

Mission Report

From a short-term mission preparing an

Evaluation of the Integrated Household Program

3 to 15 December 2003

TA for the Scandinavian Support Program to Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of the National Statistics, Mozambique

Stein Opdahl



Instituto Nacional de Estatística

This report contains
restricted information
and is for official use only.

Ref. no. 104.Moz.98

December, 2003

Stein Opdahl
Statistics Norway
Kongens gate 6
P.O.B 8131, Dep, N-0033 Oslo
Norway
e-mail: sop@ssb.no
Telephone: +47 21094692

Table of contents

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY <i>SUMÁRIO EXECUTIVO</i>	4
2	INTRODUCTION	6
3	TERMS OF REFERENCE.....	7
4	OUTLINE OF WORK	7
5	THE INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PROGRAM.....	8
5.1	Conclusions from a workshop in 1999 on 'A System of Household Surveys'.....	8
5.2	Review of surveys conducted.....	9
5.3	Review against envisaged system attributes	11
5.4	Assessment	12
6	THE HOUSEHOLD PROGRAM ONWARDS	14
6.1	QUIBB	14
6.2	IAF Panel	15
6.3	Other issues	15
6.4	Workplan.....	16
	APPENDIX 1. People met.....	17
	APPENDIX 2. Terms of Reference	18

List of abbreviations

CED	Centre dos Estudos de População
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DCI	Direcção de Censos e Inquéritos
DED	Departamento de Estudos Demográficos
DEMOVIS	Direcção de Estatísticas Demográficos, Vitais e Sociais
IAF	Inquérito aos Agregadores Familiares
IDS	Inquérito Demográfico e de Saúde
IFTUT	Inquérito sobre a Força de Trabalho e Uso do Tempo
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística
INJAD	Inquérito Nacional de Jovens e Adolescentes
MADER	Ministério de Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MPF	Ministério do Plano e Finanças
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
PARPA	Plano de Ação para Redução da Pobreza Absoluta
PEN	Plano Estatístico Nacional
QUIBB	Questionário dos Indicadores Básicos do Bem-estar
ROSC	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes
SEN	Sistema Estatístico Nacional
STA	Short Term Advisor
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
UPA	Unidade Primária de Amostragem

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SUMÁRIO EXECUTIVO

The main purpose of the mission has been to prepare an evaluation of the household survey program. The objective of such an evaluation is to assist INE in improving the integrated household system as a whole. A central element is to review and develop further the existing QUIBB survey, and to analyze the possibilities to make the system more cost effective.

The mission has been focusing on the following tasks:

- Meet and discuss with key personnel in INE, and with some external users to have both internal and external views and assessments of the current household survey program
- On the basis of such discussions and other available input, present some possible models for the household program for the rest of the five-year period
- To review the QUIBB core set of questions as a source of data for indicators listed in PARPA and suggest adjustments or supplements
- To review the QUIBB core set of questions against the data requirements to monitor the Millennium Development Goals

The main conclusions from a workshop on 'A system of Household Surveys' in March 1999 have been used as a baseline for the review.

The mission's assessments, proposals and recommendations can be summarized as follows:

- No concerns or deficiencies has been reported or detected when it comes to the system's flexibility in covering information needs.
- In IAF 2002/03 particularly high standard errors and design effects are observed for the three northern provinces. This should be closer investigated.
- INE is still dependent upon technical assistance in planning, processing and reporting from surveys, and the competence in survey methods should be strengthened.
- To be cost-effective the sample size in QUIBB should be reduced. The size as in IAF is reported to be sufficient.
- INE is very competent and skilled in 'survey logistics': organizing and running data collection, recruiting and training interviewers, supervising and checking.
- Documentation routines are significantly improved, applying new electronic media and internal network
- Data from INE is perceived to be of good quality
- The competence and capacity in processing data, reporting and disseminate results should be strengthened

Concerning further development of QUIBB:

- The core must be adjusted and supplemented with the questions needed to provide data for all MDG indicators where general household surveys are the source. It is especially recommended that a limited set of poverty predictors are determined on the basis of new IAF data to provide quantitative poverty estimates in the intermediate years until the next full scale consumption and expenditure survey is conducted.

