



**DONOR AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNER GROUP MEETING**

# **ESTABLISHING THE PACIFIC STATISTICAL COLLECTIONS FINANCING FACILITY TO RESOURCE CORE STATISTICAL COLLECTIONS IN THE PACIFIC REGION, 2019 TO 2023**

Prepared by:

Michael Sharp (SPC), Stanley Gwavuya (UNICEF) and Sandra Paredes (UNFPA)

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## Acronyms

CNMI	Northern Mariana Islands
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DDPG	Donor and Development Partner Group
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FEMM	Forum Economic Ministerial Meeting
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HOPS	Heads of Planning and Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSMB	Pacific Statistics Methods Board
PSSC	Pacific Statistics Standing Committee
RMI	Marshall Islands
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	Pacific Community
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TYPSS	Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	United States Dollar

## Situation analysis

1. The suite of core national statistical collections conducted in the Pacific region contribute data to report against 63 of the sub-set of 132 Pacific Sustainable Development Goal targets (48 percent). The Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) have committed to achieving the SDGs, however they will be unable to measure and guide development progress unless sustained investment is put into national and regional statistical systems, particularly in to statistical collections.
2. Prior to the MDGs, the Pacific region almost exclusively conducted PHC and very few PICTs conducted any social or economic surveys. The MDG era resulted in increased investment and diversity of statistical collections conducted in the Pacific region, however the investment was not sustained with 11 PICTs having only conducted 1 or 2 of the 6 core national statistical collections required to report against 63 SDGs since 2015. To measure progress, at least two data points are required by 2030 and it is unlikely that this will be realised unless urgent action and sustained investment is made in to the Pacific statistical system.
3. Statistical systems in the Pacific region are complex, with small populations inhabiting remote islands across the vast Pacific Ocean compounded by constrained statistical capacity. The lack of regular high quality data greatly hinders policy development and measurement. For example, Papua New Guinea last conducted a census in 2010 and the current population estimate is 8.6 million. Despite this, reputable sources, including the Prime Minister of PNG, quote that the population of PNG is more likely to be 10 to 12 million. This means that there's a possibility that 3.4 million people in PNG are unaccounted for in one of the most fundamental development statistics. This is 3.4 million people that fall outside of social and economic planning, such as for food and basic needs, education, healthcare, decent work and social protection.
4. Statistical development in the Pacific region is guided by TYPSS and supported by a robust governance framework. Technical and financial support is provided by, among others, the Pacific Community (SPC), UN Agencies (including UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO and ILO), the World Bank, MFAT and DFAT. National statistical systems in the Small Island States of the Pacific region are heavily dependent on external technical and financial support. For example, the national statistics agency of Tuvalu consists of three full-time employees responsible for the conduct of core national statistical collections as well as producing core economic (e.g., GDP, CPI, balance of trade) and social (e.g., WASH, literacy, undernourishment) statistics. Without the support of the international community, Tuvalu – like many others Pacific developing states – will not produce the data required to measure progress throughout the 2030 Development Agenda.
5. To fill the current national and international data demand gaps, most PICTs need to conduct at least two of each of the suite of core statistical collections between now and 2030. To coordinate the achievement of this goal, a [census and survey calendar](#) has been developed. Despite well intended national and regional aspirations to meet data demand, the Pacific statistical system is too under resourced for this to occur and data quality will be compromised, or not produced at all. Excluding PNG, we estimate that the funding gap to achieve all scheduled statistical collections between 2019 and 2023 ranges from USD 40 to 45 million.

## Introduction

6. The Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) are scheduled to conduct 81 statistical collections over the period of 2019 to 2023 (Figure 1)<sup>1</sup>. The upcoming censuses and surveys are essential to enable PICTs to produce up-to-date population, social and economic statistics, which are representative of various socioeconomic, demographic, geographic and marginalised populations. The production of data that are significantly representative of these populations is vital to guide national policy decision making, to measure development progress and to meet national and international reporting requirements, including contributing data to report against 63 of the 132 Pacific subset of indicators under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
7. The urgency to produce up-to-date statistics – sourced from national censuses and surveys – puts enormous strain on the limited human and financial resources of PICT national statistical agencies and their technical development partners. Therefore, there is need for additional resources to be provided to national and regional

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<sup>1</sup> <https://sdd.spc.int/census-and-survey-calendar>

statistical stakeholders to ensure that high quality data are produced to guide and monitor economic and social development and to meet national and international reporting obligations.

8. Through this paper, we propose the establishment of a *Pacific Statistical Collections Financing Facility*, which will support PICTs to fill their statistical collection budget gap and to provide additional resources to technical partners to support PICTs to produce high quality and timely data. Without this facility, there is an immediate risk that PICTs will not achieve their statistical collection aspirations and therefore they will not meet their reporting requirements and evidence based policy and planning efforts will be hampered as a result of lack of up-to-date data. In addition to this, without a financing facility, there's a risk of producing low-quality and slow-to-be-released data undermining the general vision of national and regional statistical systems and generally constraining data user access to, and use of, timely and quality data.
9. This paper is structured as follows:
  - a. The proposal: establishing the Pacific Statistical Collections Financing Facility.
  - b. General background information, including: the demand for data and how national statistical collections fill data gaps and their general thematic coverage; the 5-year plan for statistical collections; and the supporting regional statistical governance framework.
  - c. Summary of significant progress via the *Partnership Approach* among technical development partners and where efficiency can be gained.
  - d. The statistical collection budget gap and the funding sought, through the Pacific Statistical Collections Financing Facility, to support PICTs to collect the data they require from 2019 to 2023.
10. In addition to the core paper, comprehensive supporting annexes are provided, which cover:
  - a. Detailed budgets gap.
  - b. Comprehensive proposal for resourcing the Pacific Population and Housing Census Programme, 2019 to 2023.
  - c. Comprehensive proposal for resourcing the Pacific Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Programme, 2019 to 2023.
  - d. Background information on ongoing statistical development and financing activities for Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, Labour Force Surveys, Agricultural Census/Surveys and Disability Surveys.

## Establishing the Pacific Statistical Collections Financing Facility

11. We propose that a Pacific Statistical Collections Financing Facility is established to support implementation of the 5-year regional statistical collection plan, 2019 to 2023.
12. The 'facility' allocates budgets to PICTs to support the conduct of censuses and surveys with funding also allocated to technical assistance agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, ILO and SPC) to bolster the technical resources required to support PICTs to conduct census and survey.
13. Successfully implementing the 5-year statistical collections plan – and thereby meeting data user needs for the production of high quality and timely data for forming of evidence based policy and for reporting against national and global indicator frameworks – is dependent on the facility. In lieu of the facility, data available and quality will be compromised and the region's ability to report progress – through the production of at least two data points – under the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda will be compromised.
14. Whilst governance arrangements need further thought and discussion, it is proposed that the facility be administered and coordinated by the Pacific Community (SPC) with support from a governance committee consisting of members of the Donor and Development Partner Group (DDPG). The facility would ultimately operate within the scope of the Pacific statistics governance framework.

## Background

### Thematic coverage of national core statistical collections

15. In the context of this paper, we consider core statistical collections to include: i) Population and Housing Census (PHC); ii) Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) programme with possible integration of modules typically included in Demographic Health Survey (DHS); iii) Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES); and iv) Labour Force Survey (LFS), Agricultural Census / Survey and Disability Survey.
16. Collectively, these core statistical collections contribute data towards populating around half (63 of the 132) of the Pacific subset of SDG indicators and 87 percent of the population-based indicators (the remaining indicators are mostly populated through administrative data sources).
17. The core statistical collections to be funded through the proposed Pacific Statistical Collections Financing Facility, and their thematic coverage, is summarised below.

### Population and housing census

18. PHC is the foundation of statistical systems, providing benchmarks of a country's population and housing stock, and baseline information for the production of other statistics. Censuses are a main or secondary preferred data source for populating 15 percent (20 of the 132) of the Pacific SDG Indicators. In lieu of comprehensive population-based administrative databases in the Pacific region, PHC is the fundamental denominator for all population-based indicators of the SDGs, contributing data towards the calculation of 45 percent (60 of the 132) of the Pacific SDG indicators.
19. Given a census covers the entire population, data produced via the conduct of a PHC are used in a wide array of planning and policy applications ranging from education and health care to infrastructure and food security. In combination with other data sources, data produced through PHC are used in the preparation of population projections, which are fundamental for social and economic planning.
20. PHC forms the basis as a sampling frame and it allows for the calculation of national prevalence rates in areas that are statistically challenging to calculate through surveys, such as the prevalence of persons with disability.

### Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

21. MICS is designed to collect statistically sound and internationally comparable estimates of key indicators that are used to assess the situation of children and women in the areas of: health (including reproductive health), education, child protection, domestic violence, and water and sanitation. MICS generates data for monitoring progress towards achievement of national and global goals aimed at promoting the welfare of children.
22. Data generated through MICS are the primary or secondary source contributing towards the reporting against 19 percent (25 of the 132) of the Pacific SDG Indicators. The MICS programme has standard content and additional modules/questions can be added from other survey programmes to meet national data and evidence needs.
23. Seven PICTs have conducted a DHS-type surveys while only two have conducted a MICS before. To allow for continuity in data production and to produce complementary data, DHS modules has been integrated into the MICS framework, which produces additional information in areas of: contraception and family planning; sexually transmitted infections (STIs); anaemia prevalence; domestic violence; and women's empowerment.
24. The main objectives of MICS is to: i) collect social development data on health, nutrition, education, child protection, water and sanitation, human capital and well-being of children, women and men; ii) build capacity of national partners in data collection, compilation, processing, analysis and reporting on the situation of children, women and men; and iii) provide decision makers with evidence on the situation of children's and women's rights and other vulnerable groups in the Pacific.

### Household Income and Expenditure Survey

25. HIES is a core socioeconomic survey that is conducted with multiple objectives, including: i) rebasing the household (own account production) component of national gross domestic product (GDP) estimates; ii) rebasing the consumer price index (CPI) to measure change in the cost of living; iii) conducting poverty and nutrition analysis; iv) providing sociodemographic and economic data to form policy across multiple sectors; and

v) populating indicators, including contributing data to report against 21 percent of the indicators under the Pacific SDGs (28 of the 132).

26. HIES covers general topics of household income and expenditure, however it also covers a wide array of sectors, including labour, education, health, communication, transport, fisheries and agriculture. HIES is the only survey that captures own account agricultural (incl. fisheries, livestock and handicrafts) production, which is used for national accounting and food security purposes. It is also the only regularly implemented nationally representative survey that measures consumption and dietary energy consumption, which allow for estimating the prevalence of poverty and undernourishment, respectively; the latter also allowing for estimate of over-nourishment, which feeds data into regional priority areas of food security and healthy eating for reduction of non-communicable disease. The HIES also collects data in cross-cutting areas, such as gender, youth, culture and climate change.

#### Labour Force Survey, Agricultural Census / Survey and Disability Survey

27. LFS produce data to measure: i) participation in all forms of work, paid and unpaid, including assessing differences in their access to full and productive employment as well as in providing unpaid services; ii) participation in subsistence activities, particularly in agriculture and fishing, for own final use; iii) labour underutilization including discouragement, which particularly affects youth and persons living in rural areas; and iv) statistical base to support targeted monitoring of labour market participation and access for the creation of more decent jobs and to reduce work-related inequality and social exclusion. LFS contribute data to measure 5 percent of the Pacific SDG Indicators (7 of the 132).
28. Agricultural census/survey is often the only means of producing statistical information on the structural aspects of the agriculture sector. It is an essential source of information to measure economic performance and to plan in key areas, such as food security and trade. Typical structural data collected in a census of agriculture are size of holding, land tenure, land use, crop area, irrigation, livestock numbers, labour and other agricultural inputs. Agricultural census/survey contribute data to measure 2 percent of the Pacific SDG Indicators.
29. Disability Surveys target highly marginalised populations who generally face barriers to education, employment and, among others services, healthcare. Disability Surveys aim to produce data to: i) provide services, including the development of programs and policies for service provision and the evaluation of these programs and services; ii) monitor the level of functioning in the population; and iii) assess equalization of opportunities. Disability Surveys cover functional domains of: vision, hearing, mobility, cognition, affect (anxiety & depression), pain, fatigue, communication and upper body functioning. Disability Surveys contribute data to measure 2 percent of the Pacific SDG Indicators.

#### Demand for, and use of, data sourced from core national statistical collections

30. Data produced from core national statistical collections provide data across a multitude of sectors, cross-cutting areas and demographic groups. They generally contribute data towards measuring and monitoring progress of national and sector development plans, and for policy development and planning purposes.
31. Data produced as a result of the conduct of core national statistical collections is used to report and monitor progress against the following regional priorities and policy frameworks: i) SIDS Accelerated Modalities Of Action [S.A.M.O.A.] Pathway; ii) The Framework for Pacific Regionalism; iii) Pacific Sustainable Development indicators and roadmap; iv) Healthy Islands Monitoring Framework; v) United Nations Pacific Strategy (2018 - 2022); vi) Pacific Community Strategic Plan (2016 to 2020); and vii) Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics (presently being developed).
32. At a global level, 95 of the SDG indicators, distributed among 14 of the 17 goals, require highly disaggregated population data. Of the 231 SDG global set of indicators, 71 are household-based and available mainly through core national statistical collections. In developing countries, the population data required as the denominator for the estimation of most population-based indicators are sourced from the census or population projections based on census. Core national statistical collections in the Pacific region contribute data to report against 48 percent of the Pacific sub-set of indicators under the Sustainable Development Goals.

## The 5-year regional plan for statistical collections

33. SPC is maintaining a *Core Statistical Collections Calendar*<sup>2</sup> to facilitate planning and resource mobilisation for all national and international stakeholders who are involved throughout the statistical value chain, from pre-enumeration activities through to final data use. Coupled with supporting data from previous censuses and surveys conducted by PICTs, the collections calendar has been used as a basis to estimate the budget required under the Pacific Statistical Collections Financing Facility.
34. Figure 1, 2 and 3 show the schedule of the 81 core statistical collections, by collection type, PICT and year, which are planned for the period of 2019 to 2023.

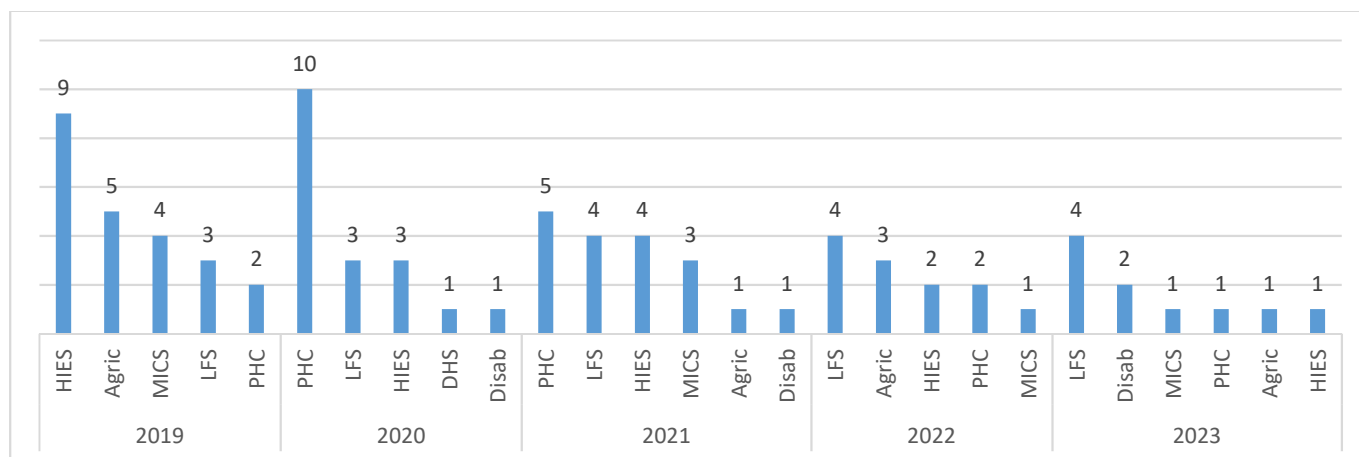


Figure 1: Scheduled core statistical collections in all PICTs over the period of 2019 to 2023, by statistical collection<sup>3</sup>

