

The World Bank
Development Economics Data Group

An Accelerated Program
for Implementing the Marrakech Action Plan
for Statistics in Selected Countries

Draft Discussion Note

11 November 2004

Acronyms

CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CWIQ.....	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
DHS.....	Demographic and Health Survey
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
ICP.....	International Comparison Program
IDA.....	International Development Agency
IES.....	Income and Expenditure Survey
IHSN.....	International Household Survey Network
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IS	Integrated Survey
LSMS.....	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS.....	Multiple Indicator Clusters Survey
NSDS.....	National Strategy for Development Statistics
PA.....	Poverty Assessment
PARIS21	Partnership for Statistics in the 21 st Century
PC.....	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRSP.....	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PS.....	Priority Survey
SDA	Social Dimensions of Adjustment
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO.....	World Health Organization

Background and Rationale

1. Since the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, 2002), the development community has embraced a new partnership that urges developing countries to strengthen their commitment to and leadership of poverty reduction and economic growth policies, and developed countries to provide increased and more effective aid.

2. To steer the development process toward the goals they define and to provide their international development partners with information needed to assess and monitor the effectiveness of their assistance, developing countries need to strengthen their capacity for strategic planning, accountable management, statistics, monitoring, and evaluation. Most have made significant progress on country ownership, strategic vision, and donor alignment through the poverty reduction strategy process. But many continue to struggle with monitoring progress and evaluating results. The current situation of statistical provision constrains the effectiveness of national development policies and global monitoring of development outcomes. The least developed countries still lack the statistical capacity and resources needed to regularly produce reliable and comparable key indicators—including the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and IDA indicators. Such data gaps make it difficult to monitor progress within countries on a three-year PRSP cycle, or establish aggregate targets over a three-year IDA replenishment cycle.¹

3. The First Round Table on Better Measurement, Monitoring, and Managing for Results (Washington DC, 2002) called for a better coordinated support to statistical capacity-building by development agencies, and for the harmonization of approaches to results-measurement, monitoring and reporting. Also concerned with the data challenge, the Development Committee asked for a time-bound and costed plan of action for improving statistics for measuring development outcomes. As a follow-up, the *Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics* was presented at the Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results (Marrakech, 2004). This Action Plan aims not only to improve national statistical systems, but also to increase the accountability and coordination of international statistical programs.² It is now endorsed by many UN agencies and regional groups. The Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics complements other important initiatives such as the formation of the PARIS21 international consortium of users and producers of statistics in 1999, or the development of STATCAP, a new lending program to support more efficient and effective statistical systems in developing countries.

4. Important initiatives are thus showing progress. A panel of external experts convened by the Bank to review the processes for assessing the achievements of IDA³ welcomed the strong emphasis within the Bank on strengthening national and international statistical capacity and the objectives set out in the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics. But the panel also recommended that urgent progress be made to strengthen the data base for monitoring IDA and MDG goals. To respond to the need for fast results, development partners must rapidly scale up their work and support on measuring and monitoring key development indicators.

5. This special initiative is proposed by the World Bank Development Economics Vice-Presidency to respond to the need for fast improvement of the statistical knowledge base in developing countries. It consists mainly of an accelerated and better coordinated data collection and analysis program, focusing on the production of key comparable indicators (IDA, MDGs, PRSP, CAS) in selected countries. The initiative will be implemented within the framework of the longer term strategy and objectives formulated in the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics.

¹ See *IDA Results Measurement System: Progress and Proposals*. April 2003.

² See the *Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics. Better Data for Better Results. An Action Plan for Improving Development Statistics*. Presented at the Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results, Marrakech, Morocco, February 4-5, 2004.

³ See *Methods for Monitoring the Achievements Made Towards IDA Results Indicators: An External Panel Review*. September 5, 2004.

Objectives

6. The main objective of the initiative is to provide national policy makers and international partners in 12 selected countries with reliable and comparable data for monitoring a set of outcome indicators, within the next 4 years. The choice of indicators to be monitored will be guided by three interrelated concerns: (1) consistency with priorities articulated by countries through their PRSPs; (2) alignment with MDG indicators and other international monitoring efforts; and (3) relevance to IDA's activities.⁴ In countries where no proper baseline data is available, the objective will be to establish such benchmark based on international standards. In countries where baseline data is available, the objective will be to assess the reliability of the existing data and their compliance with international standards, and to collect new data for monitoring recent achievements. Data will be obtained mainly through sample surveys, as they are the most effective way of obtaining the necessary data. It is anticipated that the implementation of the initiative in selected countries will yield insights towards mainstreaming an accelerated data collection program in all IDA countries.

7. The initiative will have as secondary objectives to (i) test the ability of statistical systems to respond to emerging data needs (e.g., new indicators on infrastructure and remittances), (ii) assist countries that do not have a coherent long-term survey program in strategizing their data collection activities, with a view to develop a national statistical strategy, (iii) foster better inter-agency cooperation under the umbrella of the International Household Survey Network⁵, (iv) harmonize concepts and methods, and (v) build national capacity in data preservation, analysis, dissemination, and use.

Implementation Strategy

8. In developing countries, survey programs are often implemented as ad-hoc and isolated exercises. Surveys are conducted where and when donor funding is available, resulting in major data gaps in some countries, and duplication of efforts and over-burdening of national statistical systems in others. The timeliness, frequency and sequencing of surveys are far from optimal. National survey programs should be implemented with a mid- and long-term horizon, as key components of national statistical strategies. A major coordination effort is required from the donor community to ensure regular provision of data and sustainability of capacity building.

9. The proposed initiative will consist of such a joint effort, by the World Bank and other international survey sponsors, to provide a coordinated and accelerated support to implement coherent survey programs in selected countries. The initiative will complement, not replace, existing survey program. The success of the initiative would demonstrate the relevance and feasibility of such a paradigm, which could then be extended to a larger number of countries. To achieve this objective, the initiative will (i) work with national and international partners to agree on a coherent and realistic survey program for 2005-2010, and (ii) develop a mechanism and provide funding to implement the program.

Defining Coherent Survey Programs: Customizing a Recommended Model

10. Various prototypes of national survey programs have been proposed, recommending various combinations of light and more ambitious surveys. The choice of surveys result from a somewhat subjective prioritization of data needs, and compromises between objectives such as the need for frequent data, geographic disaggregation, feasibility and affordability, and others. The adoption of the MDGs by the international community and most countries has provided a new and better framework for designing survey programs. Muñoz and Scott (2004) proposed a

⁴ As recommended in *IDA Results Measurement System: Progress and Proposals*. April 2003.

⁵ Established in September 2004 following the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics.

model based on existing international survey programs⁶, which would allow the production of all 27 household-based MDG indicators and many other indicators required for monitoring and evaluation (PRSPs, IDA, CAS, and others). Table 1 below presents a adapted version of this prototype model, for years 2005-2010. As is the case with any prototype survey programs, the proposed model is not fully adequate to all countries. It must be adjusted to country-specific needs and capacities, and take into account the on-going and planned survey activities. Most countries already have national survey programs, and some already developed a more comprehensive national statistical strategy. Further, the model does not cover all surveys that a country should or could implement. Many countries will for example conduct annual labor force surveys in addition to the internationally-sponsored surveys. Appendix 3 provides country-profiles established for selected countries based on available—and incomplete—information, showing how the prototype could be adjusted. These profiles will be revised and updated during a fact-finding mission to be undertaken in every participating country.

