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# **BANGLADESH PROGRAMMATIC POVERTY ANALYSIS (P153413)**

## **COMPLETION NOTE<sup>1</sup>**

### **Poverty and Equity Global Practice**

September 2017

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<sup>1</sup> The achievements summarized in this note are the result of the work of a large team led by Nobuo Yoshida, Monica Yanez-Pagans, Maria Eugenia Genoni and Ruth Hill (GPV06). Other team members include Faizuddin Ahmed (STC, GPV06), Yurani Arias-Granada, (STC, GPV06), Asif Imran (STC, GPV06), and Mehar Khan (Program Assistant, SACBD). For the activities under Pillar 1, the team has collaborated with Eileen Capilit (Economic Statistician, Asian Development Bank), Hanna Chang (STC, GPV06), Yuri Dikhanov (Senior Statistician, DECDG), Beatriz Godoy (Survey Expert, Sistemas Integrales), Kristen Himelein (Senior Economist, GPV07), Jon Kastelic (Survey Specialist, DECDG), Juan Munoz (Sampling Expert, Sistemas Integrales), Guido Pieraccini (STC, DECDG), Espen Beer Prydz (Economist, DECPI), Jeeyeon Seo (Knowledge Management Officer, GPVGE), and Hiroki Uematsu (Economist, GPV06). For Pillar 2, the team collaborated with Will Durbin (STC, GPV04), Sabrina Haque (STC, GWAGP), George Joseph (Senior Economist, GWAGP), Mohammad Shamsudduha (Research Fellow, University College London), Alex Skinner (STC, CBCD2), Maya Sherpa (Economist, GED06), and Zubair Zadeque (Senior Energy Specialist, GEE06). For Pillar 3, the team collaborated with Bruno Bonansea (Cartographer, GSDPM) and Venkat Gopalakrishnan (Online Communications Officer, ECREF). The team would like to thank the value advice provided by peer reviewers Dean Joliffe (Lead Economist, DECNU), Sarosh Sattar (Senior Economist, GPV03), and Nandini Krishnan (Senior Economist, GPV05). The team worked under the supervision and guidance of Qimiao Fan (Country Director, SACBN), Christian Eigen-Zucchi (Program Leader, SACBN), and Benu Bidani (Practice Manager, GPV06).

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## 1. Objectives and Summary of Outcomes

The objectives of the Bangladesh Programmatic Poverty Analysis (BPPA), in the context of the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) and Country Partnership Framework (CPF) cycle, are the following: (i) to support the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in the production of higher quality and more timely household survey data; (ii) to build knowledge and evidence on extreme poverty and shared prosperity; (iii) to inform the design and implementation of selected projects included in the CPF; and (iv) to fill selected knowledge gaps identified in the SCD. In order to achieve these objectives, the BPPA is organized around three pillars (Figure 1):

