



Technical Assistance Consultant's Report

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Facilitating Knowledge Management for Pro-Poor Policies and Projects - Inception Report (Financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund)

Prepared by Social Development Direct

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Asian Development Bank

Facilitating Knowledge Management for Pro-Poor Policies and Projects

Asian Development Bank

Abridged Inception Report
5 May 2006



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1. Summary

1.1 The main elements of the methodology proposed are:

- Collaboration to ensure that our work builds on and contributes to the further development of the existing knowledge and experience of the NPRS-PRF in ADB;
- Participation, involving a range of stakeholders in the analytical process as well as in sharing knowledge;
- A strong analytical approach to the assignment, which is important in terms of developing knowledge products that are of value for providing information and for influence;
- A range of mechanisms to ensure that the team will deliver timely knowledge products.

1.2 The six Thematic Synthesis Studies will be key to the work as a whole and should therefore be the starting point. Seven areas have been proposed, as follows:

- National poverty reduction strategies and related policies, strategies, and institutional development, such as poverty monitoring units;
- Developing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the impact on poverty;
- Piloting socially inclusive and accountable, participatory and gender-responsive project designs;
- Reducing vulnerability through formal and informal social protection measures;
- Pro-poor infrastructure services and policies, with special remarks to be made on private sector activities;
- Defining and addressing poverty in regional cooperation contexts;
- Supporting transitional and reform processes, including work in the garment sector, in coal sector reform in PRC and at the issues of land reform.

1.3 A total of eighty Short Case Studies are required and will be developed through:

- Building up a good understanding of the programme through the development of the existing database of PRF-NPRS TAs;
- A matrix to ensure that the selection of short case studies is balanced according to the three level classification: by type, by thematic area, and by region;
- Short case studies on the basis of document review and interviews with selected stakeholders.

1.4 The fifteen In-Depth Case Studies will be the main means by which the team can ground-truth the review of documentation. They will be developed through:

- A number of country and regional visits, the selection and timing of these visits will be discussed during the inception visit and will be led by the thematic areas;
- A process involving a detailed desk review, a country visit involving participatory methods, and the preparation of in-depth case studies for further feedback.

1.5 The final output required for the assignment is a publication ready overall NPRS-PRF synthesis paper. The paper will tell the 'overall story' of PRF-NPRS and will:

- Include review of the portfolio as a whole, a comparison between how TAs have been used in different regional contexts, and an analysis of the main conclusions of the thematic studies; and,
- Be prepared in as participatory a manner as possible.

1.6 A Revised Work Schedule and Summary of Inputs is presented. Some issues remain for resolution during the inception visit to Manila.



2. Methodology

2.1 The central elements of our approach to this assignment will be collaboration and participation. In terms of collaboration, it is essential that our work builds on and contributes to the further development of the existing knowledge and experience of the NPRS-PRF in ADB. A good starting point for the SDDirect team is to build on the experience already gained from carrying out the mid-term review of the DFID supported NPRS. The most important initial elements of collaboration will be with:

- The NPRS-PRF Secretariat, who have an overview of the portfolio and a clear vision of what is to be achieved through this assignment;
- The Part B consultants to ensure that the knowledge product development contributes to the vision for dissemination and future knowledge management; and,
- Other important actors in ADB and beyond to ensure that products fit demands and answer needs.

2.2 In terms of participation, we propose to develop a participatory approach to this assignment, involving a range of stakeholders in the analytical process as well as in sharing knowledge. Taking such an approach will be an important part of the learning and influencing process, raising the profile of poverty reduction across the ADB. In each of the proposed knowledge products it will be important to build on and to further develop, through dissemination, the knowledge that already in ADB and among implementing partners. The approach proposed will be further expanded in each of the relevant sections, but for each of the knowledge products, what is initially envisaged is:

- Short case studies, to involve NPRS-PRF Secretariat, champions and Programme Officers in the analysis and development of lessons learned;
- In-depth case studies, we will have the opportunity to draw on the experience and knowledge of a wider range of stakeholders in developing the analysis. An important element will be the feedback workshop in each of the country visits, which will provide an opportunity to feedback initial views and to in turn take further feedback;
- Thematic papers, the development of these themes have already been guided by the NPRS-PRF Secretariat. It is further proposed that the process of developing these thematic papers should involve presentation of initial findings to interested stakeholders in ADB (either virtually or through a workshop) to feed into the development of the final version of the paper;
- Final synthesis paper, will build on the experience of developing the knowledge products above.

