

Annex 2 Inventory of case studies – information on the case studies

1) Basic information

Name of the approach :	District Based Poverty Profiling, Mapping and Pro-Poor Planning
Country/region:	Ghana
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Name and contact data of the team of authors and contributors to the case study	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dr. W. Fischer (details listed above)2. Mr. Bruno Dery National Development Planning Commission Flagstaff House Accra Tel: +233-21-7730113. Ms. Audrey Dorway GTZ / LG-PRSP Accra Tel: + 233-21-231403/5

A) Classification of the approach

Please, indicate which of the following aspects are relevant to the approach you would like to present by allocating 0 to 3 crosses.

- 0 = not relevant
 + = relevant aspect, but not important
 ++ = relevant and important aspect
 +++ = relevant and very important aspect

- At the level of initial objectives
- At the level of (preliminary) results/experiences

1) Strengthening capacities to monitor and evaluate decentralisation and local governance	Initial objectives	Results/exp experiences
- Strengthening the capacities of actors in local governance to monitor and evaluate decentralisation and local governance processes (M&E of implementation, of results and impacts)	+	++
- Stimulating interest and demand for instruments/ approaches /systems for monitoring and evaluation of decentralisation and local governance processes	+	++
- Strengthen the self-evaluation capacities of actors in local governance/local government to assess their own performance	++	++
2) Strengthening the accountability and transparency of local governance		
- Strengthening capacities of different actors in local governance to manage local affairs in a transparent way and account for their actions.	+++	+++
- Strengthening demand for transparency and accountability of local governance.	+++	+++
3) Strengthening democratic control of local government.		
- Strengthening institutional mechanisms, procedures and capacities for exercising democratic control.	++	++
- Strengthening interest/demand for democratic control of local governments.	++	++

2) Objectives, actors and relevance of the approach for the capitalisation exercise

<p>Please, list national institutions and development agencies that have supported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The conceptualisation and design of the approach - the testing the approach - the utilisation and adaptation of the approach to different/changing contexts? - Replication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) 2. German Technical Cooperation / Local Governance Poverty Reduction Support Programme (GTZ/LG-PRSP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GTZ / LG-PRSP 2. Social Investment Fund / Ghana Poverty Reduction Programme (SIF / GPRP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NDPC 2. SIF / GPRP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NDPC 2. GTZ / LG-PRSP 3. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) 4. SIF/GPRP 5. Candian International Development Agency (CIDA) 6. Danish InternationalDevelopment Agency / Decentralization Secretariat (DANIDA)
<p>Actors/ stakeholders</p> <p>Which actors/ stakeholders of decentralisation and local governance have participated in/contributed to the conceptualisation and testing of the approach ?</p> <p>Users/target groups</p> <p>For whom has the approach been developed ? Who is making use of it?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GTZ / LG-PRSP (conceptualisation and testing) 2. NDPC (conceptualisation and testing) 3. MLGRD (testing) 4. SIF/GPRP (testing) 5. Kintampo District (local governance structure – testing) 6. Atebubu District (local governance structure - testing) <p>Approach was developed for local governance actors at the district level, specifically the Planning Units. Actual users include NGOs – to assist them target their interventions; District Planning Officers – to assist them provide advise on resource allocation; donor partners – to assist them target their interventions; Consultants – to provide baseline data on districts.</p>

Relevance of the approach/experience for this capitalisation exercise

Please, provide some information on the following points :

<p>Motivations/objectifs</p> <p>What have been the reasons/motivations of different actors to take part in the conceptualisation and testing of this approach? What are their reasons for making use of the approach?</p> <p>How have these objectives evolved in the course of the process of designing, testing and using the approach ?</p>	<p>Reasons for participation in conceptualisation and testing include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The approach was developed in response to the implementation of a national policy for poverty reduction (GPRS). 2. An objective of the approach was to build the capacity of district level actors in designing their own poverty reduction programmes (bottom up approach). 3. Approach provided an objective basis to improve targeting of their poverty reduction programmes. 4. District (local level) data was generated which would serve as a baseline data for Monitoring and Evaluation. <p>The above stated objectives were identified during the design stage of the approach, and was mainly based on implementation of the GPRS.</p>
<p>Key elements, instruments and processes</p> <p>Briefly describe the key elements and instruments of the approach, the process of data collection and analysis it involves and the type of information generated</p>	<p>One basic element of the poverty profiling, mapping and pro-poor programming methodology was the use of participatory methods. The methodology allowed for grass-roots involvement, in addition to the input from local level technocrats.</p> <p>Another element was the examination of symptomatic presentations of poverty and their related causes. In the design of interventions, the symptoms of poverty were not addressed, but the causes of poverty and how they cooperate to keep the poor in the vicious cycle.</p> <p>The methodology has applied proven planning tools and procedures that are both quantitative and qualitative. For example scalogram analysis and accessibility calculations (quantitative methods) were done, in addition to guided dialogue sessions.</p>

<p>At what stage is the approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conception - testing - utilisation - replication/adaptation to new contexts 	<p>Another key element of the methodology was the use of existing institutional structures for implementation of the exercise. The exercise was anchored in the District Planning and Coordination Units of the districts.</p> <p>Data collection / analysis process involved:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secondary review and analysis of implemented poverty reduction programmes. 2. Formation of district level teams that consisted of technocrats and including CSOs and private sector representatives. These teams were responsible for the preparation of the output, with guidance provided by coaches. 3. Dialogue with district level administrators and technical staff to ascertain their perception of poverty in the area. 3. Dialogue with sample communities to ascertain their perceptions / manifestations of poverty and coping mechanisms. 4. Preparation of thematic maps and computation of accessibility to basic services. 5. Delineation of pockets of poverty based on communities' lack of access to services. <p>Information generated:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty profiles of each district (narrative information on manifestations of poverty among specific target groups) 2. Thematic maps that show the location of selected facilities and accessibility to those services. 3. Poverty map which depicts spatially the deprived areas in a district. 4. Pro-poor programmes. <p>Stage of approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilization 2. Adaptation to related (new) contexts
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