rooted prejudice can change within a generation and potential for short term steps that can be seen as interim results. Identifying and counting people attitudinally left in poverty</p>
People left in poverty systemically reflecting systems which experience and evidence shows are likely to involve poverty, inequality or exploitation (casual labour, very low wages, exploitative or hazardous conditions, modern slavery, gross inequalities)	
Examples of people left in poverty systemically	Types of response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers in some industries/value chains – both domestic and international 	<p>Often requiring long term or multilateral action which can range from work on societal or international norms, industry standards (for instance on labour) to collective international action on supply chains or taxation – often challenging prevailing political & economic interests and orthodoxies. Examples of slow</p>

	change on fair trade and modern slavery and early adopters in business on analysis of value and supply supply chains (eg. Mars, Farmer Income Lab). ^{xv}
--	---

SCORECARD C on structural nature of poverty

Based on the disaggregated data in Section 1, country teams own experience and any other sources, identify which groups of people are left in poverty accidentally, attitudinally or systemically and score the importance of addressing each group. 1= essential 5 = not a priority

Groups likely to be left in poverty	Is this group left in poverty accidentally, attitudinally or systemically?	Please score the importance of addressing each group
Gender based groups including women and girls		
People with disabilities		
Stigmatised groups such people with HIV or sex workers		
Legally excluded groups such as LGBT communities		
Age-based groups – children, youth and older people		
Ethnic, indigenous, religious and linguistic minorities		
Refugees, migrants and displaced people		
Female/child-headed households		
Children and adults living outside a household – homeless or in institutions		
People living in remote rural areas		
People dependent upon the land of others for livelihood or residence		
Low paid, bonded or casual labourers on which industries depend – modern slavery		
Other groups....		

REVIEW POINT/WORKSHOP/feedback loop to draw on the conclusions of the work under Sections one and two to inform section 3 analysis on how GIZ could respond.

The workshop should be informed by the outputs the PAT on the poverty situation and of the drivers and consequences of poverty. Using the country teams own experience and this data, the workshop should lay the foundation for Section 3 on how GIZ can make more impact on poverty

How can GIZ respond to the principle and proximate causes of poverty in the country?

SCORECARD D on the drivers of poverty and GIZ's role

Guidance on completing the grid: Taking the most significant drivers of poverty, please assess the relationship to GIZ now and in the future

Please list the 5 most significant drivers and/or proximate	What is GIZ doing now to address the drivers of poverty?	Is it influencing the root causes or mitigating the consequences?	What are the opportunities for GIZ to have a positive impact in the future

causes based on your scoring above.			

Guiding questions for the workshop or informal feedback

- ✓ How does principal driver cause or perpetuate poverty – what is the chain of causation and is the impact different for different groups among the poor?
- ✓ Is the impact on incomes or also other dimensions of poverty – and what are they?
- ✓ What can be done to mitigate the impact of the overall driver/principal cause/big issue?
- ✓ Are there opportunities to do more to address the principal drivers in a way that delivers measurable benefits to the poorest 20% of people?
- ✓ Whose interests will be affected (negatively and positively) by any actions to address poverty?
- ✓ What are the key opportunities for GIZ? What are the pathways to progress and priorities for action?
- ✓ Are there actions could be taken by GIZ unilaterally?
- ✓ Which actions could be effective if undertaken with other stakeholders?

At the end of the workshop a narrative should be written based on the scoring and prioritisation and the findings and considerations of the workshop. It should include the aspects of poverty of greatest significance to GIZ, the most significant drivers, the priority vulnerable groups and the opportunities for GIZ response.

Section 3 What can GIZ do to improve the situation?

This section is in three parts. Part one is the portfolio overview. It shows how GIZ existing interventions are expected to contribute to poverty reduction and the opportunities to increase poverty impact. Part two addresses the country context and GIZ comparative advantage. Part three provides a checklist of management tools, instruments and approaches that can help leverage the poverty impact of every investment.

Part 1: Portfolio Overview

QUESTIONNAIRE 3 Top line portfolio

How are existing interventions expected to contribute to poverty reduction?

Guidance note:

Informed by the workshop/outputs on What is the poverty situation? and Why is it as it is? this table looks at Germany's existing interventions/sectors/activities. It aims to summarise how they address the drivers, causes and impacts of poverty – and over what timeframe?

The purpose is to highlight where it may be possible to extract more poverty impact from existing interventions – and/or where new interventions may be appropriate.