In line with the participatory approach and in order to ensure quality and accuracy, products will be peer reviewed by colleagues within the ADB and externally as appropriate.

2.3 The timing of this RETA means that some of the TAs reviewed through the case study work will not have reached completion. As a result, there will be on-going lesson learning that ought to be captured. The methodology used will make provision to enable updating of the outputs, particularly the in-depth case studies, which will be considered as 'working case study papers' that can be amended and added to where appropriate.

2.4 As the start of this process a Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis is presented in Annex 1. This first stage of analysis highlights two things: first, the wide range of potential stakeholders in collating and analysing the experience of implementing the NPRS-PRF TAs; and, second, the wide range of possible audiences for the knowledge products to be developed. One of the key things in the inception stage of this assignment will be to develop this preliminary analysis further, looking at categories of stakeholders, including:

- Sources of knowledge and experience with whom the knowledge products can be developed;
- The key audiences that these knowledge products are aimed at and their specific needs in terms of information; and,
- The key audiences for these knowledge products in terms of influencing their position and approach.



2.5 The SDDirect team bring a strong analytical approach to the assignment, an approach that is particularly important in terms of developing knowledge products that are of value for providing information and for influence. It will be important to distinguish early on what is required:

- For information and knowledge purposes, providing sufficient detail and setting analysis in specific contexts to help practitioners identify approaches and methods that may be used in other contexts; or,
- For influencing purposes, a less detailed, but more comparative and critical analysis that helps policy makers in identifying overall approaches and methods.

2.6 There is a range of issues involved in ensuring that the virtual team work well together, produce consistently high quality knowledge products and deliver these according to the agreed schedule. These will be dealt with in the following ways:

- Importance of the inception phase, development of information sharing mechanisms and regular updates;
- Three level quality control through review of national consultants work by SDDirect team, close collaborative work and inputs from other experts, and the peer review approach that SDDirect uses; and,
- Monthly reviews of progress the schedule of inputs and regular reporting to ADB against the critical milestones in the terms of reference.

2.7 In this inception phase of the assignment, the work completed so far includes:

- Email discussions with client to agree on the selection of categories for short case studies, and on thematic topics;
- An initial review of the materials collected so far – see Annex 2;
- The collation and review of basic data on all TAs has begun, building on existing database and adding categories of relevance to our work;
- The selection of sample short case studies and the collation of available documentation has begun. The full document review, interviews with programme officers and the first draft of the short case studies will be produced by mid-May.

2.8 An inception visit to Manila will take place in May-June 2006. The aim of this visit will be to:

- Carry out a detailed briefing and liaison with the Project Co-ordinator and Part B consultants;
- Confirm thematic areas, in-country field work locations for in-depth case studies and selection process for in-depth case studies;
- Add further detail to the stakeholder analysis as a means of clarifying the key audiences and their respective information/ knowledge needs;
- Put in place mechanisms for maintaining close interaction with the PRF-NPRS Secretariat and Part B consultants and explore how best to support the other activities planned in the RETA, such as the in-country knowledge feedback and three day regional conference;
- Reach final agreement on internal team management, quality control and delivery mechanisms.



3. Thematic Synthesis Studies

3.1 A total of six thematic, or topical, synthesis papers will be prepared, each including 3-4 case studies, synthesis analysis and recommendations. It was agreed early in the inception phase of this assignment that the Thematic Synthesis Studies will be key to the work as a whole and should therefore be the starting point. The selection of themes will guide the choice of the in-depth case study areas, with the in-depth case studies providing the main source of evidence for the thematic studies. Seven areas have been proposed, as follows:

- National poverty reduction strategies and related policies, strategies, and institutional development, such as poverty monitoring units;
- Developing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the impact on poverty;
- Piloting socially inclusive and accountable, participatory and gender-responsive project designs;
- Reducing vulnerability through formal and informal social protection measures;
- Pro-poor infrastructure services and policies, with special remarks to be made on private sector activities;
- Defining and addressing poverty in regional cooperation contexts;
- Supporting transitional and reform processes, including work in the garment sector, in coal sector reform in PRC and at the issues of land reform.