- For the planned IFTUT survey in 2004, including the QUIBB core, it should be carefully considered whether to cover a twelve-month period, thus to capture probable seasonal variation. It is recommended to cover labour force and time use simultaneously.
- A decision on the introduction of an IAF panel survey should await a feasibility study.

O objectivo principal da missão foi preparar uma avaliação do programa dos inquéritos dos agregados familiares. O objectivo da avaliação é ajudar INE melhorar o sistema dos inquéritos dos agregados familiares. Um elemento central é revisar e desenvolver o QUIBB existente, e também analisar as possibilidades fazer o sistema mais custo-efectivo.

A missão focalizou as tarefas seguintes:

- Reunir-se e discutir com pessoas chaves no INE, e com alguns usuários externos a fim de ter opiniões e avaliações internas e externas sobre os inquéritos dos agregados familiares actuais
- Com base em tais discussões e outra contribuição disponível, apresentar alguns possíveis modelos para o programa dos inquéritos dos agregados familiares durante o resto do período 2003 - 2007
- Rever o QUIBB núcleo como uma fonte de dados para indicadores listados em PARPA e propor ajustes ou suplementos
- Rever o QUIBB núcleo em relação aos dados precisados para monitorar as Metas de Milénio.

As conclusões principais de um seminário sobre 'Um sistema de Inquéritos dos agregados familiares' efectuado em 1999 de Março foram usadas como um 'baseline' da revisão.

Podem ser resumidas as avaliações, propostas e recomendações da missão como segue:

- Nenhuma preocupação ou deficiência era denunciada ou descoberta relativamente à flexibilidade do sistema cobrir necessidades de informação.
- No IAF 2002/03 são observados erros padrão particularmente altos e efeitos de desenho nas três províncias do norte. Isto deveria ser mais íntimo investigado.
- O INE ainda é dependente de ajuda técnica para o planeamento, o processamento e fazer relatórios dos inquéritos, e a competência em métodos das pesquisas por amostragem deveria ser fortalecida.
- Para ser custo-efectivo o tamanho de amostra no QUIBB deveria ser reduzido. O tamanho como no IAF é avaliada ser suficiente.
- O INE tem muito bom competência relativamente aos 'logistics' dos inquéritos: Organizar a recolha de dados, angariar e treinar inqueriadores, supervisão e controlo da qualidade.
- A documentação é melhorada significativamente, aplicando mídias eletrônicas novas e rede interna
- Dados do INE são percebidos ser duma qualidade boa
- A competência e capacidade de processar dados, informar e disseminar resultados deveriam ser reforçadas

Desenvolvimento adicional do QUIBB:

- *O núcleo deve ser ajustado e completado com as perguntas precisadas para dar dados sobre todos os indicadores de MDG onde inquéritos gerais aos agregados familiares são a fonte. Especialmente é recomendado que um número limitado de variáveis serão determinados com base dos dados novos do IAF quais deveriam dar estimativas quantitativas de pobreza pelos anos intermediários até o próximo IAF será feito.*
- *Para o IFTUT planejado em 2004, inclusive o QUIBB núcleo, descaroce, deveria ser considerado cuidadosamente se cobrir um período de doze meses, assim capturar variações prováveis pelas estações. É recomendado cobrir simultaneamente a força de trabalho e o uso do tempo.*
- *A decisão sobre a implementação duma IAF 'panel survey' deveria esperar um estudo de viabilidade.*

2 INTRODUCTION

A review mission that visited INE in February 2003 to assess the status for the Scandinavian Bridging Project made an assessment of the problematic areas prevalent within the institute. Two overall problem areas were identified:

- The need to produce statistics of a high quality, including aspects such as timeliness and reliability.
- The monitoring of the poverty. In April 2001 Government approved Mozambique's first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty 2001-2005 (PARPA). Within the PARPA INE was given the responsibility for the quantitative monitoring. INE is to use information from household-based surveys to monitor the poverty situation.

INE's integrated household survey program with the Household Budget Survey (IAF) and the Core Welfare Indicator Survey (QUIBB), are mentioned in the poverty reduction strategy as two key elements for the quantitative assessment of poverty. So far this program covers a QUIBB in 2000/01, INJAD 2001 and HBS 2002/03 (including a QUIBB core). A Demographic and Health survey (IDS) is currently being carried out and according to plans data entry will be finished within short time.

