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**CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM TO SUPPORT PRSP  
AND MDG INITIATIVES AT THE WORLD BANK**

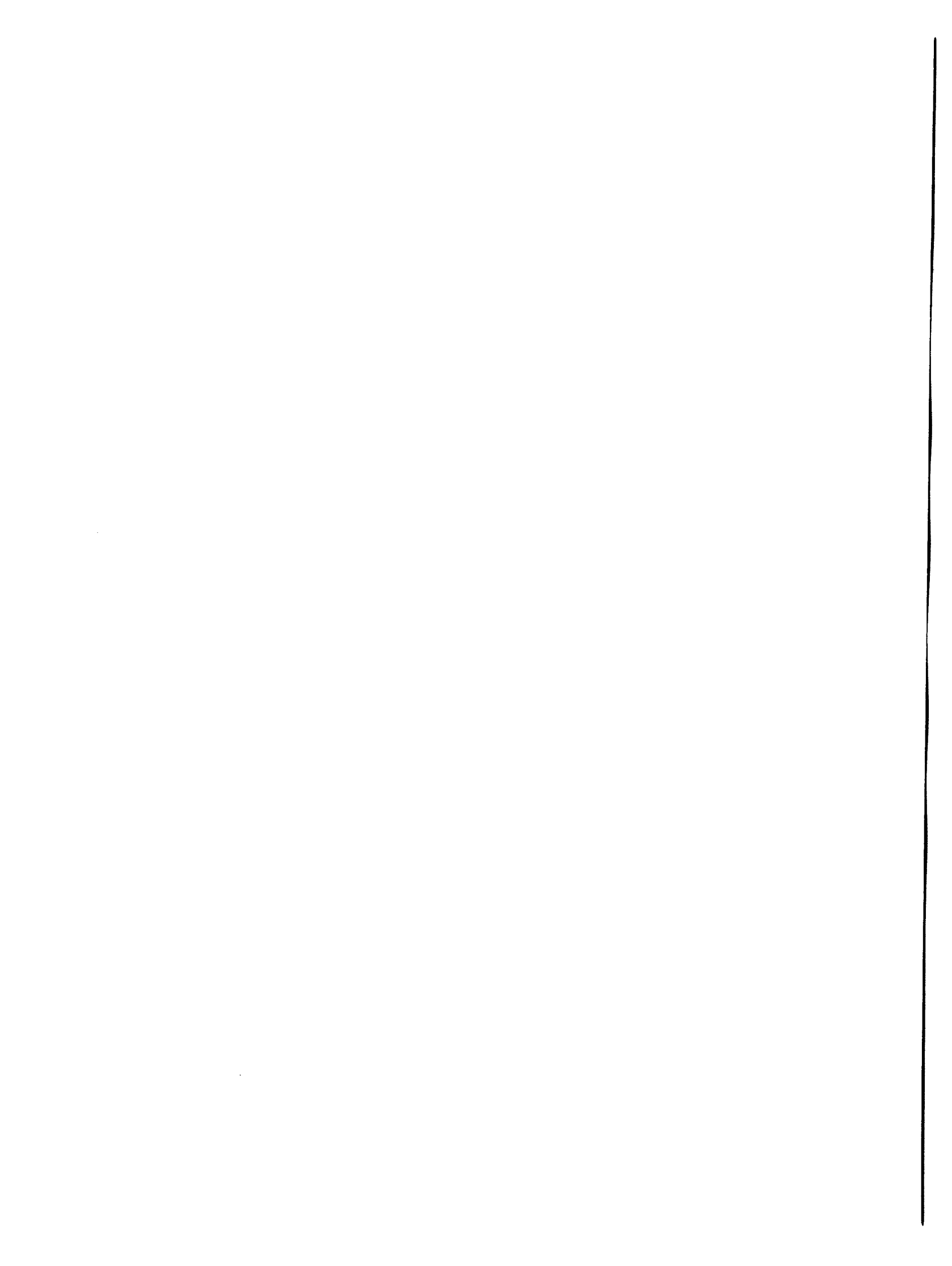
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**Capacity Building Program to Support  
PRSP and MDG Initiatives at the World  
Bank Institute**