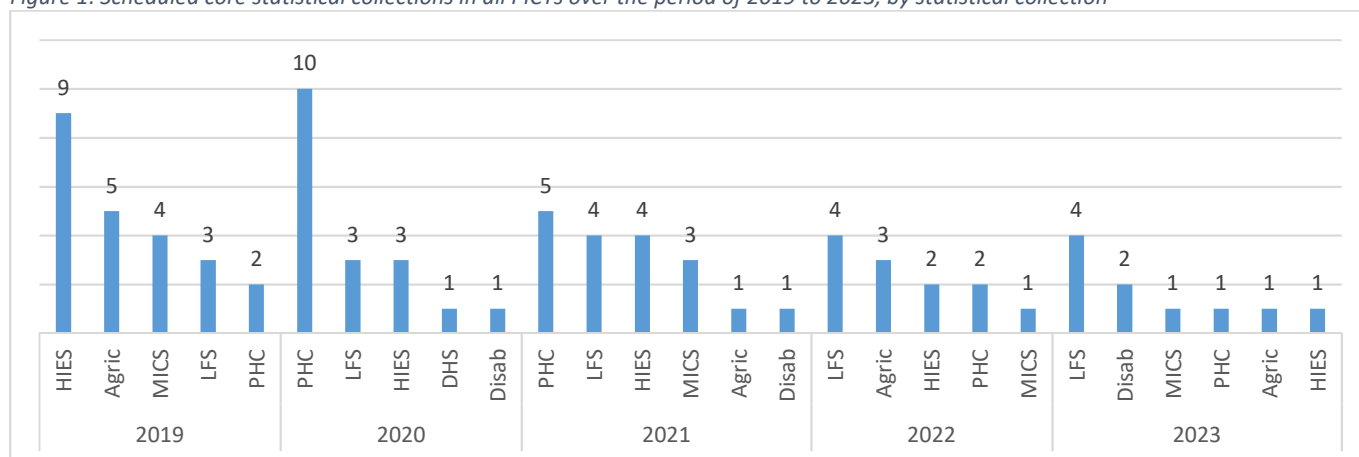


Figure 2: Scheduled core statistical collections in all PICTs over the period of 2019 to 2023, by statistical collection and year

<sup>2</sup> <https://sdd.spc.int/census-and-survey-calendar>

<sup>3</sup> PHS = Population and Housing Census; HIES = Household Income and Expenditure Survey; LFS = Labour Force Survey; Agric = Agricultural Census / Survey; MICS = Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey with Demographic and Health Survey Integration; Disab = Disability Survey; and DHS = Demographic Health Survey



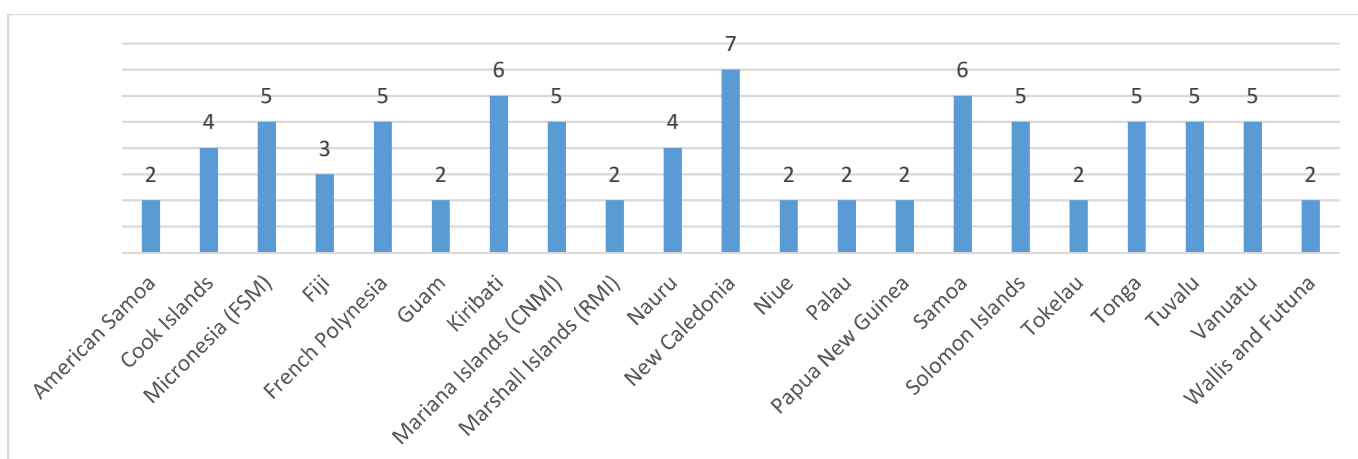


Figure 3: Scheduled core statistical collections over the period of 2019 to 2023, by PICT

## Regional statistical governance framework

35. The Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy<sup>4</sup> (TYPSS) 2010 – 2020 was adopted by PICTs in 2009. TYPSS was developed in recognition of the need for a comprehensive plan to drive improvement and development of statistics in the Pacific region. It sought to move away from annual planning by development partners and partner governments, often inadequate to the cycles related to statistical production, to provide a longer term framework for improvement in production and utilisation of statistics. It also sought to make efficient use of resources across the region to maximise the development of national statistical systems. TYPSS is now in its Third Phase (2018–2020) and the objectives for Phase 3 are:

- PICTs have capacity to manage and implement core statistical collections, including greater utilisation and integration of key administrative databases;
- PICTs are producing and disseminating an agreed core set of high-quality economic, social and environmental statistics in a timely and user-friendly manner in line with national priorities, and integrating SDGs and regional reporting requirements;
- All PICTs have in place some form of national statistics strategy or plan that articulates national priorities in line with their national development strategies and is aligned with the agreed core set of statistics;
- National statistics stakeholders are advised on an ongoing basis about emerging statistical tools, systems and international standards, and scaled-down methodologies and approaches that are fit-for-purpose for the Pacific; and
- Regional governance and coordination of statistics are both functioning efficiently and effectively.

36. The 5<sup>th</sup> conference of the Heads of Planning and Statistics<sup>5</sup>, which was held in 2017, endorsed a new statistical governance framework, which consists of:

- Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM)* where statistics is a standing agenda item as of May 2018. FEMM provides strategic guidance and acts as the decision-making body in significant regional statistics development matters, including governance. FEMM has the ability to push significant issues to Pacific Island leaders via the traditional Pacific Island Forum process.
- Heads of Planning and Statistics (HOPS)* provides senior-level strategic oversight, guidance, recommendations and decisions on all statistical matters placed before it.
- Pacific Statistics Standing Committee (PSSC)* monitors implementation and progress of the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) and other essential statistics-related processes. PSSC is able to make decisions on operational matters and make recommendation to HOPS on strategic issues of importance for statistics development in the Pacific region.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.typss.org/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://sdd.spc.int/events/2017/11/5th-regional-conference-heads-planning-and-statistics-hops-5>

- d. *Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMB)* is a technical body with the role of reviewing proposals on methodologies, identifying areas requiring research and making appropriate decisions on technical matters or, in cases where it cannot make a final decision, make recommendations to PSSC and HOPS for further discussion and decision.
  - e. *Donor and Development Partner Group (DDPG)* ensures that all relevant donors and development partners are provided with a means to better coordinate their actions and resource allocations, and provide concrete inputs into statistic governance in the Pacific. DDPG is not a decision-making body but is able to make recommendations to PSSC and HOPS on relevant statistical matters and issues.
37. In 2019, FEMM reaffirmed their support for additional and sufficient funding commitments to meet the target of USD 224 million [incl. PNG] for the conduct of core statistical collections in the 5-year programme from 2019 to 2023 in order to provide the necessary data required for reporting under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. FEMM also recognised the implementation of the Pacific Statistics Governance Framework.
38. In 2017, HOPS<sup>6</sup> endorsed: i) the recommendation for partnership program among development partners (technical assistance providers and donors) to support the Five-Year Data Collection Plan; ii) noted the efficiencies that can be gained by adopting optimised statistical collection cycles; and iii) endorsed the proposal to further develop the Five-Year Data Collection Plan by confirming members' collection schedules and potential funding sources and gaps enabling the mobilisation of resources.
39. In 2018, PSMB reviewed and endorsed the MICS framework. In 2019, PSMB reviewed and endorsed the regionally standardised HIES instruments and methodology. At the second meeting of 2019, PSMB will be given the opportunity to review the PHC framework.
40. The proposed establishment of the Statistical Collections Financing Facility and the partnership approach for delivery of technical assistance (see below) aligns with TYPSS Phase 3 (Objectives 1 and 2), FEMM's endorsement for financing of the 5-year statistical collection plan and HOPS approval in relation to delivery of technical assistance in partnership and further developing and financing of the 5-year statistical collection plan. Additionally, the statistical methodologies that will be implemented under the statistical collections facility will have been reviewed and approved by PSMB, the recently established methodological review board.

## Partnerships progress

41. The technical assistance delivered under the proposed Pacific Statistical Collections Financing Facility will be provided in partnership with key regional statistical stakeholders, including the Statistics for Development Division (SDD) of the Pacific Community (SPC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). It will engage other development partners on a case-by-case basis, including NGOs and academia.
42. Since HOPS' endorsement for the *Partnership Approach* of technical support provision to PICTs conducting statistical collections, a huge amount of progress has been made in formalising partnerships and in establishing mechanisms to guide and facilitate partnership approaches. The partnerships have mainly been formalised between SPC and the above mentioned UN Agencies, and include:
- a. Signing of a Partner Cooperation Agreement and establishment of a work plan between UNICEF and SPC in 2018;
  - b. Signing of an Implementing Partner Agreement and establishment of a work plan between UNFPA and SPC in 2018;
  - c. Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between ILO and SPC with joint activities conducted in the areas of statistical capacity building, statistical instrument development and the conduct of labour force surveys;
  - d. Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between FAO and SPC with joint activities conducted, through a FAO funded Technical Cooperation Programme, in areas of statistical instrument development, HIES methodological research and statistical capacity building; and

<sup>6</sup> <http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/7azeb>

- e. Development and endorsement of the Pacific Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics – a TYPSS equivalent for agricultural and fisheries statistics – between FAO and SPC.
43. Although no formal relationship has been established with the World Bank, a significant amount of collaboration has occurred between the World Bank and SPC, particularly in relation to improving data use and dissemination in the Pacific region and in HIES methodological research. The World Bank and SPC are currently preparing a proposal for a USD 5 million multi-year sub-regional International Development Association project proposal to support the conduct of HIES and HIES-related methodological research and innovation<sup>7</sup>.
44. These partnerships have all resulted in the development and implementation of successful collaborative work programmes. For example:
- a. UNICEF, UNFPA and SPC collaborated in an integrated statistical collection project in Kiribati, which included the conduct of a full household listing and population count that formed the sampling frame for the conduct of the 2018 Social Development Indicator Survey (SDIS) and the 2019 HIES. It also facilitated the update of administrative boundaries and maps, which were utilised in the surveys and will be of significant benefit (and cost saving) for the upcoming 2020 PHC. The collaboration leveraged the respective expertise of each organisation and resulted in capacity enhancement of Kiribati's national statistical agency in the conduct of these important statistical collections.
  - b. The World Bank and SPC lead the design and technical collaboration of the HIES methodological experiment that was conducted in the Marshall Islands in 2018. The experiment included the engagement of the national statistical agency and numerous international technical partners (FAO, ILO, UNICEF, and the University of Waikato) and financiers (MFAT, World Bank, Government and SPC). The project was successfully implemented through a Partnership Approach and the results were sufficiently robust to make an empirically-based decision as to the optimal – in terms of data quality and cost – methodology for the conduct of HIES in Small Island Developing States.
  - c. The MFAT funded and SPC implemented 2019 Peer-to-Peer exchange programme aims to provide targeted Peer-to-Peer technical support throughout the statistical value chain. The programme supports technical exchange between PICTs in areas of: i) mapping; ii) CAPI<sup>8</sup> system development and implementation of national electronic data capture and transfer systems; iii) metadata production and publishing; and iv) website development for statistical dissemination. The Peer-to-Peer exchange programme highlights the success of TYPSS in strengthening regional statistical capacity.

### Increasing efficiency

45. The Partnership Approach to supporting PICTs in the conduct of statistical collections will lead to increased efficiency and reduced duplication of work. Some examples of where efficiency gains will be achieved, include:
- a. *Financing a logical order of statistical collections.* The current order of collections is not logical and it results in inefficiencies throughout the census-to-census<sup>9</sup> statistical lifecycle. For example, due to the age and sex targets of the MICS programme (age-and-gender-based sampling), it is important to have a sampling frame that is less than 12-months old. For HIES and LFS, less current sampling frames are acceptable. Due to this, it is logical to schedule a MICS or DHS immediately following a census, however this is not currently the case, which means that unscheduled household listing updates are occurring, which result in increased financial and human resource burden. More generally, the statistical collection lifecycle should start with census, followed by surveys, and followed by the first census signalling the beginning of the next statistical collection lifecycle. The SDG Agenda calls for the measurement of progress, which means that at least two data points are required over the period of 2015 to 2030. For

<sup>7</sup> As the IDA project concept is under development with the World Bank, the beneficiaries under the proposed IDA project (Kiribati, Tonga and SPC) have not been allocated HIES-related funding herein.

<sup>8</sup> Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) is a term describing the use of tablets to collect data.

<sup>9</sup> The census-to-census lifecycle refers to the statistical period beginning with a census followed by a logical order of surveys. The surveys benefit from the census-produced sampling frame and associated maps and administrative boundaries and the strengthened capacity of the national statistical agency developed through the conduct of a census.

the large majority of PICTs, this means that two censuses, two MICS/DHSs and two HIESs need to be completed between 2019 and 2030 and this heavy census and survey schedule will only be achieved through logical and efficient schedules. The Pacific Statistical Collections Financing Facility will give significant leverage to SPC – as the regional statistical system leader – to promote amendment to the order of statistical collections and to set out a plan for collections under the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. This does not currently happen due to the donor driven nature of statistical collections, which do not give due consideration to national statistical system lifecycles.

- b. *Aligning PICTs collection schedules.* There's scope for regional alignment of statistical collections schedules in all PICTs. For example, all PICTs conduct census simultaneously followed by the different surveys simultaneously. The efficiency of this approach means that regional approaches can be adopted, rather than going PICT-by-PICT. For example, the MICS framework includes 25 steps (Annex 3), including 3-workshops, which can be undertaken collectively as a region. In addition to supporting PICTs through key steps of any statistical collections, technical support activities can be aligned, planned and resourced throughout the statistical value chain, from statistical collection planning all the way through to data use and policy development.
- c. *Standardisation.* Standardisation of systems, instruments, methodologies, microdata and data dissemination platforms across the Pacific region achieves efficiency. The MICS framework (Annex 3) and the PHC framework (Annex 2) demonstrate how well structured and standard approaches to statistical collections ensure comprehensive project implementation resulting in consistent, comparable and high quality data production. The efficiency of deriving and populating indicators, and in producing metadata and disseminating data through SPC's various data dissemination platforms<sup>10</sup> will be greatly enhanced through *ex ante* and *ex post* statistical collection harmonisation activities.
- d. *Partnership Approach.* Leveraging comparative advantages of development partners in the coordinated delivery of statistical services to PICTs will greatly improve data quality, timeliness of dissemination and useability. For example, UN Agencies and the World Bank are authorities in international standards, classifications and statistical methodologies, whereas SPC is a Pacific technical authority and statistical system leader. Working together ensures the production of data in accordance with international recommendation, which is collected and disseminated using fit-for-purpose Pacific tools and under the framework of Pacific statistical governance systems.

## The budget gap

46. The total budget gap for successfully achieving the 2019 to 2023 statistical collections programme has been estimated as being between USD 40 million to USD 45 million (Table 1). For the 5-year period, the budget gap consists of USD 28.1 million to USD 33.2 million for in-country statistical collection related costs (Table 2) and USD \$11.9 million for technical support<sup>11</sup>.
47. The methodology, and assumptions made, for calculating in-country budget gaps is as follows:
  - a. Census: census budget; \$12 per capita where census budget is not available; PNG, New Caledonia, American Samoa, Guam, CNMI, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna assumed to be fully funded.
  - b. MICS/DHS: actual budgets.
  - c. HIES: actual budget; \$6 per capita where HIES budget is not available; Guam and New Caledonia assumed to be fully funded; HIES currently in the field assumed to be fully funded; Kiribati and Tonga assumed to be funded through the World Bank IDA project.
  - d. Labour force survey, agricultural census, disability survey: collections budget; \$12 per capita for census and \$6 per capita for survey; CNMI, New Caledonia and French Polynesia LFS assumed to be fully funded; American Samoa agricultural census assumed to be fully funded.

<sup>10</sup> The Pacific Microdata Library (<https://microdata.pacificdata.org/index.php/home>), the Pacific Data Hub (<https://pacificdata.org/>), and Pacific Indicators Database (<https://stats.pacificdata.org/data-explorer/#/>)

<sup>11</sup> Distributed across 6 statistical collections (Table 3) and 5 development partners (Table 6), including budget allocation for capacity building and governance

- e. Across all surveys where the in-country budget gap is known, the budget gap was taken as the gap. Where the budget gap is not known, the budget gap was estimated to be filled via national budget allocation ranging from 30 percent (low) to 50 percent (high) of the estimated cost of the collection.

