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Project Information Document/
Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 28-Jul-2016 | Report No: PIDISDSC17983

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name
Chad	P159434		Improving Statistical Systems in Chad (P159434)

Region	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date	Practice Area (Lead)
AFRICA	Dec 05, 2016	Mar 31, 2017	Poverty and Equity

Lending Instrument	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency	
Investment Project Financing	Ministere du Plan et de la Cooperation Internationale	INSEED	

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	0.43
IDA Grant	7.00
Total Project Cost	**7.43**

Environmental Assessment Category	Concept Review Decision
C-Not Required	Track I-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

The Republic of Chad is a large landlocked country in Central Africa with a population of approximately 13 million. It is bordered to the north by Libya, to the east by the Darfur region of Sudan and by South Sudan, to the south by the Central African Republic, to the southwest by Cameroon and Nigeria, and to the west by Niger. Ongoing insecurity in Darfur and Central African Republic, compounded by the activities of Boko Harem in the northwest of Nigeria, have led to an estimated 700,000 refugees in Chad. This represents 3.5 percent of the total population, one of the highest percentages in the world.

Domestically, the country has been characterized by instability since their independence from France in 1960, though it has achieved a measure of stability since the 2010 peace treaty with Sudan. This is threatened by climate change and rapid population growth, which continue to pressure existing competition for resources between farmers and pastoralists, and by conflict spilling over from neighbors. Nearly half of the population was classified as poor according to the most recent household survey in 2011. Poverty was concentrated in rural areas and in agricultural households, with 92 percent of the poor living in rural

areas, of which 40 percent were concentrated in the five administrative regions in the Sudanese belt. Poverty decreased from 55 percent to 47 percent between 2003 and 2011, a decrease consistent with average declines in sub-Saharan Africa, despite the significant oil revenue collected by the Government in this period.

Recent growth in the economy has been mostly driven by oil revenues and increasing urbanization, though oil revenues are likely to be substantially lower in the coming period due to low international prices. Livestock exports to Nigeria are the second largest source of foreign exchange after oil, but traditional trade routes have been severely impacted by the terrorist activities of Boko Harem and the associated military response in the Lake Chad area.

The World Bank is currently implementing a portfolio of projects to reduce inequality/social imbalances and economic diversification. At the same time there are key constraints in statistical data availability to inform policy-making in both areas. It is therefore that this project lays out a series of activities that aim to strengthening the national statistical system in Chad, including implementing a new national household survey, to better supply relevant information and data to inform decision making.
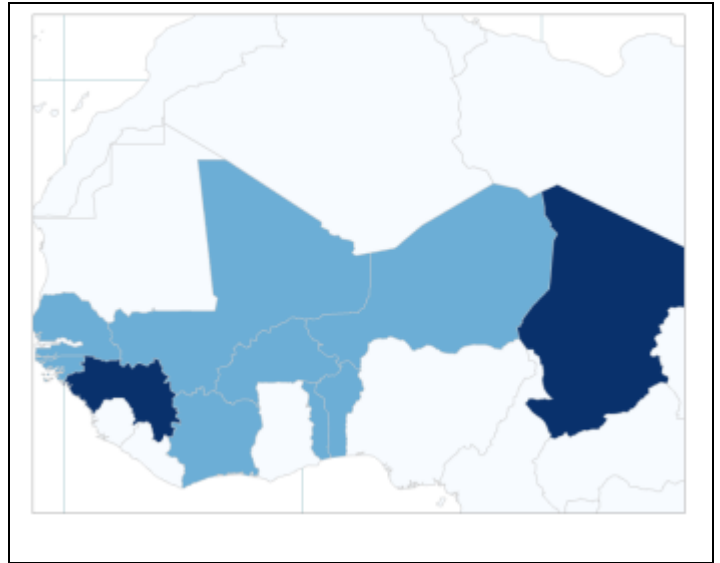
Sectoral and Institutional Context

The *Institut National de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques* (INSEED) is the national statistics bureau for the Republic of Chad. To date, they have collected a number of national household level surveys, including *Enquête sur la Consommation des Ménages et le Secteur Informel au Tchad* (ECOSIT) surveys in 2011, 2003/2004, and 1995. These surveys cover household consumption and a number of other important socio-economic characteristics. In addition, they have conducted MICS surveys (sponsored by UNICEF) in 2000 and 2010, and Demographic and Health Surveys (sponsored by USAID) in 1996-1997 and 2004-2005.

