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Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 29-Dec-2016 | Report No: PIDISDSA20678

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Haiti	Project ID P157531	Project Name Count People - Strengthening Haiti's National Statistical Capacity through the Census	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Estimated Appraisal Date 19-Dec-2016	Estimated Board Date 15-Mar-2017	Practice Area (Lead) Macro Economics & Fiscal Management
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE	Implementing Agency INSTITUT HAITIEN DE STATISTIQUE ET DE L'INFORMATIQUE	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The objective of the project is to (i) assist in the production, analyses and dissemination of the findings of the Fifth Population and Housing Census and (ii) strengthen the human and technological capacities of the IHSI

Components

Institutional Development: Human Resources and Infrastructure
Data Production, Dissemination and Use of Statistics
Project Management

The processing of this project is applying the policy requirements exceptions for situations of urgent need of assistance or capacity constraints that are outlined in OP 10.00, paragraph 12.

Yes

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	6.40
CANADA, Govt. of	6.10
Inter-American Development Bank	8.00
IDA Grant	10.00
Total Project Cost	30.50

Environmental Assessment Category

C - Not Required

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

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Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Haiti's growth performance in the last four decades has been overall disappointing and poverty remains endemic. Haiti has a vision to become an emerging economy by 2030. It has comparative advantages, including its proximity and access to major markets; a young labor force and a dynamic diaspora; and substantial geographic, historical, and cultural assets. As mentioned in the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD), a history of vested interests, political instability, and natural disasters, as well as poor governance, inadequate infrastructure and limited skills, have prevented the country to realize up to now its aspirations, trapping it in a low equilibrium.¹ From 1971 to 2015, GDP growth averaged 1.4 percent a year, much lower than the average of the LAC region (3.3 percent) and the average of economies at the same level of development (3.2 percent). As a result, Haiti is the poorest country in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region and among the poorest in the world. The overall poverty headcount amounts to about 59 percent and extreme poverty to 24 percent in 2012. Almost 6.3 million Haitians cannot meet their basic needs and 2.5 million cannot cover their food needs. Furthermore, with a Gini coefficient at 0.6, Haiti has the highest income inequality in the region and one of the highest in the world.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The 2015 SCD pointed out the lack of quality and timely economic and social data among the binding constraints to faster growth and reduced inequality. The SCD consultations made it clear that there was limited evidence to inform planning and targeting of programs and policies. Haiti is still characterized by a dearth of data and reliable statistics. More reliable and timely statistics, particularly demographics, would help better reach the poor in terms of geography (outside of Port-au-Prince), as well as improving the sustainability and effectiveness of service and infrastructure delivery. The aftermath of Hurricane Matthew has underscored the need for better knowledge about Haiti's population for evidence-based planning and better targeting of policies. Targeting appropriate relief was hampered by the limited

¹ Strategic Country Diagnostic, "Haiti: Toward a New Narrative" , WB Paper # 99448, May 2015



information about the affected population. The heavy damage was partly the result of people building and residing in vulnerable areas. If rehabilitation and reconstruction following this disaster are to be taken as an opportunity, better planning would be needed.

Greater evidence – especially a census – is therefore needed. A census is a key source of information for economic and social development planning, for research, for administrative purposes and for commercial or other uses (Box 1). The most recent demographics and housing census in Haiti, however, dates back to 2003. A new census has been in the making since 2013, but has been delayed because of a lack of financing. A census has only been carried out four times in Haiti (1950, 1971, 1982, and 2003) and the information from demographic projections probably no longer reflect the social and demographic reality of the country. Haiti has been through a number of shocks over the past decade, ranging from political crises to natural disasters such as the 2010 earthquake or most recently Hurricane Matthew. These events have altered the living conditions of the population, as well as changed its demographic structure and its spatial distribution.

Carrying out the census provides Haiti with an opportunity to improve its national statistical capacity. According to a comprehensive diagnostic, the physical infrastructure and technology of Haiti's national institute for statistics (IHSI) are inadequate.² Human resources are limited both in number and in skills, requiring the support of external expertise. More generally, Haiti's statistical system is far from meeting the needs of users in terms of statistical data and its overall capacity is weak. According to the Statistical Capacity Indicator (SCI), a composite index calculated annually by the World Bank taking into account statistical methodology, source data and periodicity, Haiti ranks below comparator countries (Figure 1). In an effort to address these shortcomings, a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SNDS, *Stratégie Nationale de Développement de la Statistique*), is being prepared with the support of the European Union.³ Against this backdrop, a new population and housing census would help the IHSI to upgrade its skills and technology, while providing evidence on which to base future policies.

² Henry Cassion (2015), *État des Lieux du Système Statistique Haitien - Projet de Rapport Final*, Étude financée par l'Union Européenne dans le cadre du Programme Statistique Minimum (PSM), IHSI.

³ Henry Cassion (2015), *Vision et Orientations Stratégiques – Document de Synthèse*, Projet d'énoncé de vision du SSN et objectifs stratégiques de la SNDS, IHSI and ONPES. See Annex 4 for a more detailed summary of the diagnostic and the strategy.