Table 1 – A prototype survey program for 2005-2010

► Indicator can be obtained from the corresponding survey

Household-based MDG indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	DHS/ MICS	CWIQ /PS	IS / LSMS (*)	CWIQ/ PS	PC	
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day				►		
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]				►		
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption				►		
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	►			►		
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption				►		
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	►	►	►	►	►	►
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	►	►	►	►	►	►
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	►	►	►	►	►	►
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, secondary, tertiary education	►	►	►	►	►	►
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	►	►	►	►	►	►
11. Share of women in wage employ. in the non-agricultural sector	►/-		►		►	
13. Under-five mortality rate	►				►	
14. Infant mortality rate	►				►	
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	►	►	►	►		
16. Maternal mortality ratio	►				►	
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	►	►	►	►	►	►
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	►/-				►	
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	►/-				►	
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	►/-				►	
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	►/-				►	
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	►/-	►	►	►	►	►
30. % of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	►	►	►	►	►	►
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	►	►	►	►	►	►
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure					►	
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total				►		►
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population		►	►	►	►	►
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.				►		

Notes: CWIQ = Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (World Bank), characterized by large samples and short questionnaires

DHS = Demographic and Health Survey (USAID/ORC Macro International Inc.)

IS = Integrated Survey (multi-topic household survey, similar to LSMS)

LSMS = Living Standards Measurement Survey (World bank)

MICS = Multiple Indicator Clusters Survey (UNICEF), typically implemented at mid-decade and end-decade.

PC = Population and Housing Census; United Nations recommend implementation of population censuses every 10 years. Funding for the 2009-2010 population census round is one of the recommendations of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics.

PS = Priority Survey

See Appendix 1 for a more detailed description of survey types.

(*) As an IS or LSMS survey requires long preparation and 12 months of data collection, two years are necessary to generate the indicators.

⁶ Including the Living standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys (MICS), or their equivalent. See Appendix 1 for a description of the survey types and their relevance for monitoring the MDG and IDA indicators.

Enforcing the Implementation of National Survey Programs

11. The need to strategize survey programs and to integrate them into national statistical strategies is acknowledged by all major international survey sponsors.⁷ But three conditions are to be met to enforce the implementation of coherent national survey programs: (i) better information on survey plans must be made available to all survey producers and sponsors. It is currently very cumbersome to obtain sufficient and up-to-date information on national and international survey programs. (ii) In countries that have a national statistical strategy, international sponsors must provide support to survey activities within the framework of these strategies, not according to their own agenda; and (iii) sponsors must commit to finance surveys on a longer-term basis (i.e. commit firmly 3 to 4 years in advance). Delays in the provision of financial and technical assistance results in conflicting survey activities, and jeopardizes the implementation of national statistical strategies.

12. The recently established International Household Survey Network (IHSN) has the mandate of advocating better sequencing, timing, and frequency of internationally-sponsored surveys. It will contribute to fulfilling the first two conditions by (i) developing an information system on planned survey that will help international survey sponsors coordinate their assistance, and (ii) play, to the extent possible, the role of clearing house to ensure that internationally-sponsored surveys are properly coordinated. The IHSN will, however, not have the financial resources to fill funding gaps. The proposed initiative will provide funding to ensure that the third condition is met in the selected countries.

Proposed Sequence of Country Activities

13. For each participating country, it is proposed to undertake the following activities to ensure that country specificities and long-term needs are taken into account:

1. Gauge the interest from the proposed countries to participate in the initiative, and obtain concurrence from national authorities.⁸
2. Stock-taking
 - Inventory and assessment of the quality of survey and other data (with particular focus on reliability and comparability), and inventory of planned surveys
 - Assessment of the statistical capacity
 - If not readily available: prioritization of data needs (based on IDA, PRSP, CAS, MDG), and drafting of a national statistical strategy (or at least its survey component)
 - Identification of the most appropriate survey program to fill data gaps (customization of the prototype model, taking currently planned surveys into account)
 - Preparation of a detailed country-specific implementation plan (cost estimate, list and calendar of activities, identification of executing agencies)
3. Consultation and negotiation with national and international sponsors, coordinated by the International Household Survey Network
4. Establishment of a national steering committee (users and producers of data)
5. Data collection, and analysis of existing and newly collected data
6. Data dissemination and reporting

⁷ PARIS21 and the International Household Survey Network are preparing guidelines for incorporating household surveys into countries' national statistical plans.

⁸ At the World Bank, this will be done in close cooperation with country teams.

Selection of Participating Countries

14. An heterogeneous list of 12 participating countries is tentatively proposed. It was established based on various criteria such as the region (all six regions are represented, with a higher focus on sub-Saharan Africa), population size, feasibility (determined principally based on security and political stability), current level of statistical capacity (seeking even distribution of countries with low and relatively high capacities), participation in global or regional initiatives⁹, past and planned survey program, and status of CAS and PRSP.

- Sub-Saharan Africa.....Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi
- South AsiaAfghanistan, Sri Lanka
- East Asia and PacificCambodia, Timor Leste
- Latin America and CaribbeanHaiti, and one more country to be determined
- East and Central AsiaMoldova
- Middle-East and North AfricaYemen

The listed countries have not been contacted yet. Their formal concurrence will be required prior to any activity being implemented. Countries that will show no interest in participating in the initiative will be replaced.¹⁰

Deliverables

15. At completion of the proposed initiative, the following outputs will be delivered:

- A database of key indicators compiled for all participating countries according to international standards and methods. As the indicators will be primarily used for national and global monitoring of development outcomes, particular attention will be paid to cross-country and over-time comparability.¹¹ Table 2 below presents the value-added of the proposed initiative in terms of production of updates for the survey-based MDG indicators (see country profiles in Appendix 3 for more details).
- All datasets for surveys funded by the initiative fully documented in compliance with international standards and best-practices, and available to secondary users for further analytical and research work. Tools and guidelines will be provided by the International Household Survey Network.
- Workshops and training courses conducted in participating countries.
- A completion report for each participating country, including (i) a technical part focusing on issues of data availability, reliability, and comparability, and (ii) an analytical part.
- A global project completion report, with a synthesis of lessons learned and recommendations for sustaining and expanding the initiative if deemed appropriate.

⁹ The IMF General Data Dissemination System (GDDS), the International Comparison Program (ICP), and STATCAP.

¹⁰ See list of all IDA countries with more information in Appendix 1.

¹¹ The IDA results measurement system does not focus on individual country outcomes, but on aggregate progress of IDA countries. Cross-country comparability is therefore crucial to allow the necessary aggregations.