**Figure 1. Bangladesh Programmatic Poverty Analysis (BPPA)  
in the SCD-CPF framework**

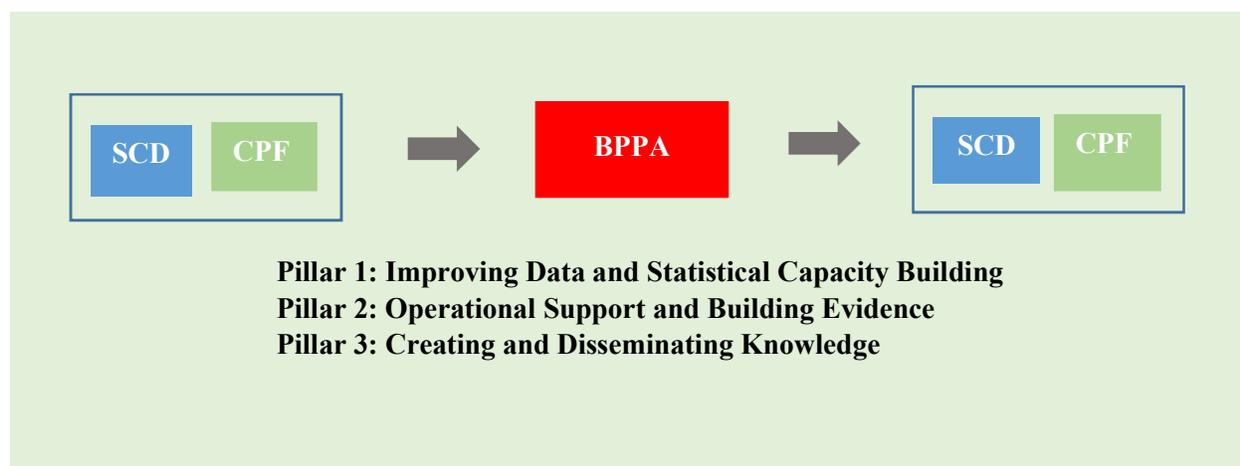


Table 1 summarizes the three pillars of the BPPA along with the specific activities that were supported by this programmatic work, the outputs produced, and the actual or expected outcomes. Activities in bold were completed since the mid-term review of this activity in Q3 of FY17. The following sections provide details on the activities undertaken and outputs produced in the BPPA. Annexes accompanying this note include the deliverables, which largely have been already informed through formal or informal quality enhancement reviews.

**Table 1**  
**Summary of activities completed and outcomes**

Pillars	1. Improving Data and Statistical Capacity Building	2. Operational Support and Building Evidence	3. Creating and Disseminating Knowledge
<b>Areas of support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving the HIES 2016/17</li> <li>▪ Improving poverty measurement for international comparisons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collaboration with the Water GP for the Bangladesh Poverty Diagnostic for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (P156380) program</li> <li>▪ Support to the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development II (RERED II) project (P131263)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bangladesh Development Update</li> <li>▪ Analytical framework to quantify the impact of transport investments on market accessibility and poverty</li> <li>▪ Expand debate on urban poverty</li> <li>▪ Interactive poverty maps</li> <li>▪ Update information about poverty trends</li> </ul>
<b>Completed outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HIES 2016/17 questionnaire (Annex 1)</li> <li>▪ Research Working Paper describing HIES sampling design (Annex 2)</li> <li>▪ Data entry application for HIES (Annex 3)</li> <li>▪ Training to master trainers and enumerators (Annex 4)</li> <li>▪ Survey field manual (Annex 5)</li> <li>▪ Technical note describing quarterly poverty measurement for the HIES 2016/17 (Annex 6)</li> <li>▪ Set of do files to reproduce official poverty estimates (Annex 7)</li> <li>▪ Infographics for dissemination of national poverty numbers (Annex 8)</li> <li>▪ Research Working Paper on the selection of PPPs for estimating the extreme poverty index in Bangladesh (Annex 9)</li> <li>▪ Infographics for dissemination of international poverty numbers (Annex 10)</li> <li>▪ <b>Technical note on the official methodology for computing poverty in Bangladesh (Annex 19)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Urban Slum Survey (USS) questionnaire (Annex 11)</li> <li>▪ USS sampling design (Annex 12)</li> <li>▪ USS data collection completed</li> <li>▪ Bangladesh Poverty and Shallow Groundwater Salinity in Coastal Areas Survey sampling design (Annex 13)</li> <li>▪ Bangladesh Poverty and Shallow Groundwater Salinity in Coastal Areas Survey implementation report (Annex 14)</li> <li>▪ Poverty and Shallow Groundwater Salinity Survey data collection completed</li> <li>▪ Technical note summarizing results from the Energy-Poverty Survey (Annex 15)</li> <li>▪ <b>Analysis on poverty and salinity in coastal areas</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Final analysis and delivery of WASH-Poverty Diagnostic</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bangladesh Development Update, October 2016: Sustained Development Progress</li> <li>▪ Research Working Paper describing the links between investment in roads and poverty (Annex 16)</li> <li>▪ Presentation of USS preliminary findings in Bangladesh Urban Poverty conference jointly organized by PPRC and BBS (Annex 17)</li> <li>▪ User guide for Bangladesh interactive poverty maps (Annex 18)</li> <li>▪ <b>Revised Bangladesh interactive poverty maps</b> <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/en/data/interactive/2016/11/10/bangladesh-poverty-maps">http://www.worldbank.org/en/data/interactive/2016/11/10/bangladesh-poverty-maps</a></li> <li>▪ <b>Presentation on poverty in Dhaka using the HIES 2016/17 and the USS</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Poverty note using the HIES 2016/17 (Annex 20)</b></li> </ul>
<b>Actual or expected outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of poverty data at the district level, timely quarterly estimates, and HIES coverage of slums</li> <li>▪ Strengthening BBS' capacity to produce poverty numbers</li> <li>▪ Supporting production of more timely poverty data for policy planning and to inform progress of 7<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan</li> <li>▪ Adopting of the new \$1.90 international poverty line and 2011 PPP to monitor extreme poverty at the global level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Measurement of quality of water and sanitation services in slum areas to inform project</li> <li>▪ Evidence to inform the dialogue on the design of adaptation strategies to deal with the negative effects of climate change in Bangladesh on water salinity</li> <li>▪ Informing Energy GP's project implementation by measuring usability and quality of electricity services and how these vary by household welfare level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inform dialogue on poverty and shared prosperity</li> <li>▪ Inform dialogue on the contribution of infrastructure investments on market accessibility and poverty</li> <li>▪ First poverty measurement in slums of Dhaka City Corporation</li> <li>▪ Contribute to the ongoing debate on how to tackle urban poverty</li> <li>▪ Facilitate access to poverty statistics at disaggregated levels linked to socio-economic indicators to inform Bank's operations and promote its use among policy makers and others</li> </ul>

