



Module 1: Policies and Strategies

New Directions in Rural Transport

Session: 1.2

Part 2 – Case Study (#5)

Presentation: 1.2b (#5)

1. Introduction

Learning Objectives

By the end of the session participants will be able to:

- ③ Describe the elements of the “Framework for addressing spatial considerations in national poverty reduction strategies”
- ③ Analyse the key issues related to the spatial aspects of poverty and PRSPs
- ③ Apply the framework to their specific country contexts

Session Overview

- ③ Elements of the framework
- ③ Spatial concerns explored in the framework
- ③ Applying the framework

2. The framework

Summary of elements

<i>Spatial concerns</i>	<i>Quantitative & qualitative parameters</i>	<i>Steps</i>
		A. Who are the poor and where do they live?
		B. Objectives and key targets
		C. Enabling policies necessary to stimulate growth and remove impediments to participation by poor people
		D. Participatory process
		E. Monitoring & evaluation

3. Spatial concerns explored in the framework — for 5 areas (A to E)

A. Who are the poor and where do they live?

- ③ **Disaggregation?** - location, livelihoods, gender/lifecycle
- ③ **Indicators?**
 - how the poverty varies spatially
 - health outcomes, to identify areas with high poverty
- ③ **Poverty line** - adjusted for regional & rural-urban differences in cost of living?

A. Who are the poor and where do they live?

Disaggregated information?

- household income, employment opportunities, assets, access to essential services
- dimensions of risk & vulnerability

Discussions?

- limitations of aggregate/national indicators
- highest level of disaggregation possible
- how to improve data collection and analysis

B. Objectives and key targets

- ❑ **PRSP** specifies poverty reduction objectives at sub-national levels
- ❑ **Disaggregation** of expected growth/ poverty outcomes to sub-national levels
- ❑ **Objectives** focus on significant poverty reductions in areas where the poor predominate

C. Enabling policies necessary to stimulate growth and remove impediments to participation by poor people

◎ **Spatial issues** - in the context of macroeconomic framework & policy changes to stimulate growth

◎ **Macroeconomic framework** - assessment of

- gainers + losers from effects of real devaluations or interest rate changes
- policy distortions that limit free flow of goods, services, people between rural & urban areas.
- policy distortions that favour areas where the poor are not

C. Enabling policies necessary to stimulate growth and remove impediments to participation by poor people

⦿ **Tax/ subsidy/ expenditure framework – do the poor benefit?**

- subsidy regimes (e.g. housing power)
- tax/ spending of local government + national level
- cost-recovery mechanisms
- ❖ “public expenditure tracking surveys” (PETS)

⦿ **Regulatory framework**

- impact of existing and new regulations on assets/ income of the poor
- assessment of regulatory issues facing SMEs – land use, registration, taxation, etc.

D. Participatory process

③ **Participatory process** representative?

- departments & levels of government
- different locations - province /cities/rural towns

③ **Extent of public consultation?**

- local government levels and below, during PRSP process

③ **What issues** from the consultations

- reinforced or changed the national poverty diagnosis?
- how are these represented?

③ **Impact of local consultation** on strategy design, choice of indicators, etc.?

E. Monitoring & evaluation

🎯 **Key spatial dimensions** covered in M&E?

- participation by local authorities, NGOs, communities
- monitoring of sub-national or national targets

Applying the Framework



Group Activity

Working in groups, discuss:

To what extent are the “spatial concerns” for one or more of the 5 areas (A to E), been addressed in your national PRSP?