

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

TAR:OTH 33533

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

FOR

BUILDING A POVERTY DATABASE

April 2000

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DMC	–	developing member country
EDSD	–	Statistics and Data Systems Division
OIST	–	Office of Information Systems and Technology
PED	–	Programs Department (East)
POVDBS	–	Poverty Database System
PWD	–	Programs Department (West)
RM	–	resident mission
SDBS	–	Statistical Database System
TA	–	technical assistance

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In 1999, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) announced its vision of an Asian and Pacific Region that is free of poverty. This vision required a reordering of priorities: from poverty reduction being just one of the five strategic objectives, to now being ADB's overarching goal. In November the Board approved a poverty reduction strategy.¹ The strategy commits ADB to implementing an accelerated program to strengthen its statistical database on poverty beginning in 2000. This regional technical assistance (TA) is a major step toward building this database.² The TA framework is given in Appendix 1.

II. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

2. ADB's demand-driven statistical data collection has traditionally cut across all five strategic objectives: promote economic growth, reduce poverty, support human development, improve the status of women, and protect the environment. Likewise, significant statistical capacity-building assistance to the developing member countries (DMCs) has focused on improving economic and social databases, which encompass statistics on the economic, financial, and social sectors. However, the new primary focus on poverty reduction will necessitate expanded data collection and increased depth of coverage to effectively monitor poverty as reflected in ADB's statistical data collection and capacity-building programs.

3. ADB's poverty reduction strategy paper spells out the steps to be taken to support development of a specific poverty reduction strategy for each borrowing country. These start with a thorough analysis of poverty in the country, the findings of which will be discussed in a high-level forum led by the government and other stakeholders. The priorities identified by the poverty analysis and forum will be the basis of ADB's operational strategy for the country. In turn, a partnership agreement reflecting the focus of the operational strategy will be forged between the country and ADB. The agreement³ will set out agreed targets for poverty reduction and milestones needed to monitor the rate at which the targets are being reached. Many of these milestones and targets are quantitative social and economic indicators; hence, it may be said that the poverty monitoring is evidence based. Finally, a country assistance plan translates the partnership agreement into a specific program of assistance for reducing poverty in the country. Feedback from the poverty monitoring should be valuable inputs to the annual fine-tuning of the three-year rolling country assistance plan.

4. The poverty analysis in each borrowing country will require a benchmark database that will facilitate a comprehensive understanding of poverty and its determinants. Aside from core poverty statistics, such as magnitude and depth of poverty, the database should also include key demographic and economic statistics, as well as indicators of social and living conditions such as health and mortality, education, gender (in)equality, housing and basic household amenities, employment, environment, and governance. A representative list of these statistics is shown in Appendix 2. To the extent possible, and depending on the individual country and ADB needs as spelled out in the partnership agreement, the data should be disaggregated

¹ R179-99: *Fighting Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: The Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Asian Development Bank*, 9 November.

² The TA first appeared in *ADB Business Opportunities* (electronic version) in January 2000.

³ Partnership agreements for Bangladesh and Mongolia have already been completed while work to forge such agreements is still ongoing in several countries.

geographically (e.g., states, province, urban-rural), by gender, and by vulnerable or target groups.

5. Effective poverty monitoring requires credible, solid statistics. It is, therefore, important to thoroughly document the metadata -- concepts, definitions, and methods on which the assessment of data quality and reliability will be based. A regional perspective is also vital in poverty monitoring to gauge the progress of a country compared with that of its neighbors and to periodically assess the effectiveness of poverty reduction programs in the region. The metadata and a consistent database system are necessary to facilitate comparison across countries and estimation of region-wide poverty indicators.⁴

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Objectives

6. The TA aims to support ADB's commitment to an accelerated program to strengthen its statistical database on poverty. The specific objective is to build a poverty database system in ADB based, initially, on available data collected from ADB's poverty assessment activities, and from the borrowing countries and other international agencies. To meet this objective, existing poverty data from all sources will be collected, reviewed, and processed to determine relevant poverty-related indicators to support the new ADB Poverty Reduction Strategy. The database will be organized systematically as a computerized system that can be easily accessed by ADB staff and external users through the Internet.

7. The TA has two secondary but important benefits. The actual condition of the database in each country will serve as a valuable input in preparing long-term plans for national statistical capacity building. The documentation of definitions and methods used by the countries to assess poverty, e.g., the estimation of poverty lines, will provide useful directions for ADB's future work on proposing common concepts and methods that will be acceptable to the DMCs and that would advance regional comparability of poverty statistics.

