

partnership for  
economic  
policy

pep



# Partnership for Economic Policy

[www.pep-net.org](http://www.pep-net.org)

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# Comments on DEC presentation

## Use of IPL : limitations and drawbacks

Uses PPP – changes in prices of goods may vary largely across countries.

Basket of goods used in ICP may:

- not reflect that of the poorest, and
- vary significantly between revision periods - better to update IPL with cost of living?

Need a low and high IPL to monitor both extreme and total poverty – not just extreme poverty  
Care should be taken to use appropriate (based on caloric needs) equivalence scales

## The decrease in global inequality is primarily driven by between-countries inequality:

It was helpful to discuss the “within countries” inequality component, and what regions – or group of countries - contribute the most.

## Important to monitor the vulnerability to poverty by region.

Results indicate that certain regions were more vulnerable to poverty because of the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.



# Comments on DEC presentation

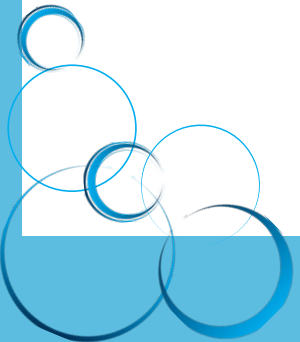
- **The targeted decline in global extreme poverty to 3% is very ambitious**
  - Especially with current global shocks (COVID-19/Ukrainian War/etc.).
  - It may be helpful to moderate the decrease or to target for shorter periods?
- **Agree with Rec2 and Rec16**
  - Important to continue using national poverty lines (NPLs) - more precise at country level.
  - Equivalence scales should be compatible with methodology used to calculate NPL.
  - But helpful to produce global poverty for children and women's groups
- **Rec16 must be considered with caution because of method's drawbacks**
  - SPL are relative; not based on the cost of basic needs (hard to identify the basic needs of the poor).
  - Can vary across countries, like the NPL. So, why not simply use NPLs (after converting them to \$ with PPP)?

# Comments on DEC presentation

- **The lack of data in developing countries is a significant issue.**
  - Must address the causes – e.g. political barriers, resources, funding, etc.
  - Debate need on priority data to be collected with limited financial resources.
- **Quantification of Multidimensional (MD) poverty**
  - Lack of data (adapted surveys) and challenges in implementation of (MD) notion
- **Recommendations for MD poverty indices:**
  - Should vary across population groups (e.g. children, women, vulnerable groups) in accordance with their real needs.
  - Should be based on microdata (vs macro indicators)
- **The Atkinson recommendation** is not fully detailed **but provides some avenues.**
- **Suggest creation of committee with strong Southern representation (leadership) to review and classify WB approaches and indicators**, and identify ways to improve (for better comparability).