48. Technical agencies budget were calculated based on human resource and operational requirements to support PICTs to achieve the 5-year statistical collection plan.

49. Table 1 summarises the total estimated budget gap for in-country and technical assistance. Table 2 presents the estimated in-country gap by collection and year. Table 3 presents the technical assistance funding gap, by collection and year. Table 4 presents the technical assistance funding gap, by technical assistance provider and year. More detailed in-country and technical assistance budgets are provided in Annex 1.

Table 1: Total budget gap for implementing the 5-year statistical collection programme, 2019 to 2023 (USD)

Collection	Period	PICT Collection Budget Gap		Technical assistance	TOTAL	
		Low	High		Low	High
PHC	2019 to 2023	\$12,600,000	to \$14,000,000	\$4,176,000	\$16,776,000	\$18,176,000
MICS-DHS	2019 to 2023	\$6,200,000	to \$6,200,000	\$5,532,000	\$11,732,000	\$11,732,000
HIES	2019 to 2023	\$1,700,000	to \$2,200,000	\$120,000	\$1,820,000	\$2,320,000
LFS	2019 to 2023	\$3,400,000	to \$4,800,000		\$4,779,000	\$6,179,000
Agriculture	2019 to 2023	\$3,800,000	to \$5,400,000	\$1,379,000	\$3,800,000	\$5,400,000
Disability	2019 to 2023	\$400,000	to \$600,000		\$400,000	\$600,000
Capacity building and governance		0	to 0	\$660,000	\$660,000	\$660,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2019 to 2023</b>	<b>\$28,100,000</b>	<b>to \$33,200,000</b>	<b>\$11,867,000</b>	<b>\$39,967,000</b>	<b>\$45,067,000</b>

Table 2: PICT in-country budget gap for implementing the 5-year statistical collection programme, 2019 to 2023 (USD)

2019			2022		
Collection	Low	High	Collection	Low	High
AGRIC	\$1,250,000	\$1,750,000	AGRIC	\$2,345,000	\$3,283,000
DISAB	\$0	\$0	DISAB	\$345,000	\$483,000
HIES	\$0	\$0	HIES	\$0	\$0
LFS	\$0	\$0	LFS	\$925,000	\$1,295,000
MICS	\$1,208,200	\$1,208,200	MICS	\$1,344,000	\$1,344,000
PHC	\$6,670,000	\$6,670,000	PHC	\$200,000	\$280,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,128,200</b>	<b>\$9,628,200</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,159,000</b>	<b>\$6,685,000</b>
2020			2023		
Collection	Low	High	Collection	Low	High
AGRIC	\$30,000	\$42,000	AGRIC	\$100,000	\$140,000
DISAB	\$100,000	\$140,000	DISAB	\$0	\$0
HIES	\$1,565,000	\$2,031,000	HIES	\$0	\$0
LFS	\$323,500	\$452,900	LFS	\$1,823,500	\$2,552,900
MICS	\$347,000	\$347,000	MICS	\$590,000	\$590,000
PHC	\$4,727,000	\$5,678,200	PHC	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,092,500</b>	<b>\$8,691,100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,513,500</b>	<b>\$3,282,900</b>
2021			2019 to 2023		
Collection	Low	High	Collection	Low	High
AGRIC	\$100,000	\$140,000	AGRIC	\$3,825,000	\$5,355,000
DISAB	\$0	\$0	DISAB	\$445,000	\$623,000
HIES	\$100,000	\$140,000	HIES	\$1,665,000	\$2,171,000
LFS	\$345,000	\$483,000	LFS	\$3,417,000	\$4,783,800
MICS	\$1,219,000	\$1,219,000	MICS	\$4,708,200	\$4,708,200
PHC	\$976,000	\$1,366,400	PHC	\$12,573,000	\$13,994,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,740,000</b>	<b>\$3,348,400</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$26,633,200</b>	<b>\$31,635,600</b>

Table 3: Technical assistance budget gap, by collection, for implementing the 5-year statistical collection programme, 2019 to 2023 (USD)

Allocation across collection	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
PHC	\$0	\$1,017,000	\$1,055,000	\$1,056,000	\$1,048,000	\$4,176,000
MICS-DHS	\$380,000	\$1,394,000	\$1,254,000	\$1,254,000	\$1,250,000	\$5,532,000
HIES	\$0	\$60,000	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$120,000
LFS/Agric/Disab	\$0	\$308,000	\$331,000	\$371,000	\$369,000	\$1,379,000
Capacity and governance	\$0	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$660,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$380,000</b>	<b>\$2,944,000</b>	<b>\$2,845,000</b>	<b>\$2,866,000</b>	<b>\$2,832,000</b>	<b>\$11,867,000</b>

Table 4: Technical assistance budget gap, by organisation, for implementing the 5-year statistical collection programme, 2019 to 2023 (USD)

Allocation across agencies	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
UNICEF	\$380,000	\$720,000	\$527,000	\$507,000	\$487,000	\$2,620,000
UNFPA	\$0	\$815,000	\$871,000	\$871,000	\$871,000	\$3,428,000
SPC	\$0	\$1,164,000	\$1,182,000	\$1,183,000	\$1,169,000	\$4,699,000
ILO	\$0	\$60,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$120,000	\$340,000
FAO	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$60,000	\$20,000	\$120,000
Capacity and governance	\$0	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$660,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$380,000</b>	<b>\$2,944,000</b>	<b>\$2,845,000</b>	<b>\$2,866,000</b>	<b>\$2,832,000</b>	<b>\$11,867,000</b>

## Annex 1: Budget gaps

Table 5: PICT in-country budget gap, by collection, PICT, year, 2019 to 2023 (USD)

Collection / PICT	Year	Low	High	Collection / PICT	Year	Low	High
<b>PHC</b>		<b>\$12,573,000 to</b>	<b>\$13,994,600</b>	<b>HIES</b>		<b>\$1,665,000 to</b>	<b>\$2,171,000</b>
Solomon Islands	2019	\$6,670,000 to	\$6,670,000	Fiji	2019	\$0 to	\$0
New Caledonia	2019	\$0 to	\$0	Kiribati	2019	\$0 to	\$0
American Samoa	2020	\$0 to	\$0	RMI	2019	\$0 to	\$0
Guam	2020	\$0 to	\$0	Vanuatu	2019	\$0 to	\$0
CNMI	2020	\$0 to	\$0	Wallis & Futuna	2019	\$0 to	\$0
PNG	2020	\$0 to	\$0	Guam	2019	\$0 to	\$0
Vanuatu	2020	\$1,690,000 to	\$1,690,000	New Caledonia	2019	\$0 to	\$0
FSM	2020	\$630,000 to	\$882,000	FSM	2020	\$400,000 to	\$400,000
RMI	2020	\$500,000 to	\$700,000	Nauru	2020	\$50,000 to	\$70,000
Kiribati	2020	\$659,000 to	\$659,000	Palau	2020	\$65,000 to	\$91,000
Palau	2020	\$108,000 to	\$151,200	Solomon Islands	2020	\$1,050,000 to	\$1,470,000
Samoa	2020	\$1,140,000 to	\$1,596,000	Tonga	2020	\$0 to	\$0
Cook Islands	2021	\$200,000 to	\$280,000	CNMI	2021	\$0 to	\$0
Tonga	2021	\$630,000 to	\$882,000	PNG	2021	\$0 to	\$0
Nauru	2021	\$66,000 to	\$92,400	Tuvalu	2021	\$100,000 to	\$140,000
Tokelau	2021	\$40,000 to	\$56,000	Samoa	2022	\$0 to	\$0
Niue	2021	\$40,000 to	\$56,000	<b>LFS</b>		<b>\$3,417,000 to</b>	<b>\$4,783,800</b>
French Polynesia	2022	\$0 to	\$0	Cook Islands	2019	\$0 to	\$0
Tuvalu	2022	\$200,000 to	\$280,000	Fiji	2020	\$647,000 to	\$905,800
Wallis & Futuna	2023	\$0 to	\$0	Kiribati	2021	\$345,000 to	\$483,000
<b>MICS</b>		<b>\$4,708,200 to</b>	<b>\$4,708,200</b>	Samoa	2022	\$325,000 to	\$455,000
FSM	2019	\$645,000 to	\$645,000	Vanuatu	2022	\$600,000 to	\$840,000
Nauru	2019	\$64,000 to	\$64,000	FSM	2023	\$450,000 to	\$630,000
Samoa	2019	\$288,200 to	\$288,200	Solomon Islands	2023	\$1,050,000 to	\$1,470,000
Tonga	2019	\$49,000 to	\$49,000	CNMI	Biennial	\$0 to	\$0
Tuvalu	2019	\$162,000 to	\$162,000	New Caledonia	Annual	\$0 to	\$0
Fiji	2020	\$347,000 to	\$347,000	French Polynesia	Annual	\$0 to	\$0
Vanuatu	2020	\$670,000 to	\$670,000	<b>Agriculture</b>		<b>\$3,825,000 to</b>	<b>\$5,355,000</b>
Cook Islands	2021	\$100,000 to	\$100,000	American Samoa	2019	\$0 to	\$0
RMI	2021	\$410,000 to	\$410,000	Fiji	2019	\$600,000 to	\$840,000
Tokelau	2021	\$39,000 to	\$39,000	Samoa	2019	\$650,000 to	\$910,000
Solomon Islands	2022	\$1,270,000 to	\$1,270,000	Niue	2020	\$30,000 to	\$42,000
Palau	2022	\$74,000 to	\$74,000	Cook Islands	2021	\$100,000 to	\$140,000
Kiribati	2023	\$590,000 to	\$590,000	Kiribati	2022	\$345,000 to	\$483,000
<b>Disability</b>		<b>\$445,000 to</b>	<b>\$623,000</b>	Solomon Islands	2022	\$1,550,000 to	\$2,170,000
Tuvalu	2020	\$100,000 to	\$140,000	Tonga	2022	\$450,000 to	\$630,000
Kiribati	2021	\$345,000 to	\$483,000	Vanuatu	2022	\$100,000 to	\$140,000
				<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$26,633,200 to</b>	<b>\$31,635,600</b>



Table 6: Technical assistance budget gap, by collection and agency, 2019 to 2023 (USD)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
<b>Population and Housing Census (PHC)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,017,275</b>	<b>\$1,054,930</b>	<b>\$1,055,527</b>	<b>\$1,047,932</b>	<b>\$4,175,665</b>
UNICEF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
UNFPA	\$0	\$407,365	\$435,615	\$435,615	\$435,615	\$1,714,210
SPC	\$0	\$609,910	\$619,315	\$619,912	\$612,317	\$2,461,455
<b>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)</b>	<b>\$380,000</b>	<b>\$1,394,010</b>	<b>\$1,253,964</b>	<b>\$1,254,284</b>	<b>\$1,250,216</b>	<b>\$5,532,473</b>
UNICEF	\$380,000	\$660,000	\$486,667	\$486,667	\$486,667	\$2,500,000
UNFPA	\$0	\$407,365	\$435,615	\$435,615	\$435,615	\$1,714,210
SPC	\$0	\$326,645	\$331,682	\$332,002	\$327,934	\$1,318,263
<b>Household income and expenditure survey (HIES)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$120,000</b>
UNICEF	\$0	\$60,000	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$120,000
UNFPA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SPC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Labour force survey / agricultural census / disability survey</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$307,764</b>	<b>\$331,276</b>	<b>\$371,499</b>	<b>\$368,662</b>	<b>\$1,379,201</b>
UNICEF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
UNFPA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SPC	\$0	\$227,764	\$231,276	\$231,499	\$228,662	\$919,201
ILO	\$0	\$60,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$120,000	\$340,000
FAO	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$60,000	\$20,000	\$120,000
<b>Capacity building and governance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$165,000</b>	<b>\$165,000</b>	<b>\$165,000</b>	<b>\$165,000</b>	<b>\$660,000</b>
Capacity building workshops	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$400,000
Consultancies	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$200,000
Governance	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$60,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$380,000</b>	<b>\$2,944,049</b>	<b>\$2,845,170</b>	<b>\$2,866,310</b>	<b>\$2,831,810</b>	<b>\$11,867,339</b>



## Annex 2: Pacific census programme, 2019 to 2022

Table 7: Schedule of censuses, 2019 to 2023

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
American Samoa		1			
Cook Islands			1		
Federated States of Micronesia		1			
French Polynesia				1	
Guam		1			
Kiribati		1			
Mariana Islands (CNMI)		1			
Marshall Islands (Republic of)		1			
Nauru			1		
New Caledonia	1				
Niue			1		
Palau		1			
Papua New Guinea		1			
Samoa		1			
Solomon Islands	1				
Tokelau			1		
Tonga			1		
Tuvalu				1	
Vanuatu (Republic of)		1			
Wallis and Futuna					1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>



## **Proposal**

### **Pacific Census Program**

**2020 – 2023**

**Census, the first step towards leaving no-one behind**

**Prepared by SPC, UNFPA and UNICEF**

**August 2019**

Project Summary	
Title of Proposal	Pacific Census Program – Census, the first step towards leaving no-one behind
Duration	52 months (September 2019 – December 2023)
Countries	14 Countries: Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (14)
Programme Goal	Population data utilized to support expanded and targeted evidence-based legislation, public policy and programming in support of Pacific regional and national development priorities
Program Outcome	Increased public utilization of population data
Program Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methodologies used in the Census are aligned with international standards but tailored to Pacific regional and national contexts and priorities</li> <li>High quality disaggregated population data available for monitoring regionally and nationally prioritized SDGs as well as for providing baselines for effective humanitarian response</li> <li>Strengthened capacity to use evidence among policy and decision makers</li> </ul>
Beneficiaries	<i>Direct:</i> National Statistics Offices <i>Intermediate:</i> Line Ministries, Development and Humanitarian Partners <i>Ultimately,</i> the general population, including those furthest behind, should benefit from the use of population data to design policies and programs and guide decision-making targeting their needs.
Program Budget	Total Cost: US \$22,845,665 Funding GAP: High scenario: US \$18,170,265 Low scenario: US \$ 16,748,665
Note	This proposal “ <i>Pacific Census Program – Census, the first step towards leaving no-one behind</i> ” comprises “ <i>Annex 2: Pacific census programme, 2019 to 2023</i> ” of the overall proposal titled “ <i>Establishing the pacific statistical collections financing facility to resource core statistical collections in the pacific region, 2019 to 2023</i> ”.
Contacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epeli Waqavonovono, Director SDD, SPC: <a href="mailto:epeliw@spc.int">epeliw@spc.int</a></li> <li>Michael Sharp, Economic Advisor SDD: <a href="mailto:michaels@spc.int">michaels@spc.int</a></li> <li>Bruce Campbell, UNFPA Sub-Regional Director: <a href="mailto:campbell@unfpa.org">campbell@unfpa.org</a></li> <li>Saira Shameem, UNFPA Deputy Sub-Regional Director: <a href="mailto:shameem@unfpa.org">shameem@unfpa.org</a></li> <li>Sheldon Yett, UNICEF Representative: <a href="mailto:syett@unicef.org">syett@unicef.org</a></li> <li>Vathinee Jitjaturunt, UNICEF Deputy Representative: <a href="mailto:vjitjaturunt@unicef.org">vjitjaturunt@unicef.org</a></li> </ul>

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

FEMM	Economic Ministers Meeting
NSO	National Statistical Office
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PSDIS	Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	Pacific Community
TYPSS	Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

# 1. BACKGROUND

## 1.1 Global and regional context

The Sustainable Development Goals require countries to adapt the SDGs to their national context and priorities while ensuring that no one is left behind in its aspiration for inclusive sustained growth, respect for human rights, and ensuring universal access to basic social services. This global policy creates a huge implementation burden on small Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTS) which in many cases are financially and technically constrained. Furthermore, in order for countries to achieve these laudable goals, a strong results framework must be in place, and the development of this framework will rely heavily on data to inform national and sectoral policy development and decision making, as well as for establishment of baselines and for monitoring progress made towards achievement of the SDGs.

Ninety-five of the SDG indicators, distributed among 14 of the 17 goals require population data disaggregated by size, sex, age, disabilities and ideally by geographical areas and socio-economic groups as well as other relevant characteristics. Thus, the demand for high quality population data which identifies the most vulnerable, is intensified. Of the *132 Pacific Sustainable Indicators (PSDIs)*, approximately 60 are population based and 16 indicators can be obtained directly from the census. Census provides the sampling frame for household surveys which can provide around one third of the remaining SDG indicators. While the comprehensive inventory of data is currently being worked on for the Pacific, with ongoing methodological work on some indicators, the complementary component of this proposal which is the DHS-MICS, can potentially collect up to 25 of the PSDIs.

