PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)
IDENTIFICATION/CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: PIDC56644

Project Name	Data Production and Capacity Building in Chad
Region	AFRICA
Country	Chad
Sector(s)	Public administration- Agriculture, fishing and forestry (20%), Public administration- Education (20%), Public administration- Health (20%), Public administration- Other social services (20%), Public administration- Water, sanitation and flood protection (20%)
Theme(s)	Economic statistics, modeling and forecasting (5%), Poverty strategy, analysis and monitoring (80%), Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction (5%), Gender (5%), Climate change (5%)
Lending Instrument	Lending Instrument
Project ID	P159189
Borrower Name	Ministry of Planning, Economy and International Cooperation
Implementing Agency	INSEED
Environment Category	C - Not Required
Date PID Prepared	25-Mar-2016
Estimated Date of Approval	01-Jul-2016
Initiation Note Review Decision	The review did authorize the preparation to continue

I.   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 Haram in the northeast of Nigeria, have led to an estimated 700,000 refugees in Chad. The 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 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 in line 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. The second largest source of foreign exchange after oil is livestock exports to Nigeria, 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.

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, 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 emphasis on agriculture, livestock, fishing, and rural livelihoods. In addition, the report highlights 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.

In parallel there is also a separate project 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 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. 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 CAS/CPS/CPF

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. For these projects, and the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals, 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.

II. Project Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The overall development objective of this project is to support the Government of Chad in improving the availability and quality of poverty and other socioeconomic data to inform policy monitoring and planning through the implementation of a new consumption-based household survey in 2017, and associated capacity building activities.

Key Results

The main result of this project is the successful implementation of the 2017 household survey. This includes: (1) The development of a survey methodology that closes the data gaps on key socioeconomic indicators. (2) Bringing INSEED into a community of practice with other regional neighbors to enhance opportunities for training, peer-to-peer learning, and experience sharing. (3) Targeting the modernization of the data capture system, with a shift to decentralized Computer Assisted Personal Interview system with real-time quality controls (4) Supporting INSEED in the cleaning and proper archiving of the dataset, including sampling weights and attrition corrections to generate representative estimates. Coupled with World Bank technical assistance, this includes the construction of comparable consumption aggregates and poverty lines, and the timely production of a statistical abstract. (5) Focus on data dissemination, including the release of the anonymized microdata within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork.

III. Preliminary Description

Concept Description

The project includes the following activities, all of which will be conducted by INSEED as part of the survey implementation. These activities will take place in the context of the WAEMU project,

with harmonization across the countries. Substantial technical assistance from the World Bank will be provided through a series of regional workshops for technical staff and meetings for the Directors General. Though subject to finalization, the start date planned for the survey is February 2017.

Questionnaire Revision – Analysis of the 2011 Enquête sur la consommation et le secteur informel au Tchad (ECOSIT) showed a number of short-comings in the instrument design. These issues will be addressed by moving to the best practice methodology developed as part of the WAEMU project. As this will represent a substantial departure from the previous ECOSIT methodology, either survey-to-survey imputation or other similar econometric technique will be necessary to have a comparable national poverty series in addition to comparability between WAEMU countries. For the 2017 survey, the pilot questionnaire was developed as part of a regional workshop in Ouagadougou in December 2015, which included participants from INSEED, and will be pilot tested in March or April 2016. A week-long national questionnaire review workshop for major government stakeholders took place from February 24 to 29, 2016. The main decision from that meeting was, aside from small modifications to the wording and answer choices to match the Chadian context, no major modifications are envisioned for the questionnaire. Supplementary topics that had been proposed included climate change and insecurity, but though it is agreed that issues are important, the current questionnaire is already long. To avoid overburdening respondents, these topics will be covered by later data collection efforts.

Sample Selection – Sample design is particularly challenging as Chad currently has 25 level-1 administrative divisions, which would in most cases necessitate a sample of over 10,000 households. An informed sample design will be based on variance and clustering information from household consumption variable in the 2011 ECOSIT to produce the most efficient sample design possible at the national level while still maintaining representative estimates at the regional level. Cluster size, which was 21 in the previous round, will be substantially reduced, to the WAEMU guideline of approximately 12 households per cluster, and cluster selection will use the current estimated cluster sizes from the 2009 census. The sample design process will take place at a regional workshop in Dakar with the WAEMU participants during the week of March 28, 2016.

Fieldwork – Fieldwork will be conducted over approximately a 2-month period during a period similar to the other WAEMU countries. This is a longer period than the previous ECOSIT, which collected data in less than one month, necessitating large numbers of enumerators and supervisors. The longer fieldwork calendar will allow for higher standards in hiring and a longer, more centralized, training process.

Data Capture – Questionnaire administrative and data capture will be done simultaneously using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) with Survey Solutions software. CAPI questionnaire administration integrates data checking into the interview process, allowing outlier values to be confirmed while the interviewer is still within the household. This reduces the amount of cleaning that will be necessary and speeds the pace at which results can be made available.

Weight Calculations – The weights will be calculated using the probabilities generated by the sample design, cluster-level non-response, and post-stratification using the current estimated population totals based on the 2009 census.

Production of a Statistical Abstract – The project, along with the companion World Bank technical assistance project and in conjunction with the WAEMU countries, will ensure the timely production

of updated poverty numbers, and tables of major correlates of poverty.

Dissemination – In addition to printed copies of the statistical abstract, the data will be properly archived and anonymized datasets will be released publicly within 12 months of the completion of data collection through the INSEED website or other appropriate data sharing platform.

IV. Safeguard Policies that Might Apply

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01		✗	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		✗	
Forests OP/BP 4.36		✗	
Pest Management OP 4.09		✗	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11		✗	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		✗	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12		✗	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		✗	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		✗	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		✗	

V. Financing *(in USD Million)*

Total Project Cost:	4	Total Bank Financing:	0
Financing Gap:	2.5		

Financing Source	Amount
Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building	1.5

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