What are GIZs main interventions? Insert name of intervention and/or sector	Does GIZ have a chain of causation that links this intervention to reduced poverty?	Is the intervention expected to have a direct or indirect impact on poverty? ^{xvi}	When is the intervention expected to deliver poverty impact? Short term (within 12 months); medium term (3 to 5 years); long term (5 to 10 years/a generation)?
	Yes/No	Direct/indirect/both	Short/medium/long
Insert rows as needed			

SCORECARD E Opportunity Assessment *Using the portfolio checklist, please consider whether existing interventions focus on the causes or human impact of poverty and whether there are opportunities to increase poverty impact either acting alone or with others*

Given our updated analysis of the poverty situation and its causes, can we identify ways that GIZ can do more to help end poverty in all its forms everywhere?^{xvii}

Can we get more poverty impact from existing interventions and are there new interventions where Germany could address the drivers or impact of poverty or both?	
How well does our overall portfolio reflect the balance in sections 1 and 2 on the state and causes of poverty?	<i>Rate on scale 1 to 5 where 1 is very strong poverty orientation and 5 is little or no poverty orientation</i>
Are there drivers and consequences of poverty that – given the data available – should be more systematically taken into account in GIZ work?	<i>Please list which drivers and consequences need more attention</i>
Are there additional or different people, places or sectors that GIZ should target more in future?	<i>Please specify</i>

Part 2: Country context for GIZ work

CHECKLIST 2: Tools and guiding questions to understand and use GIZ comparative advantage	
Stakeholder and partnership analysis	Which stakeholders can help GIZ deliver more poverty impact? CSOs and poor people's representatives and groups; government agencies; duty bearers; employers. What are their interests – who is committed to the poverty agenda? Whose interests are challenged by it? Who is opposed? Who can enable or constrain implementation and effective action? Active use of partnerships can help harness the specific capabilities of other organisations. ^{xviii}
Political economy ^{xix}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What does the national plan and budget framework say about poverty? ✓ Who makes decisions and scope for GIZ influence? ✓ What political statements and policy announcements demonstrate directions of travel (for example the VNR to UN HLPF) ✓ Who controls resources and what sort of evidence or political power can be mobilised to increase poverty allocations? ✓ What incentives and disincentives are in play and how GIZ can take these into account in theory of change and project planning. ✓ Who sets norms and values – for example on the role of women and girls and how positive influencers can be harnessed?
Financing environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Government spending per head; ✓ Trends on Domestic Resource Mobilisation and sources of revenue. ✓ Private domestic and international investment and opportunities to increase poverty spending (eg. impact investing, alternative budget choices such as reducing universal subsidies in favour of targeted interventions). ✓ German bilateral ODA compared to other donors by sector, channel of delivery and policy marker; ✓ German multilateral contributions and how these might be leveraged to deliver a stronger poverty impact ✓ German CSOs and companies active in country;
Budget analysis	Experience from many countries shows that analysis of budgets from a gender, child, disability, inclusivity or other perspective can both open up options for poverty focused reallocation and help to hold governments accountable for poverty spending commitments.

Framing policies and assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How does policy priority to addressing poverty currently shape our work? ✓ What are the key protocols from GIZ which frame the programmes? ✓ German international commitments which frame development cooperation ✓ Other agencies have used internal champions, focal points and dedicated intranet sites to raise the profile and understanding of poverty and to offer staff the chance to engage, share learning and compare experience.^{xx} ✓ Tackling poverty is not only about income and human development. Ending poverty ‘in all its forms’ implies going beyond social sector goals such as health, education, water and sanitation to address other dimensions of poverty in fields such as energy, infrastructure, environment, financial services. Doing more on poverty requires action to ensure a poverty orientation across all SDGs. ✓ Enhancing individual awareness and sensitivity to the nature and experience of poverty is an important foundation for poverty impact.
---	---

Part 3: Checklists on management tools, instruments and approaches that can help leverage the poverty impact of every GIZ investment

Showing the chain of causation

In every sector and every area of work, GIZ can consider how it can add value for poverty reduction - especially at the beginning of the planning process. The results-based management system, the linkages between activities, outcomes and impact, the assumptions and risks can all be used systematically to show the chain of causation leading to impact on poverty. This is also what is called for in the poverty marker which “explicitly requires each measure to explore the opportunities for reducing poverty and to answer the question of whether and how the objectives and results envisaged help reduce poverty”.

The checklist below can be used to support the poverty focus and robustness of existing results chains or theories of change - or to write a new one.

Checklist 4: Results chain	Yes/No/answer	If no....
	If yes, please provide a link or reference to the relevant document	
Have we developed a plausible results chain which shows the links between activities, outputs and impact on poverty?		If no, what are the opportunities to include specific reference to impact on poverty in programme objectives and develop a chain of causation
Are we anticipating direct impact?(SHA or SUA) ^{xxi} or comprehensive (MSA) or general policy orientation (EPA)?		
If direct, have target group(s) been identified?		If no, how do we intend to go about identifying those groups
If operating at macro or sectoral level or aiming for more comprehensive poverty reduction (MS		If no, Proceed through the check list

Aor EPA) ^{xxii} , does the results chain state how, under what conditions and over what period investments will contribute to measurable poverty reduction. ^{xxiii}		
Have we got baseline data that will enable us to show how our investment will benefit the poorest parts of the population? ^{xxiv}		If no, consider how the investment could be adapted to benefit the P20.
Have we stated when the we expect the benefits to be felt?		If no, see Timescale section for help
Do the assumptions and risks associated with the project take account of the conditions which enable poorer groups of people to benefit?		If no, explicitly consider the conditions under which the poor will benefit from the investment.
Are we clear how we will monitor each step in the chain of causation so that we can a) compensate for missed steps with alternative approaches and b) demonstrate measureable impact on poverty?		If no, consider appropriate milestones for review