Also, INSEED, with support from the World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building project (TF013915), has completed a thorough review of the strengths and weaknesses in the statistical system. The report highlights the need to develop improved methods for socioeconomic statistics, with particular focus on agriculture, livestock, fishing, and rural livelihoods. In addition, the report emphasizes the need for improved systems of harmonization, standardization, and integration of administrative statistics, relates specifically to employment, business and civil registration, education, employment, health, justice, and telecommunications. These systematic reviews were then used to develop a new National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), which lays out an ambitious agenda for new products, including a new round of the household survey planned for 2017.

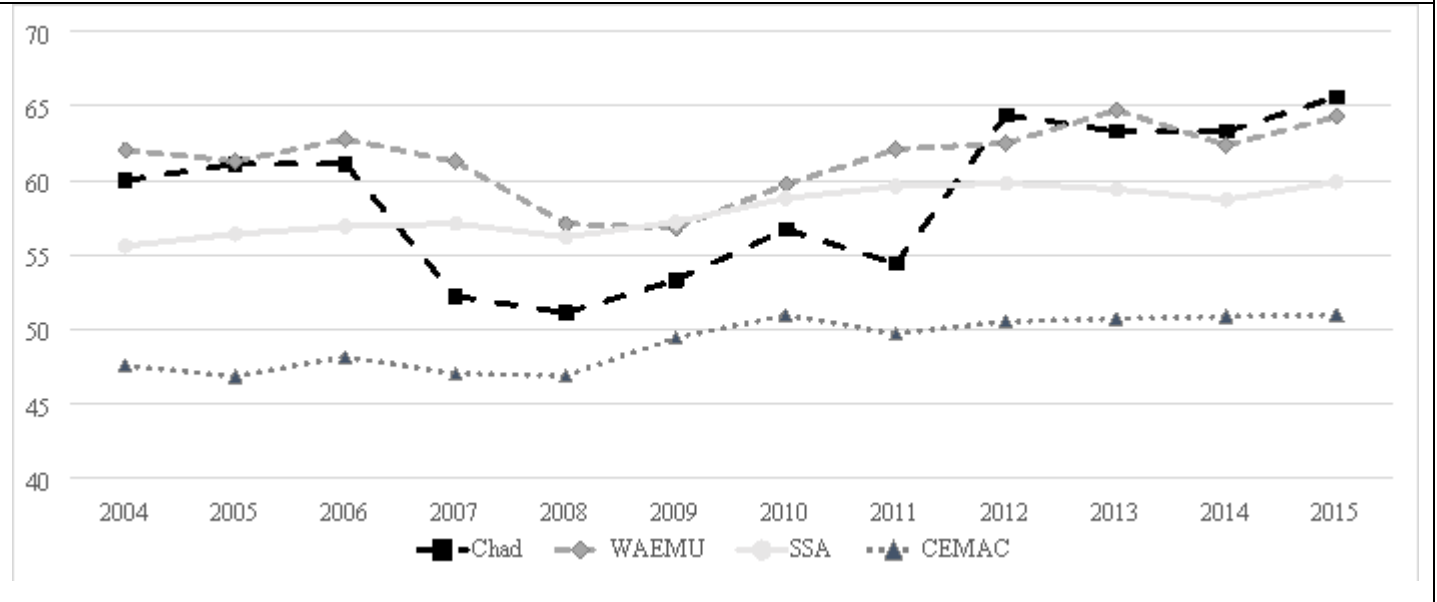Figure 1. WAEMU Member States and Project Participants