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# Capacity Building Program to Support PRSP and MDG Initiatives at the World Bank Institute

## 1. Introduction and Background

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) have been introduced to provide the basis for assistance from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as well as debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries. On top of that, Millennium Development Goals (MDG) have also been set up to promote human development as the key objective that will lead to sustainable social and economic progress around the world. The objectives of both PRSP and MDG initiatives encompass almost all aspects of human beings' welfare – including poverty, education, infant mortality, and other issues related to women's welfare. In order to support these objectives underlying the initiatives, the role of the World Bank Institute (WBI) is of paramount importance in many perspectives. In particular, the WBI places a high priority on data sources that play pivotal roles in determining indicators, goals and targets of these initiatives. In this note, I want to outline the data strategies proposed at the WBI to support PRSP as well as MDG initiatives.

The introduction of PRSP and latterly MDG initiatives has increased the demand for better quality data and its analysis to support and strengthen these initiatives. In the absence of adequate analytical capacity, easy access to data, and ability to link data analysis to policy making, many countries can be deterred from formulating, implementing, and evaluating their national development strategies correctly and promptly. Thus, improving analytic capacity and strengthening statistical capacity remain the central ingredients for achieving the stated goals of the PRSP and the MDG initiatives in many countries. Enhancing capacity in statistics, analysis, and policymaking is, therefore, an important development agenda.

In many countries, especially countries in Africa region, there is shortage of quality data that can be used as a baseline information to monitor and evaluate government performances. In other countries, although some data exist, there is an enormous lack of analytical capacity to analyze the available data to link it to policymaking. Even worse, although limited capacity exist to produce and analyze data, these resources are not used in many countries for evidence-based policymaking. The reasons for inadequate capacity are manifold. Of those, I lay out the most important ones in this note. Firstly, there is no effective coordination among policymakers, data producers, policy analysts, researchers, and donors. If these people cooperate each other, we can expect more consistent and efficient results from data collecting to policymaking. This type of holistic approach may result in better outcomes. Next, there is lack of understanding among stakeholders about the role of information in policymaking for effective poverty reduction. There is yet lack of demand for evidence-based policymaking, including resource allocation. More

specifically, there is insufficient resource allocation in producing and disseminating better quality data and linking it to performance-based policymaking, including donor resource allocation.

A vicious circle seems to perpetuate in many countries: no quality data, no good analysis, no empirically-based policymaking, no transparency, no accountability, and, consequently poor results on the ground. Concerted efforts are thus needed at the country level to improve government performance by improving linkages, analysis, and data collection and its dissemination to produce evidence-based policymaking and, consequently, better results on the ground.

There are three ways in which the World Bank and other donors supporting the PRSP and MDG initiatives could possibly attack this vicious circle to turn it into a virtuous one.

- (1) The first way is obviously to enhance the demand for better data production and dissemination by promoting analytical capacity in the country and providing resources to better analyze the data and its relevance to policymaking related to PRSP and MDG. The donor agencies should also provide resources to train data producers, researchers and policy makers on data requirements and to collect better quality data sources. It is also important for donor agencies to assist data producers and researchers in acquiring software skills (STATA or SPSS) needed to analyze the data.
- (2) The second way is to directly enhance capacity in national statistical systems to produce better data and its dissemination to support better analysis and its linkage to policymaking.
- (3) The third way is to increase the awareness of policymakers and data producers about the role of better information in monitoring the PRSP and MDG initiatives.