According to the National Statistical Plan (PEN) 2003-2007 a survey on labour force and time use, including the QUIBB core, is to be carried out in 2004 and ordinary QUIBB surveys in 2005 and 2006.

INEs PRODOC for the Scandinavian Assistance to Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of INE 2003-2007 states that for social statistics, overambitious plans for expensive household surveys must be avoided. To keep costs down sample sizes should be limited. INE will therefore in 2003/04 review suitable methods for more comprehensive poverty monitoring with support from the project and in close cooperation with the PARPA team, the University and others concerned within SEN. This mission is the first phase in such an evaluation which should be finished before the next household survey.

3 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The overall objective of the mission was to assist INE in improving the integrated household system as a whole, by reviewing and developing further the existing QUIBB survey, and to analyze the possibilities to make the system more cost effective.

More specific objectives formulated in the original TOR were:

- To investigate the possibilities of improving and supplement the existing indicators in QUIBB, with emphasis on poverty and social impact studies, and based on recent empirical studies including HBS 1996/97 and 2002/03.
- Evaluate current methodological problems with comparing trend data from the integrated household system.
- Prepare a work plan for the final phase of the evaluation process.
- Start methodological training of INE-staff in analyzing relevance of poverty and welfare indicators.

According to TOR, the expected results of the mission were:

- A report which the final evaluation can base its judgements on concerning the relevance of indicators and usefulness of existing trend data
- A work plan for the final phase of the evaluation
- More qualified INE-staff
- Better coordination with the PARPA team and others concerned
- A proposal to design and contents of further training of INE staff in poverty monitoring and analysis

4 OUTLINE OF WORK

The mission has been focussing on the following issues and tasks:

- Meet and discuss with key personnel in INE, and with some external users to have both internal and external views and assessments of the current household survey program
- On the basis of such discussions and other available input, present some possible models for the household program for the rest of the five-year period
- To draft a plan for the next phase of the Evaluation and for activities under the Household Survey program to be supported by the Scandinavian Program in the first half of 2004

No methodological training of INE staff has been prepared or undertaken during the mission. The time would have been short, as the duration of the mission was 7,5 work days to fit with the consultant's other duties, a reduction from 10 in the original ToR. Besides, the target group in INE was these very days intensively working to finalize the report from the IAF 2002/2003. The need for training is, however, pertinent and is addressed in the draft workplan for 2004.

A review of the QUIBB core set of questions was started, but was not finalized during the mission. This issue will be addressed by Statistics Norway in a separate memo taking into consideration a similar exercise from Angola, to be prepared during April 2004.

5 THE INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PROGRAM

5.1 Conclusions from a workshop in 1999 on 'A System of Household Surveys'

As an element of the work to design and implement a household survey system a workshop on this issue was held at Kaya Kwanga, Maputo 15-18 March 1999. What was discussed and summarized in this workshop will serve as a framework for the present evaluation. The main conclusions from the discussions were briefly summarized as follows:

1. To meet information needs the system should be:
 - Flexible in covering the most important information not covered elsewhere
 - Flexible in covering information needs with different periodicity
 - To some degree flexible with respect to needs for accuracy and hence sample size
 - Cover most important population groups
2. Methodological considerations
 - The system should be based on a good master sample and good sampling methods
 - The system should meet the requirement for comparability, over time and between different domains, based upon standardized concepts, measures and classification variables and with thorough documentation
3. Organisational considerations
 - The system should be carried out by a professional organisation, centrally and locally, with high competence in survey methods
 - It should satisfy need for timeliness in satisfying user needs
 - It should be cost-effective

To achieve this, it was proposed to design:

- A continuous survey
- A modular survey with a large core
- A system where planning costs are kept low, and processing and production time is minimised
- A system where demand for resources is relatively constant

A system with a core comprising a continuous full scale HBS was considered too large and costly. An alternative with a large periodic HBS with expanded and adjusted core and modules was favoured by the majority at the workshop. However, an alternative with a small continuous HBS was not ruled out.

5.2 Review of surveys conducted

5.2.1 The pre-QUIBB era

In 1996 the National Statistical System (SEN) was created and INE established as an independent unit.

IAF 1996/97.

The survey was carried out on a nationwide sample survey of households, in compliance with probability sampling procedures to be representative down to province x urban/rural level.