B. Scope

8. The TA will cover 15 Asian DMCs, chosen on the basis of magnitude and depth of poverty in the population, the relative size of ADB's assistance program, and the availability of poverty statistics or supporting primary data.⁵ Eight of these countries, namely Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Sri Lanka are home to most of Asia's poor, while in Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam the transition to a market economy and the concomitant reforms have generally increased poverty incidence.

⁴ This TA will not develop region-wide poverty indicators. Some of the major requirements for this purpose, however, will become available at the successful completion of this TA. Thus, the development of region-wide poverty indicators would be facilitated.

⁵ Compilation of the poverty databases in some of these DMCs, such as the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, and Philippines, was initiated in 1999. Some DMCs, e.g. Bhutan and many in the Pacific, are not covered by the TA because they are known not to have undertaken any poverty assessment; hence, country-specific assistance to produce poverty measures should be the appropriate first step. Some of the Pacific DMCs will be covered by another TA that will be administered by the Office of Pacific Operations also in 2000.

9. A review of the current status of poverty measurement and data availability in each country will be undertaken. An inventory of existing poverty reports and studies, including detailed descriptions of survey data sets, as well as definitions, measurements, methods used, and statements about data quality, will be carried out. The inventory will include identification of all poverty-related official surveys undertaken recently in the country and the different sources of administrative records covering key demographics, housing, health, income, wealth and related economic variables, education, employment, environment, and governance.

10. Relevant poverty statistics as well as poverty-related demographic, social, and economic statistics that are not yet in the Statistical Database System (SDBS)⁶ or in the country databases maintained by Programs Department (East) (PED) and Programs Department (West) (PWD), will be collected. Data will be compiled down to the relevant subnational levels, if available. In cases when poverty statistics are not available, existing survey data will be utilized to derive them. Metadata on poverty and poverty-related statistics will also be collected. On the basis of the metadata, the reliability and accessibility of the corresponding statistics or indicator will be evaluated and disseminated.

11. A computerized poverty database system (POVDBS) will be developed in ADB to store poverty and poverty-related statistics; concepts and definitions of poverty, procedures for deriving poverty indexes, reliability and accessibility of each indicator and other related indicators; and other data attributes. Links to the established country database systems of PED and PWD will be incorporated in POVDBS to allow data exchange and comparison between systems. The POVDBS will also include a user-friendly on-line query module that will enable all ADB staff, including those in the resident missions (RMs), to retrieve data, as well as an automatic report-generation application for preparing reports that may be required for poverty monitoring. In addition to statistical tables, the on-line query module will also present data overlaid in digitized maps using a geographical information system application. A website that has a direct link to the POVDBS will be established to serve external users. A reporting system module will be developed to facilitate data entry to the POVDBS by the RMs and other ADB units.

C. Cost Estimates and Financing Plan

12. The total cost of the TA is estimated to be \$600,000 equivalent. The entire amount will be financed on a grant basis from the ADB-funded TA Program. The cost estimates are presented in Appendix 3.

D. Implementation Arrangements

13. ADB will be the Executing Agency for the TA. The Statistics and Data Systems Division (EDSD) of the Economics and Development Resource Center, in close consultation with the Poverty Reduction Unit, PED, PWD, Office of Information Systems and Technology (OIST), and Office of External Relations will be responsible for implementing the TA. A working committee chaired by EDSD with the Poverty Reduction Unit, PED, and PWD as members will be formed to establish a system for data collection, and define the contents and format of reports to be generated from the POVDBS. The system will include the list of indicators and attributes that will

⁶ The contents of the SDBS are predominantly macro and national level data, with some texts like footnotes and sources. On the other hand, the poverty database system will have sectoral and subnational-level data, as well as significantly more text material such as definitions, methodologies, and a substantive part of the poverty report. These differences justify the separate, but linked, systems.

be collected, the process of data collection and update, and the responsibilities of each party involved. The working committee will also review the poverty data and reports collected before they are entered in the POVDBS. This review process should improve database coverage and relevance to needs, promote the use of common data and sources, and discourage the proliferation of overlapping databases in ADB.⁷

14. The TA will be implemented over 12 months, beginning in May 2000. The TA will require recruitment of an international consultant for nine person-months, a domestic consultant for each participating DMC (except those where data collection has already been completed) for three person-months each, a database designer for two person-months, two application programmers for three person-months each, and two technical and administrative support staff for six person-months. All the consultants and support staff will be recruited individually in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* and other arrangements satisfactory to ADB on the engagement of domestic consultants. The terms of reference for the consultants and support staff are in Appendix 4.