Population data must be analysed within the context of the dynamics which affect its sex and age structure, and geographical distribution and this includes access to reproductive health, gender equality and women's empowerment as well as opportunities for young people to realize their full potential. Migration, urbanization, and mortality and morbidity patterns are both results of and determinants of population dynamics. Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) in combination with Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicators Clusters Surveys (MICS) are still key to filling the population data gaps in the Pacific where administrative data, particularly in the social sectors providing services to women, youth, the aging and the disabled, need to be strengthened. PHC data provides selected socio-economic indicators that can be disaggregated by gender and small geographic areas thus facilitating targeting of vulnerable groups in program work, including in the humanitarian context. In developing countries, the population data required as the denominator for the estimation of most indicators, are sourced from the census or projections based on censuses.

### **PSDIs using population data:**

- ✓ 14 of the 17 goals
- ✓ 60 of 132 indicators

### **Example SDG health indicators provided by Census:**

- ✓ 1.4.1 Access to basic services
- ✓ 3.1.1 Maternal Mortality
- ✓ 3.2.1 Under-five Mortality
- ✓ 3.7.2 Adolescent Births
- ✓

There have been many important developments in relation to regional statistics governance and finance since the 2018 Forum for Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM). These include the establishment of a clear governance structure for Pacific statistics covering improved coordination between development partners and national statistics offices (NSOs) in the implementation of core statistical collections across the region, and strengthening regional statistical methodology and standardisation. Nevertheless, regional statistics development continues to experience many challenges, especially in resource mobilisation. The regional governance framework for Pacific statistics that was recommended in Phase 3 of the Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) and approved at the Heads of Planning and Statistics Meeting (HOPS) in late 2017, was subsequently endorsed by FEMM in 2018, has been implemented and is now operational.

This proposed regional partnership on census and its goal, outcomes and outputs can contribute to the five objectives of Phase Three of TYPSS, namely:

1. PICTs have technical capacity and statistical capability (either in-house or through TA) to manage and implement core statistical collections, including greater utilization and integration of key administrative databases.
2. PICTs are producing and disseminating (either in-house or through TA) an agreed core set of high-quality economic, social and environmental statistics in a timely and user-friendly manner in line with national priorities, and integrating SDGs and regional reporting requirements.
3. All PICTs have in place some form of national statistics strategy or plan that articulates national priorities in line with their national development strategies and is aligned with the agreed core set of statistics.
4. National statistics stakeholders are advised on an ongoing basis about emerging statistical tools, systems and international standards, and scaled-down methodologies and approaches that are fit-for-purpose for the Pacific.
5. Regional governance and coordination of statistics are both functioning efficiently and effectively. this phase outlines a series of short and long-term programs to contribute to national statistics capacity development and regional statistics governance, coordination and capability.

Countries are scheduled to implement 13 censuses during the five years between 2019 and 2023. While investments in census may at first sight appear expensive, poor development decisions including response in humanitarian situations, based on poor quality population data can be much more costly

## 2. PROPOSED PROGRAMME

### 2.1 Rationale for partnership

Table I shows the year in which a census is planned by countries: 2019 Solomon Islands; 2020 Vanuatu, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshal Islands, Palau; 2021 Nauru, Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, Tokalau, Tonga; 2022 Tuvalu. While the PICTs have a long tradition of census taking, they have needed varying levels of support ranging from specialized technical support to extensive financial and implementation support throughout the process. Hence, it is important that PICTs be supported to ensure the timely availability of high quality population data from the PHC and the analysis, dissemination and use of the resulting data. In parallel, support needs to be provided to strengthening of the Administrative Information Systems in all sectors for sustainable routine information collection. Over the long term it is expected that there will be less reliance on the PHC and surveys for selected indicators. One way of supporting countries to improve their national statistical system in a more efficient and cost-effective manner, is to increase partnership and collaboration among technical agencies working in the Pacific. The 2017 Heads of Planning and Statistics meeting confirmed the need and called for greater partnerships among development agencies in order to increase efficiencies and lessen the data collection burden on countries.

*Advanced planning ensures efficient and effective use of resources and results in timely and high quality data*

**Advantages of a coherent approach among development agencies to Census implementation:**

- ✓ Responds to framework of regionalization
- ✓ Facilitates comparative analyses

The regional statistics governance framework has five primary components:

- i) Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM);
- ii) Heads of Planning and Statistics (HOPS);
- iii) Pacific Statistics Standing Committee (PSSC);
- iv) Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMB); and a
- v) Donor and Development Partners Group (DDPG).

Within this governance structure, SDD is mandated to take up a system leader role and coordinate regional statistics development. Within the framework of TYPSS, SPC works closely with both the NSOs and a number of line ministries to ensure PICs conform with existing statistical development processes and structures to the fullest extent possible. This is often undertaken in collaboration with other technical partners, including the ABS, Statistics NZ, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCAP, ILO, World Bank, ADB, and others. SPC has been very strong in the provision of technical support to censuses in the Pacific region.

Many of the United Nations agencies based in the Pacific are involved in various initiatives in support of national data collection efforts. Among the UN Agencies, UNFPA is recognized as the lead agency in the provision of technical support to census implementation. UNFPA provides technical support during all stages of a national census, and helps to ensure that the data are widely utilized and disseminated for development planning and monitoring. UNICEF provides thematic support to census particularly in the area of disability. Partnership with other UN Agencies extends access to technical support and resources from the wider UN System in this region and globally.



The Governments of Fiji and Samoa are members of the Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) on the SDG Monitoring Framework and collectively have a wealth of experience to share with other PICTS. Although at varying levels of statistical capacity, National Statistical Offices (NSOs) in this region do have specific strengths and experiences to share. Thus, the preparation of this proposal, although led by SPC, UNFPA and UNICEF, will engagement the wider statistical community in the Pacific including National Statistical Offices and other development partners building on each partner's comparative advantage in census data collection, analysis, dissemination and utilization. The initiative seeks to provide support to the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) for the 2020 Round of PHC with a focus on Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Fiji recently conducted its census in 2017 and is not expected to conduct another one until 2027. However, it will be included in regional level activities to ensure the regional approach and comparability is fulfilled.

**TABLE1: Schedule of planned PHC – 2019-2023**

Year / Activity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Census	Solomon Islands;	Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Palau; Republic of the Marshall Islands; Vanuatu;	Cook Islands; Nauru; Niue; Samoa; Tokalau; Tonga	Tuvalu	Concentrate on post enumeration activities including analysis, utilization and public access to the census results

## 2.2 Description of proposed census program

The information generated by a population and housing census – numbers of people, their distribution, their living conditions and other key data – is critical for development. Without accurate data, policymakers do not know where to invest, for example, in schools, hospitals and roads. Those most in need remain invisible. Yet too many countries have outdated or inaccurate information about their populations. A census is among the most complex and massive peacetime exercises a nation undertakes. It does not merely count people; it can also measure fertility, mortality and movement, helping to predict demographic trends. It can uncover inequalities in employment, education and wealth. It provides information on housing stock. Censuses provide the sampling framework for surveys and projections for long-term planning.

### **Population data needs satisfied:**

- ✓ Population data available for calculation of a wide range of PSDIs indicators
- ✓ Baselines established for country prioritized SDGs
- ✓ Progress measured
- ✓ Disaggregated population data available to address the needs of those furthest behind and for effective humanitarian response

This proposal is designed to support the availability of robust and disaggregated population data across PICTs. It proposes a coherent approach among all involved agencies to ensure that each PICT receives the necessary financial, operational and technical support to enable it to successfully conduct its census during this 2020 Round of PHC. The initiative will be realized through partnership among UN Agencies, regional development partners, National Statistical Office (NSOs) in accordance with each agencies' data interest and comparative advantage in the data collection process. Although necessary support will be provided to preparatory and implementation phases of the PHC to ensure that high quality data is collected, this initiative will also focus on providing support to the analyses, dissemination and utilization of the information up until 2023. 2024 is the final year of the official timeframe of the 2020 Round of Censuses. This proposal intends to complement the technical resources available at the country level for each PICT. It assumes the commitment of the participating governments to support the national statistical offices (NSOs) that traditionally have the operational responsibilities. The joint undertaking should also provide a coordinated approach and enable the Pacific to identify synergies, to achieve economies of scale and to avoid duplication of efforts thereby contributing to the efficiency and effectiveness of national and regional processes and a successful outcome. It is generally accepted that the PICT have many commonalities hence it should not be particularly challenging to take a regional approach in the areas of methodology, technology, training, procurement of equipment and services, and implementation. The analytical information derived subsequently should be comparable at the regional level and common approaches can be taken to ensure dissemination and utilization. Regional efforts will be complemented and supplemented with country-level support.

### 2.2.1 Program Duration

September 2019 – December 2023.

It is proposed that the duration of this activity be a minimum of five years to ensure that post-enumeration support is provided to countries conducting their census in 2022. However, the aim is that each country release, on a timely basis, its data in relation to its individual census date to ensure relevance to users. Countries should aim to have their population reports released within

one year of the enumeration date and the analytical products within specified reasonable timeframes, ideally within two (2) years of completion of the PHC and DHS field work.

### 2.2.2 Target Countries

The fourteen countries and territories covered by both the UN System and SPC will be included in this initiative: Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Countries will be supported according to capacity gaps.

### 2.2.3 Beneficiaries

The *direct* beneficiaries will be the NSOs, which are responsible for the implementation of the PHC and DHS and the MoH with oversight of the HIS, while the *intermediate* beneficiaries would be policy makers and program managers in line Ministries, and development and humanitarian agencies. The *ultimate* beneficiaries will be the most vulnerable who will benefit through strong evidence based programs.

## 2.3 Joint Program Results

### 2.3.1 Goal

Population data utilized to support expanded and targeted evidence-based legislation, public policy and programming in support of Pacific regional and national development priorities.

The general objective of the project is to produce management tools for evidence based policy development and decision making, including targeted response during humanitarian response, in the form of relevant, reliable and timely scientific analysis and data dissemination products and accessible on-line data. In this way, this initiative will make a contribution to sustainable development in the PICTs and the quality of life of its people.

### 2.3.2 Outcome

Increased public utilization of population data

### 2.3.3 Outputs

- Methodologies used in the Census are aligned with international standards but tailored to Pacific regional and national contexts and priorities
- High quality disaggregated population data available for monitoring regionally and nationally prioritized SDGs as well as for providing baselines for effective humanitarian response
- Strengthened capacity to use evidence among policy and decision makers

## 2.4 PARTNERS AND COORDINATION

The initiative will be led by SPC and UNFPA in very close collaboration with UNICEF. These agencies will play a coordinating role among development agencies including the wider UN System, ABS, Statistics New Zealand, PARIS21, development partners including DFAT and MFAT, and other donors, national statistical agencies and line Ministries with data collection responsibilities.

Four broad areas of support can be readily identified: i. design/preparatory; ii. field operations, iii. post-enumeration data processing phase, and iv. data analysis, dissemination and use. Specific activities can be itemized within each broad area. As a first step these would need to be refined and aligned with country strengths and capacity gaps and countries grouped accordingly to maximize efficiencies. Activities will be classified into regional and/or national activities and an overall timeline for the implementation of these activities developed. It would be preferable for bilateral/multi-lateral partners to fund common needs or activities at the regional level. However, they would also have the option of funding national level activities if that is their preference. The work plan will be structured in such a way as to start off with critical preparatory activities as soon as possible. Monitoring mechanisms, communication mechanisms, evaluation plan and disbursement plan will be formulated for the overall work plan.

*Appendix 1. Population and Housing Census, Step-by-Step Reference Guide* clearly identifies the four major phases of the census and within each phase the activities and a clear description of what that activity entails. Very importantly, it outlines the role of each of the lead technical agencies against each census activity within each phase, drawing on the strengths that each agency brings to the initiative.

### Unpacking the Program

#### OUTCOME:

- ✓ Promote the use of available technologies for dissemination
- ✓ Promote the availability of microdata for researchers

#### Unpacking OUTPUT 3:

- ✓ Support user-producer workshops/consultations on data dissemination
- ✓ Support NSO's development of services for advanced analysis upon request for users
- ✓ Link data sources to support access to information that is theme-oriented rather than source-oriented

### 3. BUDGET

As indicated previously governments normally fund the in-country data collection and recently have been experiencing more challenges in being able to allocate the necessary funding to cover these costs. The Tables below summarize the estimated cost of implementing the census plan 2019 -2023. Table 2 below shows the estimated cost per country and year in which the country has indicated that it intends to conduct its census. The final three columns provide the funding gap by shortfall in funding. It shows where countries require support with 50%, 60% and 70% of the total in-country data collection costs. Where countries have developed detailed budgets including the expected funding gap, the country estimated shortfall is used in all three scenarios. Where countries have not yet developed detailed budgets, the methodology for calculating in-country costs assumes a cost of \$12 per capita. Based on these calculations the total in-country costs for all 14 PICTS is approximately US \$18,670,000. The funding gap ranges from \$12,573,000 when only 50% external funding is required to US \$13,994,600 when 70% funding gap exists.

<b>TABLE 2: Country Data Collection Funding Gap (not including technical support costs)</b>					
			<b>Funding by country short-fall</b>		
Country	Year of PHC	In-country Cost	50% Funded	60% Funded	70% Funded
Solomon Islands	2019	\$8,400,000	\$6,670,000	\$6,670,000	\$6,670,000
Vanuatu	2020	\$1,900,000	\$1,690,000	\$1,690,000	\$1,690,000
FSM	2020	\$1,260,000	\$630,000	\$756,000	\$882,000
RMI	2020	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$600,000	\$700,000
Kiribati	2020	\$1,262,000	\$659,000	\$659,000	\$659,000
Palau	2020	\$216,000	\$108,000	\$129,600	\$151,200
Samoa	2020	\$2,280,000	\$1,140,000	\$1,368,000	\$1,596,000
Cook Islands	2021	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$240,000	\$280,000
Tonga	2021	\$1,260,000	\$630,000	\$756,000	\$882,000
Nauru	2021	\$132,000	\$66,000	\$79,200	\$92,400
Tokelau	2021	\$80,000	\$40,000	\$48,000	\$56,000
Niue	2021	\$80,000	\$40,000	\$48,000	\$56,000
Tuvalu	2022	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$240,000	\$280,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$18,670,000</b>	<b>\$12,573,000</b>	<b>\$13,283,800</b>	<b>\$13,994,600</b>

Table 3 below summarizes the in-country data collection funding requirement by year as per the three scenarios. If Solomon Islands is unable to close its funding gap this year, then a total of approximately US \$ will be required in 2019. Another 4.7 will be required in 2020 with lower funding levels required in 2021 and 2022.

<b>TABLE 3: Funding Requirements by Year for Country Data Collection (not including technical support costs)</b>						
Data Collection Costs (in-country)	YEAR					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
70% funded by country	\$6,670,000	\$4,727,000	\$976,000	\$200,000	0	\$12,573,000
60% funded by country	\$6,670,000	\$5,202,600	\$1,171,200	\$240,000	0	\$13,283,800
50% funded by country	\$6,670,000	\$5,678,200	\$1,366,400	\$280,000	0	\$13,994,600

Table 4 presents the technical assistance funding gap, by agency and year. These do not vary by country level funding scenario. Technical agencies budgets were calculated based on human resource and activity requirements to support PICTs to achieve the 5-year census plan.

<b>TABLE 4: Funding Requirement for Technical Support</b>						
Agency	Year					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
UNFPA		\$407,365	\$435,615	\$435,615	\$435,615	\$1,714,210
SPC		\$609,910	\$619,315	\$619,912	\$612,317	\$2,461,455
TOTAL		\$1,017,275	\$1,054,930	\$1,055,527	\$1,047,932	\$4,175,665

Finally, Table 5 below presents the total funding gap which needs to be addressed in order to successfully implement the 2019 – 2023 census plan.

<b>TABLE 5: Total Funding Requirements 2019-2023</b>			
Funding resource level	Country data collection	Technical Support	Total
50% funded by country	\$12,573,000	\$4,175,665	\$16,748,665
60% funded by country	\$13,283,800	\$4,175,665	\$17,459,465
70% funded by country	\$13,994,600	\$4,175,665	\$18,170,265

## APPENDIX A

### Step-by-Step Census Reference Guide

# **POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**

## **STEP-BY-STEP REFERENCE GUIDE**

### ***ENSURING A SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS***

#### **Background/ Introduction**

This guide aims to improve partner engagement and contribution for the successful conduct of a national population and housing census by giving an overview of the key processes, and highlighting the potential role of UNFPA and partners to contribute to timely and effective execution of census processes. It is targeted mainly at census implementing countries, UNFPA staff and technical partners. All stakeholders – developing member countries, UNFPA, SPC and other stakeholders – should be regularly informed on progress on the census exercise, including challenges and opportunities for collective corporate guidance and response.

Conducting a census involves a series of carefully orchestrated steps, with the planning phase regarded as the core of the census cycle and most critical to the completion of a successful census. The focus in the early stages of planning will be on setting the strategic direction for the entire census program to ensure common understanding of the role of the census, and what is involved during the census process as well as how the census itself fits into the overall statistical framework of the country. Each phase of the census cycle is dependent on a preceding phase and the quality and timeliness of the output from each phase has a direct effect on the success of the next and subsequent phases.