## 2. Activities completed

### Pillar 1: Improving Data and Statistical Capacity Building

This first pillar comprises activities aimed at improving the availability, quality and transparency of poverty data, data measurement, and welfare monitoring. Most activities under this pillar comprised technical assistance to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). Below we summarize the outcomes achieved so far and the proposed plan for the second part of the programmatic poverty work.

#### (a) Improving the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)

The main instrument used for poverty measurement in Bangladesh is the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The HIES is a large nationally representative survey that collects detailed information on household income and consumption and is used by the government to produce the official poverty numbers.

Building on many years of collaboration between BBS and the World Bank Poverty team, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) requested the Bank's technical assistance for the preparation of the HIES 2016/17 round. An important challenge for BBS during the preparatory work for this survey was the request by the Ministry of Planning to increase the sample size from around 12,000 to 42,000 households so that reliable poverty estimates at the district level could be directly estimated from the survey data.<sup>2</sup> As a result, the level of technical assistance required was substantial and it involved the complete redesign of the HIES sample, the creation of a fully integrated data transferring and management system, and the strengthening of the existing field data quality control protocols.

The HIES data collection started in April 2016 and was completed in March 2017. BBS fully funded data collection activities and the Bank funded technical assistance activities via a Bank-Executed Trust Fund (P158471; TF0A1791).<sup>3</sup>

Key outcomes of this technical support include:

- i. *The HIES 2016/2017 can estimate for the first-time poverty rates at the district level*
- ii. *The new HIES is more likely to cover urban slums as part of the sample*
- iii. *The new HIES can produce poverty estimates by quarter*
- iv. *Data entry and management protocols were implemented to improve quality*

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<sup>2</sup> In the previous three rounds of the HIES collected in 2000, 2005, and 2010 reliable poverty estimates could only be estimated at the division level for urban and rural areas. However, district level poverty estimates at the district (zila) and sub-district (upazila) level were produced by BBS in collaboration with the World Bank and the World Food Program using small area estimation methods (Poverty Maps for 2000, 2005, and 2010).

<sup>3</sup> This grant was secured by the poverty team to finance the technical assistance. The total amount received to support the HIES 2016/17 was \$250,000.