In parallel there is also a separate project (P153702 – WAEMU Welfare Survey Modernization Program) to improve statistical capacity among the eight member states (Benin, Guinea Bissau, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). The objectives of this collaboration are to general comparable GDP estimates, harmonize price indices, and unify reporting of financial and budgetary statistics. These activities will be achieved by collecting high quality, comparable, data on the key social indicators, the informal sector, and agriculture; the design and adoption of a modernized set of welfare survey tools; the adoption of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and geo-tagging for data collection; the revision and updating of methods to derive consumption aggregates, poverty lines and comparable poverty trends; expanding the coverage of the CPI to rural areas; updating the supply and use tables necessary for national accounts; as well as capacity building in data archiving and disseminating micro-data through the Accelerated Data Program (ADP) and the National Data Archive (NADA).

While not formally a member of WAEMU (though having observer status), Chad has many similarities, including in terms of language, budget and capacity constraints, the range of agro-ecological zones, and traditional agriculture and pastoralist practices. In addition, the level of statistical capacity in Chad more closely matches those in WAEMU as opposed to Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), which is their own regional organization. In particular, since 2011, Chad has shown strong progress in collecting source data, including the 2009 population census, the 2011 agricultural census, and the 2011 household survey. Their 2015 score of 65.6 is much closer to the WAEMU average of 64.3, compared to the CEMAC average of 51.0.

Figure 2. Evolution of Statistical Capacity in Chad relative to WAEMU, CEMAC, Sub-Sahara Africa

Source: Statistical Capacity Indicator Dashboard, 2016

This project will leverage the ongoing activities of the WAEMU commission to provide technical assistance to INSEED by incorporating Chad into the associated working groups, and by providing partial funding for the new survey. This funding will be complemented by matching funds from IDA, and contributions from governments and other donors.

Relationship to CPF

The World Bank has recognized the importance of frequent and reliable data collection and the use of high quality social and economic data in order to put in place effective and coordinated programs and policies to meet, first and most importantly, country needs and second, international obligations. A new Country Partnership Framework was approved by the Board in December 2015 to cover FY16 - FY20, and identifies three main themes of engagement: (i) strengthening management of public resources; (ii) improving returns to agriculture and building value chains; and, (iii) building human capital and reducing vulnerability. To support these projects, and the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), household data is required. Also, in order to continue the trend of poverty reduction and reverse recent increases in inequality, the CPF recognizes "public and private resources to be more effectively managed in favor of the 92 percent of the poor that live in rural areas." High quality and accurate data is required to both assist the public sector in targeting and monitoring its interventions and to provide the private sector with sufficient information to make effective investment decisions.

The CPF further states that it is a priority to assist the Chadian authorities in implementing key statistical projects in the short term while simultaneously building capacity in activities that ensure long term sustainability. Raising the profile of INSEED as the provider of high quality, regular, and necessary statistics encourages long term government financing. At the same time, integrating new technologies and techniques, such as advanced sampling techniques and computer assisted data collection, reduce the per-unit costs and promotes sustainable budgeting. Looking forward, poverty mapping work, combining the 2017 ECOSIT with the 2019 census, will provide key indicators. It will contribute also to improving the availability and reliability of important statistics related to the SDGs, at the lowest geographic/administrative levels.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

To strengthen the capacity of the national statistics organization to collect and disseminate data with improved quality, frequency, and timeliness.

Key Results (From PCN)

Project Beneficiaries

The main beneficiary of the project is the *Institut National de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques* (INSEED, the national statistics organization for the Republic of Chad. The project will provide funding for the 2017 *Enquête sur la Consommation des Ménages et le Secteur Informel au Tchad* (ECOSIT) survey as well as formal and hands-on training to key INSEED project staff members. Other line ministries will also benefit through capacity building during the analysis stage of the project. In addition, the project will indirectly provide information and socioeconomic data to various stakeholders in the government, donor, academic, NGO, and civil society sectors.