Table 2 - Availability of updated values for household-based MDG indicators during the period 2005-2008

- Additional update available only if initiative is implemented
- Update available even without initiative
- No update expected from household surveys

MDG indicator	Burkina Faso	Kenya	Mozambique	Malawi	Afghanistán	Sri Lanka	Cambodia	Timor Leste	t.b.d.	Haití	Moldova	Yemen
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	--	○	○	○	○
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	--	○	○	○	○
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	--	○	○	○	○
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	●	--	○	--	○	●	●	--	--	--	○	○
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agric. sector	○	●	○	○	○	●	●	--	○	--	--	--
13. Under-five mortality rate	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	--
14. Infant mortality rate	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	--
15. Prop. of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16. Maternal mortality ratio	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	●	--	○	○	--	--	--	--	●	●	--	--
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	●	●	○	--	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	--
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	●	●	○	--	●	●	●	●	--	●	●	--
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	●	●	○	--	●	●	●	●	●	●	--	--
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
30. % pop. with sustainable access to improved water source	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	--	●
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	--	--	○	--
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	○	●	●	●	--	●	●	--	--	--	--	--
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	●	●	○	--	●	●	●	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Table based on the assumption that surveys will cover the 'standard' topics specific to each type of survey.

Key Principles

16. The implementation of the proposed initiative will be guided by the following principles:
 - **Meeting country-specific data needs.** It is recognized that monitoring IDA and MDG indicators is not the *raison d'être* of national statistical systems. Supporting the production of MDG/IDA-relevant data should not be done at the expense of producing other valuable and necessary data for governments and policymakers.
 - **Sustainability.** The initiative should not undermine efforts to build sustainable capacity. The urgency for MDG and IDA data should not distract countries and the development community from medium- and long-term goals of statistical capacity building.
 - **Flexibility.** There is no one-size-fits-all solution to fill data gaps, nor is there one package of surveys that may be prescribed. To collect the necessary data, the proposed initiative will build on existing national and international survey programs, and use existing instruments as appropriate (e.g., LSMS or equivalent, CWIQ, DHS, MICS).
 - **Focus on users' needs.** Mechanisms must be put in place that allow constant user and producer interaction. The emphasis on user-producer linkage will be incorporated into all aspects of the initiative.

- **Statistics as a public good.** Open accessibility to anonymized and documented survey data by secondary users will be required to maximize the use of the data.
- **Open partnership.** Participation in the initiative will be open to external partners. Partnerships will be established not only with national data producers and users, but also with international, regional and bilateral partners, under the coordination of the International Household Survey Network.

Risks

17. **The risk associated with implementing the initiative.** Past technical assistance in statistics has often focused too exclusively on meeting short-term objectives, providing ad-hoc support to filling data gaps without addressing more fundamental issues such as the managerial capacity or the development of statistical infrastructure. This may explain why national statistical systems still fail to respond to data needs despite all the support provided. Particular care will have to be paid to implement the proposed initiative within the framework of longer term strategies, i.e. within the framework of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics and the national statistical strategies. Failing to do so could jeopardize on-going national and international capacity building efforts, and weaken instead of strengthen national statistical systems in the participating countries.
18. **The risk of not implementing the initiative.** National statistical systems must rapidly prove their ability to deliver better and more timely data, if they are to strengthen or establish their credibility as key partners for the results-based management of development policies. Delaying the provision of reliable and comparable data will delay the assessment and improvement of national and international development policies and programs. Table 2 identifies the main data gaps that will remain in the selected countries in the absence of an accelerated data collection program. Further, the initiative may be needed to ensure a better synchronization of the national survey programs with the IDA cycle.

Optional Component for Small Countries

19. Out of 81 IDA countries, 17 have a population of less than a million inhabitants and 13 are small island countries. These countries are often ignored in international data collection and analysis programs. As shown in Appendix 1, availability of key indicators such as the MDGs remains highly insufficient in these countries. Statistical concepts and methods and survey programs recommended by international agencies do not necessarily suit their specific needs. In addition to covering 12 countries, the proposed initiative could therefore finance a review and recommendations on statistical concepts and methods for small countries, and a regional data collection project that might be a cost-effective way of filling these striking data gaps.

Tentative Cost Estimate

20. The total cost of implementing the initiative in 12 countries has been estimated at \$14,580,000, including \$13,620,000 for country activities (training, data collection and analysis, and data archiving and dissemination), and \$960,000 of Bank budget for supervision by Bank staff (see more information in appendix 4). As insufficient information is available on the funding of planned activities by national and international sponsors, and because the list of participating countries remain tentative, this estimate is tentative as well. The optional component for small countries (not including Timor Leste) would require an additional budget estimated at \$2,250,000.

Appendix 1 – Use of major household surveys in estimating key MDG and IDA Indicators, and description of survey types

- Indicator can be measured with this survey
 - □ Indicator can be measured with this survey, but some changes to methodology may be required
 - □ Indicator would not normally be estimated with this survey
- Indicators in bold are IDA indicators.

Goal	Indicator	LSMS IS	DHS	MICS	CWIQ	IES	PS	PC
1	1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	●	○	○	○	●	○	○
	2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	●	○	○	○	●	○	○
	3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	●	○	○	○	●	○	○
	4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	●	●	●	○	●	○	○
	5. Prop. of pop. below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	●	○	○	○	●	○	○
2	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
	7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	●	●	●	●	○	●	○
	8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	●	○	●	●	○	●	●
3	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, tertiary education	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
	10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
	11. Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector	●	○	○	○	○	●	●
4	13. Under-five mortality rate	○	●	●	○	○	○	●
	14. Infant mortality rate	○	●	●	○	○	○	●
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
5	16. Maternal mortality ratio	○	●	●	○	○	○	●
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	●	●	●	○	○	●	●
6	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
	20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
7	29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	●	○	○	●	○	●	●
	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
	31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
8	45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	●	○	○	●	○	●	●
	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 1000 population	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
	48. Personal computers in use and Internet users per 1000 population	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Additional IDA indicators								
	Access of rural population to an all-season road	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
	Household electrification rate	●	●	○	●	○	●	●

Description of survey types¹²

Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) survey

The Core Welfare Monitoring Survey (CWIQ) was developed by the World Bank, with the close collaboration of the UNDP, UNICEF, and the ILO. The CWIQ is a household survey designed to measure changes in key social indicators for different population groups: specifically indicators of access, utilization, and satisfaction with core social and economic services. The CWIQ incorporates a number of features designed to help national statistical offices produce timelier and more reliable statistical data for monitoring national programs. These include: a large sample of households; a simple questionnaire with multiple choice questions for easy and rapid data collection; strong emphasis on high-quality fieldwork; the use of optical scanners to speed up data entry; pre-programmed validation procedures to ensure high built-in data quality levels; automated standardized outputs; and distribution of a CD-ROM with all survey documentation and survey data available for further analysis.