QUESTIONNAIRE 4: Using all available organisational levers to increase poverty impact	
1. How are we using existing GIZ safeguards to ensure prominence to poverty in cross cutting issues of gender, climate and environment and human rights?	
How are we using this tool now?	How can we use it to increase poverty impact?
<p><i>For example, build upon knowledge of gender-based exclusion or vulnerability to apply same principles and knowledge to other identities? On the basis that the poorest are most threatened by climate change, can we focus environmental assistance on the poorest? Can we focus more on human rights under the International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights that relate more strongly to ending poverty? ^{xxv}</i></p>	
2. Do we require disaggregated data or distributional analysis in planning, results based managed and M&E so information on who benefits is built into the programmes?	
How are we using this tool now?	How can we use it to increase poverty impact?
<p><i>A simple approach is to focus on the poorest 20% (the P20). The most basic standard would be to require data or analysis on the extent to which the P20 by income were sharing in the benefits of the programme. Identifying representative or actual target groups at the start means that baselines can be established. Using distributional analysis. Ensuring that the question WHO benefits is asked at all stages of the programme.</i></p>	
3. How does training, competence and capacity development reflect poverty priorities?	
How are we using this tool now?	How can we use it to increase poverty impact?
<p><i>Examples include pro-poor and gender budgeting; use of disaggregated and informal data sources such as CSO and administrative data to fill gaps; guidelines on poverty analysis for each sector; data science techniques to access and join up data sources; poverty targeting; social accountability tools; resource analysis to support budget prioritisation and allocations.</i></p>	

4. How do we incentivise attention to measurable impact on poverty through our partners and subcontractors?	
How are we using this tool now?	How can we use it to increase poverty impact?
<i>Earmarking is one instrument which can lever more attention to poverty. See also BMZ, Poverty-oriented planning and reporting for Development Partnerships, GIZ 2012</i>	
5. What is the central message of our internal and external communications in country? Could we develop a stronger narrative with more compelling messages on poverty?	
How are we using this tool now?	How can we use it to increase poverty impact?
<i>Increasing focus on poverty often requires political buy-in – internally and externally. Communications strategies can reinforce central messages and help to institutionalise attention to poverty. Using a small number of bellwether indicators^{xxvi} that show the direction of travel can provide a simple and easily communicated summary of progress</i>	

Planning for impact over time – when will benefits be delivered?

Poverty impact is often reduced or negated because of lack of rigour at the planning stage. Often the long timescale required for some poverty impacts results in a focus on readily measurable deliverables (a school or watsan). Actions on more complex, long term or politically sensitive impacts are frequently left vague and unmeasured ('promote inclusive growth'). It is important to explicitly address the timeframe when making choices about where GIZ investment is best placed – reducing poverty requires both interventions now and systemic change.

Some aspects of poverty respond to short term interventions such as vaccinations or pre-natal care that can save lives within 12 months. Primary education can ensure literacy and numeracy over a few years. But changing attitudes (to address conflict, corruption, gender, LGBT or other identity-based issues) can take years or decades.

CHECKLIST 5: Timeframes - applicable in every sector and area of work			
	Nature of change	Short, medium or long term?	Action ^{xxvii}
What sort of change is required? Examples might be: adopting new behaviour such as using new seed or a latrine; change in allocation of resources ; change in attitude or belief; change in a system (such as value chain)			
How long will this change take?			
In our assumptions, have we considered how timeframes differ under optimistic, pessimistic and business as usual scenarios?			
Can the change process be broken up into short, medium- and long-term elements?			

Which changes can be delivered within one planning cycle?			
Which changes will require more than one planning cycle?			
Where long term (attitudinal) change is required, can we set milestones to show progress?			