Key phases of census planning and implementation include; review of the institutional structure for census administration, review of statistical legislation, coordination of stakeholders and donors, development of the census project document, creating advisory committees and planning groups, resource mobilization, human resource recruitment and management, assessment of the operational setup and required technological solution, resources and expertise available compared to what is needed. The assessment/review of the operational side of the census programme must continue throughout the period, ensuring that changes in the requirements/needs are properly identified and that remedial action plans are developed and implemented. Other key phases include questionnaire designing, training of enumerators, pilot testing, enumeration, post enumeration survey, data management, analysis, utilization and dissemination. Depending on the country situation and availability of resources, UNFPA, SPC and other technical partners may contribute to successful conduct of the census in a number of ways and at different phases.

The matrix below highlights the key stages of the census, and briefly describes what is involved at each stage and proposes, in a generic way, potential areas for UNFPA, SPC and technical partner support. A sample Gant chart for census operations is shown in the attached Annex.

**Matrix of key census steps and potential role of UNFPA**

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
Pre-census / Planning	<b>Developing the Census Project Document</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 2-years prior to the census	The census plan is contained in the <b>Census Project Document</b> whose approval signals Government Commitment to the undertaking. A census conduct is a long term engagement that requires careful planning and management as any activity delayed, missed or unplanned for could delay or otherwise jeopardize success of the census.	Support in the drafting of the detailed project document and ensuring that the Census Project Document is finalized and signed by the Government.  Lead: UNFPA
	<b>Review of the institutional structure and assessment of Legal Framework</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 2-years prior to the census	The legal authority for the census determines the primary administrative responsibility, necessary funds, the general scope and timing of the census. The legal framework places an obligation on the public to cooperate, the enumerator to faithfully record responses, and the confidentiality of the information recorded.  In countries that lack permanent legal census authority, it is important to act early to establish <i>ad hoc</i> legal authority or, preferably, legislation calling for a system of periodic censuses.	Partners may support the review of existing statistical laws to determine whether or not they are up to date for the next census conduct, including topics for enumeration, guarantees of confidentiality and requirements of individuals to provide information. Partners may also advise on the need for census legislation where this is necessary.  Lead: UNFPA



Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
	<b>Risk Assessment / Contingency Plan</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 2-years prior to the census	Because a census conduct is an infrequent event, of national magnitude, it needs adequate planning, including assessment of risks and contingency planning. Risks exist at each stage and phase of the census conduct and may jeopardize the success of the census. Even though the risk may not happen, it should be explicitly assessed in advance and a contingency plan prepared for addressing the risk. Since, risks are dynamic and censuses take a long time to prepare, it might be appropriate to have the risk assessment about two years prior to the census.	Partners may advocate for a risk assessment and/or support its conduct.  Lead: UNFPA
	<b>Statistical Capacity Assessment</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 2 years prior to the census	The statistical capacity assessment provides a quantitative measure of the capacity of a National Statistical Office (NSO) to conduct a successful census. The primary objective is to measure the overall capacity of an NSO including equipment and staffing to manage and implement all aspects of the census. The assessment will identify areas for capacity strengthening across the various components of the census operation.	UNFPA may support the NSO to undertake the statistical capacity assessment, and the identified equipment and human resource gaps. Using findings of the capacity assessment, UNFPA may also support the NSO to lobby with Government and Donors for additional funding to fill capacity gaps.  Lead: UNFPA, SPC
	<b>Convening Government Stakeholders</b>	The NSO is generally tasked with the whole census operation as well as the coordination of activities with other stakeholders. Stakeholders of census are either users of census data or those who are involved in the	UNFPA may want to ensure that the NSO includes key stakeholders when planning for the census conduct. UNFPA may offer to support convening of relevant departments of the

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
	<u>Time-Frame:</u> 2 to 1 year(s) prior to the census	conduct of the census and those individuals/ institutions/ organisations that can affect the success of the census or are affected by the census. Some key services required for the successful implementation of a census may be provided by other Government agencies, e.g. cartography, advertising, IT systems etc. Early convening of stakeholders is required to accommodate their needs, ensure ownership and to seek their cooperation.	government to ensure their cooperation with the census plan.  Lead: UNFPA
	<b>Census Budgeting</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> Continuous and revised on a regular basis, starting 2 years prior to the Census	Budgeting starts with a detailed year by year plan of major activities and tasks, including costs throughout the exercise. The costing exercise and census schedule should be prepared well in advance and presented to the government and donors for resource allocation.  Once the budget has been approved, gaps can be filled by donors, who might condition their funding to support specific budget items.	UNFPA may support the NSO to develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy to fund any budget shortfall including engagement with private sector, SPC, UN partners and other development partners. UNFPA could offer to coordinate donor efforts including pooling the funds and ensuring regular donor coordination meetings to review the census plan, status, concerns and assistance needs.  Lead: UNFPA
	<b>Establishing of Advisory Committees</b>	Advisory groups may include an International Technical Advisory Board/ expert group to advise on methodology, processing, technologies, operations and cartography. Usually, a National Census Steering Committee, comprising heads of agencies and ministries is established	UNFPA may lobby for membership of strategic committees and may also offer to support the functionality of the census committees including logistics and travel as may be necessary.

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
	<u>Time-Frame:</u> 18 months prior to the census and upon request	to lead oversight of the census exercise. An Interagency Census Technical Committee provides guidance on technical issues related to the census. User advisory group, Media and Communications Committee and other several specific advisory committees are also established to engage in planning, publicity and quality control.	Lead: UNFPA
	<b>Review of contracting regulations</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 18 months prior to the census	NSOs may choose to outsource parts of or the entire census exercise. Requirements for contracting domestic or international companies should be reviewed to ensure compliance with policies and regulations.	Lead: NSO, Ministry of Finance, Donor, UNFPA
	<b>Data User/Producer Consultation</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 1 year prior to the census	Data users need to be part of the planning process to ensure ownership and increase data utilization. Census offices should consult data users to identify their needs in terms of type and format of census products and services.	UNFPA may support census data user and producer consultations to facilitate utilization of census data especially by academia, NGOs, private sector as well as sector ministries.  Lead: UNFPA

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
	<b>Setting up Census Headquarters</b> <u>Time-Frame:</u> 1 year prior to the census	This is the location where all census materials will be delivered, equipment will be installed and distribution will take place to the field. It is also the location where the census data monitoring will occur during field operations. With these activities, planning for procurement of goods and services must be anticipated and requires considerable time.	Lobby the NSO to prioritise selection and equipping of the census headquarters.  UNFPA may also support procurement of certain equipment in line with requests from the NSO.  Lead: UNFPA
	<b>Procurement</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 1 year prior to the census	<p>A procurement plan includes details of all products (vehicles, equipment -including IT equipment such as hardware and software infrastructure-, materials and supplies), installation of equipment and services.</p> <p>There are various modalities for procurement of census commodities and services. The policies, guidelines often differ depending on who is responsible for the procurement i.e. the NSO, UNFPA or other. It is important to ensure that the necessary guidelines are followed to avoid nullification of processes and having to start all over as this may affect the census process.</p> <p>Depending on the level of complexity of the census programme, incorporation of key skills may be needed, in the form of a census IT expert/ consultant, to define the specifications that will give shape to the solicitation documents.</p>	Lead: UNFPA

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
	<b>Human resource recruitment and management</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 18 months to 1 year prior to the census	<p>The human resource requirements for the census depend on geographic area of size of population to be covered, topics covered, technologies applied, support from international organizations, number of activities, data collection and processing options, complexity of analysis and dissemination. HR responsibilities include: recruitment and hiring and remuneration, leave and administrative tasks.</p> <p>Payroll is a time consuming process which normally requires the participation of different entities (NSO, national banks, private banks, etc.) and the development of a payment and verification system. Staff recruitment is time consuming and may require the development of an application. There may be need to consider different options for recruiting HR</p>	Lead: NSO, Ministry of Finance, Donor, UNFPA
	<b>Selection of Technologies and Data Processing System</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 18 months to	<p>New technologies and innovations have opened opportunities as well as new challenges for NSOs. Many countries have adopted, or are considering adoption of modern technologies such as internet, handheld devices or tablet computers, and refined scanning technologies for data collection and processing including for population censuses. The emergence of tablets and smartphones that incorporate GPS technology allows for the simultaneous collection of geographic data with complex attributes and the creation or adjustment of geographic objects in the</p>	Lead: NSO, UNFPA, SPC

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
	1 year prior to the census	field. Whilst these technologies have improved the planning and implementation of field operations and the overall quality of the census conduct, including speed and accuracy, they have also come with challenges such as high start-up costs, uncertainty about security of data confidentiality etc. The adaptability of new technologies for census varies from country to country depending on existence of support infrastructure, financial resources and relevant human resource capacity.	
	<b>Questionnaire Design</b> <u>Time-Frame:</u> 18 months to 1 year prior to the census	Questionnaire design is a critical stage of the census process as this determines the substance of what information is collected during the census and hence the utility of the census. The questionnaire design process is guided by the UN Statistics Division Principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses. Countries however, have a prerogative to include certain items to get information relevant to their context. The questionnaire could be presented at a user and producer consultation to ensure ownership and buy-in.	If the national statistics offices lack expertise in subject matters, UNFPA may convene a series of Expert Group Meeting as necessary to assist with questionnaire design  Lead: UNFPA
	<b>Communication Campaign</b>	The census requires that the entire population in a country is aware of the census day in order to provide their personal information to an enumerator. This requires a communications campaign to be developed. It can be done internally by the government or by a	UNFPA may advise/ support selected strategic elements of the communication campaign.  Lead: NSO

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
	<u>Time-Frame:</u> 1 year prior to the census	communications/marketing company that will apply more specialized communication techniques.	
	<b>Cartography</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 18 months prior to the census	Cartography serves three purposes: planning and supervising operations, census data collection, and presentation and analysis of results. Maps are used to identify enumeration areas (EAs) in the field by census/survey enumerators for data collection and to facilitate visual spatial displays of census findings. There is need to undertake an assessment to determine if updating of cartographic information is required, which method to be used, need for software (Q-GIS, ARC GIS or others), satellite imagery and cartographic equipment (GPS), plotters, etc. Maps are also used for the construction of the census frames which are subsequently used to select samples for surveys.	Lead: SPC
	<b>Enumeration Area Delineation</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 18 months to 1 year prior to	Enumeration area (EA) delineation is an important process not only for managing field operations effectively, e.g. preventing omission and duplication, allocating equal workload to enumerators geographical analysis of census outputs but also for providing sampling frames to various national household sample surveys. EA boundaries should follow physical features that are easily recognized	Lead: SPC

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
	the census	by enumerators, improving accuracy and efficiency.	
	<b>Pre-Test and Pilot Census</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 12 months prior to the census	The pilot census is the 'dry run' for the actual census on a smaller scale, to evaluate all aspects of the census operation including the concepts and definitions, the adequacy of the questionnaires, the training of field enumerators and supervisory staff, field organization, census methodology, sampling design and estimation procedure, data processing and data tabulation. The results should be used when drawing up the final plans for the census and to provide a basis for the final calculations of resource requirements for the census. Before planning a pilot census, the conduct of a series of pre-test surveys is highly desirable to test the formulation of concepts and definitions, census questionnaires, instruction manuals, etc., and the evaluation of alternative methodologies and data collection techniques.	Lead: NSO, SPC, UNFPA
	<b>Development of Training Material</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 1 year prior to the census	The census training material and enumerator manuals should be prepared well in advance of training and made available at the beginning of the staff-training course. It is advisable to delay the finalization of the manuals until the pre-test takes place and after the census questionnaires and various administrative procedures are finalized. But, it is highly preferable to have draft manuals at an early stage. Printing of training material to take place after all	Lead: NSO, SPC, UNFPA, thematic specialists



Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
		processes for developing the material have been completed.	
	<b>Hiring/Training of Enumerators/ Field Staff</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> Census year	Recruitment plan should be in place one year in advance however enumerators are to be hire some months in advance in order to effectively coordinate training. The success of the census in providing useful results depends largely upon the proper selection and training of field staff. At the base of the hierarchy is the field enumerator whose work is monitored by local supervisors; however, it should be recognized that these enumerators are the key to the success of the census. Provincial supervisors are work under the national and provincial census coordinators to provide quality control and technical guidance of field work. If enumerators are not paid, they will leave and find another job. There tends to be a high turnover of enumerators.	Since temporary workforce is difficult to manage, contingency plans are needed. Many census agencies may fail to prepare them in advance.  Lead: NSO
	<b>Distribution of Census Material</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> Census Year	Distribution of census material to the field from headquarters to all regions/departments/districts. Some countries prefer to distribute census material with the army support however others prefer to outsource logistics to logistics companies.	UNFPA may advise the census agency on modalities for to enhancing efficiencies in overall distribution process.  Lead: NSO, Ministry of Finance, UNFPA
<b>Enumeration</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>	Census enumeration is a key census phase. The success of the census depends on it being done quickly, efficiently and with proven methods. Especially in the case of a de	Lead: SPC, UNFPA

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
	<u>Time-Frame:</u> Census Year	facto census, the entire enumeration should ideally be completed in one day, at least in urban areas, and in just a few days in rural areas.	
<b>Post enumeration</b>	<b>Post Enumeration Survey</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> Census Year	The Post Enumeration Survey serves as a methodology to quantify the degree of errors. PES need to be included in the project document and planned for prior to the census. Errors in censuses can arise from many sources such as flawed data a collection and processing procedures, faulty questionnaires, instructions, training materials, and procedures. Errors are inevitable in a large data collection exercise such as a census. It is almost impossible to do a good PES without good census cartography that identifies all Enumeration Areas in unambiguous geographical domains/ units.	UNFPA could advocate for the importance of planning early for and conducting a high quality post enumeration survey.  Lead: UNFPA
<b>Data processing</b>	<b>Data Processing</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> Census Year	Data processing exercise is a large operation that takes place in a processing center. Depending on the methodology to be used, the census may require installation of IT equipment (computers, servers, scanners, printers, etc), office furniture, air conditioning, shelves, etc. in the data processing center. It has been the general experience that in a well-formulated census, around two-thirds of the total expenditure goes to planning and conducting the field work while one-third is spent on data	UNFPA may advise the NSO/ census agency or offer technical expertise to conduct routine controls such as checking for duplicate records, and unexpected mistakes to ensure high quality census data.  Lead: SPC, UNFPA

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
		processing and data dissemination. Data processing is the responsibility of specialized staff in the NSO.	
	<b>Data Analysis</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> After census	Analysis of results should be carried out by national and local governments, academia, researchers and others to maximize the utilization of census result. The analysis should consider the needs and realities of the country.	If the national statistics office lacks analytical expertise, UNFPA may convene a series of Expert Group Meeting (EMG) or support national and international experts to build NSO capacity in data analysis.  Lead: UNFPA, SPC, Data Users
<b>Dissemination and utilisation</b>	<b>Release of Preliminary Results</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> Shortly after the census, within 6-months of the census enumeration	Preliminary results may be released based on summaries tallied manually or by computer soon after field enumeration, and before data processing of individual questionnaires. Preliminary results usually cover information by major division on population by sex and number of households.	UNFPA may ask the government to share the preliminary results as soon as they become available, or in some cases support logistics for the high level launch of the provisional census results.  Lead: NSO, SPC, UNFPA
	<b>Dissemination of Final Results</b>	Final detailed results are to be distributed to the users at the earliest time. Sequential release by subject is recommended. In addition to the traditional tables and reports, more diverse media are needed, including unpublished tables, dissemination on online and upon	UNFPA may support the statistics office to prepare and implement a comprehensive dissemination plan including interest groups and the media.