- v. *BBS' capacity to collect high quality poverty data was substantially strengthened*
- vi. *Release of 2016/17 poverty numbers*

#### Activities completed between Q3-FY17 and Q1-FY18

Since the mid-term review of this activity, the team continued providing technical assistance to BBS for the finalization of the HIES 2016/17 and the estimation of the quarterly and annual poverty numbers. The fieldwork was successfully completed on March 31, 2017. Since then the team worked with BBS in the following areas:

- Conducting an in-depth data quality analysis of the HIES in areas related to consumption expenditures and income
- Estimating the quarterly and annual poverty numbers using the final HIES database
- Updating and finalizing a Poverty Measurement Technical Note describing the official methodology to estimate poverty in 2016/17
- Preparing dissemination materials including infographics for the quarterly and annual poverty numbers
- Supporting BBS in the production of the HIES preliminary report
- Engaging in discussions with BBS and Ministry of Planning to proceed with the approval and dissemination of the poverty numbers and data

Finally, the 2016/17 official poverty figures have been already published in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) prepared for the United Nations High Level Political Forum held in New York in July 2017.<sup>4</sup> In addition, the Government plans to do a large dissemination event for the launch of the HIES 2016/17 in October 2017.

#### **(b) Improving poverty measurement for international comparisons**

In October 2015, the Bank's Poverty Technical Committee working on the update of the international poverty line from \$1.25 in 2005 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) to \$1.90 and 2011 PPP, recommended to postpone the use of the \$1.90 line for estimating extreme poverty in Bangladesh (Ferreira et al., 2015).<sup>5</sup> This recommendation responded to a preliminary analysis which suggested that there were large inconsistencies between the Bangladesh inflation rates estimated using the International Comparison Program (ICP) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

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<sup>4</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15826Bangladesh.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Ferreira, F. H. G., S. Chen, A. Dabalén, Y. Dikhanov, N. Hamadeh, D. Jolliffe, A. Narayan, E. B. Prydz, A. Revenga, P. Sangraula, U. Serajuddin, N. Yoshida. 2015. "A Global Count of the Extreme Poor in 2012: Data Issues, Methodology, and Initial Results." Policy Research Working Paper No. 7432. World Bank. Washington. DC.

data. This recommendation of maintaining the \$1.25 line in 2005 PPPs had important implications for the World Bank's global poverty headcount.

During FY16, the poverty team led the production of a comprehensive research paper studying Bangladesh's price data to inform the discussion on the potential adoption of the \$1.90 international poverty line for Bangladesh. This analysis provided strong evidence that the extreme poverty headcount calculated using 2011 PPP was more consistent with other socio-economic indicators than those calculated using the 2005 PPP.

Key outcomes of this technical support include:

- i. *Providing solid evidence to establish credibility in the 2011 PPP data in Bangladesh*
- ii. *Managing a smooth dissemination of the new international poverty numbers*

Activities completed between Q3-FY17 and Q1-FY18

None

## **Pillar 2: Operational Support and Building Evidence**

The main objective of the second pillar is to help other Global Practices (GP) to design projects and monitor the welfare outcomes of their projects, and provide evidence on the distributional impacts of key policy reforms. The activities under this pillar helped in building evidence on what worked and did not work, which will be very useful for the next round of SCD-CPF framework. Next, we summarize the main collaborations:

### **(a) Support to the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development II (RERED II) project (P131263)**

The poverty team supported the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development II (RERED II) project (P131263) to prepare an assessment of the quality and usability of electricity services in selected project areas and its variation by welfare level. In collaboration with the Energy Sector Management Assessment Program (ESMAP) team, the poverty team designed and implemented an Energy-Poverty household survey. The welfare level of households was estimated using a new instrument developed by the Poverty GP, which allows to produce proxies of per capita consumption that are consistent with the official poverty measures without having to collect detailed consumption data.<sup>6</sup> The quality and usability of electricity services were estimated using

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<sup>6</sup> This new instrument is called the Survey of Well-being via Instant, Frequent Tracking (SWIFT).

the new Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) designed to measure quality and usability of electricity services under the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Initiative.<sup>7</sup>

The Energy-Poverty survey implementation was completed and the results shared with the project team. The analysis using these data have been used to inform dialogue with the project implementing agency about the welfare level of its project beneficiaries compared to the national distribution, the quality and usability of electricity services, and the main challenges that project beneficiaries face to address electricity supply shortages.