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)

The DHS survey model follows a long tradition of demographic research dating back to the 1970--84 World Fertility Survey (WFS) program. Its original intention was to produce internationally comparable measures of fertility, mortality, contraceptive use, maternal and child health, and other demographic indicators, but its goals have broadened to include urgent topics such as HIV/AIDS, STDs, anthropometrics, and child malnutrition; and frequent requests of the participating countries for data on access to health services and intra-familiar violence. A typical 5,000-household DHS requires about eight months of preparation (including training,) and is fielded for three months, using a staff of 50 field workers grouped into 10 teams. Preliminary results are generally produced a few weeks after the end of field operations, and full analytic reports are available six months later. The DHSs have a reputation for technical excellence in questionnaire and sampling design—including the routine publication of sampling errors for all relevant indicators. Data management is very standardized. It includes a well-specified set of consistency controls to be applied in the data entry and cleansing phases and it always concludes with a well-documented public-access database. DHSs have been conducted since 1985 by Macro International, a U.S.-based firm, under successive five-year contracts with USAID.

Income and Expenditure Survey (IES)

Income and expenditure surveys were initially conceived with two principal objectives. The first is to find the shares of different commodities in the budget of households, to define the composition of the baskets used by Consumer Price Indexes. The second is to provide direct measures of household consumption for the system of national accounts. The definition of poverty lines can also be considered a third major goal of income and expenditure surveys. Household expenses are registered with diaries and/or recall questionnaires. Diaries record each individual purchase made by the household during a specific observation period. Recall questionnaires inquire about expenditures made by the household in the past. IESs in various countries differ in the extent to which they resort to the use of each kind of instrument. During the second half of the past century, surveys in command economies relied exclusively on diaries kept by each household for at least one year, and often for much longer. Surveys in market economies generally use diaries for shorter periods (typically from 1 week to 1 month,) to record food and other frequent expenses, and recall questionnaires to record expenditures on other commodities. IESs are generally fielded for 12 months, to take into account the seasonal variations of consumption patterns. Sample sizes range from 2,000 to 20,000 households, depending on the required level of geographical desegregation. Stratification tends to favor the observation of urban areas, to the extent of restricting the scope of the survey solely to urban areas in some countries. In command economies, the IESs used to be a permanent effort of the national statistical agencies. In contrast, developing countries conduct IESs as sporadic exercises, seldom more often than every five years or so. This stems in part from the nature of the data collected, which is considered to reflect structural features of the economy that do not change quickly enough to deserve closer monitoring, and in part because IESs are difficult and expensive operations.

Integrated Surveys (IS)

The integrated survey is a complex multi-topic household survey developed in the early 1990s under the Social Dimensions of Adjustment project. To a large extent, it shares the characteristics of Living Standards Surveys (see below). It complements the *priority survey* instrument (see below). The integrated survey study

¹² Source: Muñoz and Scott, 2004, except for the MICS, taken from the *Handbook for Integrating Poverty Impact Assessment in the Economic Analysis of Projects*, ADB, 2001, and for the PS and IS, taken from *The Social Dimension of Adjustment Integrated Survey* (World Bank, 1992).

is designed to study household behavior in great depth and to explain why and how households respond under different socio-economic settings.

Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS)

The Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) survey instrument was developed in the 1980s as a means to help policymakers understand the determinants of observed social and economic outcomes and, thus their ability to design effective programs and policies. The LSMS is designed to provide a comprehensive picture of household welfare and the factors that affect it. The LSMS provide analysts with data that allows them to assess: welfare levels and distribution; the links between welfare and the characteristics of the poor; the levels of access to and use of social services; the impact of government programs; and the causes of observed social outcomes. The LSMS typically incorporates data collection at the individual, household, and community level. The survey instruments are designed in close consultation with policymakers in the country to ensure the relevance of the data to be collected. The resulting questionnaires, especially the one at the household/individual level, tend to be quite complex. To ensure high quality data, the samples are kept small (2,000--5,000 households) to minimize non-sampling error). Substantial efforts and resources are devoted to data quality (such as month-long interviewer training, use of direct informants, concurrent data entry with in-field corrections taking place at the households, low supervisor-interviewer ratios). A final aspect of ensuring data quality is to have countries agree to open-access policies of their data sets.

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

MICS have been developed by UNICEF to be low-cost household surveys that quickly generate data on key welfare indicators inadequately monitored in other data collection systems. MICS have been implemented in more than 100 countries since 1995. UNICEF, with partner agencies, defined a set of indicators to guide the assessment process (UNICEF 1995). Indicators include measures meant to monitor progress in established health, education and welfare, and new indicators intended to fill gaps in information concerning the welfare of children in developing countries (e.g., child labor, birth registration, disability, orphans/alternative family care, and early child development). In collaboration with a number of other agencies, UNICEF has harmonized the MICS with other major survey programs (e.g., USAID sponsored demographic and health surveys) to generate comparable and complementary data across countries. MICS data does not allow measurement of poverty based on income (money-metric), but they can be used to generate population profiles regarding health, education and child labor indicators usable as proxy variables of poverty status.

Population and Housing Census (PC)

For the purposes of this discussion, censuses can be considered as household surveys with unique characteristics:

- They strive to observe all households in the country, rather than a sample of them. This gives them the capability of providing results for all subgroups of the population, particularly for small area units.
- They are seen by most governments as essential operations (often as the NSO's reason of being), which generally gives them an assured 10-year periodicity.
- Field operations are conducted during a very short period (often one day, or very few days, and seldom more than one month).
- They resort to the use of a large numbers of interviewers, which makes quality controls difficult.
- They collect data on a limited number of indicators, using short questionnaires.

Besides their role as household surveys with such special features, censuses are an essential element of a country's household survey system, because they are needed to develop sample frames for all other household surveys.

Priority Surveys (PS)

The priority survey is a relatively simple household survey developed in the early 1990s under the Social Dimensions of Adjustment project. It complements the *integrated survey* instrument (see above). The priority survey has two primary objectives. The first is to provide a quick indication of location and socio-economic profile of different household groups potentially vulnerable to the effects of adjustment programs. The second is to provide a mechanism whereby key socio-economic variables can be easily and regularly monitored for the different socio-economic groups.

Appendix 2 – Household Surveys and Policy Cycle in IDA Countries (1999-2007)

