

# INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

## IDENTIFICATION / CONCEPT STAGE

**Report No.: ISDSC15567**

**Date ISDS Prepared/Updated:** 29-Dec-2015

### I. BASIC INFORMATION

#### A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Sierra Leone	Project ID:	P157778
Project Name:	Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey		
Team Leader(s):	Kristen Himelein		
Estimated Date of Approval:	03-Dec-2015		
Managing Unit:	GPV01	Lending Instrument:	Lending Instrument
Sector(s):	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (5%), Public administration-Other social services (5%), General public administration sector (80%), General education sector (5%), Health (5%)		
Theme(s):	Economic statistics, modeling and forecasting (5%), Poverty strategy, analysis and monitoring (80%), Social Protection and Labor Policy & Systems (5%), Gender (5%), Rural markets (5%)		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	1.75	Total Bank Financing:	0
Financing Gap:	0		
Financing Source		Amount	
Borrowing Agency		0.25	
Borrower		0	
Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building		1.5	
Environment Category:	C - Not Required		

#### B. Project Development Objective(s)

The overall development objective of this project is to support the Government of Sierra Leone in improving the availability and quality of poverty and other socioeconomic data to inform policy monitoring and planning through the implementation of the 2016 Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey, and associated capacity building activities.

#### C. Project Description

Questionnaire Revision – Analysis of the 2011 SLIHS showed a number of short-comings in the instrument design. While a full review of the survey instrument will be conducted, certain target areas have already been identified. With regard to consumption, the main revisions will be related to the conversion of non-standard units and appropriate estimation for prices of home production. Food

consumed away from the household will also be collected in the 2016 survey. These changes will be made in such a manner as to allow for the update of the previous years' aggregates to ensure comparability of estimates over time. Outside of the consumption sections, the labor and agricultural modules were not comparable between the 2003 and 2011 rounds, and it was not possible to calculate standard international indicators for these topics. In the case of labor, changes can be made to the SLIHS to align with the 2014 Labor Force Survey, while some additional work may be necessary with agriculture. In addition, Sierra Leone suffered two major shocks in the past 18 months with the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease and the closure of the two main mining operations in the country, and the questionnaire will attempt to capture the welfare impact of these shocks. The revisions to the questionnaire will be made with substantial input from the relevant sectors within the World Bank, and from government and other stakeholders.

**Sample Selection** – The sample design will be based on variance and clustering information from household consumption variable in the 2011 SLIHS. The design will maximize overall precision while still maintaining representative estimates at the district level. Cluster selection will use the estimated cluster sizes from the cartography for the upcoming 2015 census, which are projected to be available by September 2015. As the survey will follow immediately from the implementation of the census, initially clusters will use the census as the household listing for selection, though a separate listing operation may be necessary for later clusters. This provides significant cost savings to the overall design.

**Fieldwork** – Fieldwork will be conducted over a 12 month period to adequately account for seasonality in employment and consumption statistics. In the previous round of the SLIHS, enumerators spent one month in each enumeration area (EA) collecting information via a consumption diary, and by overseen by a mobile supervisor with a motorbike. The current design would decrease the amount of time spent on the diary to two weeks, requiring fewer enumerators and supervisors. This decision was taken following a review of the previous data which showed minimal information gained from the additional time spent in the EA.

**Data Capture** – The current planning for data capture will explore two options as improvements over the centralized, post-survey, scanning method used in 2011. The first is to do the data entry at district offices with dedicated staff on dedicated laptops. The second is to move to a full Computer Assisted Field Entry (CAFE) system in which teams travel with laptops and complete the data entry while in the enumeration area. The latter is the preferred option as teams would have the opportunity to revisit households and correct inconsistencies before leaving the cluster, though there is some hesitation on the part of the statistics bureau to move to completely decentralized entry due to the limited power supplies outside of major cities. In order for the decentralized data capture system to be effective, a robust program of data checks would need to be developed for the CSPro data entry software and training would need to be provided to supervisors, enumerators, and data entry technicians.

**Field Supervision and Data Checking** – The field based data entry program allows for much faster access to data for review. The World Bank will assist SSL in evaluating data quality in near-real time, identifying problem enumerators and teams, and completing the feedback loop to improve data quality. The project will also build on systems developed for the 2014 Labor Force Survey, including (i) introducing screening and remuneration standards for field staff; (ii) using SMS-based reporting and aggregation to monitor progress of fieldwork; and (iii) using smartphone-based monitoring (e.g., back checks, spot checks, GPS recording).

Comparability - Revisions to the questionnaire and improved data quality through increased supervision both have the potential to impact comparability between rounds and confound actual changes in well-being. The team is conscious of these potential issues but believes the benefits outweigh the costs. During the analysis phase the changes will be carefully considered and, if necessary, techniques such as imputation may be used to construct comparable trends.

Weight Calculations – The weights will be calculated using the probabilities generated by the sample design, cluster-level non-response, and post-stratification using the population totals from the 2015 census.

Production of a Statistical Abstract – The project, along with the companion World Bank technical assistance project, will ensure the timely production of updated, comparable poverty numbers (with the 2003 and 2011 surveys), and tables of major correlates of poverty. To finalize the numbers, core members of SSL will travel to Washington DC to participate in learning events and a study tour to DC area statistical institutions (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census Bureau).

Dissemination – In addition to printed copies of the statistical abstract, the final anonymized datasets will be properly archived and disseminated through the SSL website or other appropriate data sharing platform.

Bank Executed Component - In addition to the activities about that will be executed by Statistics Sierra Leone, there will also be a small Bank Executed component of the project. This component will constitute less than five percent of the total financing and will be targeting towards auditing and monitoring activities. In previous activities (not funded by the World Bank) there have been concerns regarding the misuse of resources and of quality issues. This funding mitigates those risks by hiring a procurement consultant to prevent any inadvertent mistakes, an independent financial auditor to review expenditures, and an independent verification team to spot check data quality by conducting partial re-interviews. In addition, the most recent procurement review of Statistics Sierra Leone indicated that they do not have sufficient capacity to carry out the procurement in accordance with World Bank guidelines, and in that case made the hiring of a procurement consultant a condition of approval.

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

#### **E. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies**

#### **F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

## **II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Triggered?</b>	<b>Explanation (Optional)</b>
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	

### III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

Appraisal stage ISDS required?: No

### IV. APPROVALS

Team Leader(s):	Name: Kristen Himelein	
<b><i>Approved By:</i></b>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 14-Dec-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Pablo Fajnzylber (PMGR)	Date: 19-Dec-2015

<sup>1</sup> Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.