ANNEXES

Annex 1 Using Data and Analysis that is already available

Selected international country reports ^{xxviii}	Brief Description and added value	Recommendations for how to use
<p>World Bank Systematic Country Diagnostic https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/23099</p>	<p>The objective is to document key challenges and opportunities for the country to end poverty and share prosperity. They cover growth, poverty reduction, human capital, domestic and international finance, investment, markets and private sector, resilience and climate change.</p>	<p>These provide a good context covering the major economic issues, demographics and national trends. Useful for understanding the country context for GIZ interventions. It is often difficult to get a full set of government plans and documents. The diagnostics do not claim to be comprehensive but they have a long list of government policies, strategies and reports.</p>
<p>Multidimensional poverty country briefings https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/CB_RWA_2019_2.pdf</p>	<p>The MDP index takes its data primarily from the most recent DHS and MICS. Using 10 indicators grouped in 3 dimensions it produces statistics on the levels and intensity of multidimensional poverty. Dimension 1 is health; dimension 2 is education; dimension 3 is living standards. A person is in MDP if they are deprived in a third or more of the indicators and in severe poverty if they are deprived at levels of 50 – 100%. The data is disaggregated by subnational region and by dimension to give a more disaggregated picture of the distribution of MDP. The added value of the MDPI is that it gives comparable data and is updated as soon as a new survey becomes available using a standard methodology. A number of governments, especially in Latin America, use the MDPI as a tool to assist their targeting, monitoring and planning.</p>	<p>The country briefings provide a concise picture of multidimensional poverty for subnational areas and key issues. They are a source for the data section of the PAT.</p>
<p>Human Development Report http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/RWA</p>	<p>The HDI country profile gives a very accessible and well-presented picture of key national indicators. The data can be downloaded in excel. It is accompanied by a country note which explains the methodology and provides comparisons on the HDI scores. Its added value is the clarity on the presentation of the statistics and the ease of comparison with other countries and regions. The HDI usually gains media and political attention and can be controversial – it may therefore present an opportunity for policy dialogue.</p>	<p>The HDI profiles are a source for the data sections of the PAT but also provide a good overview of the context in comparison with other countries</p>

Social Watch reports http://www.socialwatch.org/publications	Social Watch is a network of citizens organisations and publishes annual reports for most countries. These focus on poverty, discrimination, equity and human rights. More recently Social Watch reports have focused on the SDGs. National reports are available for most countries.	This will give an in-country civil society perspective and is a vehicle for government accountability. It should be a helpful contrast to official and agency reports.
Human Rights Watch reports https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/hrw_world_report_2019.pdf	The Human Rights Watch annual report has chapters on 96 countries summarising the human rights situation	This will give an international perspective on current human rights status.
World Bank Ease of doing business reports. https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings	These are international rankings focused on environments which are conducive to starting and operating local firms. It covers 12 areas of business activity in 190 countries.	This will give a comparative sense of the regulatory environment and relationship between government and business.
The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative reports https://eiti.org/	The EITI publishes and then engages on data and reports in 52 countries designed to make governments accountable for transparency on key aspects of natural resource management, including following the money. EITI is run through national chapters.	The use of revenues from extractive and natural resources are critical to poverty reduction so the reports and the process are of value.
Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index https://www.bti-project.org/en/home/	In addition to the index of transformation Bertelsmann Stiftung produce 129 country reports on transition to democracy and market economy and rates performance on issues ranging from political and social integration to resource efficiency, sustainability, welfare regime and market organisation.	There is already a collaboration with GIZ on the use of the findings in political dialogue. The lens of these reports is oriented to governance, political and economic transformation.

Annex 2 Selected Resources for further reading

Selected resources on issues covered in the Poverty Analysis Tool including poverty; work, jobs and livelihoods; inclusive growth, social protection, climate and resources, human capital, nutrition, fragility.

For a discussion of the experience of poverty an interesting illustration is given in **BRAC's Ultra-Poor Graduation Programme: An end to extreme poverty in our lifetime.**

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2017/04/Lamia-Rashid-BRAC-Ultrapoorest-Graduation-Paper-for-UN-Expert-Group-Meeting-May-2017-25Apr17.pdf>

Pathways to sustained poverty reduction: Balancing growth from above and below, Shepherd & Diwakar, ODI 2019. Argues that most poor people escape poverty through 'growth from below' – though governments and development partners mostly focus on growth from above. It proposes Investments in smallholder agriculture and related sectors, removing constraints on the productivity of the urban informal sector and rural non-farm economy. It also proposes action to build individuals and households

assets and capabilities, as well as removing blocks to migration.

<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/12772.pdf>

Development Cooperation Report 2013: Ending poverty OECD Development Assistance Committee

Whilst this report predates Agenda 2030, it has very useful chapters on international poverty measures (by Stefan Klasen, p35), Getting to zero poverty (including ending chronic poverty by Andrew Shepherd, p51) And the discussion by Homi Kharas and Nicole Rippin (p115) of the poverty and leave no one behind discussions which form a key imperative in agenda 2030.

[https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/dcr-2013-](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/dcr-2013-en.pdf?expires=1574779844&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=25E5408F748B7A286E8CC5A1190B0D4E)

[en.pdf?expires=1574779844&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=25E5408F748B7A286E8CC5A1190B0D4E](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/dcr-2013-en.pdf?expires=1574779844&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=25E5408F748B7A286E8CC5A1190B0D4E)

The 4th Chronic Poverty Report: Growth

Successive Chronic Poverty Reports have analysed why poverty persists and many strategies to break the cycle of poverty. The latest report from the Chronic Poverty Advisory Network, published in 2019, looks at growth from the perspective of prioritising reduction of both income and multidimensional poverty and earlier CPRs provide a good insight into the data, the causes and experience of chronic poverty

<http://www.chronicpovertyreport.org/resources/2019/7/15/the-chronic-poverty-report-on-growth>

Promoting Pro Poor Growth: a practical guide to ex ante poverty impact assessment, OECD Povnet 2007.