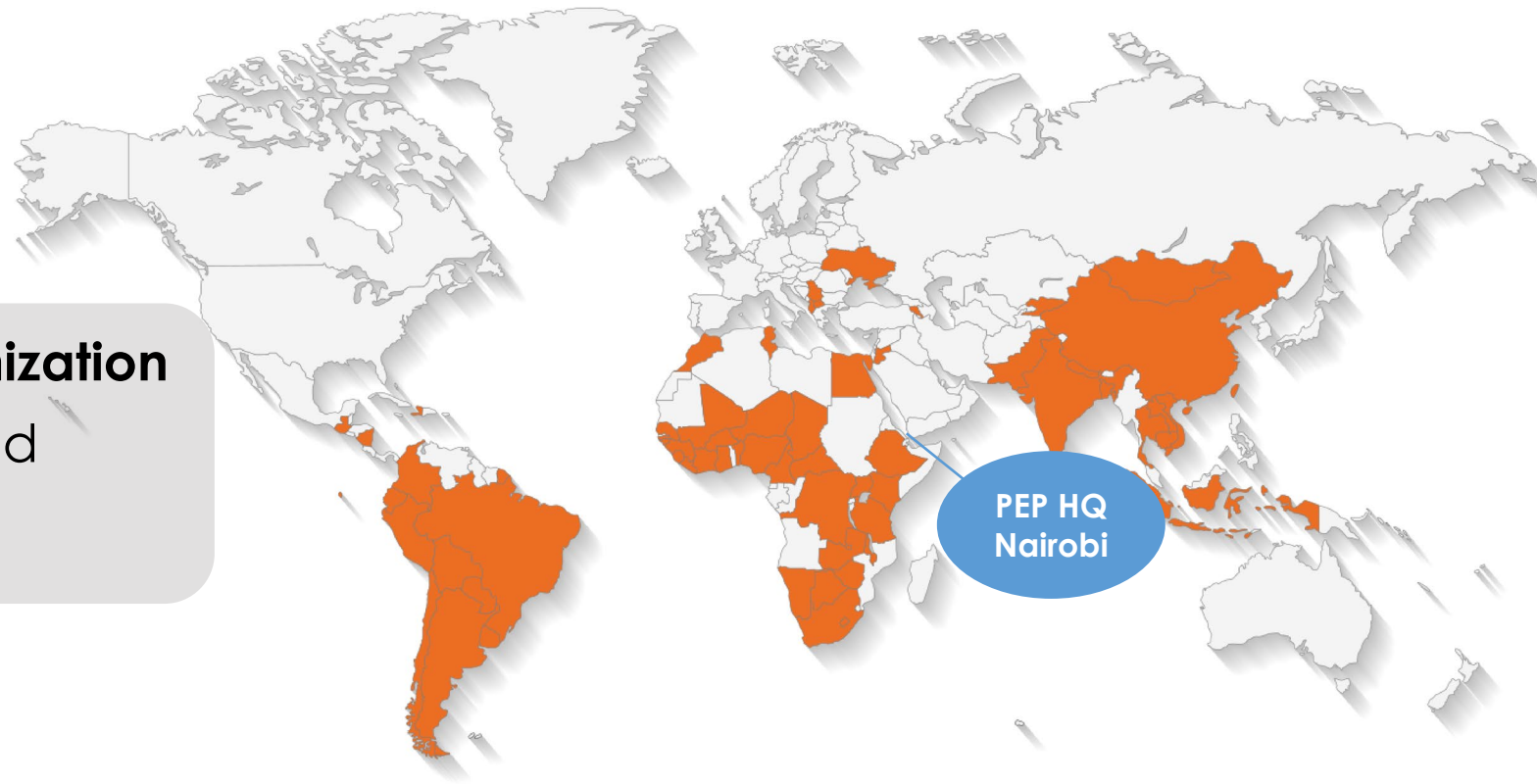
# Strengthening the research-policy link

The Perspective of the Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP)



# About PEP

**PEP** is a **Southern-led global organization** dedicated to supporting locally-led development in the global south.



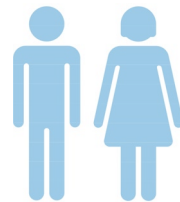
**65** countries



**383** projects



**1242** local researchers



**Half** of researchers are women

80% staff & mentors are Southern-based

# Our approach

**LEARNING-BY-DOING + SUPPORT = EVIDENCE & CAPACITY**

**Locally-led  
research**



**Training  
Mentorship  
Peer Review  
Monitoring**



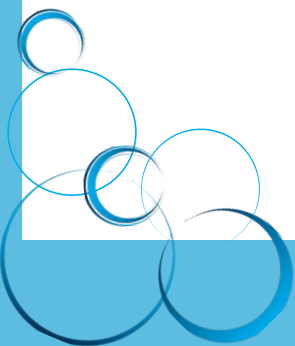
**High quality**

Advanced methods applied



**Policy engaged**

Involving local gov. institutions



# Strengthening the research-policy link

## **Research agendas must be defined, and evidence produced, LOCALLY**

Capitalize on country-based experts/stakeholders' intimate knowledge of local context to identify key research gaps and appropriate solutions

## **Research support must be accompanied by capacity building/professional development**

In both scientific and policy engagement/communication aspects of policy research

To overcome tendency to rely on external/northern expertise and ensure rapidly accessible, local sources of advice as policies are implemented and new challenges emerge.

## **PEP research tools – adapted to Southern contexts/needs**

Designed based on long experience of interaction with local researchers, to respond to specific needs in the context of developing countries.

For distributional analysis, macro & micro-simulations, etc.:

- PEP-CGE models, DAD/DASP, COSWE, SUBSIM, WELCOM



# Strengthening the research-policy link

**54% of PEP projects influence policy decisions or practice**

## Engagement from onset of research (design)

PEP research is “co-produced” (with government units/ reps and stakeholders)

Research teams report on stakeholders consultation activities periodically, throughout project – condition to receive grant payment

## Knowledge translation – showing how research respond to policy needs

All PEP projects include a policy paper analysis: To “position” the research questions/objectives and findings in the country-specific policy contexts and decision-making frameworks (i.e. to help weigh different policy options).

- The analysis helps researchers understand how their work can/should address policy needs
- The conclusions help decision-makers assimilate (and understand the value of) research evidence as input to inform decisions.