15. The international consultant will assist EDSD and the working committee in resolving technical problems with the DMCs' poverty data, in reviewing and revising the domestic consultants' reports, and in preparing some of the DMCs poverty databases and reports. The domestic consultant will compile poverty and poverty-related statistics that are not in the SDBS, and will do the inventory of poverty reports and existing studies for the assigned DMC. For the major borrowing DMCs, the domestic consultants will present their reports in seminars, either at ADB headquarters or at the RMs. The database designer and the two application programmers will work on the design and development of applications of the POVDBS. They will coordinate and work closely with EDSD, the working committee, OIST, and the international consultant in designing the database structure and in developing application modules that are robust enough to accommodate varying characteristics of poverty data as reported by the different DMCs. The website design and implementation will be coordinated with the Office of External Relations. The two technical and administrative support staff will work at ADB headquarters to assist in building the POVDBS.

16. The POVDBS prototype, including the reporting system, will be developed in four months from TA inception. It will be evaluated based on a number of criteria, such as design, speed, and user friendliness. On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the prototype will be enhanced to a production version that will be accessible to all ADB staff and external users. In line with the new key role of the RMs in monitoring the poverty indicators and milestones set out in the partnership agreements between the borrowing countries and ADB, EDSD staff will familiarize and train RM staff on the use of the POVDBS reporting system. This system should ensure timely and continuous updating of the POVDBS.⁸

17. The purchase of necessary materials and equipment from the TA funds, such as a server, notebook computers, color printer, scanner, digitizer, liquid crystal display projector, survey data sets, and geographic information system application software will be done in

⁷ The Office of Pacific Operations will be invited to the working committee as soon as the POVDBS coverage is extended to the Pacific DMCs.

⁸ In a related but separate activity, EDSD and the Bangladesh Resident Mission have reached an agreement to develop a pilot microcomputer-based database-and-reporting system that would facilitate monthly or quarterly electronic transmission of reports and statistics to headquarters. Replicating the system to the other RMs is part of the plan.

accordance with ADB's *Guidelines for Procurement*. The procurement and disposition of all computing equipment will be coordinated with OIST and the Office of Administrative Services.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

18. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance, on a grant basis, in an amount not exceeding the equivalent of \$600,000 for the purpose of Building a Poverty Database, and hereby reports such action to the Board.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
1. Goal Establish a poverty database at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) based initially on available data	An automated database on poverty that is accessible to all ADB staff and to external users through the Internet	ADB staff's access to the poverty database; external users access to the website	Availability of good consultants and poverty data in the developing member countries (DMCs)
2. Purpose a. Design a computerized poverty database	A database design that will store both time series data and textual descriptions with a reporting system that automatically updates the database	Statistics and Data Systems Division (EDSD) staff's assessment; database test results	Availability of ADB-standard software and hardware; suitable database designer; cooperation of all working committee members
b. Build-up the poverty database	Poverty and poverty-related statistics and information of the 15 participating DMCs in the computerized database system	ADB staff have access to the database; EDSD staff and consultants' evaluation	Readiness of the computerized poverty database system for build-up
c. Develop and implement a poverty reporting system with the help of the resident missions (RMs)	Updating of the poverty database done through the reporting system	Correspondence with the RMs; database update reports; assessment of EDSD staff	Cooperation of the RMs; suitability of database design
3. Activities	Inputs		
a. Planning the database	All types of poverty data and information; ADB's standard software and hardware; major users' requirements	Completed database design; database test results; EDSD staff's evaluation	Database designer knowledgeable in handling statistical data; cooperation of all working committee members
b. Compiling the poverty and poverty-related statistics	Poverty and poverty-related statistics, methodology, and other information	Domestic consultant's reports; lead consultant's assessment	Availability of eligible domestic consultants
c. Building-up the database	Poverty database ready for production	Database updates reports; assessment of EDSD staff	Prompt submission of poverty data and reports and other information by domestic consultants
d. Developing the application modules for the database	Database design; application modules design; test data	EDSD staff's assessment; completed and tested application modules	Availability of suitable programmers; prompt completion of database system design

(Reference in text: page 1, para. 1)

e. Developing the reporting system	Consultation with programs departments and the RMs; poverty database requirements	Agreement with the RMs and programs departments; completed and tested reporting system template and guidelines	Cooperation of the RMs and programs departments
f. Implementing the reporting system	Reporting system template and guidelines; training of RM staff	Poverty database updates through the reporting system; ESDS staff evaluation	Completed and tested reporting system, including guidelines; cooperation of RM staff

AN ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF GOALS, INDICATORS, AND TARGETS

The goals, indicators, and targets presented here are drawn largely from the Common Country Assessment framework, an integration of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations organizations' global lists. Reflective of the multidimensional nature of poverty, the indicators represent cross-cutting development issues such as economic well-being, health and mortality, education, gender equality, employment and sustainable livelihood, housing, environment, and good governance. The indicators were selected on the basis of, among others, robustness and clarity, international comparability, and availability from existing sources. These are to be disaggregated as appropriate, such as by urban or rural area, subnational areas, and gender. The targets are specific and mostly quantifiable outcomes that facilitate the tracking of progress.