However, because of serious bottlenecks in data access, data analysis, and policymaking, simultaneous efforts are required on all possible fronts. In other words, all stakeholders need to be reached out with products that serve their capacity enhancement needs in order to have the largest impact on the ground. Donors have an important role to play as well. They may support the data initiative by providing resources as well as linking such capacity enhancement to donor resource allocation. In this connection, the recently introduced initiative, the Better Measuring, Monitoring, and Managing for Development Results (BMMMR), by the Multilateral Development Banks seems quite timely and relevant. The BMMMR initiative calls for increased support for country capacity enhancement for measuring, monitoring, and managing programs for better results. This asks for supporting essentially capacity enhancement programs for public sector management, statistical development, and monitoring and evaluation systems at the country level.

Although project level monitoring and evaluation can be done at the sectoral level, monitoring and evaluating the PRSP and MDG initiatives require a cross-sectoral program at the country level. Promoting capacity of national statistical systems to produce quality and timely data, and enhancing monitoring and evaluation capacity at the government, NGOs, and academic institutions are some of the important dimensions of

the BMMMR initiative. The WBI, as a global knowledge leader, should respond to this global initiative by supporting country capacity enhancement programs in data collection, dissemination, and analysis and its link to policymaking for better results. This note discusses the strategy that the WBI has already adopted to support the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) aspects of the PRSP initiative and elaborates how this strategy can be enhanced to support the M&E aspects of the MDG initiative.

## **2. The Poverty Analysis Initiative (PAI)**

The World Bank Institute launched the Poverty Analysis Initiative (PAI) in early 2000 in support of the PRSP process in client countries. The preparations of the PRSP have led to increased demand for capacity enhancement in poverty measurement and diagnostics, poverty monitoring and impact evaluation. The purpose of the PAI is to promote increased use of information and analysis in poverty measurement and diagnostics, poverty monitoring and poverty impact evaluation. The PAI is targeted to strengthen local capacity of policy analysts, policymakers, statisticians, and technicians involved in the PRSP process. Linking data producers, analysts, and policymakers in a country's capacity enhancement program is an important element of the PAI.

Strengthening capacity in the areas of poverty analysis, poverty monitoring and poverty impact evaluation calls for a medium- to long-term strategies. To undertake this challenge, the PAI has developed a series of efforts in three directions: (1) promoting awareness for evidence-based policymaking in Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) with activities targeted to senior policy makers by holding regional seminars to discuss their common strategies in the fight against poverty and other social and economic misgivings; (2) improving the link between data production, data analysis, and decision-making and ensuring better functioning of M&E systems with activities targeted to managers of monitoring and evaluation systems, and (3) enhancing the analytical capacity for poverty analysis, monitoring and evaluation of the technicians and policy analysts engaged in the PRS elaboration process. It is the conjunction of simultaneous capacity enhancement of three groups of actors in various areas that is expected to foster increased and better use of information in poverty analysis and policymaking as well as better production and dissemination of information.

In East Asia, for instance, the PAI has provided a combination of technical trainings in poverty measurement and impact evaluation techniques to researchers, policy analysts, and statisticians, supported new research and analysis by the participants, organized seminars where the analysts presented their work to senior policy makers and debated the issues, and is planning to hold workshops focused on building sustainable systems for poverty monitoring and evaluation. This combined approach has led to the creation of a strong, organized network of practitioners, fostering debates and informing decision-making (PADI - Poverty Analysis and Data Initiative). The network itself sets its priorities, identifies its needs, and decides on the group's action plan. The network has also led to a regional databank and community of practitioners with the support of key players in the region such as the Asian Development Bank, UN Economic and Social

Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the World Bank Regional Vice Presidency. A similar effort is being carried out in other parts of Asia, Africa, and Latin American regions.