Although several years old, this poverty impact assessment paper provides a focused process for donors and partner countries to examine the expected intended and unintended consequences of their interventions (policies, programmes, projects). It provides an assessment of different social groups focusing on poor and vulnerable people. And a multidimensional approach to poverty is taken.

[http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC\(2007\)32&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC(2007)32&docLanguage=En)

Transforming the economic lives of the ultra-poor, International Growth Centre 2015.

This 8 page briefing paper looks at BRAC experience in Bangladesh and considers how large scale asset transfers plus skills training provides the ultra-poor with self-employment and increases incomes by up to 37%. https://www.theigc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/IGCJ2287_Growth_Brief_4_WEB.pdf

Policy Guidance note on empowerment (and Pro Poor Growth)

The 27 page guidance note looks at the links between empowerment and pro poor growth, explaining how economic, social and political empowerment enables people to move out of poverty by participating in, contributing to and benefiting from growth on 'terms which recognise the value of their contributions, respect their dignity and make it possible for them to negotiate a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth'.

[http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC/POVNET\(2011\)6&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC/POVNET(2011)6&docLanguage=En)

UNDP's Human Development Report 2015: Work for Human Development

This report looks at the links between work and human development, sustainable work and the links between work and wellbeing and delivering the SDGs.

http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2015_human_development_report_0.pdf

The World Bank's 2013 World Development Report: Jobs

This report also focuses on work Noting that on jobs, the greatest development payoffs are those that make cities function better, connect the economy to global markets, protect the environment, foster trust and civic engagement, or reduce poverty. Whereas UNDP S report looks at human development implications of jobs and livelihoods, The World Bank report focuses on broader issues off macroeconomic stability comma the business environment, human capital investment on the rule of law.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/263351468330025810/pdf/73068-v1-english-revised-PUBLIC-PUBDATE-10-15-12.pdf>

The State of Social Safety Nets 2018 provides a useful overview of Social Protection, including many tables from the World Bank's Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29115> A particularly useful typology of social safety net interventions can be found at table 1.2.

A very useful and comprehensive online resource on Social Protection can be found at <https://www.socialprotection.org/>

Can Social Protection Be an Engine for Inclusive Growth? OECD Development Centre, 2019.

This publication proposes a methodological framework to conceptualise and measure the impact of social protection on inclusive growth. It provides evidence on the impact of different social protection programmes on inclusive growth, calls for greater investments in social protection and better data to measure impacts.

<https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/9d95b5d0-en/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/9d95b5d0-en&mimeType=text/html>

Nutrition was not one of the Millennium Development Goals, but SDG2 is focused on hunger, food security and nutrition. For background reading and data see <https://globalnutritionreport.org/> and <http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/>

The OECD has been producing regular reports on fragile states since 2005. The 2018 report can be found at <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/9789264302075-en/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/9789264302075-en&mimeType=text/html> and the <https://oe.cd/states-of-fragility-platform> allows users to analyse all 58 fragile contexts to address fragility along economic, environmental, political, security & societal dimensions..

The World Resources Institute <https://www.wri.org/> provides a searchable gateway to a range of data and analysis on climate, environment, resource use and how these link to poverty, see for example <https://www.wri.org/search/site/poverty>

The Human Capital Project is a World Bank initiative to accelerate investments in human capital – the knowledge, skills and health that people accumulate during their lives. It responds to mounting evidence that unless their strengthen their human capital, countries cannot sustain economic growth. The Human Capital Index measures the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to gain by age 18. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/human-capital>

Annex 3 Knowledge Gaps and data sources

Income poverty data:

Povcalnet <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx> is based on national household surveys conducted by governments and NSOs under the Living Standards Measurement Study household surveys see <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/series/living-standards-measurement-study-lsms> for more information.

The strength of Povcalnet is that it covers all countries and provides data in Purchasing Power Parity terms which enables comparisons between countries. It is the foundation for the global estimates of the numbers of people in extreme poverty.

Its weakness is that the data for the very rich and the very poor is not good, so caution needs to be exercised on data on the top and bottom 5%.

Povcalnet is then used among many other sources to produce the World Development Indicators <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/world-development-indicators> which is the most comprehensive collected source of data, open access and interactive.

Multidimensional poverty

Multidimensional poverty data comes from data surveys by Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) <https://www.dhsprogram.com/> and Multi Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) . <https://mics.unicef.org/> DHS is run from USAID reproductive health XXX and MICS from UNICEF. Surveys are conducted every few years so users need to be aware of the recency of the data. The DHS focus on women of reproductive age, so there are fewer data points on older people or men for instance. MICS focus more on children, although, as with DHS, a very wide range of dimensions are captured in the data.

The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) www.ophi.org.uk developed a methodology for using the DHS and MICS data to derive comparable data and the widely used Multidimensional Poverty Index.

The strength of the MPI is that it captures a wide range of easily-communicated dimensions of poverty and can segment the data by region.

The Human Development Index <http://hdr.undp.org/> uses a wide range of data, including DHS and MICS and produces a gender development index, a gender inequality index in addition to the Human Development Index.

The HDI annual report and country profiles achieves political traction and are therefore useful for driving progress.