**(b) Collaboration with the Water GP as part of the Bangladesh Poverty Diagnostic for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (P156380) program.**

- (i) **Understanding the link between access and quality of water and sanitation in the slums of Dhaka.** In FY16, the Water GP requested support from the poverty team to measure access and quality of WASH services in slums in the Dhaka City Corporation. To respond to this request, the poverty team designed and collected an Urban Slums Survey (USS) representative of all slums in the Dhaka City Corporation. The survey provided a unique opportunity to do comparisons of service delivery in slum and non-slum areas. The data and analysis were used by the Water GP to inform the design of the Dhaka Sanitation Improvement Project (P161432).
- (ii) **Measuring simultaneously poverty, water infrastructure, and water salinity in coastal areas to find linkages.** Bangladesh is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world with two-thirds of its land located at less than five meters above sea level. The coastal areas in the country, along the Bay of Bengal, are particularly vulnerable to climate-induced increases in soil, water salinity, tidal flooding, and sea level rises. In FY16, the Water GP requested support from the poverty team to generate evidence that allows understanding the links between poverty, water infrastructure, and water salinity in some specific coastal areas of Bangladesh. To respond to this request, the poverty team supported the design and implementation of a survey – the Bangladesh Poverty and Shallow Groundwater Salinity Survey – that allows measuring poverty, access and quality of WASH services, and households’ coping strategies to deal with the issue of water salinity. The survey was implemented in three sub-districts well known for its high levels of water salinity

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<sup>7</sup> The MTF takes a multidimensional view of the energy sector by considering various service levels and attributes such as capacity, availability, quality, reliability, health/safety, and affordability using multiple technology measurement options (e.g. grid, mini-grid, and off-grid standalone). Energy access is measured in a tiered-spectrum, from Tier 0 (no access) to Tier 5 (the highest level of access). Additional information on this initiative can be found at this initiative at the following link: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/energy/publication/energy-access-redefined>

### Activities completed between Q3-FY17 and Q1-FY18

**Completion of the WASH-Poverty diagnostic (P156380).** The poverty team worked closely with the Water GP in the finalization of the data analysis for the WASH-Poverty Diagnostics for Bangladesh. The decision meeting with the final deliverables was held on May 31, 2017.

**Completion of data analysis for the Bangladesh Poverty and Shallow Groundwater Salinity Survey.** The poverty team worked closely with the Water GP in the finalization of the data analysis from the survey collected to measure poverty and access and quality of water services in coastal areas. In sum, the analysis highlight a strong correlation between high levels of water salinity and negative health outcomes such as hypertension and preeclampsia. However, the welfare level of households as measured by a per capita expenditure measure is uncorrelated with the prevalence of hypertension or access to tap water. Conclusions of this work suggest that deeper research will be needed to understand the links between poverty, saltwater intrusion, and river salinity.

### **Pillar 3: Creating and Disseminating Knowledge**

The team engaged actively with the government as well as with local and international researchers, NGOs, donors, and colleagues in other Global Practices on analytical and dissemination activities to inform the debate about poverty and shared prosperity in Bangladesh. Next, we summarize the activities completed:

- (a) Co-leading the production of the Bangladesh Development Update, October 2016: Sustained Development Progress.** This update was produced jointly with the Macroeconomics and Fiscal Management GP and introduces Bangladesh's new poverty numbers at \$1.90 per capita per day in 2011 PPP prices, followed by an account of recent economic development, the outlook, risks, and policy responses. This work builds on the technical analysis to validate the 2011 PPPs and the poverty estimates using the \$1.90 international poverty line discussed under pillar 1 of this note.
- (b) Producing an analytical framework to quantify the impact of transport investments on market accessibility and poverty.** During FY16, the team expanded developed an analytical framework to quantify the impact of transport investments on market accessibility and poverty using the Padma River Bridge as a case study. The results from this analysis suggest that the construction of this bridge would improve market accessibility substantially. In addition, simulations indicate that, all else equal, a one percent increase in market accessibility would lead to an average of four percent poverty reduction within upazilas directly affected by the construction of the bridge. The analytical framework developed is expected to inform the dialogue on how to measure and quantify the effects of investments on large

infrastructure projects on poverty reduction. This study was funded by the Poverty GP's Markets Institutions for Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity Global Solutions Areas (GSAs) and was conducted in close collaboration with DECDG and a researcher from Oxford University.