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
	<b>Time-Frame:</b> 1 year after census	request to facilitate users' convenience. The dissemination should be an ongoing process, focusing on different elements of the results, rather than a once off event.	Lead: UNFPA, SPC
	<b>Access to Sample / Micro Census Data</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 1 to 2 years after census	Data users want to access micro-data for advanced analytical use. Microdata are necessary for user-defined tabulations and for various statistical modeling. Microdata are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purpose, whilst respecting the principle of data anonymity.  The microdata should be accompanied with relevant metadata documentation in accordance with international best practice	Lead: SPC
	<b>Small Area Estimation</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 1 to 2 years after census	Censuses provide data from the highest to the lowest geographical levels of aggregation, which makes the data amenable to the development of estimates of variables of interest for small/local areas in two major ways: directly from the production of tables from the micro-level data for the required characteristics, and indirectly from applying estimation techniques by combining other sources, such as sample surveys and administrative statistics to the population and housing census results. Data for small areas enable the user to obtain statistical information	UNFPA may wish to support capacity building in the small area estimation techniques using internal expertise and/or external consultants  Lead: UNFPA, World Bank, Other

Census phase	Census step and timing	Description and purpose	Role of UNFPA, SPC and Partners
		about any number of local areas of interest, in addition to showing variations among small areas in individual parts of the country.	
	<b>Capacity development of sector ministries on utilizing census data</b>  <u>Time-Frame:</u> 1 to 2 years after census	With appropriate capacity building, ministries can link their administrative data and census data to improve quality and coverage of service delivery. Using census data, adjustments can be made to estimates from administrative sources to give national level estimates.	UNFPA may support such capacity building including sourcing of internal and external experts  Lead: UNFPA, SPC

## Annex 3: Pacific multiple indicator cluster survey programme, 2019 to 2022

Table 8: Schedule of MICS and DHS, 2019 to 2023

PICT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Demographic and health survey</b>		1			
New Caledonia		1			
<b>Multiple Indicator Cluster</b>	4		3	1	1
Federated States of Micronesia			1		
Kiribati					1
Nauru	1				
Samoa	1				
Solomon Islands			1		
Tonga	1			1	
Tuvalu	1				
Vanuatu (Republic of)			1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

# PROPOSAL

## **Pacific Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Programme 2019-2023**

Prepared by UNICEF, UNFPA and SPC

August 2019

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## Project Summary

<b>Title of proposal</b>	Pacific Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Programme
<b>Total proposed budget</b>	<p>Phase 1 (2019-20): USD 3.23 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USD 1.46 million for field implementation costs</li> <li>• USD 1.77 million for technical support</li> </ul> <p>Phase 2 (2020-23): USD 7.25 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USD 3.50 million for field implementation costs</li> <li>• USD 3.75 million for technical support</li> </ul>
<b>Expected project duration</b>	January 2019 to December 2023
<b>Project Goal</b>	Collect statistically sound, internationally comparable estimates of key indicators to monitor SDGs, national priorities and assess the situation of children and women in the areas of health (including reproductive health), nutrition, education, child protection, domestic violence, water and sanitation
<b>Relevant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MICS programme is intended to be customised to respond to national data needs and therefore contributes to monitoring national and sector priorities covering health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation, social and child protection.</li> <li>• MICS will collect information critical to the monitoring and reporting on up to 48% of household survey-based SDG indicators.</li> <li>• The standard MICS6 modules cover 25 of the 132 Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators, i.e., about 50% of the household survey-based Indicators. The data from MICS programme supported household survey will benefit the Voluntary National Review (VNR) reporting.</li> <li>• Household surveys will also contribute in monitoring the Healthy Island Monitoring Framework. MICS programme currently covers up to 18 of the 28-household survey-based core Healthy Island Indicators.</li> <li>• Household surveys will collect data that will contribute to the monitoring of the SAMOA Pathway and the Framework for Pacific Regionalism.</li> </ul>
National priorities and plans and/or	
Pacific regional commitments and SDGs and/or	
Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy TYPSS Phase III (2018-2020) roadmap	
<b>Specific Objectives</b>	<p>The main objectives of the survey are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To collect social development data on health, nutrition, education, child protection, water and sanitation, human capital and well-being of girls, boys, women and men of Pacific that can be used for monitoring progress towards achievement of SDGs, Pacific regional priorities, and national development priorities.</li> <li>To build capacity of national partners in data collection, compilation, processing, analysis and reporting on the situation of children, women and men.</li> <li>To disseminate publicly and provide decision makers with evidence on the situation of children's and women's rights and other vulnerable groups in PICTS.</li> </ol>
<b>Countries Assisted</b>	<p><b>Phase 1 (2019-20):</b></p> <p><b>2018/19:</b> Kiribati (Ongoing)</p> <p><b>2019:</b> Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu</p> <p><b>2020:</b> Fiji</p> <p><b>Phase 2 (2020-23):</b></p> <p><b>2020:</b> Vanuatu</p> <p><b>2021:</b> Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Tokelau</p> <p><b>2022:</b> Solomon Islands; Palau</p> <p><b>2023:</b> Kiribati</p>
<b>Focus Population</b>	Girls, boys, adolescents and women and men of reproductive age

## Contact(s)

Sheldon Yett, UNICEF Representative

Email: [syett@unicef.org](mailto:syett@unicef.org)

Vathinee Jitjaturunt, UNICEF Deputy Representative

Email: [vjitjaturunt@unicef.org](mailto:vjitjaturunt@unicef.org)

Bruce Campbell, UNFPA Sub-Regional Director

Email: [campbell@unfpa.org](mailto:campbell@unfpa.org)

Saira Shameem, UNFPA Deputy Sub-Regional Director

[shameem@unfpa.org](mailto:shameem@unfpa.org)

Epeli Waqavonovono, Director SDD, SPC

[epeliw@spc.int](mailto:epeliw@spc.int)

Michael Sharp, Economic Advisor SDD, SPC

[michaels@spc.int](mailto:michaels@spc.int)

## List of Acronyms

DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IHSN	International Household Survey Network
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NDMI	National Minimum Development Indicators
NSO	National Statistics Office
PICTS	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
SAMOA Pathway	SIDS Accelerated Modalities Of Action [S.A.M.O.A.] Pathway
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goal
SPC	Pacific Community
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
ToR	Terms of Reference
TYPSS	Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPS	United Nations Pacific Strategy
UNSG	United Nations Secretary General
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organisation

## 1. Background and Objective

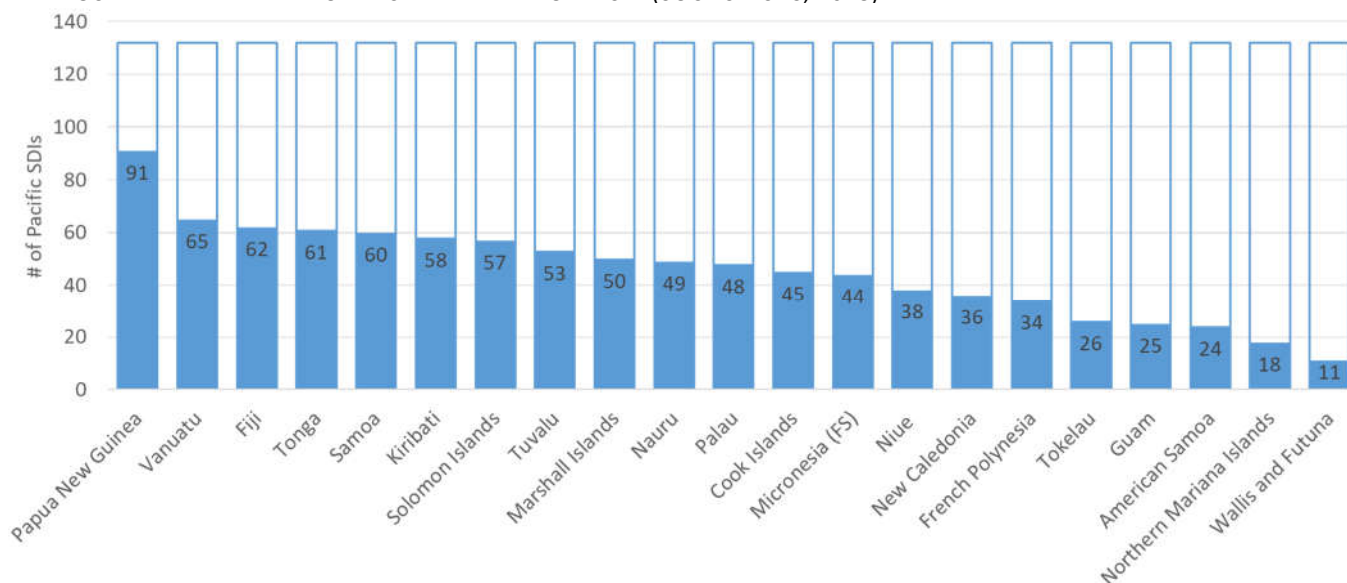
The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an international household survey programme developed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). MICS is designed to collect statistically sound, internationally comparable estimates of key indicators that are used to assess the situation of children and women in the areas of health (including reproductive health), education, child protection, domestic violence, and water and sanitation. MICS tools can also be used to generate data for monitoring progress towards achievement of national goals and global commitments aimed at promoting the welfare of children, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Households surveys under the MICS programme are implemented by countries to provide internationally comparable, statistically rigorous data on the situation of children, adolescents, women and households. Since its inception in 1995, 319 surveys have been carried out in 116 countries. As part of the global effort to increase the availability of high-quality data, UNICEF launched the sixth round of MICS surveys in 2016, aligning the survey programme to SDGs. Household Surveys conducted with support of the Global MICS programme will expand the evidence base for policies and programmes and help countries to monitor key indicators for the SDGs, Regional and National Priorities in the Pacific.

MICS is one of the largest global survey programs which will continue to provide data for SDGs monitoring and reporting including the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR). Out of the 232 SDG indicators agreed upon by the General Assembly around 70 can be generated through household surveys. Out of all SDG indicators that can be generated by household surveys, around 48 percent (33 indicators) are covered by MICS6 in its entirety or partially. Further, from the list of 132 Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators, 49 can be collected through household surveys. Currently, the standard MICS6 modules cover 25, in other words, one-half of the household survey based Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators. While the Global MICS programme have standard content to start with, contents of household surveys supported vary worldwide, since (1) countries customize them to their needs, (2) add on modules/questions from other survey programmes in line with national data and evidence needs.

Some Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) namely Nauru, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Samoa, and Vanuatu have conducted at least one round a DHS-type surveys. Only Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Samoa have conducted at least two rounds of surveys. The DHS-type surveys conducted in the past were not part of the global DHS programme. The Pacific Community (SPC) led the provision of technical support to these surveys. Only Vanuatu has conducted a MICS before. The contents of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) and the MICS (and DHS-type surveys) are largely mutually exclusive. Figure 1 shows data available of baseline for Pacific Sustainable Indicators for selected Pacific Island Countries. It is important to note that countries with better availability of baseline data have conducted at least one MICS, DHS-type and/or HIES.

FIGURE 1: AVAILABILITY OF BASELINE DATA FOR P-SDI (SOURCE: SPC, 2018)



The following regional priorities and policy frameworks will hugely benefit from the MICS:

- SIDS Accelerated Modalities Of Action [S.A.M.O.A.] Pathway
- The Framework for Pacific Regionalism
- Pacific Sustainable Development indicators and roadmap
- Healthy Islands Monitoring Framework
- United Nations Pacific Strategy (2018 - 2022)
- Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics (presently being developed)

The Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) Phase III roadmap was endorsed by Heads of Planning and Statistics in November 2017 with the key objectives to ensure that PICTs have technical capacity and statistical capability to manage and implement core statistical collections, including greater utilisation and integration of key administrative databases; and that PICTs are producing and disseminating an agreed core set of high-quality economic, social and environmental statistics in a timely and user-friendly manner in line with national priorities, and integrating SDGs and regional reporting requirements. One key consideration from the meeting was the establishment of a collaborative framework to support data collection activities to minimise the burden of data collection on countries as well as to optimized use of available funding and technical resources. It was further agreed that due to the large indicator overlap between MICS and DHS-type surveys, MICS would, to the extent possible, try to incorporate nationally prioritized indicators traditionally collected through DHS-type surveys to avoid any duplicative efforts in carrying out different surveys. The MICS programme of support for the PICTs was reviewed by the Pacific Statistics Methods Board (first methods board meeting held in May 2018, in Auckland, New Zealand) and accepted to support data collection in the Pacific.

#### The main objectives of the survey are:

- To collect social development data on health, nutrition, education, child protection, water and sanitation, human capital and well-being of children, women and men of Pacific that can be used for monitoring progress towards achievement of SDGs, Pacific regional priorities, and national development priorities.
- To build capacity of national partners in data collection, compilation, processing, analysis and reporting on the situation of children, women and men.
- To provide decision makers with evidence on the situation of children's and women's rights and other vulnerable groups in the Pacific.

## Target countries

While fourteen countries<sup>1</sup> and territories covered by both the UN System and SPC are included in the collaborating initiative, six countries (Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu and Samoa) have so far committed to conduct MICS in 2019/2020. Therefore, the first phase will include the countries with already defined and definitive timelines. The second phase (2020/21) will include countries that have indicated interest, but timelines are yet to be finalised. These countries include Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Tokelau, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Kiribati Social Development Indicator Survey (KSDIS) 2018-19 was the first survey to be completed under the MICS6 survey programme in Pacific. Field data collection was completed within schedule, preliminary results were available within a few months and the main report is on course to be released. The lessons learned from Kiribati will benefit household survey to be implemented in other Pacific countries.

## Roles of collaborating partners

UNICEF, UNFPA and SPC will provide the technical support to the countries through the MICS Technical Collaboration Framework. All partners will be members of the technical committee and provide relevant technical support in all stages of the survey through their areas of comparative advantage. As surveys will be conducted on the MICS framework, UNICEF will lead the technical support system to countries from data gaps assessment to dissemination and use. UNICEF provides standard tools, support customization at country level, provides technical support, on and off site and through workshops from planning, through implementation to reporting, dissemination, and further analysis. The technical support is based on a comprehensive Technical Collaboration Framework (See Annex 4). UNFPA will provide technical support of an expanded set of reproductive health and women's empowerment indicators and domestic violence module and SPC will complement on survey sample design, mapping and household listing, and data processing.

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## Governance Structure

Household surveys supported by the Global MICS programme are carried out by National Statistics Offices (NSOs) with full ownership and management.

NSO structures vary across the Pacific. In Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu for example, NSOs are semi-autonomous bodies established by Act of Parliament while in other countries, the NSOs are departments usually within the Ministries of Finance. Human resource capacity of NSOs also vary considerably in both numbers and technical capacity with some needing extensive financial and technical support when conducting national data collection activities. NSOs are responsible for conducting all large-scale data collection activities such as the MICS, DHS, HIES and Population Census.

The NSOs will be responsible for the implementation of the household survey. The survey coordinator is therefore appointed from the NSO. Additional survey staff may be appointed as appropriate to complement NSOs' survey staff including household survey expert and data processing staff.

In order to properly coordinate and manage the survey process while ensuring stakeholder engagement, one or two multi-stakeholder committees comprising of the NSO, relevant line ministries, UN, donors and other development partners will be established. These are the Steering and Technical Committees. The Steering Committee is responsible for high level decisions and resource mobilization while the Technical Committee is established to provide technical assistance and input. Where appropriate/necessary the technical committee may refer issues of methodology to the Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMB) for assistance,

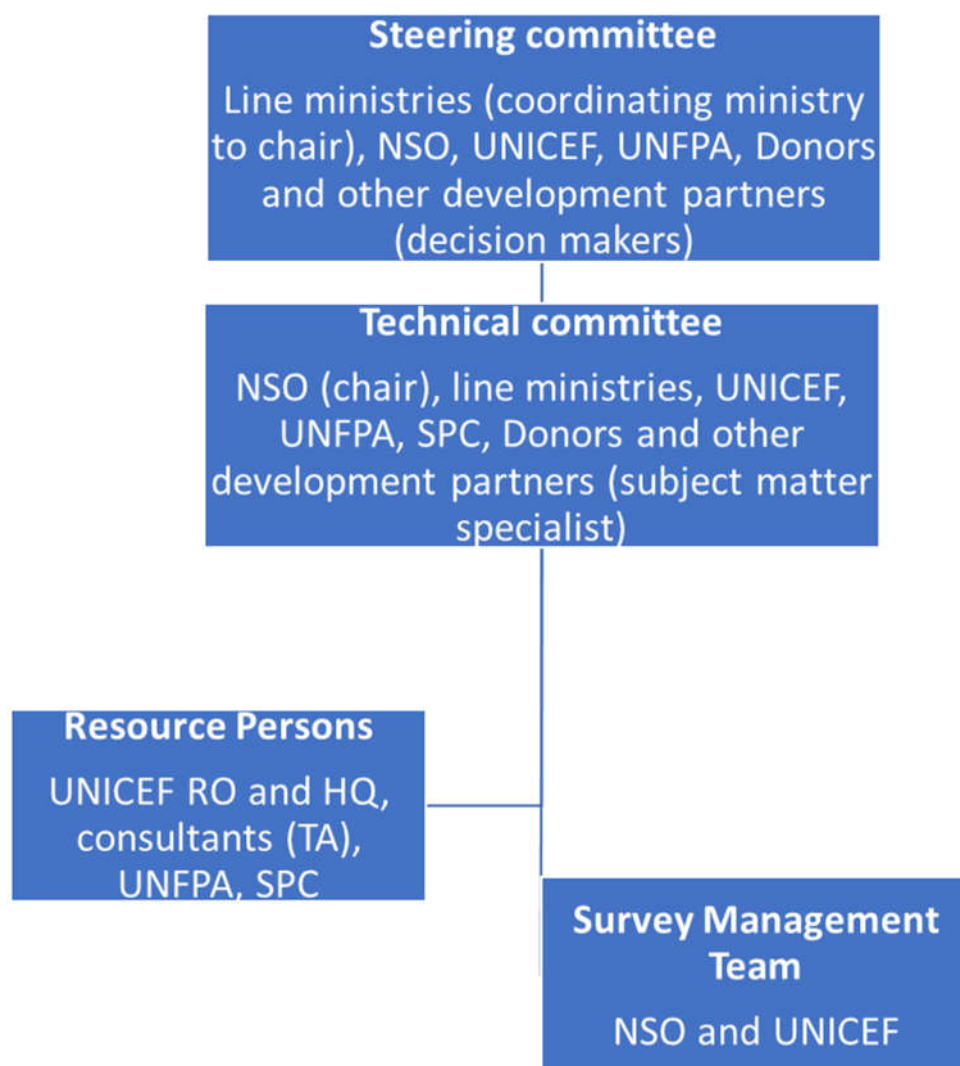
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<sup>1</sup> Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu



clarification and standardisation. A single committee can be formed combining the responsibilities of both the steering committee and the technical committee as may be appropriate to the country. The third structure will be the Survey Management Team that will be tasked with the responsibility for the ensuring day-to-day implementation of the Survey. The governance structure is illustrated in Figure 2 below.