Country	Pop.	Statistical capacity score (%)	% MDG indicators with an estimate in 2000-2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Countries with population greater than 1 million												
Africa												
Angola	13.5	35	69			M			Q	M		
Benin	6.7	55	73			D	■, C, Q	□		(D), M		
Burkina Faso	12.1	63	66	□, ■				Q, D			C	Q
Burundi	7.2	42	80	□	M		Q			M		
Cameroon	16.1	48	80		I, M	P		□, ■	D			
Central African Rep.	3.9	27	63		M			C		M		
Chad	8.6	53	70		M	□	P	□, ■	D			
Congo, Dem. Rep.	53.2	38	67			M			Q	M		
Congo, Rep.	3.8	37	68		M							
Côte d'Ivoire	16.8	75	63	D	M				□, Q	M		
Eritrea	4.4	37	76		□		D			M		
Ethiopia	68.6	65	90	I	D		■	□	C	D		
Gambia, The	1.4	52	70		M		■	□, C		(D), M		
Ghana	20.4	52	69		C		Q	■, D	□, Q			
Guinea	7.9	58	57	D			■, I	□, M	D			
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	32	55		M		Q			M		
Kenya	31.9	62	73	C	M			D	□			
Lesotho	1.8	73	69		M	C	Q		Q, D			
Liberia	3.4	15	57							M		
Madagascar	16.9	63	83	I	M	I, P		□, ■, D				
Malawi	11	63	73		D		■, Q	□	D, L			
Mali	11.7	52	69			Q, D	■	□				
Mauritania	2.7	55	79		■, C, I, D		□	Q				
Mozambique	18.8	58	69		□, Q	■	Q	□, D	Q			
Niger	11.8	55	73		M	C	■, Q	□	Q			
Nigeria	135.6	43	62	D	□, M		Q	D, L				
Rwanda	8.3	48	77		D, M	Q	□, ■, C		D			
Senegal	10	77	80	D	M	■, I, Q	C	□	D			
Sierra Leone	5.3	25	61		M			L	Q			
Somalia	9.6	7	46	M								
Sudan	33.5	38	67		M							
Tanzania	35.9	58	57		□, ■, P		C		D, Q			
Togo	4.9	50	73		M				Q			
Uganda	25.3	57	70	P	□, □, ■, D		C, I, P		D		(D)	
Zambia	10.4	62	77	□, M	C		■, D, L		□	M	D	
Zimbabwe	13.1	58	72	D			C			(D)		
East Asia and the Pacific												
Cambodia	13.4	48	79	L	□, □, D	■		L		D		
Indonesia	214.5	78	90	P	C, M, P	□, □, P	□, D, P	□, P		M		
Lao PDR	5.7	60	69	□	M					M		
Mongolia	2.5	68	64	L	C, L, M	L		■	□	M		
Myanmar	49.4	47	66		M					M		
Papua New Guinea	5.5	48	62	□	C							
Vietnam	81.3	67	77	C, I	□, M		□, D, L		□, ■	M		
Europe and Central Asia												
Albania	3.2	77	86		I, M	■, □, C	□, L	□, L	L	L, M		
Armenia	3.1	82	76	□, L	D	□, C, L		■	□	D		
Azerbaijan	8.2	73	86	□, C	M	I	I	□, ■, □		M		
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4.1	37	67		□, M	C, L		□	□, ■, L	M		
Georgia	5.1	72	79	□, I, M	I	□, I	C, L	□, ■		M		
Kyrgyz Rep.	5.1	72	71	□, C, I	I	□, I	■, I	□		M		

Country	Pop.	Statistical capacity score (%)	% MDG indicators with an estimate in 2000-2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Moldova	4.2	55	68	I	□, I, M	I	I	I	C	(M)		
Serbia & Montenegro	8.1	47	52		M		C, I	□	■	M		
Tajikistan	6.3	60	77	L	□, C	M	■, P	□, L		M		
Uzbekistan	25.6	57	83		I, M	C	□, D	□		M		
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Bolivia	9	58	79	L	□, M, L	■, C, L	L	D	□, L	L		
Haiti	8.4	37	66	□	D	I		C		(D)		
Honduras	7	58	76	L	□, □	■, C, L	L	□, L	L			
Nicaragua	5.5	82	86	L	□	■, D, L	□			(C),L,M		
Middle East and North Africa												
Yemen, Rep.	19.2	47	55				□, ■, □		C	I		
South Asia												
Afghanistan	28.8	17	54		M			M	C	L		
Bangladesh	138.1	70	93	P, D	M	□, C, D	□		D			
India	1,064.4	83	76	D	□, M	□, C	□		□	D		
Nepal	24.7	63	76	□		C, D		□, ■, L		M	(D)	
Pakistan	148.4	65	66		M	L	□, □	■		Q,(D),M		
Sri Lanka	19.2	70	72	I		□, C	■	□		D		I
Countries with population less than 1 million												
Africa												
Cape Verde	0.5	n/a	56	I, D	C	I				M		
Comoros	0.6	n/a	62		M			C		M		
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	n/a	48		□, I	C						
East Asia and the Pacific												
Kiribati	0.1	n/a	40							(C)		
Samoa	0.2	n/a	62			C						
Solomon Islands	0.5	n/a	38	C								
Timor-Leste	0.8	n/a	40				L	M		C	M	
Tonga	0.1	n/a	56									
Vanuatu	0.2	n/a	46									
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Dominica	0.1	n/a	52			C						
Grenada	0.1	n/a	42			C						
Guyana	0.8	n/a	60		M		□, ■, C			M		
St Lucia	0.2	n/a	36			C						
St Vincent	0.1	n/a	40			C						
Middle East and North Africa												
Djibouti	0.7	n/a	56			□	P		■			
South Asia												
Bhutan	0.9	n/a	52		□, M, I			L	■	C,M		
Maldives	0.3	n/a	59		□, C							

Key: Poverty Assessment (PA) Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Country Assistance Strategy (CAS)

C: Population Census

L: LSMS (Living Standards Measurement Survey – World Bank) and equivalent (including Integrated Surveys)

D: DHS (Demographic and Health Survey – USAID/ORC Macro International Inc.)

M: MICS (Multiple Indicator Clusters Survey – UNICEF)

Q: CWIQ (Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire – World Bank)

I: Income and expenditure survey

P: Priority survey (World Bank) and equivalent

A survey/census in parentheses indicates that it is likely to be implemented in the specified year.

Source: World Bank Data Development Platform (DDP), and staff estimates based on information supplied by survey sponsors

Appendix 3 – Country Profiles

- Country profiles have been established based on information readily available at the World Bank, thus on incomplete information. Consultation with national data producers and other sponsor agencies will be required to update and finalize these profiles.
- Values for MDG indicators are obtained from the World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2004.
- The Statistical capacity score provides an overview of the statistical capacity of developing countries. It is based on a diagnostic framework developed with a view toward assessing the capacity of statistical systems using metadata information generally available for most countries. The framework has three dimensions: statistical practice; data collection; and indicator availability. For each dimension, a country is scored against specific criteria, using information available from the World Bank, IMF, UN, UNESCO, and WHO. The scores are aggregated to give a result on a scale of 0-100.
- STATCAP indicates whether the country obtained or applied for a STATCAP loan from the World Bank.
- PRSP indicated the year the most recent Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was produced.
- NSDS indicates whether the country has a national strategy for the development of statistics (or statistical master plan) and when the same was produced.
- GDDS indicates whether the country subscribes to the IMF General Data Dissemination System
- ICP 2006 indicates whether the country participates in the International Comparison Project, aiming to generate new Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) estimates in 2006.

BURKINA FASO

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
12.1	63	66%	2004	No	2000	2003	✓	✓

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
						PC, MICS		DHS, PS					DHS, CWIQ/PS	

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall
2006	Population and housing census	PC	3.8	0.5	1.4 (STATCAP)	1.9
2007/8	Enquête burkinabé sur les conditions de vie des ménages (EBCVM)	IS	0.9	0.2	0.7 (STATCAP)	0.0
2009	Demographic and Health Survey	DHS	1.1	0.1	No information	1.0

Possible activities under the special initiative

Implementation of the planned integrated survey in 2007. If the disbursement of STATCAP project and/or government funding is delayed, the initiative will advocate implementation in 2007 and ensure the necessary funding. The timing of implementation is critical given there is no household survey planned for 2005, the population and housing census will take place in 2006 and a DHS survey is planned for 2009.