Box 1 - What Does A Census Do?

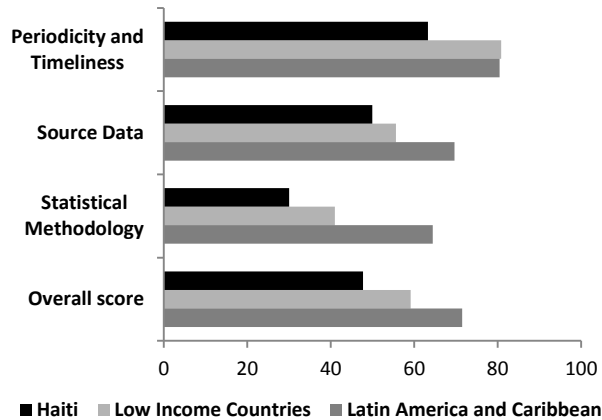
A census fills two main objectives: (1) give the full picture of the population in one country at a point in time; and (2) provide information – a statistical backbone – to realize future surveys. The biggest advantage of a census is its universality, it covers everyone in one country. While surveys are conducted by trained, professional surveyors who can elicit better answers from respondents, a census is undertaken by non-professional and local enumerators, and questions need to remain fairly general and avoid sensitive topics.

Planning: Census data provide rich information on the number of individuals in one country to help planning at the national, regional and local levels. Information can be disaggregated by age categories and educational status at very granular levels (*section communale* or below) to have an understanding of where needs are in terms of school facilities, for instance. The fifth census in Haiti will provide a first set of information on handicapped individuals, the types of handicaps, and where they are. With this information policymakers can plan on building and adapting existing infrastructure.

Analyses: Census data provide multiple information on gender differences, for instance, that can be used at a disaggregated level for gender analysis. This allows policymakers to have a complete view of the composition of the Haitian population within different areas and for different age groups. One can then look at spatial distribution of men and women within a country. Thanks to the data collected in a census, one can estimate fertility levels as being the childbearing performance of women. These gender data can then also be used as denominators to compute more complex indicators through in-depth studies.

Surveys: Census can be used to calibrate surveys and in-depth studies because they provide initial information on the population of interest such as number and location. Survey data provide detailed information on a subset of people and on specific topics. To provide nationally representative information, samples for this survey need to cover a certain number of households that presumably are representative of the entire population. Census data are then used to compute population weights that are applied to surveyed households.

Figure 1: Statistical Capacity Indicator, 2015
 (0=Lowest, 100=Highest)



Source: World Bank

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Note to Task Teams: The PDO has been pre-populated from the datasheet for the first time for your convenience. Please keep it up to date whenever it is changed in the datasheet.

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The objective of the project is to (i) assist in the production, analyses and dissemination of the findings of the Fifth Population and Housing Census and (ii) strengthen the human and technological capacities of the IHSI

Key Results

The overall success of the project will be assessed on the basis of a number of different outcomes related to the overall PDO. The production and the dissemination of the census findings by the IHSI would be the main outcome. Other proposed indicators would measure the degree of accuracy of the data collected, and demonstrate the skills and the technology being acquired by the IHSI in the process. These indicators would include:

- i. The production of the final population census results, including gender disaggregated data;
- ii. The completion of a post-enumeration survey; and
- iii. The posting of the data and reports related to the census on the IHSI website.



D. Project Description

The proposed project would support the Fifth Census and include the following activities:

Component 1. Human Resources and Technology. The cost of this component is estimated at about US\$7 million of which the proposed project would finance US\$2.3 million. This component would support implementation of activities linked to the census to strengthen the technical and managerial capacity of IHSI through: (i) the appointment of long-term and punctual expertise to support IHSI in managing the census operation; (ii) the recruitment of technical staff (statisticians and IT specialists) who would work on census-related activities; (iii) on-the-job training for existing and new IHSI technical staff with a focus on learning-by-doing; and (iv) upgrading of information and communication technology (ICT) systems, data management and archiving systems, and other equipment to meet the immediate needs of the census and for future surveys.

Component 2. Data Production, Dissemination and Use of Statistics. The total budget of this component of the census is estimated at US\$21.3 million of which the project would finance US\$ 2.5 million. This component would implement activities designed to improve the quality, timeliness and usefulness of census data. While the data collection phase require a lot of temporary staff, the project will focus on engaging citizens, training permanent IHSI staff, purchasing equipment that will remain at IHSI, and on disseminating and using census data.

- **Subcomponent 2.1: Preparation of census** would include:
 - piloting the census in four regions;
 - designing and carrying out a national communications campaign promoting the census and its merits;
 - carrying out an awareness campaign to inform the population that the census is about to take place and explaining what it involves.
- **Subcomponent 2.2: Execution – de jure data collection** would include⁴:
 - technical support, and assistance with the management and monitoring of the collection of household data.
- **Subcomponent 2.3: Analysis, dissemination, and use of census data** would include:
 - post-census data collection to assess reliability and quality of collected data;
 - production and public dissemination, in the press and on the census web portal, of preliminary report (aggregate data and maps);
 - detailed analysis of census data and production of detailed reports;
 - production and public dissemination, in the press and on the census web portal, of final report;

⁴ It is not the first *de jure* census in Haiti. Conducting a *de facto* census (i.e. in one day wherever people happen to be) avoids double-counting, but Haiti like most other low-income countries has limited capacity and has run its surveys *de jure* (over a longer period of time, interviewing people at their point of residence).