FIGURE 2: THE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE MICS IN PACIFIC



### Steering Committee

The Steering Committee, when agreed upon, is ideally chaired by a high-level official of a coordinating ministry or sector ministry such as planning or the ministry in which NSO belongs, which will be determined by the government in each country. It can also be co-chaired by the NSO and the coordinating ministry. The membership of the committee will include NSO, Ministries responsible for finance, health, education, social welfare, UN agencies, Donors and development/technical assistance partners. The Committee will provide overall policy guidance and direction to the household survey and contributes to national ownership and a participative process, which help to maximize utilization of the results

### Technical Committee

The Technical Committee will be chaired by the NSO. It will be responsible for the coordination and management of the survey process from inception to production of the final report. The committee will comprise of technical subject matter experts and survey experts from relevant government line ministries, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), academic institutions, UN organizations and development partners/technical assistance represented in the Steering Committee above. The technical committee will directly report on survey implementation progress to the Survey Steering Committee.

*Suggested Terms of Reference (ToR) for the two committees are attached in Annexes 1 and 2.*

### Survey Management Team

The Survey Management Team will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the survey. The management team will be responsible for organizing Technical and Steering Committee meetings; training workshops, inputs and field work logistical arrangements to ensure the smooth flow of the survey. It comprises of NSO and UNICEF members of the Technical Committee.

To supplement UNICEF core staff supporting data and evidence generation, UNICEF will engage household survey consultant(s) who will be responsible for providing and coordinating technical support for household survey activities. The Pacific sub-regional or national Global MICS programme consultants will provide technical support both physically and virtually at all critical stages from data gap analysis, sampling, questionnaire customization, training, pre-testing, fieldwork, data processing, report writing to dissemination in close collaboration with technical advisers from other partner agencies

## 2. Indicators

The survey will generate data for a large number of household survey based social sector SDG indicators, national development frameworks, sector and pacific regional frameworks. A joint (Relevant government ministries i.e health, education, social affairs with technical support from the collaborating partners) data gaps assessment will be conducted to nationally/locally relevant indicators for collection. MICS6 generic indicators covers child mortality, nutrition, child health, water and sanitation, reproductive health, child development, literacy and education, child protection, HIV/AIDS and sexual behavior, access to mass media and use of information/communication technology, subjective well-being, tobacco and alcohol use indicators. Additional indicators sexual and reproductive health obtained from such as the full contraception module, and the domestic violence module from DHS-type surveys will also be adopted as appropriate. Through adaptation and customization of the standard global MICS questionnaires, the country has flexibility to add or remove indicators to address priority country information needs.

To support monitoring of the “leaving no one behind” principle, all household survey indicators supported through the MICS programme can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, religion, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators.

## 3. Questionnaires

MICS6 includes six questionnaires; household, water quality testing, women 15-49 years of age, men 15-49 years of age, children under five years old and children age 5-17 years.

Table 1 shows a list of standard modules that will be considered for inclusion or exclusion under each questionnaire of the MICS:

TABLE 1: MICS MODULES

<b>Household Questionnaire:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household Information Panel</li> <li>List of Household Members</li> <li>Education [3+]</li> <li>Household Characteristics</li> <li>Social Transfers</li> <li>Household Energy Use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insecticide Treated Nets</li> <li>Indoor Residual Spraying</li> <li>Water and Sanitation</li> <li>Handwashing</li> <li>Salt Iodization</li> </ul>
<b>Questionnaire for Individual Women:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woman's Information Panel</li> <li>Woman's Background</li> <li>Mass Media and ICT</li> <li>Fertility/Birth History</li> <li>Desire for Last Birth</li> <li>Maternal and Newborn Health</li> <li>Post-Natal Health Checks</li> <li>Contraception</li> <li>Unmet Need</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attitudes toward Domestic Violence</li> <li>Victimization</li> <li>Marriage/Union</li> <li>Adult Functioning [18-49]</li> <li>Sexual Behaviour</li> <li>HIV/AIDS</li> <li>Maternal Mortality</li> <li>Tobacco and Alcohol Use</li> <li>Life Satisfaction</li> </ul>
<b>Questionnaire for Individual Men:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Man's Information Panel</li> <li>Man's Background</li> <li>Mass Media and ICT</li> <li>Fertility</li> <li>Attitudes toward Domestic Violence</li> <li>Victimization</li> <li>Marriage/Union</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adult Functioning [18-49]</li> <li>Sexual Behaviour</li> <li>HIV/AIDS</li> <li>Circumcision</li> <li>Tobacco and Alcohol Use</li> <li>Life Satisfaction</li> </ul>
<b>Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5-17 Child Information Panel</li> <li>5-17 Child's Background</li> <li>Child Labour</li> <li>Child Discipline [5-14]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child Functioning</li> <li>Parental Involvement [7-14]</li> <li>Foundational Learning Skills [7-14]</li> </ul>
<b>Questionnaire for Children Under Five:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under-Five Child Information Panel</li> <li>Under-Five's Background</li> <li>Birth Registration</li> <li>Early Childhood Development</li> <li>Child Discipline [1-4]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child Functioning [2-4]</li> <li>Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake [0-2]</li> <li>Immunization [0-2]</li> <li>Care Of Illness</li> <li>Anthropometry</li> </ul>

Due to the modular structure of both MICS and DHS, it is easier to integrate relevant modules in the MICS. From the DHS, the following module will be considered an integral part of the MICS and like the other MICS sections will be included or excluded as per country prioritization:

- Extended questions on contraception, family planning
- Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Anemia testing
- Domestic Violence
- Women's empowerment

The Technical Committee will meet regularly to fine-tune the questions and to agree on the country level customization. The questionnaires will be translated into dominant local languages. For non-written local languages, attempts will be made to standardize the way all questions will be asked. A pre-test will be conducted once the Technical Committee completes work on the questionnaires. The results of the pre-test will be compiled, and recommendations will be used to modify, customize and finalise questionnaires in preparation for the training of interviewers.



#### 4. Survey Instruments and Materials

UNICEF will support procurement of survey instruments and materials which include tablets and computers, measuring boards, scales, salt test kits, anemia test kits and water quality test kits.

UNICEF, working in collaboration with UNFPA, has already procured a pool of tablets which would be shared by the target countries to support the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The rest of the supplies will be procured and retained by the countries for use in other surveys and regular programmes implemented by countries. For example, the height boards and weighing scales that were used in Kiribati's 2018/19 survey will be used in the HIES.

Until 2011 MICS used paper questionnaires to collect data with fieldwork teams manually record answers and central data entry parallel with the fieldwork. In the current round, all household surveys supported through the Global MICS programme conducted so far are being administered using tablets. Benefits of CAPI include faster availability of data for reporting, higher data quality if properly managed, shorter duration of interviews which also reduces fieldwork costs, no paper questionnaires to carry/store, enhanced data safety, far lower paper, printing, and questionnaire storage costs. However, challenges specific to CAPI include high initial investment in tablets, increased preparation time, need for extensive technical assistance, new system for many NSOs to learn, availability of capable office staff and interviewers (requires interviewer and staff with additional skills and familiarity with new technologies, increased need for fieldwork staff training and requires frequent access to the internet to transfer data from the field to the central office). Experience with the KSDIS proved that these challenges can be overcome in the Pacific.

Capacity building support will be provided through the MICS programme. The CAPI supported by the MICS programme rides on a data governance system based on experience gained over the years of conducting household surveys. The data governance system developed for household surveys under the MICS programme can also be applied in other surveys regardless of the software used.

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#### 5. Technical Guidance and Support

The technical support to be provided to Pacific Island Countries is based on the Global MICS technical collaboration framework. The MICS Technical Collaboration Framework is aimed towards providing technical assistance and quality assurance (remotely and face to face) at key steps of the survey, from data needs assessment to dissemination and further analysis. The overall philosophy of the system is that all activities are carried out with the initiative and under the management and decision-making of the governments, while review and feedback is provided by the global MICS team at each stage of the survey process.

For each survey or groups of surveys, a Technical Support Team is defined at the beginning of the survey process as outlined in Table 2.

TABLE 2: TECHNICAL SUPPORT TEAM AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT COUNTRIES

Level	Composition
Country level	National Statistics Office, Government line ministries.  + UNICEF Country Office team, UNFPA and SPC with development partners.  + Additional member throughout the survey process: UNICEF MICS Consultant to coordinate, bridge, ensure flow of information.
Regional level	Regional Monitoring Team, including the UNICEF Regional MICS Coordinator.  + Experts in Survey Design/Household Survey Methodology, Data Processing and Sampling.
HQ level	UNICEF New York MICS Team + Survey experts + Subject matter specialist/Focal point for each topic.

The framework is built around 25 critical steps of the survey (Annex 4). The main tools and guidance for MICS household surveys is freely available at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools>. The country level team, with relevant experts in each case, will attend the three MICS workshops, focused on survey design, data processing and data interpretation and report compilation, that will be organized by UNICEF in collaboration with UNFPA and SPC. Capacity building is a key consideration of the MICS framework, particularly through knowledge sharing, provision of survey tools and on-the-fly training. In addition to the templates, standards and guideline documents provided at <http://mics.unicef.org>, many completed MICS surveys in the Pacific will also serve as examples.

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**MICS technical collaboration framework is attached in Annex 4.**

Technical support, which includes online support and in-country visits, will be provided by the UNICEF, UNFPA and SPC as described in the MICS Technical Assistance Framework (Annex 4) presentation delivered at the Survey Design Workshop.

The UNICEF Pacific will recruit consultants (see ToRs in annex 3) to support the current core staff supporting MICS survey in the Pacific comprised of Head of Social Policy, Head of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation and the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (MICS) depending on the number of surveys conducted out each year. For 2019, two support consultants are envisaged to ensure the 5 countries undertaking the MICS receive adequate support to liaise with NSO on a day-to-day basis for organising meetings and trainings; planning and supervision of field work; data processing and report writing. The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (MICS) and the Consultant(s) will be members of the already established Survey Management Team chaired by the Survey Coordinator. Selected subject matter experts from the UNICEF Pacific office and UNFPA will also participate in the Survey Technical Committee. Two UNICEF Section Heads (one from Social Policy, and Planning and Monitoring), UNFPA's Population Advisor or designated country lead will also participate in the Survey steering committee. Technical support at each stage will be sought from the UNICEF regional team of MICS advisors and consultants both virtually and through field support.

**Terms of reference for the MICS consultant is attached in Annex 3.**

## 6. Archiving and Dissemination

It is expected that the survey results will be presented at a stakeholder workshop to which relevant users and stakeholders will be invited. After the final report is printed/published, anonymized survey dataset will be made available to responsible researchers as per government approved requests.

Results from household surveys for PICTS will be internationally disseminated through government/NSO websites, <http://mics.unicef.org> - UNICEF global database and through SPC managed platforms such as the National Minimum Development Indicators (NMDI).

UNICEF and SPC will jointly support the countries to ensure that the microdata and survey documents are archived using the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) Microdata Management Toolkit. The toolkit (a software package) and training on how to use it will be provided by UNICEF during the MICS Data Processing Workshop.

## 7. Budget

Rigorous costing has been completed for phase 1 countries. While cost estimates are used for phase two based on costs of past similar surveys. Required budget is for the shortfall of the country survey implementation costs for phase 1 of USD 1.46 million as shown in table 3 below and USD 1.77 million for the technical support costs for the project to phase 1 countries.

TABLE 3: PHASE 1 COUNTRY SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

Country	Total survey costs	Funding contributions			Gap
		Government	UNICEF	UNFPA	
FSM	903,000	151,000	57,000	50,000	645,000
Nauru	148,000	53,000	31,000	-	64,000
Samoa	671,200	231,000	102,000	50,000	288,200
Tonga	525,000	376,000	50,000	50,000	49,000
Tuvalu	287,000	92,000	33,000	-	162,000
Subtotal	2,534,200	903,000	273,000	150,000	1,208,200
Contingency (10%)	253,420				253,420
Grand Total	2,787,620	903,000	273,000	150,000	1,461,620

### Notes

\*includes cost of tablets already purchased as a regional pool. This cost has been excluded in all the countries the same tablets will also be used by other countries.

TABLE 4: PHASE 1 TECHNICAL SUPPORT COSTS

Country	Costs	Funded	Gap
UNICEF	1,310,000	270,000	1,040,000
UNFPA	507,365	100,000	407,365
SPC	326,645	0	326,645
Total	2,144,010	370,000	1,774,010

Phase 2 indicative budget are provided in Tables 5 and 6. Government contributions are estimated at 30%. The estimated budget shortfall of the country survey implementation costs for phase 2 of USD 3.50 million as shown in Table 5 below and USD 3.75 million for the technical support costs (Table 6) for the project to phase 2 countries.

TABLE 5: PHASE 2 COUNTRY SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

Country	Total survey costs	Funding contributions			Gap
		Government Contribution	UNICEF	UNFPA	
Vanuatu	1,200,000	360,000	120,000	50,000	670,000
Fiji	647,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	347,000
Cooks Islands	200,000	60,000	40,000	-	100,000
RMI	700,000	210,000	80,000	-	410,000
Tokelau	100,000	30,000	31,000	-	39,000
Solomon Islands	2,100,000	630,000	150,000	50,000	1,270,000
Palau	150,000	45,000	31,000	-	74,000
Kiribati	1,000,000	300,000	110,000	-	590,000
Total	6,097,000	1,785,000	662,000	150,000	3,500,000

TABLE 6: PHASE 2 TECHNICAL SUPPORT COSTS

Country	Costs	Funded	Gap
UNICEF	1,760,000	300,000	1,460,000
UNFPA	1,306,845	0	1,306,845
SPC	991,618	0	991,618
Total	4,058,463	300,000	3,758,463

## 8. Major Challenges

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As with any major survey undertaking some challenges are anticipated. These include;

1) inadequate funding for the survey;

Governments of the participating countries have made efforts to raise resources for in-country survey implementation costs, but shortfalls remain. Success registered with the KSDIS was due to availability of adequate funding provided by DFAT, UNFPA and UNICEF. Continuous flow of funding critical for timely completion of survey. Delays in funding midway resulting in temporary stoppage of activities is costly as in most case refresher training is required. SPC, UNFPA and UNICEF will embark on joint fundraising to support countries in closing the existing gaps.

2) shortage of appropriate capacities and human resources in NSOs;

UNICEF, as lead technical partner, is increasing its team of MICS experts based in the Pacific to support the countries to effectively managed the challenges and risks. UNICEF is adding two MICS positions/ consultants bringing to three the number of MICS dedicated positions in Pacific for effective support to countries from survey planning, execution and dissemination of findings. There are also capacity gaps within the in-country GBV response mechanisms and technical support will be needed for implementation of the DV module which includes mapping of GBV services, development of the support plan, provision of supplementary training during training workshop and provision of additional training for counsellors.

3) delay in procurement and breakdown of survey equipment;

Some key supplies and equipment such as height boards, scales, water quality testing equipment will be prepositioned in Fiji for quicker distribution to countries. UNFPA and UNICEF have since set up a regional pool of CAPI tablets to be used by all countries. This will avoid individual needing to procure these.

4) delay in data collection during the rainy/cyclone season;

Difficulties in transport and communications to rural areas and outer islands

5) lack of connectivity in rural areas and outer islands;

- 6) respondent fatigue resulting from additional modules required to meet high demand for data for SDGs and other reporting by stakeholders.

These issues remain a challenge that will be managed on a case by case basis. Survey planning has taken into consideration the rainy/cyclone season.