Issues to be aware of

We know that particular groups of people are likely to be missing from the data: the extremely poor and the extremely rich, people with disabilities, older people, children without parental care, people who live outside the household, people in institutions, people without legal identity of citizenship status. Other sources can be found to understand these groups such as CSOs.^{xxix}

Data may not be current, so it is always worth checking the date of the survey. Many countries will not have had a recent survey and the data may be modelled based on surrounding or similar countries. The World Bank Global Database of Shared Prosperity published in 2018 provides data based on surveys conducted 2010 – 2015.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/global-database-of-shared-prosperity>

Annex 4 Template for narrative on the poverty situation in country

In Rwanda [] people are living in extreme poverty, that's [] % of the population and a further [] % are vulnerable to poverty. The figures are [Greater/Lesser] for MDP with [] % in MDP and [] % in severe MDP. The poverty gap of [] shows that the depth or intensity of poverty is [] [more/less] severe than for the region. National average GNI per capita is [] and has grown by [] %. Incomes of the poorest 20% (the P20) [have/have not] kept pace and the gap between the P20 and the rest of the population is getting [bigger/smaller]. Projections for 2030 show [] people will remain in extreme poverty.

Poverty is more concentrated in [rural/urban] areas [% urban] for MDP and [% urban] for income poverty. Poverty is unevenly distributed across regions: [] ranges. The most severely affected by poverty are []. Gender and disability data shows [] and poverty is [more/less] concentrated among [older and/or younger] age groups. [] % of the population are internally displaced, the country is host to [] refugees and the migrant population is estimated at []. In total [] % of the population is unregistered.

Annex 5

The Poverty Assessment Tool supports both a quick, top-level analysis and a longer, more extensive approach. Within the PAT, areas where there is opportunity to go into greater depth are highlighted, both in analysis and in the extent of consultation and reflection.

In its short form the completed PAT would have the following contents.

1. A short narrative on the scale and distribution of poverty in the country supported by data tables drawn from Questionnaires 1 and 2.
2. A completed table showing GIZ's assessment of the most significant characteristics of the experience of poverty in the country and its priority concerns on scale and distribution.
3. A narrative on the principle drivers of poverty and their consequences for the population of the country drawn from Scorecard B.
4. GIZ's assessment of the people most likely to be left in poverty and the structural causes of that – accidental, attitudinal or systemic

5. A summary of the aspects of poverty of greatest significance to GIZ and its opportunities to respond, including the completed scorecard on the drivers of poverty and GIZ's role.
6. A review of GIZ's country portfolio as it relates to poverty, presented in table form along with a summary of the opportunities to achieve more poverty impact.
7. An assessment of GIZ's comparative advantage based on stakeholder, political economy, financing and policy analysis.
8. A narrative or set of key points summarising the opportunities for adjustment of GIZ's country portfolio and use of organisational and project planning tools to increase attention to and impact on poverty.

Annex 6 Optional project level checkbox for portfolio review

Checkbox for more detailed analysis of interventions if needed. (optional/long form).		
Copy and paste box for additional interventions as required.		
Intervention name:	Comments on existing situation in relation to poverty	How could poverty impact be increased
How does this intervention address the drivers or causes of poverty?		
Is this impact is expected to be direct or indirect		
What mechanism is there to monitor and measure indirect change and direct impact?		
How does this intervention – or a related intervention - address the impact of poverty on people?		
When is this intervention is likely to impact real people :		

Annex 7 Measurement, Data and Poverty

A strong theme in Agenda 2030 was the importance of data 'to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind'. To target interventions and resources towards the poorest people and those groups routinely missed out of surveys – disaggregated data is needed. Because of the very varied poverty situations that exist and wide range of identities and capabilities people in poverty can lack, all agencies have to be selective in which data they can use for identifying and then reaching poor people. The table below shows a basic set of disaggregations.

Data disaggregated by:	Poverty relevance
Income quintile	Whether people are in the poorest 20% or 40%.
Geography	Identifying the areas where most poor people are living
Gender	Are women and men participating and benefiting equally?
Age	Situation of older people, youth and other age groups

Disability status	Situation of disabled people – often excluded
Other disaggregations can include ethnicity, belief, LGBT status.	Time and cost rules out an infinite number of disaggregations – but understanding of how one group is vulnerable because of their identity can often be applied to raise sensitivity on exclusion in general.