Addition of modules. The initiative will ensure the collection of MDG indicators from the planned survey and add modules to the questionnaire as necessary.

Support for archiving and dissemination of survey data. The initiative will support proper archiving and documentation of survey data and metadata, and promote dissemination of survey data.

Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
			PC	IS		
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	1998	45%				●
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	1998	14%				●
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1998	4%				●
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	1999	34%				●
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	2001	17%				●
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	2001	35%	○			●
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	2000	64%				●
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	1996	19%	○			●
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	2000	70%	○			●
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	2003	55	○			●
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector	--	--	○			●
13. Under-five mortality rate	2002	207	○			●
14. Infant mortality rate	2002	107	○			●
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	2002	46%				●
16. Maternal mortality ratio	2000	1000	○			●
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1999	31%	○			●
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	2001	10%				●
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	1999	10%				●
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	2001	240000				●
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	--	--				●
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--	○			●
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source	2002	51%	○			●
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	45%	○			●
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	--	--	○			●
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	--	--	○			●
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	2002	5	○			●
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	2002	2				●

KENYA

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
31.9	62	73%	2004	✓	2004	2003	✓	✓

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
		PS	DHS	PS			PS	DHS	DHS-SPA	MICS			DHS	

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall
2005/6	Integrated Household Budget Survey	IS/HBS	6.3	1.3 (STATCAP)	5.0 (DfID, EU, USAID, DANIDA, WB)	0.0
2007	Labor Force Survey	LFS	1.3			1.3
2008	Integrated Survey	IS	2.5			2.5

Possible activities under the special initiative

Implementation of an Integrated Survey in 2008 that includes modules to collect data on key PRSP/MDG indicators that will be comparable to those collected in the planned 2005 Integrated Household Budget Survey. The initiative will provide technical support in both survey design and implementation.

Special attention will be devoted to build capacity for accelerating the data processing and analysis phases to ensure indicators are available by 2008 to monitor progress within a 3 year interval.

Support for archiving and dissemination of survey data. The initiative will support proper archiving and documentation of survey data and metadata, and promote dissemination of survey data.

Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
			IS/HBS	LFS	IS/CWIQ	
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	1997	23%		○		●
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	1997	6%		○		●
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1997	6%		○		●
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	1998	22%	○			●
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	2001	37%				
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	2001	70%	○			●
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	--	--	○			●
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	2002	96%	○			●
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	2001	97%	○			●
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	2003	99%	○			●
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector	2001	38%	○		○	●
13. Under-five mortality rate	2002	122	○			●
14. Infant mortality rate	2002	78	○			●
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	2002	78%	○			●
16. Maternal mortality ratio	2000	1000	○			●
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1998	44%	○			●
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	2001	16%				
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	1998	3%	○			●
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	2003	500000	○			●
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	2000	3%	○			●
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--	○			●
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source	2002	62%	○			●
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	56%	○			●
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	--	--	○			●
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	--	--	○		○	●
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	2002	52	○			●
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	2002	6	○			●

MADAGASCAR

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
16.9	63		No		2001	Yes		

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
		DHS	PC, IS		MICS		DHS, PS		PS	MICS	PS		DHS	

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall
2005	Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples UNICEF	MICS				
2008	Population Census	PC				

Possible activities under the special initiative

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Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day						
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]						
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption						
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age						
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption						
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education						
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5						
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds						
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education						
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds						
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector						
13. Under-five mortality rate						
14. Infant mortality rate						
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles						
16. Maternal mortality ratio						
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel						
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women						
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate						
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS						
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment						
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels						
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source						
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation						
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure						
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total						
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population						
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.						

MOZAMBIQUE

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
18.8	58%	71%	No	√	2001	√	√	√

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
				MICS	IS	PC/DHS		AC	CWIQ		CWIQ	DHS		

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall

Possible activities under the special initiative

No information on planned surveys available yet.

Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	1996	38%				
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	1996	12%				
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1997	6%				
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	1997	26%				
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	2000	53%				
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	2001	60%				
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	2000	52%				
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	2002	63%				
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	2001	77%				
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	2003	66%				
11. Share of women in wage employ. in the non-agr. sector	--	--				
13. Under-five mortality rate	2002	205				
14. Infant mortality rate	2002	128				
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	2002	58%				
16. Maternal mortality ratio	2000	1000				
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1997	44%				
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	2001	15%				
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	1997	5%				
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	2003	470000				
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	--	--				
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--				
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source	2002	57%				
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	68%				
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	--	--				
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	--	--				
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	2002	14				
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	2002	4				

MALAWI

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
11.0	63	73%	No	No	2002	Partial	✓	✓

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	IS	DHS			MICS	DHS-KAP		PC, IS		DHS		CWIQ, DHS-Ed		DHS, IS

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall
2005	Annual Welfare Monitoring Survey	tbd	0.2	0	0.2	0
2006	Annual Welfare Monitoring Survey	tbd	0.2	0	0.2	0
2007	Annual Welfare Monitoring Survey	tbd	0.2	0	0	0.2
2008	Population Census	PC	10.0	2.5	0	7.5
2008	Integrated Household Survey	IS	0.5	0	0.5	0
2009	Demographic and Health Survey	DHS	1.2	0	0.6	0.6

Possible activities under the special initiative

Implementation of the planned CWIQ survey in 2007. The funding for CWIQ 2007 and IS 2008 has not been secured. As Malawi experienced delayed implementation due to financing shortages in the past, the initiative will ensure the necessary funding to implement CWIQ 2007 as planned. The implementation of an IS and the PC during the same year (as planned) may not be a good option.

Addition of modules. Mortality data could be collected from 2006 CWIQ.

Support for data processing and analysis. Release of key results of IS 1997/8 was delayed significantly. The initiative will provide financial and technical assistance to improve timeliness in data dissemination.

Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
			CWIQ	CWIQ	CWIQ	PC, IS
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	1997	42%				●
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	1997	15%				●
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1997	5%				●
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	2000	25%				●
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	2001	33%				●
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	--	--	○	○	●	●
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	--	--	○	○	●	●
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	2002	72%	○	○	●	●
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	--	--	○	○	●	●
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	2003	77%	○	○	●	●
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector	2001	12%				●
13. Under-five mortality rate	2002	182				●
14. Infant mortality rate	2002	113				●
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	2002	69%	○	○	●	●
16. Maternal mortality ratio	2000	1800				●
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2000	56%	○	○	●	●
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	2001	15%				●
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	2000	5%				●
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	2003	390000				●
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	2000	3%				●
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--	○	○	●	●
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source	2002	67%	○	○	●	●
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	66%	○	○	●	●
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	--	--				●
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	--	--				●
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	2002	15	○	○	●	●
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	2002	1				●

UGANDA

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
25.3	57	70			2002	Yes		

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
		IS	PS	PS	DHS	IS			IS	DHS		IS, HBS	ICS	DHS

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall

Possible activities under the special initiative

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Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day						
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]						
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption						
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age						
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption						
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education						
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5						
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds						
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education						
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds						
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector						
13. Under-five mortality rate						
14. Infant mortality rate						
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles						
16. Maternal mortality ratio						
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel						
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women						
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate						
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS						
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment						
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels						
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source						
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation						
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure						
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total						
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population						
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.						