Goal	Indicators	Target
1. Reduce poverty levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty headcount ratio, % of: population below \$1 per day; and population below national poverty line • Poverty gap ratio, % • Poorest fifth's share of national consumption 	Reduce by half the proportion of the population in extreme poverty in 1990 by 2015
2. Improve child nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of children under age 5 suffering from malnutrition 	Reduce to half of 1990 level of severe-moderate malnutrition among children under age 5 by 2000
3. Increase food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (caloric intake in context of food balance sheet) • Percent of household income spent on food for the poorest quintile 	Reduce by half the number of chronically under-nourished by 2015
4. Improve health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of population with access to primary health care services 	Universal accessibility of primary health care
5. Reduce the levels of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated HIV adult prevalence rate • HIV prevalence in pregnant women under 25 who receive antenatal care in capital cities/major urban areas 	Universal access to RH services and information by 2015
6. Reduce infant mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant mortality rate (IMR) 	Reduce IMR by one third of the 1990 level, to below 35 per 1,000 by 2015

(Reference in text: page 1, para.3)

7. Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under 5 mortality rate (MR) 	Reduce MR under age 5 by two thirds of 1990 level by 2015
8. Improve maternal health and reduce maternal mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal mortality ratio Percent of births attended by skilled health personnel 	Reduce by half of 1990 level by 2000, and a further half by 2015
9. Increase access to family planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contraceptive prevalence rate 	Universal access to safe and reliable contraceptive methods
10. Improve child health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of one-year-olds immunized against measles 	Universal immunization against measles
11. Reduce child labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of children less than age 15 who are working 	Elimination of child labor
12. Increase access to basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net primary enrolment or attendance ratio Percent of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 	Universal access and completion of primary education by 2015
13. Increase literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult literacy rate Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds 	Reduce adult illiteracy by half of 1990 level by 2000
14. Address gender equality in education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education 	Eliminate disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005
15. Address gender equality in employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Females share (in percent) of paid employment in nonagricultural activities 	Eliminate discriminatory practices in employment
16. Address women's political empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of seats held by women in national government, including parliament 	Equitable access to political institutions
17. Create full employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment to population of working age ratio (total, male, female) Unemployment rate Informal sector employment as percent of total employment 	Universal access to paid employment

18. Provide adequate shelter for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons per room, or average floor area per person 	Provision of sufficient living space and avoidance of overcrowding
19. Improve access to safe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of population with (sustainable) access to safe drinking water 	Universal access to safe drinking water; full coverage of drinking water supply by 2025
20. Improve access to safe sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of population with access to adequate sanitation 	Universal sanitary waste disposal
21. Improve the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arable land per capita Percent change (in square kilometers) of forest land in the past 10 years Percent of population relying on traditional biomass for fuel or energy use Tonnage per hectare of fertilizer consumption Tonnage or hectares per year of soil erosion Miles or hectares per year of coastal erosion Kilograms per capita per year of waste generated Percent increase in solid waste collection efficiency Percent of the poor with access to sewage and wastewater disposal Rate of degradation (in percent) of surface and ground water quality Percent increase in the level of organic and heavy metals in water Percent increase in particulate matter, other heavy metals like lead and sulfur dioxide in the air Percent of population suffering from waterborne diseases Percent of population suffering from respiratory problems due to air pollution Distance from protected areas, forest areas (topographic situation) 	Clean and healthy environment and reversal of current trends in loss of environmental resources
22. Improve participation in the political process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of eligible voters who cast their votes in the last national and local elections 	
23. Improve crime prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of crimes per thousand population 	Eliminate or significantly reduce violence and crimes