3.2 Further discussion as the assignment progresses will be required to ensure that the themes continue to meet the requirements of ADB and other stakeholders. Additionally, the SDDirect team will liaise closely with the Part B consultant team in order to assess response to studies already carried out. In addition to the core team, support can be drawn on from a senior consultant with expertise in governance and economics.

3.3 As set out in the proposal, it is envisaged that the thematic studies will be prepared as follows:

- An initial desk review of all TA projects falling under the theme, with more detailed reviews of the short case studies that have been completed;
- More detailed, in-country reviews of project examples will be the main source of information for the thematic analysis and will also feature as in-depth case studies;
- A more in-depth desk review of a limited number of additional examples, supplemented by phone interviews and face to face interviews with key ADB staff, and a wider ranging desk review of other ADB identified examples of poverty related good practice. This work will contribute to the triangulation of emerging findings with other regional contexts and TAs;
- Visits to Manila for case studies to involve meetings with key HQ staff, such as group discussions with POs leading or working on thematic areas, and a concluding workshop to discuss initial findings and to further develop studies.

3.4 It is proposed that the framework for thematic studies be as follows:

- Summary of main points;
- Background, theoretical discussion highlighting key issues;
- Key themes explored in detail, drawing on the analysis of ADB's programme;
- Case studies of good practice highlighting key themes – exploration of in-depth case studies and illustrations from short case studies;
- Emerging experience and lessons learned;
- Guidelines and recommendations for future work.

3.5 The timetable for completion of Thematic Studies is:

- First three studies early 2007;
- Final three studies by end of assignment.



4. Short Case Studies

4.1 A total of at least 80 short case studies are required and will be designed for posting on the ADB web-site. The short case studies will be the main source of public information on the PRF-NPRS programme and will provide the basis for all of the work in the assignment. This section looks at:

- How the team will develop an understanding of the portfolio of TAs;
- The selection of case studies to ensure balance;
- Methods of development based as participatory as possible;
- Links to in-depth case studies and thematic synthesis studies.

4.2 In order to get a good understanding of the programme and to facilitate the selection of short case studies, it is proposed that the team build on the existing database of PRF-NPRS TAs to assess the documentation available and the quality of documentation. The kind of documentation and material that the team would be looking for includes:

- Project approval documentation¹ – project memorandum, design and monitoring framework, inception report, etc;
- TA consultants reports: including Inception Reports, Mid-Term Reports, Final Reports – particularly where reporting is at outcomes and impact level;
- ADB Project Officers Reports: including Back to Office Reports, TA Performance Reports (TPRs), TA Completion Reports (TCRs), and 6-monthly progress reports;
- Reports and other materials prepared as part of the TA: including case writing, media articles, and press releases;
- NPRS/PRF Secretariat reporting documents: including Annual Donor Reports, Semi-Annual Updateas, the Mid-term Review and Issues Papers;
- Interviews carried out with project officer and implementation partners.

4.3 The Thematic Synthesis Studies will be central to the selection of Short Case Studies and so a three level classification has been proposed: by type, by thematic area, and ensuring a regional balance. On the basis of database it is suggested that a matrix be developed to ensure that the selection of short case studies (and in-depth case studies) is balanced – see below. Given the existing knowledge of the portfolio of the Secretariat it is proposed that this matrix be filled in for the current project portfolio by meetings in Manila in May.

