

INTERNATIONAL PAIRING WORKSHOP | MÉXICO - PARAGUAY - INDIA

FINDINGS OBTAINED FROM THE ROUND TABLES 2017



TRICKLE UP

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TRENDS

- Growing interaction between social protection programs and other poverty alleviation interventions.
- Needs for increased coordination among different government agencies within central government.
- Needs for increased coordination among different government levels: state, municipalities and central.
- Incorporation of graduation approach in poverty alleviation programs.
- Incorporation of information and communication technologies on development work and the massive use of mobile devices.

LEARNED LESSONS

- Personal and direct interaction is the most important element of the work and cannot be replaced by technology.
- International experience seems to suggest that a handholding period of 6 to 8 years is needed to lead poor people out of poverty.
- It is necessary to keep an open and critical attitude towards learning. There are no easy or definitive solutions on development work.
- Evidence can be useful to face political cycles and changes.
- There are no unique institutional arrangements.
- Some solutions might work or not in India and other might work or not in Latin America. Nevertheless there are much to learn between these regions.

CHALLENGES

- Measuring impact through the right indicators.
- Linking beneficiaries within integration on markets and value chains.
- Soft skills building.
- Operational cost of programs in particular coaching and handholding components.
- Achieving an effective and efficient use of resources
- Community based organizations.
- Social participation mechanisms such as social audits, collective assemblies,
- Design of several based interventions: cultural diversity, different geographical settings, linguistic diversity
- To design interventions addressed to the ultra poor.

CHALLENGES

- To design interventions addressed to specific segments: disabled people, refugees, victims of climate change, indigenous, women etc.
- To generate more evidence to favor a better understanding of relevant phases of the projects: design, implementation, evaluation.
- Political context and the processes and dynamics of the public administration.
- Better comprehension of the role and characteristics of the social workers is needed.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Use of technology like databases, and records or implementing bodies can be useful for evaluations and to favor customized design of programs and interventions.
- Mobile devices and ICTs can be used to improve implementation.
- International cooperation can foster learning and implementation processes.

CONCLUSIONS

- Cultural diversity of indigenous peoples forces us not to think in a unique model.
- Technologies are very useful, but human coaching will always be the most important element.
- Regarding CBOs the evaluation should not only capture the impact at organizations level but also the impact on the individuals.
- Exhaustive evaluations should be promoted as well as information sharing and experience exchange like these kind of workshops.
- Programs should be adapted to institutions and not vice versa.
- Accountability is a key element. Tools and procedures must be created.
- We need more standardization to be all on the same page regarding graduation.

CONCLUSIONS

- Alternative funding sources to government must be explored.
- Graduation approach projects must be adapted to the geographical context and to the challenges of the population. Monitoring is key to make sure that design and execution are going accordingly. Both processes and results must be evaluated.
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- Tensions are what allows advances, this is the case in scaling. A clear definition of scaling as well as realistic goals and expectations should make things easier.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Changes are needed in the political paradigm and how we view people living in poverty .
- Inter-Institutional Coordination is essential to holistic program delivery but also challenges administrative systems.
- Institutions of extremely poor and vulnerable populations should be cultivated and play a key role in driving the program.
- Stresses on government systems and structures to deliver programs at scale to populations with multiple dimensions of poverty and vulnerability should be understood and addressed at all levels.
- Special efforts for people living in ultra poverty, or differentiated services, are critical to ensure program design and implementation obtain the desired impact.

RECOMENDACIONES

- Transparency and accountability of the programs should be for all levels and reinforce good governance and democracy.
- Demand and supply should be matched with a particular focus on which value chains are most appropriate for people living in extreme poverty and what government investments may be needed to ensure these value chains are benefiting these populations.



Thank You!

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