### **3. Integrating MDG capacity enhancement with the PAI**

The declaration and pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) have expanded greatly the scope of the work of the PAI program. Unlike the PRSP initiative, the MDG initiative has generated much larger demand on the country's statistical systems to produce, manage, and disseminate better quality data. Both these initiatives have created an unprecedented demand for better use of information in policy design and implementation, better coordination among policymakers, data producers, and analysts, and better use of donor resources. To support the governments and donors in setting, monitoring and evaluation of MDG targets, progress, and achievements, the PAI program of the WBI needs to be broadened in its scope to design and implement MDG relevant courses and seminars. The capacity enhancement products must be specifically designed to meet the challenges of monitoring and evaluating both the PRSP and the MDG. In particular, while the PAI's focus has been so far on poverty issues in support of the PRSP initiative, its enhanced role should encompass courses on defining goals, targets, and indicators of MDG, the data needs to support MDG monitoring and evaluation, and the analytical needs for achieving the MDG targets. As the MDG are multi-sectoral, the design and contents of the seminars/courses/workshops under the PAI to support the MDG should also be multi-sectoral. Even if poverty may be defined as multi-dimensional, the MDGs are obviously much more multi-dimensional in scope, data needs, and analysis. The PAI is to be strengthened to include some of these concerns in its course design and delivery.

The millennium development goals and their accompanying targets and indicators encompass almost all aspects of human beings' welfare. Although the MDG goals are comprehensive, we must recognize that they embody serious problems in relating their concepts, implementation and monitoring. In relation to indicators underpinning each goal and target, there are many problems associated with their measurement as well as availability of data. In order to achieve the goals and targets, indicators should be monitored through a nationwide survey, which is conducted regularly and designed for a specific purpose. This is a major challenge for many countries. The major aspect of this challenge is lack of adequate statistical and analytical capacity. The WBI and other actors must work together to meet this challenge.

#### **4. Partnership**

The PAI is sponsored by the Poverty Sector Board and being carried out in consultation with the DEC (Development Economics vice-presidency), PREM (Public sector Reform and Economic Management advisory board) and the Regional Vice Presidencies. The PAI is also supported by the PARIS21 (Partnership in Statistics in 21 century) initiative - an advocacy group for promoting better use and production of quality statistics in support of the PRSP process. The PAI initiative is partially funded by the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) managed by the Development Data Group (DECDG) in the Bank. It is also funded by CIDA, Dutch, NORAD and other development agencies. The PAI team is working with different groups across the PREM Network within the Bank. Since poverty and the PRSP are the main focus of PAI, its emphasis on poverty data collection and analysis and its link to poverty reduction strategies is well placed. However, when the emphasis is also on monitoring and evaluation of MDG, the focus of the PAI should also include other Networks such as ESSD (Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development), HD (Human Development) and FPSI (Finance, Private Sector and Infrastructure). This poses an enormous challenge in forging active partnerships among all the actors of various Networks in the Bank. The PAI is, however, in a unique position within the WBI to collaborate with other networks on data capacity enhancements, as no other group in the WBI is working to enhance statistical capacity to support better data analysis and its link to policymaking related to PRSP or MDG initiatives. In this context, the PAI would collaborate also with DECDG in support of its work program in improving the availability and quality of statistics and integrating MDG with the PRSP and Country Assistance Strategies.

The PAI is also in a unique position to link its capacity enhancement program on improving data production and dissemination with other actors outside the Bank. It currently collaborates with the UN Statistical Institute for Asia and Pacific (UNSIAP) and Munich Training Center for organizing statistical training programs. It is also working with other multilateral and bilateral development agencies in developing and organizing relevant seminar, workshops and courses.

#### **5. Capacity Building in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region**

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is economically diverse. The region includes both the oil-rich economies of the Gulf and countries that are resource-scarce in terms of population. There are two major factors that have significant impacts on the region's economic fortunes over the past quarter century: one is the price of oil and the other is a legacy of economic policies and structures that had put a strong emphasis on a leading role for the state.



During the second half of the 1980s and early 1990s, MENA countries achieved a significant progress in poverty reduction and improvement in social indicators – including increases in life expectancy and primary school enrollment, reductions in infant mortality, etc. Despite that social indicators continued to improve throughout the 1990s, the reduction in poverty halted: about 62 million people or 22 percent of the population in MENA live on less than US\$2 per day.