	Type ²					Thematic Area ³						
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Regions ⁴												
Country												
TA												

4.4 As was emphasised above, it is important that the development of the short case studies be as collaborative and participatory as possible. In particular the team wish to find ways to get to the tacit knowledge and individual experience of programme officers and selected contacts to build up a more comprehensive picture of the history of interventions, the obstacles and opportunities in implementation, and the key lessons learned. It is envisaged that the short case studies will be prepared as follows:

¹ The NPRS/PRF Concept Paper and the ADB's standard TA report required to obtain approval from the ADB

² Project Type categories – 1 = pilot projects; 2 = policy/strategy (formulation as main objective/goal); 3 = research/analysis, conduct of studies, tool development; 4 = regional cooperation; 5 = preparation/PPTA, capacity-building/training, institutional development, others/combination

³ Project Theme categories – 1 = national poverty reduction strategies and related policies; 2 = developing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on poverty impact; 3 = socially inclusive and accountable, participatory and gender-responsive project and capability- building designs; 4 = reducing vulnerability through formal and informal social protection measures; 5 = pro-poor infrastructure services and policies; 6 = defining and addressing poverty in regional cooperation context; 7 = supporting transitional and reform processes

⁴ East and Central Asia, Mekong, Pacific, and South Asia



- Identification and collation of all relevant documentation, analysis in the form of a short review summarising the main points to be included in the database;
- Interviews with key players in person, by phone or by email to develop a history of the TA, to highlight key messages and learning points and to collect further documentation;
- An initial draft of the short case study developed by the national consultant for review by the international specialists for further revision;
- Submission of the draft case study for comments on accuracy and to further draw out key lessons, for final revision.

4.5 The Framework for Short Case Studies follows existing formats in ADB and will be as follows;

- Basic Information
- Goal-Objectives
- Scope, Location of Work and Activities
- Analysis of Results – Outcomes – Impact
- Assessment of Good Practice; Lessons learned; Dissemination
- Conclusion.

4.6 The short case studies will link to the in-depth case studies and the thematic studies as follows:

Short case studies will provide the basic information required to identify suitable examples for in-depth case studies;

- Discussions with secretariat and the use of the matrix above will be used to ensure good coverage of regions, types and thematic areas;
- There may be some scope for further development of short case studies in thematic studies, as a means of triangulating evidence and flagging areas for further exploration.

4.7 The timetable for completion of the short case studies is:

- An initial five short case studies to be developed by mid-May for discussion in inception visit to Manila (see annex 3).
- Submission of batches of 15 in five rounds with anticipated submission dates as follows: 1st Round (end month 5), 2nd Round (end of month 8), 3rd round (end of month 11), 4th round (end of month 14) and 5th round (end of month 14).



5. In-Depth Case Studies

5.1 A total of 15 in-depth case studies are required to provide greater insight into the experience and outcomes of individual TAs. The SDDirect team see the in-depth case studies as both: an important knowledge product, placing TAs in their regional and national context; and, the main means by which the team can get a sense of what is happening on the ground through talking directly to implementing agencies and government partners. These studies will draw on the Short Case Studies and their main aim will be to feed into the development of the Thematic Synthesis Studies. It is also proposed that the preparation of these studies are an important means by which the team can engage directly with a range of stakeholders in analysing the impact of the initiatives and drawing out good practice and lessons learned. This section looks at:

- The grouping of in-depth case studies by country;
- The process of preparing studies; and,
- The links to short case studies, thematic studies and the final synthesis paper.

5.2 It has been agreed that in-depth case studies be grouped by country and contribute to thematic analysis. In addition we suggest a linkage with regional focus to get maximum value added. In order to ensure a regional balance, in the coverage of the in-depth case studies.

- The country selection for the in-depth case studies will be led by the choice of thematic areas and an initial analysis of the TA portfolio. This will be discussed within the ADB team during the inception visit;
- In addition to team country visits it will be important to look for opportunities to collate materials for other In-Depth Case Studies, such as country visits by Secretariat staff.

It still remains to be discussed and agreed how the selection of in-depth case studies on the basis of country groupings will link with the work on thematic areas.