## Annex 1: Terms of Reference for the MICS Steering Committee

### 1. Overall objective

- To provide oversight to the implementation of the Country/ household Survey and the survey's Technical Committee advising on the process and content of MICS, as well as the Management Team of the survey's day to day operation.
- To promote ownership of process, results, dissemination and further analysis of the data for the purpose of policy, advocacy, and monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and related goals, as well as national commitments.
- To encourage and promote financial and in-kind contributions towards the funding of the survey.

### 2. Major tasks

- Approval of the Survey Plan and Budget, including Questionnaire and Sample Design as well as the timetable
- Oversight of the survey implementation process
- Oversight of the survey management and institutional arrangements
- Approval of the Key Findings Report and, if produced, the Final Report
- Ensure that issues related to ethics are documented, investigated and resolved, including those presented by the IRB (or suitable alternative)

### 3. Suggested Membership

A small group at high management level (Director, Representative, or those appointed by these).

- National counterpart for the coordination of the social sectors
- National development planning agency
- Key line ministries
- MOU partners (NSO, other organizations)
- UNICEF
- UNFPA
- Other Donors

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It is critical that a member has capacity and experience in the area of conducting ethical research in the country and is willing to serve as Ethical Focal Point, providing oversight to the related matters of the Technical Committee and the Management Team.

## Annex 2: Terms of Reference for the Survey Technical Committee

### 1. Overall objective of the Survey Technical Committee

- To provide guidance and support to the Management Team on technical decisions and processes;
- To promote understanding for and utilisation of survey and results;
- To provide technical advice to the Steering Committee on survey planning, implementation and dissemination.

### 2. Specific tasks

The specific tasks of the Technical Committee shall include:

- To review the data gaps indicated in the data needs assessment and advise on the list of indicators, the questionnaire modules and content.
- To appoint dedicated focal points on ethics and develop a protection protocol for ensuring that ethical concerns are reflected on and mitigated against during the life cycle of the survey
- To review and advise on the sampling plan and sample design.
- To review and advise on the customised questionnaires and manuals.
- To assist in identifying facilitators for selected sessions of the training for the pre-test exercise and fieldwork exercises
- To coordinate preparation for the fieldwork, including informing all the related stakeholders
- To review the draft tabulations, the statistical analysis and draft chapters the Key Findings and Final Reports and provide technical inputs of the organisations represented on the technical committee.
- To reach out and consult experts if needed for the preparation of the Final Report, if produced.
- To highlight key messages for dissemination of the findings.

### 3. Suggested Membership

- Technical experts from the organisations represented on the Steering Committee and other relevant institutions that can provide assistance on topics covered by the MICS.
- NSO/Implementing Agency
- UNICEF
- UNFPA
- SPC
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Other Ministries as appropriate to the design
- Academic institutions

### 4. Reporting

The Technical committee will report to the Steering Committee.



## Annex 3: TOR MICS Consultant

### 1. Purpose of Assignment

Under the overall supervision of the Social Policy Specialist and direct supervision of the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (MICS) will work with the team to support the NSO's in the respective countries for the preparation, implementation and completion of the MICS's in Pacific. The UNICEF MICS consultant (UMC) will advise the NSOs, especially the Survey Coordinator and sampling and data processing experts, during survey planning, questionnaire design, sampling, training, fieldwork, data processing, data analysis, dissemination and archiving, ensuring that MICS protocols and recommendations are being followed at all times. The UMC will communicate effectively between the UNICEF Pacific-Multi Country Office, NSO's, and partners, responding promptly to MICS related needs and issues as they arise.

The UMC will be responsible for coordinating and supporting the work of other resource persons hired by UNICEF to provide technical assistance to the MICS process. He will work in close collaboration with the survey team, the stakeholders, and Steering and Technical Committees and will represent UNICEF in meetings and workshops in relation to the survey as needed. The UMC will also work in close collaboration with the Regional MICS Coordinator, UNICEF EAPRO, Bangkok and the Global MICS Team in UNICEF HQ.

### 2. Scope of Work/ Work Assignments:

Main task for the assignment include:

1. Provide technical support to the MICS's in Pacific Countries namely Tonga, Samoa, Nauru, Tuvalu with a special attention to FSM;
2. Present the MICS methodology, tools, and guidelines to partners/stakeholders (e.g. ministries, UN Agencies, etc.);
3. Support finalization, in collaboration with national and regional partners and UNICEF Multi-CO, of the Survey Plan and Budget, including timetable;
4. Ensure that the Ethical Protocol and other ethical recommendations are addressed in the survey implementation process and that all MICS related documents are shared with the national Ethical Committee on time for approval;
5. Support each stage of the survey process and ensure that the MICS protocols and standards are followed by the NSO's, more specifically during training and field supervision visits;
6. Communicate regularly with the UNICEF Multi-CO, RO responding to all MICS related issues in a timely manner;
7. Provide monthly updates on MICS activities to the UNICEF Pacific Multi-CO/RO;
8. Support coordination of the work of NSO specialists and UNICEF Regional Consultants and other resource persons assigned by the UNICEF Pacific Multi-CO and/or RO to support different survey stages;
9. Ensure that external technical reviews by experts (i.e. Regional Sampling Consultant, Data Processing Consultant/Expert, and Regional Household Survey Consultant) are carried out at key survey stages and coordinate the feedback and response between the Multi-CO/RO/HQ and NSO;
10. Ensure that all survey related documents and deliverables are properly archived throughout the survey process (for example: Memorandum of Understanding, Survey Plan and Budget, questionnaires, manuals, sample design, training/pre-test reports, expert reports, CAPI application, output and tabulation plan tables, syntaxes, datasets, Survey Findings Report (and Final Report), dissemination materials etc.);
11. Participate in all MICS Steering and Technical Committee meetings;
12. Participate in, and contribute to, MICS Regional Workshops;
13. Ensure that lessons learned, problems, and good practices are documented throughout the MICS process and rapidly shared with the MICS community (other MICS implementing countries, RO, and HQ) through all means available.

### 3. Deliverables/End Products

- Finalization of survey questionnaires



- Monthly Progress Report of activities, describing activities undertaken during the month and highlighting problems met and solutions put in place to mitigate them;
- Field trip reports;
- Regional workshop trip reports;
- Presentations and training materials used in trainings, workshops, and other meetings.
- Preliminary survey finding reports (and final reports) reviewed submitted for global review;
- Final survey finding reports (and final reports) after global review and validation by partners.
- Final MICS survey archives.
- End of consultancy report that documents overall activities undertaken for each of the stage, challenges, lessons learned and best practices that can be implemented in future MICS.

#### 4. Qualifications or Specialized Knowledge/Experience Required:

##### *Education:*

University degree in, Demography, Statistics, Social Sciences, Epidemiology or any other related technical field is required.

##### *Skills and Experience:*

- Proven minimum of 5-year experience in the coordination and/or management of quantitative household surveys, prior MICS or DHS experience is required;
- Strong computer skills and strong expertise in statistical analyses (familiarity with data processing and data analysis software, particularly SPSS);
- Experience with CAPI data collection;
- Training experience and ability to organize and facilitate training and presentations;
- Experience in data analysis and survey report writing.

## Annex 4: MICS Technical Collaboration Framework

Steps and Stages	Summary and support provided
<b>Survey Design Stage</b>	
Step 1: Data Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussions / Analysis in country to determine if a MICS is required based on existing data gaps and needs of disaggregated / equity-sensitive data</li> <li>Discussions between UNICEF Pacific Multi-country Office (MCO), UNFPA, SPC, Regional Office (RO), and Headquarters (HQ)</li> <li>Decision in the country made on whether to conduct MICS and its scope</li> <li>Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) produced</li> </ul>
Step 2: Survey Design Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The survey team including survey managers from the country participate in the MICS Survey Design Workshop together with survey teams from other countries</li> <li>Discussions are held with the Global MICS Team, Regional MICS Coordinator and household survey consultants (sample, survey content, timing, etc.), UNFPA and SPC during the workshop</li> </ul>
Step 3: Survey Plan and Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using MICS templates, the Country Survey Plan and Budget and the MoU finalised by the implementing partner in consultation with UNICEF Country Office, UNFPA and SPC</li> <li>Budget and plan review by RO and HQ before finalisation</li> </ul>
Step 4: Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designation of Survey Coordinator (from implementing statistics office)</li> <li>Recruitment of Pacific/National MICS consultant for in-country support with support from Support from UNICEF Regional Office (Template ToR, potential candidates, support to selection)</li> </ul>
Step 5: Survey Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steering and Technical Committees established at the country level (Template for Term of Reference (ToRs) available for use)</li> </ul>
Step 6: Questionnaire Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft questionnaires based on standard MICS Questionnaires customised at country level (Gvt, UNICEF, UNFPA)</li> <li>Review by RO, feedback provided (within 2 weeks)</li> <li>Feedback incorporated, and final draft of questionnaires produced</li> <li>Consolidated review by Global MICS team (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>
Step 7: Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Questionnaires and Instructions for Fieldwork Staff translated into local language(s)</li> <li>Back translation organised at country level (Gvt, UNICEF, UNFPA) and reviewed by RO</li> </ul>
Step 8: Sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design of sample in country and preparation of the sample weights calculation template. SPC and UNICEF sampling expert is mobilised for support as needed.</li> <li>Country sends sample design and sample weight calculation template to RO for review (within 2 weeks)</li> <li>Final review by Global MICS team (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>
Step 9: Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on the content of the questionnaires and size of sample, quantity of supplies is determined at the country level</li> <li>Consultation with RO for advice on procurement of recommended supplies</li> </ul>
Step 10: Listing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on the sample selection and according to the listing manual, the implementing agency conducts household listing and selection in sampled clusters</li> <li>Sampling Expert reviews household selection, listing training agenda, listing forms</li> <li>The Data Processing Expert reviews data collection application</li> </ul>
Step 11: Pre-test of Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted after appropriate training in the country with Regional Household Survey expert support</li> <li>Pre-test report is produced in the country and reviewed by MICS team (1 week)</li> </ul>

Step 12: Finalising the Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-test findings incorporated</li> <li>Consolidated review by Global MICS team (1 week)</li> </ul>
Step 13: Data Processing Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Statistics staff attend a MICS Data Processing Workshop (customization, editing, tabulation programs)</li> <li>RO mobilises a regional data processing expert to provide technical assistance during workshop and in country</li> <li>Data collection application customised in country (Gvt, UNICEF and SPC) and sent to RO for review (2 weeks)</li> </ul>
Step 14: Testing of Data Collection Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testing of application is conducted after appropriate training in the country with support of Regional Data Processing expert support</li> <li>Consolidated review by Global MICS team (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>
Step 15: Fieldwork Training and Pilot Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3-5 weeks field staff training conducted in the country followed by field practice and pilot study</li> <li>UNICEF RO/HQ review training agenda</li> <li>Regional/Pacific Household Survey experts supports training</li> </ul>
<b>Data collection</b>	
Step 16: Field Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Household Survey / Data Processing experts and Regional MICS Coordinator support and monitor field work (early stages)</li> <li>Field Check Tables produced in country and shared with RO (every week)</li> </ul>
<b>Data processing</b>	
Step 17: Creating Analysis Files	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include Data editing and cleaning, finalisation of Sampling weights</li> <li>CSPRO files, SPSS syntaxes and datasets shared with RO for review and feedback (2 weeks)</li> <li>RO mobilises data processing expert to provide technical assistance in country</li> <li>One SPSS license provided to the country</li> <li>Consolidated review by Global MICS team (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>
<b>Data analysis</b>	
Step 18: Data Analysis & Tabulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data analysis / set of tables produced</li> <li>RO mobilises regional household survey expert to provide technical assistance in country as needed</li> <li>Tabulations shared with RO for comparative review (2 weeks)</li> <li>Country adapts tabulations and share for consolidated review by MICS Team (2 weeks)</li> </ul>
<b>Reporting</b>	
Step 19: Survey Findings Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey report writing workshop conducted in country</li> <li>RO mobilises regional household survey expert to provide support in country</li> <li>Draft shared with RO for consolidated review and feedback by Global MICS team (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>
Step 20: Workshop on Data Interpretation, Further Analysis and Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The country survey team participates in this workshop to enhance their skills and knowledge on interpretation of data and learn from each other's experience and to review and discuss survey findings with global and regional experts.</li> <li>A draft SFR with all tables and annexes based on the MICS template is developed during the workshop.</li> <li>Country teams identify potential areas for further analysis, broaden their knowledge of various tools and methods for effective dissemination of MICS data and make progress on archiving work.</li> <li>MICS dissemination templates and examples are made available by UNICEF RO/HQ</li> </ul>

Step 21: Printing (optional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Print ready version sent to RO for final feedback (within 7 days)</li> <li>• pdf version shared with RO for Global dissemination at <a href="https://mics.unicef.org">mics.unicef.org</a></li> </ul>
<b>Dissemination and Further Analysis</b>	
Step 22: Data Sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With support from RO/HQ, anonymisation of datasets</li> <li>• A set of standard variables are added to datasets along with any necessary notes on using the data and contact information of the statistics office</li> </ul>
Step 23: Completion of Archiving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country (Govt, UNICEF &amp; SPC) produces MICS Archive completed and data documented Archives shared with RO for review.</li> <li>• Consolidated feedback by Global MICS team provided (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>
Step 24: Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MICS dissemination activities with assistance from UNICEF MCO communication personnel</li> <li>• MICS Dissemination templates made available by Global MICS Team</li> <li>• Support provided from RO and HQ as needed</li> </ul>
Step 25: Fourth Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country survey teams participate in MICS Further Analysis Workshops for secondary analysis of data on specific topics</li> <li>• The first draft of a thematic secondary analysis report is produced by the end of the workshop</li> </ul>

## Annex 4: Pacific Agriculture census, disability survey, household income and expenditure survey and labour force survey programme, 2019 to 2022

Table 9: Schedule of Agriculture, Disability, HIES, LFS collections, 2019 to 2023

Survey / PICT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Agriculture census / survey</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
American Samoa	1				
Cook Islands			1		
Fiji (Republic of)	1				
Kiribati				1	
Mariana Islands (CNMI)	1				
Niue	1				
Samoa	1				
Solomon Islands				1	
Tonga				1	
Vanuatu (Republic of)					1
<b>Disability survey</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>
Kiribati			1		
Samoa					1
Tuvalu		1			1
<b>Household income and expenditure survey</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Federated States of Micronesia	1				1
Fiji (Republic of)	1				
Guam	1				
Kiribati	1				
Mariana Islands (CNMI)			1		
Marshall Islands (Republic of)	1				
Nauru		1		1	
New Caledonia	1				
Palau			1		
Papua New Guinea			1		
Samoa				1	
Solomon Islands		1			
Tokelau	1				
Tonga		1			
Tuvalu			1		
Vanuatu (Republic of)	1				
Wallis and Futuna	1				
<b>Labour force survey</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Cook Islands	1				1
Federated States of Micronesia					1
Fiji (Republic of)		1			
French Polynesia	1	1	1	1	
Kiribati			1		
Mariana Islands (CNMI)	1		1		
New Caledonia		1	1	1	1
Samoa				1	
Solomon Islands					1
Vanuatu (Republic of)				1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

### Household income and expenditure survey

Kiribati, Tonga, the World Bank and SPC are in-the-midst of preparation of a concept note for IDA funding to support HIES conduct, statistical development, capacity building and innovation in the Pacific region. As such, no HIES budget has been allocated to the facility for these participating agencies.

### Agricultural census and survey

FAO and SPC are collaborating under the auspices of the Pacific Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics (P-SPAFS). The collaboration has been funded through in-kind contributions from each agency and via a 2018 to 2019 Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) funded by FAO. There are plans in place for a 2020 to 2021 TCP, however the partnership is hamstrung due to SPC's limited human resources, so there remains a heavy reliance on consultants for statistical collection technical assistance where SPC would traditionally contribute (e.g., mapping, data capture system development, data processing and tabulation). The proposed facility would provide sufficient resources to alleviate this constraint.

Despite the constraint to collaborate in agricultural collections, FAO and SPC have a productive and well functioning partnership where collaboration in HIES methodology and HIES data use for food security purposes, and in the development of statistical instruments (questionnaire design and food nutrition tables), has been ongoing and positive.

### Labour Force Survey

Similarly to FAO, ILO and SPC have a very positive and productive collaboration, which is, however, hamstrung by SPC's limited resource constraining SPC's ability to provide comprehensive contribution to LFS. Other non-collection collaboration activities have been fruitful, such as in strengthening regional capacity in labour market indicator production and in labour force instrument methodological development, however SPC's limited ability to contribute to LFS has constrained the partnership and resulted in some inefficiency in the conduct of LFS in the Pacific region.

### Disability survey

Tonga, UNICEF and SPC successfully collaborated in the conduct of a disability survey in 2018, with SPC receiving financial support through the UNICEF PCA work plan. This model worked effectively and allowed the leveraging of all stakeholders comparative advantages.