It is true that more household survey data have become available over the last three years, which facilitates our understanding of the trends and dynamics of poverty in the MENA region. Nevertheless, the availability and the open access to the data should be made more easily and freely, which will have an impact on more confident findings on policy making.

There are quite different results stemming from the analysis of household surveys for Tunisia and Morocco. In Tunisia, for instance, the economy showed a good growth during 1990-1995, yet poverty remained stagnant unlike our expectation. Morocco experienced a strong decline in GDP growth, which led to an increase in the percentage of poor by about 50 percent during 1990-1998. What do these stories tell us? These results cast lights on a better understanding of the interrelation between economic growth and poverty reduction as well as the dynamics of poverty. Not to mention, this highlights the importance of better quality data collection, data management, and data analysis. In coming years, the MENA region will face considerable challenges in an increase in demand for the region's statistical systems to produce, manage, and disseminate better quality data sources.

In order to support the MENA region in setting, monitoring and evaluating its targets, progress, and achievements, the WBI is in need to help build its capacity through various courses and seminars under the PAI program (See Annex 1). The role of the capacity building and enhancement products will include courses on specifying objectives, targets, indicators of MDG, the need of data to hold up MDG monitoring and evaluation, and the need of analytical skills to achieve the MDG targets. Under the PAI, these courses are proposed by means of various learning activities – including seminars for senior policymakers, workshops for managers of statistical system, data courses and technical courses. These seminars, workshops, and courses are discussed in details in Annex 2:

Other than seminars, workshops, and courses, there may be other forms of capacity building strategy that can be adopted. One is to give small grants and mentoring support for individuals (participated in the workshops or courses) to later implement newly acquired skills. Another is to create regional communities for exchange of information, discussion of issues, access to additional resources etc. between professionals attending various seminars, workshops and courses.

Irrespective of country or region, attacking poverty is a major challenge. The MENA region is not an exception. This challenge requires strategic thinking and creative approaches to attacking the problem that may go beyond traditional tools of poverty reduction. In this connection, the capacity building and enhancement programs under the

PAI of the WBI play an important role. Through various learning activities, the region will be capable of carrying out a fully confident evidence-based policymaking.

## **Annex 1: Workshops held in MENA**

In the MENA region, there have been a few workshops that can be deemed as successful. Representative workshops held in the region will be delineated as follows:

### *A1: Poverty Alleviation and Human Resource Development: Methodological Techniques on the Use of Household Surveys*

This workshop was held at Al-Akhawayn University in Ifrane, Morocco between July 5-13, 2000. This regional workshop, jointly organized by the Economic Research Forum for Arab Countries, Iran & Turkey (ERF) and the World Bank Institute (WBI), is an intensive hands on training in poverty analysis and labor market issues using household data.

The objectives of this workshop are:

- (i) to train a group of researchers in basic techniques of data handling, statistics, and poverty analysis,
- (ii) to demonstrate the use of micro data in policy analysis using the results of ongoing ERF research on poverty and related labor market outcomes, and
- (iii) to engage producers of data from the region in a discussion of the use of micro data in promoting social debate and policy analysis on human resource issues.

In week 1, the workshop began with basic training in the use of the STATA software to analyze micro data in a laboratory environment in which each participant worked with a computer. About 30 participants, from 9 Middle East and North Africa countries, attended. Participants were encouraged to work with their own country's data and to complete, by the end of the week, a project addressing a specific policy issue.

In week 2, two different formats were combined, lab presentation and seminar in the morning and afternoons. In the lab sessions, case studies that address the critical policy issues in poverty alleviation and human resource management were presented by the lead researchers. Participants followed the analysis performed on their own computer using the same data. Seminar presentations were made by participants in ERF research projects on labor supply and structural adjustment, female labor supply, poverty, and returns to education.