5.3 It is envisaged that the in-depth case studies will be prepared as follows:

An initial detailed desk review, drawing on the wealth of materials that already exist, including –

- A review of materials in the database and in short case studies, analysed in the form of a short review summarising the main points;
- A review of regional and country materials, developing country context, highlighting linkages between TAs and loans and mapping out longer-term trajectories of TAs, to form the basis of a short contextual analysis;
- A short summary to be sent to the Resident Mission before the visit, identifying key questions and the approach to be taken in the visit.

5.4 **A country visit**, to include:

- Individual interviews with key stakeholders to identify and agree on key issues to be explored;
- Focus group discussions with each of the TAs identified for an in-depth case study, to be based on issues and questions identified before the visit;
- A workshop using participatory tools to facilitate the project stakeholders in analysing their own experiences – tools could include cause and effect mapping (or impact flow diagrams), time lines, and Venn diagrams;
- Presentation of initial findings as the conclusion of the country visit to encourage feedback and aid in the further development of the main messages and lessons;
- For the Pacific Region a regional visit will be replaced with email and telephone interviews, virtual group discussions led by the consultants and follow-up interviews and feedback.

5.5 **Case Study Preparation**, to include:

- Presentation of an initial short summary for discussion and feedback by the main stakeholders;
- The presentation of the initial findings and the collation and analysis of feedback provided;
- An initial draft of in-depth case studies for internal team review and review by selected key stakeholders;
- A final draft of the in-depth case studies, set in the regional and national context for further consultation and finalisation;



- The timing of this work means that some of the TAs reviewed will not yet have reached completion. The In-depth case studies will be drafted as working papers and updated during the course of this RETA as appropriate. Part A and B of the knowledge management team will consider longer-term requirements for updating and make recommendations beyond the life of this RETA if required.

5.6 The proposed framework for the country-level introduction to In-Depth Case Studies is as follows:

- National poverty situation and PRS;
- ADB programme, poverty focus and main objectives and sectors;
- How cross-cutting issues are dealt with in the programme as a whole, looking at poverty focus, gender, exclusion, participation and accountability;
- Linkages between selected TAs and overall programme, and linkages between TAs;
- History of approach taken to development and implementation of TAs.

5.7 The proposed framework for In-Depth Case Studies is as follows:

- Basic Information, including Goal-Objectives, Scope, Location of Work and Activities;
- History of TA development, implementation and lessons learned from process;
- Detailed description and analysis of each of the TAs, looking at results, outcomes and impact;
- Assessment of good practice and lessons learned, and conclusions.

5.8 The in-depth case studies link to the thematic studies and the final synthesis paper as follows:

- The main source of detailed information on how individual TAs have contributed to the thematic areas identified and as the main illustrations of how thematic areas have been addressed; and,
- The basis for regional comparisons in how TAs have been used and for the overall analysis of the PRF-NPRS portfolio in the final synthesis paper.

5.9 The timetable for completion of the in-depth case studies is:

- 10 by the end of month 12; and,
- An additional 6 by the end of month 18.



6. Final Synthesis Paper

6.1 The final output required for the assignment is a publication ready overall NPRS-PRF synthesis paper. The paper will tell the 'overall story' of PRF-NPRS, its main successes and failures, the main lessons learnt, and the key implications for ADB and its partners. This final section looks at:

- What this final synthesis will aim to cover; and,
- The process of preparing the synthesis paper.

6.2 The main areas that will be covered in the synthesis will be:

- An overall review of the portfolio, using the database and the short case studies to look at issues of the process of design and implementation of TAs, making comparisons between the different types outlined above (pilot; policy/strategy; research/ analysis; and, regional cooperation) and how cross-cutting issues, such as gender, exclusion, influencing and so on, are dealt with in all of the TAs to see if there are any specific lessons to be learned;
- A comparison between how TAs have been used in different regional contexts, drawing primarily on the in-depth case studies;
- An analysis of the main conclusions of the thematic studies, drawing out key points and highlighting any additional areas for future focus and work.