Electoral lists prepared for the general elections in 1994 served as sampling frame. The sample size was 8289 households. The data were used by MPF to compile the report *Poverty and Well-Being in Mozambique: The First National Assessment*.

The IAF 96/97 is poorly documented. That applies for the sampling plan, the field work, and the data processing. No technical report was produced. The contemporary planning and implementation of the Population and Housing Census in 1997 may be seen as a contributing cause, absorbing most of the resources available. Due to extensive staff turnover in the time elapsed, the institutional memory about the survey is weak. Data records are not complete. Data files exist, however, and are presently applied as a baseline for the description of poverty in Mozambique.

Population and Housing Census 1997

This was the second population and housing census in Mozambique, the previous was conducted in 1980. As a standard 10-year cycle is recommended internationally, a subsequent Census is planned for 2007.

On the basis of the 1997 Census a Master Sample was made to serve as a sampling frame for the household surveys, and was planned to do so until results from the next census are available.

Demographic and Health Survey 1997

In 1997 Mozambique had its third round of demographic and health surveys. A nationally representative sample of 9282 households was surveyed. Technical assistance was provided by Macro International Inc., USA, and an adaptation of their standard DHS instrument was applied. INE organised and conducted the fieldwork.

5.2.2 The Integrated Survey System

The chosen system was based upon the CWIQ technology as developed by the World Bank, ILO, UNICEF and others.

This consist of a core survey, in which is collected basic information on level of living indicators along with main background characteristics and variables. The generic survey is adapted for optical reading and goes with prepared software to produce a table report shortly after the field work and data entry is finished.

It was envisaged that 2002 would be a good year to start a consumption, expenditure and income module, as the time elapsed since the previous IAF

then would be 5 years and that INE would have the opportunity to train the field organisation for 2 ½ years before starting the more complicated work with the IAF.

QUIBB 2000/2001

The survey, originally scheduled to launch in July 2000, started the field work in November 2000, ending in April 2001. During this period a nationwide sample of 14500 households were visited and 13790 responded. The sample size was determined taking into consideration experiences from the neighbouring countries, the World Bank's design and the indicated sampling fraction.

At the outset, the sample was of equal size in each province, and thus disproportionately allocated. As two provinces contained too few rural UPAs in the master sample, their sample size were slightly reduced.

INJAD 2001

was performed on a subsample of 12000 persons from the households in QUIBB. The subject covered was the sexual behaviour of young people.

IAF 2002/03

The field period covered July 2002 – June 2003. A sample of 8727 households was selected. The response rate was a good 90.5 % of the original sample. Most of the non-response was due to absence. Reserves were included, so a total of 8700 was covered by the survey.

The data has been thoroughly checked. The process and procedures seem to be well documented. Documentation and metadata, along with results and raw data is collected on a CD-ROM and can also be accessed on the internal network.

As intended, the QUIBB core was, with some adaptations, included in the IAF questionnaire. The QUIBB format is reported to work well in general. In the IAF module however, some experiences have been made:

- i) a separate question for items received in kind may be omitted and rather be incorporated with the auto consumption.
- ii) information on consumption from stock purchased before the registration period is not recorded. Estimates of mean purchases will be unbiased, but the distribution of consumption among households will be affected non-negligibly.

The sample was equally distributed by provinces.

Calculations show very high design effects¹ for expenditure variables in the northern provinces. Even for country totals there are considerable design effects, but the northern provinces show significantly higher values. The causes have not been fully understood, but might have to do with extensive migration since the census, so the properties of the master sample are dubious.

The mission was given the opportunity to attend a seminar where poverty figures based upon IAF 2002/03 were presented and discussed. There are various methodological issues to discuss, as prices vary between provinces and affect consumption patterns.

¹ Design effect = Actual sampling variance / Sampling variance with simple random samples of same size

However, analysis of the correlation between poverty level and some housing characteristics, possession of durable goods and number of meals per day, at district level, showed a high correlation. The levels observed in QUIBB are mostly consistent with the IAF trends.

IDS 2003

was carried out September to December 2003. The IDS survey is not to the same extent harmonized with the QUIBB core. There is some overlap in indicators, but the IDS, which is also run with a periodicity of about 5 years – the previous was carried out in 1996/97 - has a separate design and questionnaire lay-out.