### *A2: Workshop on Applying Yemen's Household Budget Survey Data 1998 for Policy Analysis*

This workshop was organized by ERF for the Arab countries, Iran and Turkey. It was held in Sanaa, Yemen, between December 31, 2000 and January 9, 2001. The overall objective of this training course was to enhance the research capabilities and data handling skills of a group of Yemeni professionals and producers of data. The course demonstrated data manipulation capabilities and statistical applications within the environment of STATA software. The data manipulation and statistical capabilities

applied to Yemen's Budget Survey 1998. In order to achieve its overall objective, the course was structured to cover basic concepts in applied microeconomic analysis. It utilized the current version of Stata 6 in order to conduct a variety of statistical tests and generate probability distributions.

The topics covered in the workshop include;

- (i) Household Budget Surveys: importance, benefits and costs.
- (ii) Demographics: age distribution, mean, median, and population histogram by urban and rural households and according to gender and other socio-economic characteristics.
- (iii) Educational attainment: by age and gender and urban and rural households. School enrollment and potential causes of trailing enrollment rates were also discussed.
- (iv) Household consumption and savings
- (v) Distribution of consumption by location, by decile group, and by adult-equivalent units.
- (vi) Extent of poverty and its variations (poverty line, head-count ratio, poverty gap ratio and severity of poverty index)
- (vii) Labor force participation by sex, age, areas (urban and rural), regions, etc.
- (viii) Returns to education: by level of schooling, sex, and occupational groups.

#### *A3: Workshop on The Analysis of Poverty and Its Determinants in the MENA Region*

It was organized by the Economic Research Forum for the Arab countries, Iran and Turkey (ERF) and the World Bank. The workshop was held in Sanaa, Yemen, between July 31 – August 1, 2001. This workshop brought together researchers working in the various aspects of poverty and its determinants in the region. To build on ERF's previous work in this area, the workshop will target, in particular, researchers who rely primarily on the analysis of household survey data, but other contributions will be considered. The main objective of the workshop is to identify and discuss the main area of poverty research being currently undertaken in the region. Discussions also benefited from the comments of international experts who were invited for this purpose.

#### *A4: Workshop on Using Micro-Data For Poverty Analysis*

The workshop was held in Beirut, Lebanon, between February 19-25. The issues mainly dealt in the workshop were related to introductory STATA, micro data, and poverty issues. Contents included in the workshop are largely related to an introduction to basic STATA, handling micro data, and poverty issues, such as measurement of poverty lines.

## **Annex 2: Capacity Building Seminars, Workshops, and Courses**

Three groups of actors are targeted for the various activities of the Poverty Analysis Initiative. This multiple-target approach has been designed to ensure that all those involved in the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of public interventions are equipped with tools necessary to ensure increased use of information and analysis. These groups are:

- **Senior policy makers**

The key actors for the promotion of evidence-based policy formulation and implementation.

- **Managers of information systems**

The key actors for the design and implementation of efficient information systems, which ensure greater information flow and closer collaboration between producers of data and information, analysts, and policymakers.

- **Technical analysts**

The key actors to ensure the production and dissemination of quality and timely data, and its rigorous analysis to support evidence-based policy-making.

### **A. Strategic Poverty Reduction Seminars For Senior Policymakers**

These are short seminars targeted to the senior policymakers managing the PRSP process and responsible for MDG and other initiatives. The purpose of this strategic seminar is to help senior policymakers understand the importance of evidence-based policymaking for poverty reduction and meeting other national goals and their requirements for reliable information generation, processing, use in policymaking, and dissemination.

### **B. Regional Workshops For Managers of Monitoring and Evaluation**

There are two themes around which workshops can be organized for managers of information system in the country: managing poverty monitoring and evaluation system; and strengthening statistical system's capacity. These workshops would provide managers of poverty monitoring and evaluation systems with the opportunity to review the steps required to establish an efficient poverty monitoring and evaluation system for the PRSP, MDG, and other initiatives.