At country level, National Statistical Offices provide a central source of official data and some NSOs also curate non-official data. Whilst data from CSOs, academic and other sources may not be readily comparable or validated to the standard of official statistics, it can often fill gaps in official data which is insufficiently disaggregated. Clearly better resourced specialist organisations such as UNICEF have a range of detailed data on their sector and related issues – see for example <https://data.unicef.org/#>

Chapter 5 of the 2018 OECD Development Cooperation Report <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/dcr-2018-en.pdf?expires=1574873691&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=A3D78FAF0F18930E87C9A62698A865AB> provides a useful summary on Data and Diagnostics to Leave No One Behind. The 2017 OECD DAC Report is entirely devoted to Data for Development. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/dcr-2017-en.pdf?expires=1574873987&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=FF79D0F90941828361147361304EAB94>

Data is not just essential for identifying and reaching the poor, but also for monitoring and reporting on progress – including to politicians and the public. For the latter purposes, simplified, top line data is essential to underpin an intuitive narrative. The P20 approach is one example of how a focus on the poorest 20% of people can both capture almost everyone experiencing or vulnerable to poverty – whilst being readily monitored and easily communicated <http://devinit.org/p20i/>

An important part of the data issue is the global push for universal birth registration and vital statistics (CRVS) under SDG target 16.9 – see for example p24 Save the Children <https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/content/dam/gb/reports/policy/still-left-behind-low-res.pdf>

Documents referenced

Bennett, J, Leave no one Behind, Guidelines for Planner and Practitioners, November 2019, GIZ

BMZ Development Policy 2030, 2018

BMZ Handbuch der bilateralen EZ Handreichung Nr. HR036 Leitfaden zur Beurteilung entwicklungspolitischer Ziele: Armutsorientierung 2015 (Handbook of Bilateral Development Cooperation Handbook No. HR036 Guidelines for the Assessment of Development Policy Objectives: Poverty orientation)

BRAC's Ultra Poor Graduation Programme, An end to extreme poverty in our Lifetime

Development Impact and You, Poverty Measurements that are useful to the poor, 2017, NESTA

EDCTP, Diagnostic Tools for Poverty-related diseases

Embassy of Sweden in Maputo, Mozambique Multi-Dimensional Poverty Analysis, Status and Trends

FAO, Choosing a Method for Poverty mapping, 2003

GIZ BMZ Poverty, Gender and Human Rights Assessment (PIA+)

GIZ General User Guide, Safeguards and Gender Management System, 2019

GIZ Guidelines on designing a gender-sensitive results-based monitoring system 2014

GIZ Human Capacity Development made by GIZ, Services, results and quality criteria

GIZ LNOB-Entscheidungstool. Was brauchen Sie heute? (LNOB Decision Tool: What do you need today?)

GIZ Migration Portfolio Analysis Nigeria, 2018

GIZ Quality criteria for RBM, undated

GIZ Safeguards=Gender Checklist for Screening

GIZ SARUN, Der Beitrag der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit zur Verringerung von Ungleichheit am Beispiel von Indonesien 2017 (German Development Cooperation's contribution to reducing inequality using Indonesia as an example)

GIZ The Policy Marker System, DAC and BMZ, 2018

GIZ, 6 process steps for designing and using an RBM system in the commissioning procedure

GIZ, BMZ Poverty Oriented Planning and Reporting for Development Partnerships, 2012

GIZ, Der Beitrag der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit zur Reduzierung von Ungleichheit am Beispiel von Marokko 2016 (The contribution of German development cooperation to reducing inequality using Morocco as an example)

GIZ, Inequality Diagnostics, 29 March 2019

GIZ, Knowing What Works, GIZ's Results Based Monitoring System, Framework of reference

GIZ, Studie, Analyse der Armutssituation in Burkina Faso 2014 (Study, analysis of the poverty situation in Burkina Faso)

GIZ, Studie, Analyse der Armutssituation in Mali, 2014 (Study, analysis of the poverty situation in Mali)

Government of Mozambique Ministry of Economic and Finance, Poverty and Wellbeing in Mozambique, Fourth National Poverty Assessment, 2016

IFAD, SEMEA UNDP, IEA and Ministry of Planning Brazil, Poverty Profile, rural North and North East of Brazil

Interagency Social Protection Assessments

Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network, OPHI.

OECD DAC Development Cooperation Report 2013, Ending Poverty

OECD DAC Development Cooperation Report 2018, Joining Forces to Leave no one Behind

OECD DAC Guide to Ex ante Poverty Impact Assessment, 2007

OECD DAC Peer Review Germany 2015

OECD DAC Peer Review Process, Germany Mid Term Review 2018

OECD, The 2030 Agenda and Development Cooperation Results, Policy Paper 2018

Poverty Stoplight, The Poverty Stoplight Tool

SIDA, Poverty Toolbox

Sida, Reality Checks Mozambique, Quantitative Expressions of Poverty and Wellbeing, Annual Report 2015

Social Performance Map, Poverty Assessment Tools

Southern Africa Development Community, Gregory Kambaila, An Assessment of Current Practice on Poverty and Inequality Measurements and Profiles in SADC Member States, 2019

Swiss Development and Cooperation and Institute of Development Studies, Practice Guide: A combined approach to political economy and power analysis discussion note. 2013

Swiss Development and Cooperation, Leave no one Behind Guidance note, 2019

UNECE Guide on Poverty Measurement, 2017

USAID Assessment of a Diagnostic Tool for Household poverty and food security in Balaka District, Malawi 2013

USAID Poverty Assessment Tools and online PAT implementation training

WIDER, Policy Brief, Measuring poverty and wellbeing in Developing countries, 2017