PDO Level Results Indicators

The project development objective will be assessed by the relevance and quality of the output/outcome obtained by INSEED. The main expected outcomes of the project are the following:

(i) Successful Implementation by INSEED of the 2017 Enquête sur la Consommation des Ménages et le Secteur Informel au Tchad (ECOSIT) survey as evidenced by the publication of its data online within 10 months of completion of data collection.
(ii) Production by INSEED of statistical abstract featuring key findings from the report, including updated poverty statistics.
(iii) Production by associated line ministries of three policy documents based on the ECOSIT 4 data.
(iv) Development of a concrete and actionable plan to collect more frequent welfare monitoring data and close other existing data gaps.

D. Concept Description

This project will improve the ability of INSEED and the government of Chad to collect and analyze data for development objective through the following activities:

Component 1. Modernization of statistical methods pertaining to welfare surveys
While Chad is notable in the Africa region for having two consecutive rounds of comparable household survey data (2003 and 2011), the structure of INSEED's data collection methodology is cumbersome and prone to non-sampling error. In 2011, the survey employed 972 enumerators and supervisors across 243 teams to collect data from 10,266 households over two months of fieldwork. Data was then centrally entered and cleaned, and a report produced. The production of the report under this model took more than three years, with the final results released in August 2014. The project will work with INSEED to improve their data collection methods to use international best practices and to shift from paper-based questionnaires to Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), dramatically increasing the quality and timeliness of estimates. To support these activities, the project will include an intensive focus on capacity building activities. One of the most important lessons from previous capacity building exercises is that activities should be long term and focused on concrete outputs. This project will achieve this through a resident advisor, on demand technical assistance, and peer-to-peer learning.

Subcomponent 1.1 – Questionnaire Revision
The questionnaire revision process will be undertaken collaboratively with the other participant countries in the WAEMU project, and with substantial technical assistance from the World Bank. The resulting questionnaire will utilize the latest recommendations on survey methods and measurement. While this will necessitate some loss of comparability in national poverty trends, there will be a net gain in comparability as all ten project countries will have identical methods for the first time. Training on imputation methods will be provided through separate funding to re-estimate historic trends.

Subcomponent 1.2 – Modernizing data collection
The transition from paper to CAPI technology allows for more accurate measurement, greater flexibility to deal with non-standard units, real time consistency checks, and improvements in enumerator supervision. GPS based listing exercises decrease costs by removing the need for a separate listing exercise. Following field work, data processing time is decreased substantially as the data entry step is eliminated and data cleaning time dramatically reduced. In addition, changes to the cost structure by switching to a tablet based survey allow for the use of smaller clusters and a longer field period. Coupled with a scientifically designed sample, the number of required field staff is greatly reduced, allowing for higher standards in recruitment and more centralized training.

Sub-component 1.3 – Capacity building
To complement technical assistance from the World Bank and participation in regional workshops, a resident advisor will be embedded in INSEED during the preparation and implementation phases of the project. The resident advisor will be encouraged to organize training activities at the national level, facilitate national level donor coordination regarding survey data collection, and facilitate integration of the results from surveys in national policy design and monitoring process.

Following data collection, the first step in poverty analysis is constructing consumption aggregates and poverty lines, followed by disaggregated poverty measures. Results from the surveys will also be used to update estimates of agricultural production and the contribution of the informal sector to GDP. This implies translating the survey results into inputs for national accounts specialists, with particular focus on harmonizing definitions and classifications. Capacity for these types of analyses will be provided as part of the project, including INSEED participation in regional workshops to ensure that the same methodology is applied in each member state. The workshops will typically encompass more than passive learning, but will be structured around the preparation of a concrete result: a harmonized series of poverty estimates for a country, updated poverty lines, a revised supply and use table, and regional SDG estimates.