### **C. Poverty Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation Courses**

The technical courses are offered to economists, policy analysts, statisticians or other professionals who have the need for a hands-on introduction on poverty measurement, diagnostics, and monitoring, or advanced courses on poverty impact techniques, poverty mapping, poverty dynamics and poverty and social impacts of macro-policies. Participants would enrich their skills to undertake poverty analysis using household survey data or rigorous impact assessments of policies and programs aimed at reducing poverty. The technical courses are aimed at enriching local capacity to support the PRSP implementations and impact evaluation. The course contents can be customized as per the needs of the participating countries. Non-

technical courses can also be offered to provide better understanding of the underlying tools and data that can support policymakers.

**C-101. Basic Poverty Measurement and Diagnostics**

This is a 10 day technical course that aims to provide participants with the skills required to undertake elementary poverty analysis using household survey data. At the end of this course, participants will be able to understand the 'welfare foundations' of different types of poverty analysis, elaborate a poverty indicator, construct a poverty line, calculate a standard set of poverty measures, and prepare a poverty profile of a country. They will have the necessary skills to apply these techniques using software such as SPSS, STATA and DAD.

**C-102. Basic Evaluation**

This 5 day course aims to provide participants with basic methods and techniques of impact evaluation adapted to different types of programs and environment, which may vary in terms of data availability and analytical capacity. At the end of this course, participants will be aware of the importance of evaluation in improving public policy performance, know the general principles of program impact evaluation, be familiar with the range of methods and techniques and the conditions necessary to carry out evaluation and know the steps to follow to conceive and implement an evaluation.

**C-103. Basic Monitoring**

This is a 5 day technical course that familiarizes participants with tools and techniques available for the monitoring of poverty and other indicators of development, and to review the issues surrounding the implementation of a monitoring system. At the end of this course, participants will be familiar with the various data sources and analytical tools for poverty monitoring; the different tools for organization, storage and dissemination; the elements necessary for quality monitoring, and the institutional issues arising when setting up a monitoring system.

**C-104. Advanced Poverty Course: Poverty Mapping**

This 5 day advanced technical course which provides participants with the techniques and methods to produce spatially disaggregated estimates of poverty and poverty maps, on the basis of statistical techniques combining census and household survey data. Through hands-on computer-based exercises, participants will develop the practical skills necessary to carry out such exercise. The course is addressed to technicians with a strong understanding and knowledge of poverty measurement and diagnostics and of econometrics.

**C-105. Advanced Poverty Course: Poverty Dynamics**

This 5 day advanced technical course provides participants with the techniques and methods for analyzing changes in poverty over time. Through hands-on computer-based exercises, participants will develop the practical skills necessary to carry out such exercise. The course is addressed to technicians with a strong understanding and knowledge of poverty measurement and diagnostics, statistics, and econometrics.

**C-106. Advanced Impact Evaluation**

This is a 5 to 8 day advanced technical course that provides in-depth knowledge and practical experience of the general principles, methods and techniques for the evaluation of the impact of projects, programs and policies on poverty. At the end of this course, participants will know the general principles of impact evaluation; have reviewed all the quantitative and qualitative techniques, their advantages and limitations; have understood the difficulties that arise when

applying these techniques; and have reviewed and practiced these techniques with case studies and hands-on exercises.

#### **D. Data Strategy Courses**

The data courses are designed to enhance the capacity of data production, management, and dissemination, and improve the capacity of designing and implementing various survey instruments.

##### **D-101. Design and Implementation of the Living Standard Measurement and Other Surveys**

This is a 5 day workshop focused on how to generate data needed to support the PRSP processes. The course discusses the key information needs for policy analysis, poverty reduction strategies, and program evaluation and various instruments that can be used to gather needed data. This course then reviews the role of multi-topic surveys vis-à-vis other sources of information as well as the role of multi-topic surveys in the monitoring of PRSP and MDGs. It also examines what are the strategic choices in setting up or expanding a multi-topic survey. This course explains the key issues in questionnaire design including: (i) a description of a "prototypical" LSMS; (ii) the analytical advantages of integrated questionnaires; (iii) the iterative process of questionnaire design; and (iv) some of the quality assurance features used in LSMS questionnaires. The course also covers sampling issues and various sampling aspects of a survey project. It also presents case studies highlighting the tradeoffs between speed, training, quality, local ownership, etc. and their ramifications for survey design. On completing the course the participants should be familiar with the issues and procedures involved in collecting household survey data and the issues related to the Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) and other multi-topic surveys. This will help participants to set up poverty monitoring and evaluation tools and systems.