6.3 It is envisaged that the final synthesis paper will be prepared as follows:

- Ongoing analysis of short case studies, in-depth case studies and thematic studies during the period of the assignment and a final analysis towards the end of the assignment to bring thinking together, to be presented in a short review;
- A brainstorming session (virtual) to discuss and expand on the consultant's initial thoughts with a range of identified stakeholders;
- Preparation of a draft synthesis paper for feedback from stakeholders;
- Revision and presentation of a final draft synthesis paper by the end of the assignment.

6.4 The timetable for the completion of the final synthesis paper is:

- Quarterly progress reports and ongoing analysis to feed into the process;
- Final synthesis paper by month 18.



7. Revised Work Program and Schedule of Inputs

7.1 A revised schedule is shown in Figure 1 below. Revisions have been made on the basis of discussions with the PRF-NPRS Secretariat and comparisons with the work schedule for the Part B consultants. Some issues remain for final resolution during the inception visit to Manila:

- In-depth case studies: Three country visits have been added (to be confirmed), particularly the issue of the fit with thematic areas chosen;
- As in-depth case studies are to be delivered in batches, we will need to produce 5 in-depth TA studies for each field trip, again for confirmation
- Thematic papers: It has been requested that these papers be produced in batches. However, it is likely we will want to produce these thematic papers drawing together lessons from all of the field visits. Is there a way to compromise on this issue?

Summary of Inputs

Output	Consultant (Person months)			
	Francis Watkins	Anna Miles	Specialist pool consultants	Randy Dacanay
1. Inception Phase	0.5	0.25	0	1
2. Short Case Studies	0.5	0.25	0	6
3. In-Depth Case Studies	2.5	2.5	0	1.5
4. Thematic Papers	1	0.5	1.5	1.5
5. Overall Synthesis Paper	0.5	0.5	0	1
6. Publication Support	0	0	0	2
7. Other Management	0.5	0	0	2
TOTAL	5.5	4	1.5	15



Work Programme: Activities/Outputs	Month																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
4. Thematic Syntheses																		
Review documents																		
Field visits (including Manila)																		
Telephone/email consultations																		
Drafts																		
Preparation for publication																		
5. Overall NPRS – PRF Synthesis Paper																		
Analyse all case study material																		
Develop storyline																		
Draft																		
Client review																		
Prepare for publication																		
6. Other																		
Assistance with articles																		
Quarterly reports																		
NPRS – PRF Secretarial liaison																		



Annex 1 – Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis

ADB

NPRS-PRF Secretariat
NPRS-PRF Champions in HQ and Resident Missions
Part B Consultancy Team
Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSDD) as coordinating department for NPRS-PRF
Gender, Social Development and Civil Society Division (RSGS), Poverty Unit (RSDD- PU)
Regional Departments – East and Central Asia Department, Mekong Department, Pacific Department, South Asia Department
Specialist Groups in ADB:
Social Protection, Labour and Vulnerable Groups. Poverty Reduction, Social Development
Governance, Economics
Health, Education, Transport, Urban Development, Private Sector Development, Planning and Policy
Communities of Practice – Education, Energy, Environment, Finance and Trade, Gender and Social Development, Governance, Health, Regional Cooperation and Integration, Transport, Water

Country Level

ADB Resident Missions – Programme Officers, Poverty and Social Development Specialist, Sectoral Specialists
DMC Planning and Implementation Departments
Policy makers, think tanks and DMC government departments that TAs are designed to influence
Public information agency officials
Implementing Agencies
NGOs, CSOs and CBOs
Research Institutions
Private Sector
Media

Other Donors/ Development Partners

UK, Netherlands and Japan – all providing poverty reduction funds
World Bank
UN Agencies
Other donors working at the country level



Annex 2 – Material Referred to

ADB (2000) Fighting Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: The Poverty Reduction Strategy

ADB (March 2001) Moving the Poverty Reduction Agenda Forward in Asia and the Pacific: The long-term strategic framework for the ADB, 2001-2015

ADB, Office of the President (September 2001) Medium-Term Strategy, 2001-2005

Asian Development Bank (January 2004) Issues Paper on the Cooperation Fund for the Formulation and Implementation of National Poverty Reduction Strategies and the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, Netherlands-DFID-ADB Fourth NPRS/PRF Strategy Meeting