An equally important activity following data collection is data archiving and dissemination. Data from a high-quality survey may be used for research and other analytical purposes for many years following the completion of fieldwork, providing countries with additional analysis for development planning. This project will use the Accelerated Data Program (ADP) in documenting and archiving data. The project will also adhere to open access data principles, and within one year after the completion of field work, anonymized data will be archived and made available through national and World Bank websites. INSEED will also be encouraged to archive and make publicly accessible national poverty surveys implemented prior to 2015.

Component 2. Building sustainable statistical systems
The final component of the project focuses on building a sustainable statistical system and addressing data gaps beyond a new consumption survey. An essential attribute of a sustainable system is widespread demand for statistical products. The project seeks to build this demand by strengthening analytical capacity, and by extension capacity for data-driven policy making, within line ministries. With regard to the data gaps, the SCD identified the following target areas: (i) high quality information on poverty dynamics, which will be addressed through consumption surveys, with a strong focus on the agricultural sector, complemented by IT-based, higher frequency light surveys; and (ii) information about budgetary allocations at a local level, which will be addressed through better dissemination of PFM data to strengthen transparency and accountability. The NSDS also noted substantial deficiencies in the production and dissemination of administrative statistics.

Sub-component 2.1 – Capacity building outside INSEED
In addition to capacity building at INSEED, to generate demand for future data products, it is necessary to build analytical capacity within the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, and other line ministries, to produce policy-relevant analysis. The project will identify three topics of particular interest to the Ministry for which policy notes will be written in the year following the release of the data. The Ministry will identify appropriate counterparts and sectoral experts, and the World Bank will provide technical assistance through staff or consultants to assist in the analysis and write-up of results. The grant will finance the purchase of licenses for data analysis software, a two week retreat to finalize each report, and dissemination activities. The focus of the collaboration throughout will be on capacity building and skills transfer. While the specific areas to be addressed will be discussed and agreed upon with the Ministry during the project development stages, possible starting points include those listed as analytical gaps by the CFP : "local government capacity, access to energy services, the establishment of a PPP framework, forced displacement, and agricultural land rights, productivity and investment."

Sub-component 2.2 – More frequent welfare monitoring
While the exact content and methodology of more frequent welfare monitoring will depend on the government's objectives for these data, possible designs include high frequency monitoring through cell phone data collection, or smaller "lighter" welfare monitoring surveys being conducted annually. Cell phone surveys have the benefit of continuous fieldwork, allowing for the measurement of seasonal changes as well as collecting additional data, while also providing a vehicle to rapidly deploy survey instruments in case of a crisis. Lighter welfare monitoring surveys can be used to update statistics on education, health, agriculture or any other statistic that many change between years, or in combination with imputation methods to have annual national urban/rural poverty numbers.

Sub-component 2.3 – Other data gaps
In addition to improved and more frequent consumption data, this SCD and NSDS also highlighted the need for improvements to administrative statistics and the dissemination of public financial management data (PFM). This project will identify resources to

address these constraints, either through international consultants, or within WAEMU member country statistics bureaus. Once identified, the resource persons will work with INSEED, with support from the World Bank, on developing and implementing specific action plans for administrative and PFM statistics. Again the focus will be on long term peer-to-peer learning, rather than short, passive trainings, with concrete outputs expected.

SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The team completed the Climate Change & Disaster Screening Report for a national level project in Chad prior to the PCN review meeting. Based on this review, the project has been rated as "no potential impact" from natural hazards, and the implementing agency has received an overall score of "moderate" in terms of their institutional readiness to contribute to Chad's ability to cope with natural hazards.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Erik Reed

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	
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	
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	

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Jun 06, 2016

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

No safeguard-related studied required.

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APPROVAL

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