- calculation by the IHSI of vulnerability clusters for all enumeration areas;
- carrying out an audit of the census budget;
- activities to foster the sustainability of the skills, tools, and competencies IHSI has acquired by, for instance, training government agencies on how best to use census data, producing a master sample for household surveys, and updating the country-wide population projections.

Component 3: Project Management. The estimated budget amounts to US\$2.3 million of which the project will finance US\$0.2 million. This component would support IHSI in its day-to-day project management functions: coordination, implementation and management (including, fiduciary aspects, monitoring and evaluation, carrying out of audits and reporting as required or needed) of project activities and results.

Table 2: Project costs by components

	Total cost (in mlions of US dollars)	o/w Expected project share (in mlions of US dollars)	o/w Expected project share (in %)
Component 1: Human Resources and Technology	6.9	2.3	32.7
Technology			
International Experts			
International TA			
Component 2: Data Production, Dissemination, and Use of Statistics	21.3	2.5	11.7
Component 2.1	6.2	1.2	19.4
Mapping			
Supplies and equipment			
Communication			
Pilot Survey			
Training			
Component 2.2	14.3	1.0	7.0
Data collection			
Supplies and equipment			
Component 2.3	0.8	0.3	35.3
Post enumeration surveys			
Data Verification			
Analysis and Dissemination			
Post-Census activities			
Component 3: Project Management	2.3	0.2	10.5
IHSI and other entities in Haiti			
UNFPA total			
Total	30.5	5.0	16.4

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements



IHSI, a unit of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), will be responsible for the implementation of the proposed activities, with the assistance of UNFPA. The capacity of the IHSI is quite limited and managing both multi-donor and government funds would be highly complex and challenging. Therefore, to assist in the implementation of the activities related to the census, the government will contract UNFPA. Given the ongoing technical cooperation between IHSI and UNFPA, the government will enter into a single source agreement with UNFPA using a modified Standard Form of Agreement between the World Bank and UNFPA.⁵ Under the proposed agreement, UNFPA will provide technical assistance and management services to IHSI for producing the various deliverables related to the census as spelled out in the proposed agreement. This joint and consolidated approach would be consistent with recent findings on optimal mechanisms to deliver multi-partner assistance.⁶

Bank funds under the proposed project will be disbursed in two tranches directly into UNFPA's bank account. Once the agreement between UNFPA and the government is effective, IHSI will submit to the Bank a UN Commitment Application for the total cost of the contract. When the Commitment Application is processed by the Bank and notified, UNFPA will request the first payment, through IHSI, as indicated in the proposed agreement. The payment will then be transferred directly by the Bank into the UNFPA specified bank account. The subsequent payment will also be made directly by the Bank into the UNFPA account upon satisfactory delivery of the activities specified in the agreement.

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⁵ Standard Form of Agreement adopted in 2014 between the World Bank and UNFPA. It was revised by UNFPA, IDB and Bank teams to adapt to the project situation and needs. Canada will sign its own agreement with UNFPA.

⁶ Open Data Watch, 2015, op. cited.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

Census activities are located throughout the territory, especially with respect to enumeration.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Nicolas Kotschoubey, Asli Gurkan

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	The project has no environmental impacts as it includes only capacity building, training, and census taking. To ensure safety of staff, training guidelines for field staff will include health and safety considerations.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	The project activities include institutional development in human resource management, conducting of a national census, and activities for data production, dissemination and use of statistics. No project activities are expected to lead to involuntary resettlement impacts.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	



KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

No social safeguards issues nor impacts are associated with the proposed project. The project involves activities such as institutional development in human resource management, conducting of a national census, and activities for data production, dissemination and use of statistics. The anticipated positive social impacts are: more gender-sensitive human resource policies under the National Statistical agency (IHSI), increased capacity to produce, collect and disseminate disaggregated data based on socio-economic status and vulnerability to inform key policy decisions, and increased awareness and knowledge of citizens on the process and results of the national census that reaches out of different societal groups.

The project will not have any negative environmental impacts in its area of influence. However the health and safety of census workers will be considered

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

The team does not anticipate any potential negative indirect and/or long term impacts of project- affected activities

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

No adverse impacts are anticipated therefore no project alternatives considered.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

No social safeguards issues are anticipated under the project.

To ensure health and safety of census workers, the project will include health and safety guidelines as part of the training manual of census workers.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

No mechanisms are required for consultation and disclosure on safeguards policies. There will be an awareness raising and dissemination campaign around the national census to ensure that the results are available to all citizens.

B. Disclosure Requirements

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?

NA

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

NA

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

NA

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

NA

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

NA

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

NA

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APPROVAL

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