Due to the shortage of staff, the short time between IAF and IDS has had the negative consequence that the preparation of a report from IAF was delayed.

5.3 Review against envisaged system attributes

5.3.1 Flexibility

The system has been running too short time that effects regarding the flexibility can be assessed. The system has not proven to be inflexible, neither has the ability to cover needs with different periodicity.

5.3.2 Coverage

The sample, being a nationwide probability sample, ensures that various population groups being of some size, are covered. The samples have not been designed to give estimates at district level. Regardless of some demand for district level figures, no coverage deficiencies have been reported.

5.3.3 Methodology

There are two remarks on the sampling:

i) In both QUIBB and IAF there were provinces with insufficient number of UEAs to reflect the urban-rural distribution. This is due to the fact that the master sample is proportionally allocated among provinces, while the survey samples have been equally allocated. This can be handled by proper weighting, but is an element of disturbance.

ii) In IAF very high design effects are observed for consumption variables in the provinces Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia. This has not been fully analysed, but is supposed to be due to migration and a less adequate representation of the master sample, indicating that the master sample should have been updated.

It is recommended that this aspect is investigated.

5.3.4 Organisation

INE is still dependent upon technical assistance in the areas of planning, processing and reporting from household surveys. The competence in survey methods is needs to be strengthened. The sufficient level of professionalism has not been reached.

Timeliness is excellent in terms of field work and data processing.

5.3.5 Cost-effectiveness

QUIBB has been criticised to be too large and too costly. To some extent this criticism is founded. The initial gross sample size of 14500 households can hardly be defended. Size and costs are closely correlated: About 70 per cent of expenses are tied to logistics and allowance. On the other hand: The gain in precision in terms of reduced standard error is not proportional with sample size. This gain in precision equals only the square root of the increase in sample size – that is to say that to halve the standard error the sample must be quadrupled. And when design effects are present, the gain from increased sample size is even less, as the loss in efficiency f.i. due to homogeneous clusters, increases with the sample size. The present sampling design in Mozambique seems to imply certain design effects, cf. 5.2. The magnitude of the IAF seems to be a more satisfactory trade-off between costs and precision, and users claim this level to be sufficient.

5.4 Assessment

Based upon discussions and talks with both the producer and the user side, the situation can be summarized as follows:

5.4.1 Field work

INE is very competent and skilled in 'survey logistics': organising and running data collection, recruiting and training interviewers, supervising and checking data.

5.4.2 Planning

Capability and competence has not reached the sufficient level, and INE is dependent upon technical assistance. There has, however, been a reduction in the use of long term assistance and a shift towards short term advisors, and hence reduced costs. But there is a shortage of staff and of competence in survey methods in general, and in subject matter experience.

5.4.3 Documentation

Whereas this aspect was quite insufficient for the IAF 96/97, the situation has improved significantly. Documentation of IAF 2002/03 is compiled on a CD-ROM, in addition to being accessible online on the internal network. Data sets are available on the same media. While this is functional for storage and future retrieval, issues concerning data security and respondent

confidence should be carefully addressed. The mission has not explored this in further detail.

5.4.4 Data quality

An IMF evaluation (ROSC) for the economic statistics produced by INE together with other institutions in the framework of SEN is reported to be reasonably favourable. The general impression from users of household data is in line with this. Data from INE is perceived to be of good quality. Interviewer training and supervision has been particularly highlighted as data entry uses OCR methodology. Occurrences of misinterpretation or inability to interpret numbers are reported to be infrequent, which indicates that the interviewers have been well trained.

5.4.5 Reporting

INE staff will normally produce a report according to a table plan. The capacity and feasibility of a closer approach to the data is limited. The staff should be familiar with data processing and tabulation, and thus be able to make 'investigations' in data and design own tables or relevant statistical output. As raw data is, and will be, accessible online, there should be capacity and capability to go beyond a standard report. This would increase use of and dissemination of data, but also lead to increased survey competence in general. The work with data and results will enhance the understanding and skills to plan and prepare surveys and contribute towards the objective of a professional survey organisation.