##### **D-102. Design and Implementation of Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ)**

The objective of this workshop is to increase the regional capacity to implement CWIQ projects. This 10 day workshop is designed for experienced survey statisticians and data processors who will become regional consultants able to assist national statistics offices to carry out CWIQ pilot surveys and to plan for and execute national CWIQ surveys. Basically the workshop covers the following: i) CWIQ objectives, methodology and data processing system, ii) interviewer training CWIQ pilot surveys, iii) CWIQ report writing and tabulation, and training on CWIQ software (TELEform, MS Access, VBA), and iv) planning for national CWIQ surveys. After completion of this workshop, participants will be able to change generic CWIQ questionnaire to make it country-specific and change generic data processing system accordingly, to train local staff to use the CWIQ data processing system, and to conduct interviewer training for the pilot survey. Additionally, they should be able to train the trainers for the CWIQ national surveys, and to assist national statistics offices in planning the national surveys, which includes adapting the questionnaire and data processing system.

##### **D-103. Data Management**

This is 5 day course on data management with a focus on data dissemination. Participants would be asked to bring their own data and samples of reports they would like to produce. The aim is to enable participants to see how the Live Data bank (LDB) can be created to facilitate the monitoring of development outcomes. The course has two modules: Survey Data Analysis Package (SDAP) and Survey Data Archive, which aim at providing participants with the skills required to produce a CD-ROM containing all survey/census data, documentation, and to implement a Country Databank. Production of CD-ROM involves converting electronic files to

standard formats such as PDF (documents), SPSS, Stata, SAS, ASCII datasets, preparing navigation menu in Adobe Acrobat PDF format as user interface. It also addresses the issues of household surveys data and documentation harmonization, and dissemination. The SDAP is a tool to manage the surveys' metadata, documentation and datasets, and to better promote the statistical information.

#### **D-104. Assessing Statistical Capacity & Improving Data Quality**

This is 5 day workshop designed to present two new initiatives: the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS), to improve the performance of national statistical systems; and the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) to improve data quality. The workshop will include a discussion on how these data frameworks can be used to assess statistical capacity and design appropriate interventions, and to identify links with other related capacity building processes. It will be of interest to whom concerned with the use of national statistics and in enhancing the capacity to collect, process, analyze, and disseminate statistical data. The workshop has two modules:

**Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF):** The purpose of DQAF module is to present a flexible structure for the quantitative assessment of income poverty statistics. The framework covers all aspects of the statistical environment or infrastructure in which data are collected, processed, and disseminated, by integrating aspects of the quality of institution and of the quality of products. This course recognizes interrelations, including tradeoffs, among elements of quality and allows emphases to vary across data categories and uses/users.

#### **General Data Dissemination System (GDDS)**

The objective of this module is to improve data quality; provide a framework for evaluating needs for data improvement and setting priorities in this respect; and guide countries in the dissemination to the public of comprehensive, timely, accessible, and reliable economic, financial, and socio-demographic statistics. It is offered as a tool and the IMF also disseminates the GDDS metadata of participating countries on its website as a service to its members and the user community at large.

#### **D-105. Statistical Development Strategy (SDS)**

This is a 5 day course which provides a framework for the long term planning, financing, and the organizational aspect of the statistical system in support of the statistical development strategy for managers of statistical agencies who are interested in the internal, external, and technical aspects of enhancing the statistical system. This course will provide skills necessary for strategic planning, balancing supply and demand, mobilizing resources, and setting priorities in long term/short term goals of the statistical system.