24. Improve community organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of registered nongovernment organizations, civil societies, and advocacy groups per 100,000 population 	
25. Promote good governance	<p>Role of community-level organizations, consultative meetings, group membership, legal literacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community-level organizations involved in planning and implementing local development work in each administrative district • Number of public consultative meetings held for planning and executing local projects (For example, how many general public consultative meetings held for the selection of site for a proposed health center) • Proportion of the general public who are members of organized groups — social, political, or economic groups (e.g., local cooperatives) • Percent of poor population and socially excluded groups of voting (legal) age with access/understanding of the laws and process 	
26. Promote liberty and security of person	<p>Human rights violation, labor law and enforcement of labor standard, law protecting consumers' interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of known cases of police brutality per 100,000 population • Number of political prisoners per 100,000 population • Number of cases of crime against women per 100,000 population • Percentage of labor force that are members of trade union or labor union • Number of cases of violation of labor standard per 10,000 labor force participants • Number of cases reported for violation of consumers' interest per 100,000 population 	
	<p>Contextual Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population size, by age composition, by geographical area, by gender • Total fertility rate • Poverty line • Gini coefficient • Life expectancy at birth • Gross National Product (GNP) per capita (\$ and PPP) • External debt (\$) as percent of GNP • Decadal growth rate of GNP per capita (\$) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross domestic savings as percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) • Share of exports in GDP • Share of foreign direct investment inflows in GDP • Percent of public expenditure on social services <p>Composite Indices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human development index • Human poverty index • Gender empowerment measure • Gender-related development index 	
	Thematic Indicators	Country-specific targets

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$ '000)

Item	Total Cost
A. International Lead Consultant	161.2
1. Remuneration (for 9 person-months)	108.0
2. Per diem	43.2
3. International travel (inclusive of miscellaneous travel costs)	10.0
B. Domestic Consultants	141.9
1. Remuneration (for 33 person-months)	99.0
2. Per diem	9.9
3. International travel (inclusive of misc. travel costs)	33.0
C. Database Designer	29.6
1. Remuneration (for 2 person-months)	20.0
2. Per diem	9.6
D. Application Programmers	76.8
1. Remuneration (for 6 person-months)	48.0
2. Per diem	28.8
E. Technical and Administrative Support	36.0
F. Computer Equipment/Software	50.0
G. Procurement of Data Sets	10.0
H. Staff Travel (as resource persons)	24.5
I. Publications	10.0
J. Contingencies	60.0
Total	600.0

(Reference in text: page 3, para. 12)

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

1. International Lead Consultant (1 person; 9 person-months)

1. The lead consultant, with extensive experience in poverty measurement and analysis, will be recruited by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and will have the following responsibilities:

- (i) Assist the working committee in developing the system for poverty data collection and in defining the format and contents of the poverty database.
- (ii) Provide domestic consultants with direction and guidance on the poverty data collection to be undertaken.
- (iii) In the absence of a suitable domestic consultant, assist the staff of Statistics and Data Systems Division (EDSD) in collecting the poverty data.
- (iv) Identify and propose resolutions to technical problems encountered with poverty data in the developing member countries (DMCs), such as data gaps and weaknesses.
- (v) Review existing poverty-related databases in ADB and make recommendations on how to relate them to the poverty database system.
- (vi) Advise on the contents and presentation of poverty information for the website.
- (vii) Prepare the operations manual of the monitoring and reporting system.

2. Domestic Consultants (11 persons; 3 person-months each)

2. The domestic consultants, knowledgeable in poverty statistics and the country's statistical system, will be engaged by ADB to work in the DMCs. They will have the following responsibilities:

- (i) Make an inventory of existing poverty studies.
- (ii) Conduct an inventory of existing data (poverty, poverty-related, contextual).
- (iii) Write the poverty report for the DMC following the outline provided by the lead consultant.
- (iv) Present the report, reflecting the revisions in a forum.
- (v) Assist in the identifying and acquiring of poverty-related documents, data sets, and digitized maps.

3. Database Designer (1 person; 2 person-months)

3. Possessing technical skills in client-server platforms, object-oriented programming, geographic information system (GIS)-applications, and website development, and having a solid background in database administration, programming, and systems analysis and design, the database designer will be recruited to work at ADB headquarters. The designer will have the following responsibilities:

- (i) Design the database based on the characteristics of the data that will be stored and the requirements of major users.
- (ii) Assist in executing and testing the database design.
- (iii) Provide the database documentation including the entity-relationship diagram.

4. Application Programmer (2 persons; 3 person-months each)

4. An application programmer who is proficient in geographic information system (GIS)-applications, website development, and object-oriented programming, will be recruited to work at ADB headquarters to perform the following tasks:

- (i) Develop application programs for the poverty database.
- (ii) Assist in testing the application programs.
- (iii) Provide technical documentation of the application programs.

5. Technical and Administrative Support Staff (2 persons; 6 person-months each)

5. The technical and administrative support staff, with backgrounds in statistics and economics, will be recruited to work at ADB headquarters and will have the following responsibilities:

- (i) Conduct a review of poverty literature from international sources.
- (ii) Assist in evaluating the prototype database, GIS, and web-enabled applications.
- (iii) Make the data system-ready including doing the data entry.
- (iv) Perform any computations that may be necessary.