5.4.6 User service

Two aspects is addressed:

- i) Improved skills in tabulation will enhance the capability to effectuate inquiries and requests from users more smoothly and efficiently. Thus the competence in applying standard software should be strengthened. However, this will not eliminate the need for top competence to take care of complex tasks, but rather be a supplement.
- ii) External users have raised a wish to get access to raw data. This would be convenient especially when research items and problems are vague, and a request for output hardly can be fully specified. This should be possible, but requires that the respondents' confidentiality is ensured, so the data have to be made anonymous. INE should take care of such procedures. To be able to furnish microdata would enhance the user potential, but it is vital that respondents' answers are subject to full confidentiality.

6 THE HOUSEHOLD PROGRAM ONWARDS

6.1 QUIBB

6.1.1 Content

It is highly recommended that the QUIBB core is adjusted and adapted to the PARPA and MDG indicator requirements. This is particularly essential as 2005 is a milestone year for the monitoring and evaluation of the progress towards the targets for the MDGs.

6.1.2 Frequency

Some arguments in favour of frequent surveys:

- i) Users request new statistics; they do not have confidence in yesterday's data.
- ii) Trends are better monitored. With few measurements, the robustness against extraordinary events is reduced. For instance in a country heavily dependent on agriculture, extreme climate conditions like floods or draughts will affect peoples' lives and the occurrence of poverty.

On the hand will those familiar with statistics know that most indicators usually will not change dramatically in a short range of time. So their very argument is that there is no need for annual surveys. Biannual will do.

6.1.3 Size

Users report that the size of the first QUIBB exceeded what was needed. The level of IAF 02/03 is seen as sufficient when it comes to standard errors and coefficients of variation. It can also be noted that for trend analysis it is better with frequent, though less surveys. As costs are close connected with size, it would be cost efficient to have smaller, but more frequent surveys. Furthermore, to analyze small groups, one option is to pool subsequent surveys to obtain a larger sample. It is a precondition that the common core is standardized.

6.1.4 Design

According to the National Statistical Plan (PEN) 2003-2007 a survey on labour force and time use, including the QUIBB core, is to be carried out in 2004. This is to be followed by ordinary QUIBB surveys in 2005 and 2006.

As the majority of the Mozambican labour force in the rural areas is occupied in subsistence farming, it seems well justified to conduct an integrated IFTUT Survey. Thus the interlinkage between time use and labour would be covered simultaneously. This would be an opportunity to have labour force data for Mozambique, in full accordance with international standards, but at the same time be provided with a tool to shed light on family work, housework, underemployment etc. The official unemployment figures from administrative sources are questioned and supposed to be unreasonably low.

An integrated survey as outlined would be an instrument to clear out the picture.

To avoid influence of seasonal variation, it might be necessary for an IFTUT survey to follow a similar design as IAF and cover a 12-month period. Tanzania has applied such an approach in their IFT. Before a final decision is taken, however, data on employment from QUIBB and in particular from IAF, already being collected, must be analyzed with a view to check seasonal variation in employment.

It may not be necessary to cover each calendar day. That has to be determined during the planning, which must be thorough and comprise a pilot. Hence the main survey at the earliest can begin in July 2004. If it is decided to cover 12 months, the survey then will cover half the year of 2005 and it is an open question whether there should be a QUIBB later in 2005. If the human resource situation has not changed considerably, INE will not have the capacity both to process and report 2004/05 data and at the same time plan and prepare for a new QUIBB.

6.2 IAF Panel

To benefit fully the investment in routines, skills and software developed with the IAF, it has been proposed to conduct a survey by revisiting a subsample from the latest IAF. The sample size is suggested to comprise about 1700 households, selected to cover regions and urban/rural.

Given this is feasible, it would yield a valuable data set that would give updated consumption and hence poverty estimates, indeed though on a small basis. The greater value would be that to capture gross changes in poverty status, to see whether poverty is a permanent or transitory state.

Annual consumption and expenditure figures might also be of interest for the National Accounts.

There is, however, some scepticism about the feasibility of retrieving households. An attempt to do so by Ministry of Agriculture, two years after the 1997 Census, was abandoned due to failure in tracking household in many cases. The time lag is shorter now, but the decision to launch such a survey should await the conclusion of a feasibility study.