● Indicators only available with initiative

○ Indicators available even without initiative

AFGHANISTAN

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
28.8	17%	54%	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall
2005	Multiple Indicator Clusters Survey	MICS			UNICEF	
2005	Living Standards Survey	LSMS			ADB	0.0
2008	Living Standards Survey	LSMS				

Possible activities under the special initiative

Afghanistan conducted Phase 1 of its census (simple enumeration of population) in 2004. It is suspected that population has been significantly underestimated in some areas. The priority will thus be to undertake a post-enumeration survey. UNFPA planned to initiate Phase 2 of the census in 2005. However, funding is unlikely to be available. Further, Phase 2 is not considered as the highest data collection priority by many key donors, and could be postponed to 2009. ADB will finance a living standards survey in 2005. The initiative could build on this project, and provide funding for ensuring the quality, increasing the sample size, and doing more analytical work. It might also be useful to implement a lighter survey (CWIQ) on a larger sample in 2007.

Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
			LSMS/MICS	CWIQ	LSMS	
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	--	--	○			●
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	--	--	○			●
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	--	--	○			●
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	1997	49%	○			●
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	2001	70%				
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	--	--	○		●	●
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	--	--	○		●	●
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	--	--	○		●	●
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	--	--	○		●	●
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	--	--	○		●	●
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector	--	--	○			●
13. Under-five mortality rate	2002	257	○			●
14. Infant mortality rate	2002	165	○			●
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	2002	44%	○		●	●
16. Maternal mortality ratio	2000	1900	○		●	●
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2000	12	○		●	●
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	--	--	○			●
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	2000	0%				
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	--	--				
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	--	--				
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--			●	
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source	2002	13%	○		●	●
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	16%	○		●	●
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	--	--	○		●	
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	--	--				●
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	2002	2				
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	--	--				

● Indicators only available with initiative

○ Indicators available even without initiative

SRI LANKA

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
19.2	70%	75%	2006	✓	2002	Year	✓	✓

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
IES				DS	IES	IES			IES/CS	DHS	PC	IES		

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall
2005	Demographic and Health Survey	DHS				
2007	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	IES				
annual	Quarterly Labor Force Survey	LFS				

Possible activities under the special initiative

Implementation of the planned Income and Expenditure survey and Quarterly Labor Force Survey in 2007. The initiative will advocate for on-time implementation and adequate funding for these two surveys. Addition of modules. The initiative will ensure the collection of MDG indicators from the planned surveys and add questionnaire as necessary. Support for archiving and dissemination of survey data.

Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
			DHS/LFS	LFS	IES/LFS	LFS
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	1995	6.6%			○	
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	1995	1%			○	
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1995	8%			○	
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	2000	33%	○		○	
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	2000	25%			○	
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	--	--	○		●	
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	--	--	○		●	
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	2002	97%	○	○	○	○
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	1998	102%	○		●	
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	2003	100%	○	○	○	○
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector	2001	46.6%	○	○	○	○
13. Under-five mortality rate	2002	19	○		●	
14. Infant mortality rate	2002	16	○		●	
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	2002	99%	○		●	
16. Maternal mortality ratio	2000	92	○		●	
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2000	96.6%	○		●	
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	2001	0.04%				
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	2000	5%	○		●	
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	--	--			●	
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	--	--	○		●	
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--			●	
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source	2002	78%	○	○	○	○
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	98%	○	○	○	○
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	--	--			●	
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	2000	23%	○	○	○	○
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	2002	96			●	
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	2002	13			●	

CAMBODIA

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
13.4	48	79%	No	No	2002	No	✓	✓

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
					IS	IS	DHS-SP	IS	DHS			IS		

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall
2005	Demographic and Health Survey	DHS	(1.3)			
2007	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey	IS	1.6	0	0	1.6

Possible activities under the special initiative

Implementation of the planned IS survey in 2007. The funding for IS 2008 has not been secured. Given this survey was conducted in 2003 and DHS is planned for 2005, the implementation of the next IS should take place in no later than 2007. The initiative will ensure the necessary funding to implement IS 2007.

Support for data entry, processing and analysis for IS 2007. The capacity to conduct these operations is low. The initiative will provide training to assure data quality and utilization of data.

Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
			DHS	IS		
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	1997	34%			●	
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	1997	10%			●	
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1997	7%			●	
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	2000	45%	○		●	
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	2001	38%			●	
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	2001	86%	○		●	
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	2000	70%	○		●	
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	2002	80%			●	
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	2001	84%	○		●	
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	2003	90%	○		●	
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector	2001	52%			●	
13. Under-five mortality rate	2002	138	○		●	
14. Infant mortality rate	2002	96	○		●	
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	2002	52	○		●	
16. Maternal mortality ratio	2000	450	○		●	
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2000	32%	○		●	
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	2001	2%			●	
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	2000	4%	○		●	
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	--	--			●	
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	--	--	○		●	
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--			●	
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source	2002	34%	○		●	
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	58%	○		●	
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	--	--			●	
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	--	--			●	
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	2002	30				
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	2002	2				

TIMOR-LESTE

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
0.8	N/A	40%	No	No	No	No	No	No

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
									SUSENAS		LSMS	MICS	DHS	PC

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall

Possible activities under the special initiative

See John Gibson's Review of Household Survey Program (November 2004)

Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
			LSMS	CWIQ	CWIQ	CWIQ
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	--	--	●			
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	--	--	●			
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	--	--	●			
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	2002	43%	●			
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	--	--	●			
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	--	--	●		●	●
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	--	--	●		●	●
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	--	--	●		●	●
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	--	--	●		●	●
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	--	--	●		●	●
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector	--	--	●			
13. Under-five mortality rate	2002	126	●			
14. Infant mortality rate	2002	89	●			
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	2002	47%	●		●	●
16. Maternal mortality ratio	2000	660	●		●	●
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2002	24%	●		●	●
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	--	--				
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	--	--	●			
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	--	--	●			
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	--	--	●		●	●
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--	●			
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source	2002	52%	●		●	●
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	65%	●		●	●
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	--	--	●		●	●
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	--	--	●			
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	--	--				
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	--	--				

LAC Country to be selected

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall

Possible activities under the special initiative

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Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day						
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]						
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption						
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age						
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption						
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education						
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5						
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds						
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education						
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds						
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector						
13. Under-five mortality rate						
14. Infant mortality rate						
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles						
16. Maternal mortality ratio						
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel						
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women						
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate						
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS						
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment						
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels						
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source						
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation						
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure						
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total						
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population						
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.						