- (c) Measuring poverty in slums to inform the debate on urban poverty.** One of the key priority areas identified in the latest SCD as having potentially transformative impacts on the twin goals is urbanization, and its relationship with poverty. The implementation of the USS undertaken in collaboration with the Water GP allowed constructing the first monetary poverty estimates for slums in Bangladesh and provided important insights into livelihoods and living standards of the poor. Results from this analysis were presented in the Urban Poverty Conference organized by BBS and the Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) in Dhaka on September 2016.<sup>8</sup> One of the main messages emerging from this conference was the recognition that continued analytical work on urban poverty is much needed and increasingly important in the context of Bangladesh.

*Activities completed between Q3-FY17 and Q1-FY18*

- (d) Interactive poverty maps for policy making.** To facilitate and promote the use of poverty statistics and shared prosperity indicators linked to other socio-economic indicators, the poverty team developed a set of interactive poverty maps at the district (zila) and sub-district level (upazila).<sup>9</sup> All these maps are integrated in a single platform, which is easy to use and allows downloading all the spatial data linked in one batch. Moreover, the interactive poverty maps also let users to easily rank districts and sub-districts for each indicator based on its relative performance and the national averages. The development of the Bangladesh interactive poverty maps benefited from a large consultation process with different sectoral teams including the SAR Chief Economist Office, Social Protection and Labor GP, Education GP, Energy GP, Water GP, and the World Food Program (WFP). The final version of the map was completed in Q3-FY17.
- (e) Harmonization of the HIES 2016/17 data.** In FY15, an extensive harmonization covering all modules available for the latest completed rounds of the HIES (2000, 2005, 2010) was conducted to facilitate the use of these data, promote cross-sectoral work, and increase the capacity of the poverty team to timely respond to internal demands related to data and poverty and shared prosperity in Bangladesh. During Q4 FY17, the harmonization was expanded to

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<sup>8</sup> The Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) is the leading local think tank in Bangladesh working on topics of urban poverty. The Bangladesh Urban Poverty Conference was organized in Dhaka on September 24-25 and was funded with a RE TFSCB managed by the Urban GP team.

<sup>9</sup> The Bangladesh interactive poverty maps can be accessed at the following link:  
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/data/interactive/2016/11/10/bangladesh-poverty-maps>

cover the HIES 2016/17 round in preparation for the next Poverty Assessment Report. This harmonization has facilitated the analysis of trends in well-being over time and allowed comparisons with previous rounds for sectoral analysis. Moreover, the harmonization work allowed identifying issues in the data and facilitating the timely dissemination of the HIES 2016/17 data by BBS.

- (f) Presentation on Poverty in Dhaka.** Data collected in the USS was combined with data representative of Dhaka CC and the districts in greater Dhaka in order to provide a first analysis of poverty and labor markets in Dhaka. This analysis has been an input into the Eastern Dhaka work being undertaken by SARCE and the Metro Dhaka Transformation Platform being led by GSURR.
- (g) Bangladesh Poverty, Shared Prosperity, and Inequality Note.** With the completion of the HIES data collection, the team prepared of a Poverty, Shared Prosperity, and Inequality note. The preparation of this note is motivated by two overarching questions. First, what are the key trends and patterns (or stylized facts) in poverty reduction, shared prosperity, and inequality between 2010 and 2016/17. Second, what do the recent trends and patterns suggest in terms of the key contributors to poverty reduction? The preparation of the note used the latest four rounds of the HIES data harmonized (2000, 2005, 2010, and 2016/17). This poverty diagnostic will be integrated into the first chapter of the Poverty Assessment that the team plans to develop starting FY18.