6.3 Other issues

6.3.1 Training

It is suggested that INE staff is given training in basic concepts and methods connected to poverty data collection, processing and monitoring. As the work agenda for 2004 already seems to tighten, it is a challenge to find a timing that will not overlap with other tasks. An initial review found an opening in May-June. It should, however, be considered to have a training course at the same time the mission on determining poverty predictors based upon IAF takes place. It is suggested that the courses will be in-house training for the duration of one or two weeks.

Other training modalities that will be considered:

- Participation in courses or seminars in Angola, Malawi or elsewhere

- Study visit to Norway, to work with a Norwegian expert

6.3.2 PARPA team

The Project Document states that the links between the INE and the Poverty Analysis Unit within MPF is weak and that a close cooperation is imperative for a well coordinated and efficient statistical system. There should be regular meetings with minutes. As far as the mission can see, there are meetings between INE and MPF, but not on a regular basis. The meetings are ad hoc, either party calls for a meeting when there is a need for it or when having something to present. There are open doors and good relations between MPF and INE. However, the relation between the institutions is asymmetric, and leaves hardly any sedimentation in INE. It is therefore recommended to start some basic training in INE in poverty and poverty related issues. This must be done in understanding with and hopefully with contribution from MPF. Building up competence on methods of poverty monitoring in INE is advantageous in several ways: Subject matter knowledge will contribute to professionalisation as a survey organisation. Next: It should empower INE staff to be able to make own reports of poverty relevant and level of living indicators, thus to make a wider use of the collected data. Far too often there is a suboptimal exploitation of data capture.

6.4 Workplan

Draft work plan first half of 2004, with tentative timing:

January	Evaluation of the Integrated Household Survey Program, phase 2 First meeting to prepare LFS Seminar/Workshop 20-21 January Technical Assistance	LFS expert TBS expert
February	QUIBB core update – determine poverty predictors based on IAF IAF panel feasibility study	Poverty model expert INE
March	Finalise planning of 2004 IFTUT including adjusted QUIBB core	TBS expert
April	IFTUT pilot survey	LFS expert
May	Pilot survey analysis Basic course in survey related poverty issues Work out a plan of analyses for the IFTUT	Poverty expert STA mission
June		
July	Start IFTUT main survey	

A new LTA in Social and Demographic Statistics is planned to take up work during this period, and he/she will take part in the planning of the LFS survey.

APPENDIX 1. People met

- Fátima Zacarias, Directora DEMOVIS
- Erwin Triebkorn, Consultant
- Hans Erik Altvall, Consultor Team Leader/Programa Escandinavo, INE
- Jon Teigland, Consultor DEMOVIS
- Chris Hill, Former Advisor, MADER
- Carlos Creva Singano, Técnico Superior de Demografía, DCI
- Arão Balate, Director DCI
- Arndt Channing, Visiting Research Fellow, IFPRI
- Manuel Mendes de Araújo, CEP, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane
- Cassiano Soda Chipembe, Chefe DED

APPENDIX 2. Terms of Reference

for a short-term mission preparing an Evaluation of the Integrated Household Survey Program Phase I A 2 week start up mission

3 – 15 December, 2003

*within the Scandinavian Assistance to Strengthen the Institutional Capacity
of INE/Mozambique, 2003-2007*

1. Background.

The Scandinavian countries supported INE in 1999-2000 to establish an integrated system of household surveys² with the aim of monitoring and analysing the living conditions in Mozambique, making it possible to assess the social effects of various political programs introduced based on an annual collection of survey-based household data.

A review mission that visited INE in February 2003 to assess the status for the Scandinavian Bridging Project made an assessment of the problematic areas prevalent within the institute. Two overall problem areas were identified: The need to produce statistics of a high quality, including aspects such as timeliness and reliability.

The monitoring of the poverty. In April 2001 Government approved Mozambique's first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty 2001-2005 (PARPA).³ Within the PARPA INE was given the responsibility for the quantitative monitoring. INE is to use information from household-based surveys to monitor the poverty situation.

INE's integrated household survey program with, the Household Budget Survey (HBS or IAF) and the Core Welfare Indicator Survey (QUIBB), are mentioned in the poverty reduction strategy as two key elements for the quantitative assessment of poverty. So far this program covers a QUIBB in 2000/01, the INJAD in 2001 and the HBS in 2002/03. Future plans include a Demographic and Health survey (DHS) in 2003, a survey on labour force and time use in 2004 and a QUIBB in 2005. Some indicators are common for all the surveys to allow annual comparisons.