HAITI

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
8.4	37	66%	No	No	No	No	No	No

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
				DHS						DHS	IS			

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall
2005	Demographic and Health Survey	DHS				

Possible activities under the special initiative

The plan to implement DHS in 2005 is not yet definite. Given the last household survey was conducted in 2001, the initiative recommends the implementation of DHS in 2005 and will provide support to the planning of the survey.

Implementation of a survey in 2007. In order to track key welfare indicators, a CWIQ type survey could be implemented in 2007.

Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
			DHS	CWIQ		
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	--	--				
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	--	--				
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	--	--				
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	2000	17%	●			
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	2001	49%				
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	..	--	●			
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	--	--	●			
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	2002	66%				
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	--	--	●			
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	2003	101%	●			
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector	..	--				
13. Under-five mortality rate	2002	123	●			
14. Infant mortality rate	2002	79	●			
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	2002	53%	●			
16. Maternal mortality ratio	2000	680	●			
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2000	24%	●			
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	2001	5%				
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	2000	8%	●			
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	--	--				
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	--	--	●			
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--				
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source	2002	71%	●			
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	52%	●			
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	--	--				
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	--	--				
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	2002	33				
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	--	--				

MOLDOVA

Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
4.2	55	68%	No	No	I-PRSP	√	√	√

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
							IE	IE	IE	IE, MICS	IE	IE	IE	IE, PC

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall
Annual	Household Budget Survey	IE				0.1
Annual	Labor Force Survey	LF				0.5
2005	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey	MICS				

Possible activities under the special initiative

Addition of modules. The initiative will ensure the collection of MDG indicators from the planned IE and LF surveys and add modules to the questionnaire as necessary.

Improvement of administrative data. There are issues associated with misreporting, quality of mortality and morbidity statistics. A comparative assessment of the data collected through administrative sources and surveys could be conducted.

Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
			IE, LF, MICS	IE, LF	IE, LF	IE, LF
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	2001	22%	○	○	○	○
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	2001	6%	○	○	○	○
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	2001	7%	○	○	○	○
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	--	--	○			●
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	2001	12%				
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	2001	78%	○	○	○	○
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	--	--	○	●	●	●
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	2002	100%	○			
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	--	--	○	○	○	○
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	--	--	○	●	●	●
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector	2001	53%	○	○	○	○
13. Under-five mortality rate	2002	32	○			●
14. Infant mortality rate	2002	27	○			●
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	2002	94%	○			●
16. Maternal mortality ratio	2000	36	○			●
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1997	99%	○			●
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	2001	0.14%	○			●
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	--	--				●
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	--	--				●
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	--	--			Not relevant	
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--				
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source	--	--	○			●
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	--	--	○			●
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	--	--				
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	--	--	○	○	○	○
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	2002	238				
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	2002	18				

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Basic Information

Population in million	Statistical capacity score	% of MDG indicators with at least 1 data point (00-02)	STATCAP	Result based CAS	PRSP	NSDS	GDDS	ICP 2006
19.2	47	55%	No	No	2002	2004	✓	✓

Past surveys and censuses: 1990-2004

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	DHS	IE					DHS	IE	LF					PC

Planned surveys and censuses: 2005-2010

Year	Survey	Type	Financing (in \$million)			
			Cost est.	Govt.	Donor	Shortfall
2005	Household Budget Survey	IE				

Possible activities under the special initiative

Implementation of a survey in 2007. In order to track key welfare indicators, a CWIQ type survey could be implemented in 2007.

Value added of the initiative in terms of production of data updates

● Indicators only available with initiative ○ Indicators available even without initiative

Availability of MDG/IDA indicators (2005-2008)	Most recent	Value	2005	2006	2007	2008
			HBS	CWIQ		
1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	1998	10%	○			
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	1998	2%	○			
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1998	7%	○			
4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years age	1997	46%	○			
5. % of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption	2001	33%	○			
6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education	2000	67%			●	
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	1999	86%			●	
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	2002	68%			●	
9. Ratios of girls/ boys in primary, sec., tertiary education	2000	56%			●	
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds	2003	63%			●	
11. Share of women in wage employ. In the non-agr. sector	1999	7%				
13. Under-five mortality rate	2002	114				
14. Infant mortality rate	2002	83				
15. Proportion of 1 yr.-old children immunized against measles	2002	65%			●	
16. Maternal mortality ratio	2000	570			●	
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1997	22%			●	
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	--	--				
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	1997	1%				
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	--	--				
22. % of pop. using effective malaria prevention/treatment	--	--				
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--			●	
30. % pop. with sustain. access to improved water source	2002	69%			●	
31. % of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	76%			●	
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	--	--			●	
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total	--	--				
47. Telephone lines, cellular subscribers per 1000 population	2002	49				
48. Personal computers in use and internet users per 1000 pop.	2002	7				

Appendix 4 - Costing the special initiative

Typical cost of a survey by survey type¹³

Technical assistance (design)	Technical assistance (analysis)	Central management	Inter-viewers	Supervisors	Data-entry operators	Field-staff training	Transportation	Other	Total cost	Cost per household	Typical sample size	Cost for typical sample size	
(for a 5,000-household sample)													
Person-months @ \$25k	Person-months @ \$25	Person-months @ \$700	Person-months @ \$400	Person-months @ \$500	Person-months @ \$400	Person-months @ \$400	Car-months @ \$1k	US\$	US\$	US\$/hh	Households	US\$	
Censuses	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$5	---	---	
IES	6	6	90	540	120	90	60	90	\$150k	\$939k	\$188	5,000	\$939k
LSMS	6	8	90	360	120	120	50	120	\$150k	\$955k	\$191	5,000	\$955k
DHS	10	12	60	200	40	40	70	40	\$150k	\$926k	\$185	10,000	\$1,852k
MICS	4	4	20	60	12	10	15	30	\$50k	\$334k	\$67	5,000	\$334k
CWIQ	3	3	20	30	3	3	15	20	\$50k	\$255k	\$51	10,000	\$510k
PS	4	4	20	80	16	16	20	40	\$50k	\$358k	\$72	5,000	\$358k
IS	6	8	90	360	120	120	50	120	\$150k	\$955k	\$191	5,000	\$955k

Total cost estimate

The total cost estimate is tentative.

Donor budget for country support:

- Data collection (survey) program: \$12,000,000, i.e. an average of \$1,000,000 per country, corresponding to the budget necessary for a multi-topic survey. This will NOT be evenly distributed to participating countries, as country needs and levels of current funding commitments differ widely. In some countries, this budget component will only be needed to finance additional modules in planned surveys, not to finance the full survey.
- Development of a national databank (including training) in each country to ensure better preservation and dissemination of micro-level data: average of \$60,000 per country
- Additional allocation for training in data analysis (in addition to what is allocated under the survey budget): average of \$75,000 per country
- **Total (2005-2008): \$13,620,000**

Bank budget for supervision by Bank staff:

- Staff time: average of 20 person-week per country = \$720,000
- Staff travel: average of \$20,000 per country = \$240,000
- **Total (2005-2008): \$960,000**

¹³ Source: For all types of surveys except PS and IS: Muñoz and Scott, 2004. For PS and IS, World Bank, SDA Working Paper, 1992 (adapted).

Appendix 5 – References

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