ADB, OED (January 2004) Country Assistance Program Evaluation, Cambodia

ADB (February 2004) ADB's Action Plan for Managing Development Results

ADB (March 2004) The GMS Beyond Borders: Regional Cooperation Strategy and Program, 2004-2008

ADB (June 2004) ADF IX Donors' Report: Development Effectiveness for Poverty Reduction

ADB (June 2004) Review of the Asian Development Bank's Poverty Reduction Strategy

ADB (August 2004) ADB's Reform Agenda: Results Framework

ADB (January 2005) Country Strategy and Program, 2005-2009, Kingdom of Cambodia

ADB (March 2006) Annual Report of the Cooperation Fund in Support of the Formulation and Implementation of National Poverty Reduction Strategies, January–December 2005

ADB (March 2006) Annual Report of the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, January–December 2005

ADB (March 2006) Medium-Term Strategy, 2006-2008

Sue Phillips and David Watson, SD Direct (April 2005) Review of the ADB Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund (PRF) Regional Window for DFID and ADB



Annex 3 - Proposed First Five Short Case Studies

*Project Type categories – 1 = pilot projects; 2 = policy/strategy (formulation as main objective/goal); 3 = research/analysis, conduct of studies, tool development; 4 = regional cooperation; 5 = preparation/PPTA, capacity-building/training, institutional development, others/combination

** Project Theme categories – 1 = national poverty reduction strategies and related policies; 2 = developing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on poverty impact; 3 = socially inclusive and accountable, participatory and gender-responsive project and capability- building designs; 4 = reducing vulnerability through formal and informal social protection measures; 5 = pro-poor infrastructure services and policies; 6 = defining and addressing poverty in regional cooperation context; 7 = supporting transitional and reform processes.

TA No.	Project Title	Country	Project Type	Project Theme	Remarks
4131	Preventing Poverty and Empowering Female Garment Workers Affected by the Changing International Trade Environment	Cambodia	Pilot	4	Meant to assess potential downside risks by the MFA phase-out and to pilot subprojects to address the risks. Two pilot projects implemented (garment employees development and labor law analysis) on labor marker and social protection. But results are mixed. This completed TA has potential for multiple vivid stories. It can also feature scaling-up story as the pilot activities under the TA led to a JFPR project under preparation.
6047	National Poverty Reduction Strategies in Pacific Developing Member Countries	Pacific/ Sub. Reg'l	Policy/ Strategy	1	TA involved a series of participatory poverty assessments that led to the formulation of NPRSs and the Pacific Strategy of ADB. The project officer is willing to share with us the process stories and how the TA influenced ADB and Pacific DMC policies and strategies.
4322	Poverty Impact of Area-Wide Road Networks	PRC	Study/ Research	5 (infra)	Meant to support government in the preparation/planning of area-wide road network investments (benefiting the poor and maximize economic benefits) “and move away from single-project approach”. The TA has helped the government to develop a \$100B plan to 1) enhance the conditions of existing 800,000 k. county, township and village roads, and 2) build new



					400,000 km.. The TA has a website. It has paved way for potential ADB involvement in financing the new area of local road projects. TA has replicability features.
6171	Reviewing Poverty Impact of Regional Economic Integration in the GMS	GMS	Regional Cooperation	2	TA was meant to diagnose cross-border integration and cross-border poverty in 4 countries and provide recommendations for regional projects and policies. The TA has interesting findings on ethnic minority issues, border and cross-border work/labor migration, formal and informal trade integration, private sector-led capital and investment links, land rights and relocation issues, social service interactions, smuggling, etc. Plenty of stories to tell in terms of TA findings and processes undertaken.
4303	Strengthening Capacities for Poverty Monitoring and Evaluation	Bangladesh	Others (institutional development)	2	Institutional capacity building support for monitoring and analyzing poverty trends and evaluation of national poverty reduction programs and efforts. There were problems encountered at the onset of TA implementation, despite that the TA delivered its output and was completed within targeted time frame. Would be interesting to find out how. The TA also has involved a lot of donor involvement including DFID, which makes the case story interesting.