INEs PRODOC for the Scandinavian Program states that overambitious plans for expensive household surveys must be avoided. To keep costs down sample sizes should be limited. It says further that the links between INE and the Poverty Analysis Unit within the Ministry of Planning and Finance, which develops and analyses poverty indicators is weak. PRODOC states that a close

² See e.g. "A system of Household Surveys, MOZINE 1999:05" from the Twinning Arrangement

³ An earlier version of PARPA was approved in 1999.

cooperation between INE and the poverty analysts is imperative for a well coordinated and efficient statistical system and that there should be regular meetings with minutes between INE and PARPA team.

INE will against this background in 2003/04 review suitable methods for more comprehensive poverty monitoring with support from the Scandinavian Program and in close cooperation with the PARPA team, the University and others concerned within SEN. Such an evaluation should include at least two phases and be finished before the planning of the labour force and time use survey starts in March 2004. The first phase should focus on possibilities for improving QUIBB as a monitoring instrument. This paper is a draft of ToR for a start up short-term mission that should take place when the data from HBS (IAF) 2002/03 is ready for analyses, and when the final report from HSB is in the pipeline to be finalized.. Hence, the timing should be in November/December 2003. The same consultant should come back and participate in the second phase of the evaluation.

INEs activities within the Human Resource Development Plan include training in Poverty monitoring and analysis, including modelling. The plan is that this training should take place in the first and in the second year of the Program period. One task for this mission is to carry out a brief initial training and to outline a proposal for further training activities within the program (in close cooperation with the PARPA team).

2. Main reasons for the mission

The overall objective of the evaluation is to assist INE in improving the integrated household survey system as a whole. This will imply both reviewing and develop further the existing QUIBB survey, and to analyze the possibilities to make the system more cost effective.

The first phase is focusing on methodological improvements, and especially the possibilities for supplementing the existing indicators used in QUIBB with additional core indicators for monitoring welfare and poverty, and effects of social policies. The competence at INEs staff in evaluating such methodological issues needs to be strengthened.

3. Benefactors of the mission

The mission will benefit all users of statistics on welfare issues and poverty, and impact studies as the relevance and reliability of the monitoring system will increase. The methodological qualifications at INE-staff will also improve. The review of suitable methods for more comprehensive poverty monitoring will also contribute to more cooperation with the PARPA team, the University and others concerned within SEN.

4. Objective of the mission

- Investigate the possibilities of improving and supplement the existing indicators in QUIBB, with emphasis on poverty and social impact studies, and based on recent empirical studies including HSB 199697 and 2002/03.
- Evaluate current methodological problems with comparing trend data from the integrated household survey system.
- Prepare a work plan for the final phase of the evaluation process.

- Start methodological training of INE-staff in analyzing relevance of poverty and welfare indicators.
- 5. Expected results**
- A report which the final evaluating can base its judgments on concerning the relevance of indicators and usefulness of existing trend data
 - A work plan for the final phase of the evaluation
 - More qualified INE-staff
 - Better coordination with the PARPA team and others concerned
 - A proposal to design and contents of further training of INE staff in poverty monitoring and analysis
- 1. Agenda for the mission**
 - Needs to be specified
 - 2. Tasks to be done by INE to facilitate the mission**
 - Elaborate ToR for the mission
 - Prepare and supply the consultant with relevant documents and information, such as drafts of the reports from the analysis of IAF and PARPA-team. Prepare data from existing household surveys for analysis.
 - Supply good working conditions for the consultant

3. Name of STA and Counterpart
 Consultant: Mr. Stein Opdahl, SSB Norway

Main counterparts at INE:
 Fátima Zakarias and Cassiano Soda Chipembe

4. Timing of the mission
 1-12 December

5. Finalization of the report

The consultant will prepare a draft report to be discussed with INE before leaving Maputo. He/she will submit a final draft to INE for final comments within one week of the end of the mission. Statistics Denmark as Lead Party will print the final version within 3 weeks of the end of the mission. The structure of the report should be according to Danida-format.

The Counterpart has to ensure that the final printed report has at least a summary in Portuguese if the main report is in English – or vice versa

These Terms of Reference were prepared by (date and name)

.....

Approved by/in the name of the President of INE

.....