World Bank and Let's work partnership, Jobs Diagnostic Mozambique, 2018

World Bank, IDA, IFC and MIGA Country Partnership Framework for Burkina Faso, 2018

World Bank, Mozambique, Systematic Country Diagnostic, June 2016

World Bank, Overview, Mozambique Poverty Assessment, 2017

World Bank, Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report, Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle, 2018

World Bank, Quantitative Poverty Diagnostic Tools for Poverty Reduction Strategies, 2001

World Bank, Rwanda Country System Diagnostic, June 2019

World Bank, Tools and Practices, Participatory Poverty Analysis

World Bank, Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Poverty Diagnostic Initiative, 2017

ⁱ The poverty marker requires that programmes “link strategic development activities with a coherent analysis of poverty in the partner country” and refer to existing analyses highlighting quantitative and qualitative features of poverty, reflecting

socio-economic and gender-based differences and covering the various dimensions of poverty (economic, political, human, socio-cultural and security related). The PAT will fulfil this function

ii <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/blog/2016/8/5/what-i-have-learned-about-the-use-of-growth-incidence-curves-use-them-but-stay-critical>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/lac-equity-lab1/economic-growth/growth-incidence-curve>

iii https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/CB_RWA_2019_2.pdf

iv The gross intake in primary school is measured by the share of an age group who enrol. Because children of other ages may also enrol, the % can be over 100%.

v TIP – it is worth converting these percentages to absolute numbers to understand the scale of the problem

vi GIZ has a project using satellite data to do poverty mapping in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

vii UN disability statistics provide a neat overview of disability prevalence by sex and by type of disability. However, the prevalence rates reported in this source are not credible. The 5% figure for Rwanda is indicative. On the basis of global averages you can expect 15% of the population to have a disability and in countries with a history of conflict the number will be higher. Alternatives are more recent census data, especially if it has used UN Washington Group of Disability Statistics short set of 6 questions to both count the numbers of people with disabilities and assess the degree of participation of people with disabilities in education, employment and social life. They focus on seeing, hearing, mobility, cognition, self care and communication. 22 countries have so far incorporated these questions in surveys and census.

viii <http://devinit.org/post/disability-data-to-leave-no-one-behind/> and <http://devinit.org/post/measure-disability-survey-usability-versus-usefulness/>

ix Development Initiatives, The P20 Initiatives Baseline Report March 2017 www.devinit.org/p20

x See ChronicPoverty Report 2004, page 5

http://www.chronicpoverty.org/uploads/publication_files/CPR1_ReportFull.pdf

xi Add Chronic Poverty reports references

xii See Frances Stewart, Horizontal inequalities and intersectionality in

<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9173.pdf>

xiii See Sida Poverty Toolbox for a clear expression of dimensions of poverty

https://www.sida.se/contentassets/90754846017c4afe830dc697331bd338/poverty_toolbox_extern_mars-2018.pdf

xiv Reduced life expectancy, poor health and malnutrition, incidence of disability, low rates of child survival and high rates of maternal mortality, lack of education and skills.

xv <https://www.farmerincomelab.com/> See also value chain guidance from ILO https://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/value-chain-development-vcd/WCMS_615604/lang-en/index.htm

xvi The GIZ Poverty Marker states that BMZ distinguishes between two basic forms of poverty orientation – Direct measures that cooperate with target groups and target poor sections of the population and Comprehensive measure that operate at macro or sectoral level. It also acknowledges measures with a general development policy orientation.

xvii SDG 1

xviii See for example BMZ's Poverty Oriented Planning and Reporting for Development Partnerships.

xix (See IDS political economy analysis)

xx Evidence from UK ICAI shows that even where very large sums are spent on research and communication, staff prefer to get their knowledge from colleagues!

xxi Poverty markers for self-help-oriented measures (SHA) or other forms of direct poverty reduction (SUA)

xxii Poverty markers for Comprehensive poverty reduction (MSA) or measures with a general development policy orientation (EPA)

xxiii The Poverty Marker guidance notes that the results chain for GIZ input to impact on people is relevantly and that it is 'barely possible' to identify and distinguish specific final beneficiaries "although poor groups do derive significant benefits from the indirect results of development measures" BMZ's National Markers page 33

xxiv The answer should be as specific as possible identifying income quintile, geography, sex and gender and any other specifics about people who can be expected to benefit.

xxv <https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/human-rights/> and

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx>

xxvi The P20 Initiative globally uses 3 bellwethers of income, nutrition and civil registration. But each programme should select its own small number of bellwethers. The explicit assumption is that if these are not going in the right direction for the poorest 20%, it is unlikely that serious progress is being made on other goals and targets.

xxvii See OECD DCR2018 p253 on informed policy making approach, strategic foresight and scenario planning

xxviii This is a short list of major common country reports, but there are many more for particular sectors or perspectives

^{xxix} A national data audit can help to identify many different sources at national and local level, including administrative and CSO data. DI has been conducting a number of these see http://devinit.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/the-development-data-assessment_briefing-paper.pdf