### 3. Main achievements and lessons learnt

One important achievement of this BPPA is that it has significantly expanded the information-base to understand poverty in Bangladesh. First, the new HIES will allow to produce an updated picture of poverty in the country, not only at the division but also the district level. Having the possibility to characterize living conditions for the 64 districts of Bangladesh is a big milestone that will help both the Government, the WB country team, and other stakeholders in Bangladesh to understand the variation in circumstances and outcomes across the country to better design policies and programs.

Second, the data collection on living conditions in slums of Dhaka is another important source of information to deepen the understanding of urban poverty. This survey has allowed for the first time to compute poverty rates for slums in Bangladesh.

Moreover, the technical assistance provided to BBS significantly increased the capacity of the HIES project team to conduct a complex and large survey fielded for an entire year. The successful completion of the survey also shows the commitment of BBS to produce high quality statistics and the productive relationship between WB and BBS.

Finally, the BPPA worked closely with many country teams in a wide range of areas to shed light on the link between WB interventions and poverty. The examples highlighted before show how multidisciplinary team collaborations add value and can significantly enhance the dialogue and design of projects. The new HIES will also allow to expand the dialogue and connection between practices.

Three key aspects explain the ability to deliver this BPPA. First, a team with strong technical skills able to bring specialized knowledge from a large group of experts to provide the best advice. For instance, the support to HIES was challenging from a technical point because the Planning Minister requested to change the design to not only produce more geographic disaggregated poverty statistics (from 8 divisions to 64 districts) but also quarterly figures. The change implied expanding the sample by four times which required revamping the WB technical support, mobilizing additional resources from trust funds, and spending significant time in the field to ensure the data collection was done with high quality.

Second, technical support can be high quality but not always is timely. In this case, the team deployed the right experts and the right advice when it was needed by the counterparts and teams. This allowed to influence the discussion on the design and implementation of the survey.

Finally, while the team had to assign significant amount of time and resources to build capacity for data collection, it did not forget the importance of actively engaging in collaborations with other WB teams and expanding the knowledge based on poverty, as reflected in the outputs under Pillars 2 and 3.

The work done during the past 2 years has also produced concrete lessons for the next Programmatic Poverty and Equity work. First, now that the foundational work on data collection is completed, it is important to expand the capacity of BBS in two other important fronts: (i) capacity building to update the poverty methodology; (ii) transferring of knowledge and training so that BBS can independently estimate poverty and other statistics; and (iii) institutional and governance aspects related to the vetting and approval of statistics. The forthcoming National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) project will focus on that.

Second, data collection is useful when the information informs the dialogue and design of policies and programs. The next phase of the Programmatic work will have a stronger analytical focus to understand the drivers and constraints to poverty reduction and to improve the equity of policies and programs.

## 4. Budget

The Poverty GP budget for this programmatic task is summarized in the table below for each of the three years of the implementation of the program.

**Table 5: Resources available to fund activities**

Detail	FY16	FY17	Q1 FY18
CMU allocation to the Poverty GP	200,000	200,000	-
Cross-support to other GPs	157,500*	-	-
Bank-Executed TFSCB	250,000	200,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>607,500</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>

\* The disaggregation of the \$157,500 is as follows: (i) \$121,000 (Water GP to support the design and implementation of the USS and Poverty and Ground Water Salinity in Coastal Areas survey); (ii) \$21,500 (Energy GP to conduct Energy-Poverty survey), and (iii) \$15,000 (SAR regional data program to support access to CPI and ICP price data to conduct analysis for the adoption of the \$1.90 poverty line and 2011 PPP).

## 5. Timeline

Milestone	Date
AIS Sign-off	10-Nov-2014
Concept Review	05-Nov-2015
Management Approval of Concept	26-Nov-2015
Annual Progress Review	17-Jan-2016
Final Delivery/Completion Summary	30-Sep-2017

## 6. Peer reviewers

Name	Title	Concept note	Progress review	Completion
Dean Jolliffe	Lead Economist, DECSU	X	X	X
Nandini Krishnan	Senior Economist, Poverty GP	X	X	X
Sarosh Sattar	Senior Economist, Poverty GP	X	X	X