



Board of Executive Directors

For consideration

On or after: 7 September 2005*

PR-2959-1

29 August 2005

Original: Spanish

To: The Board of Executive Directors
From: The Secretary
Subject: El Salvador. Proposal for a loan for a National Statistics System improvement program. Revised version

Basic Information: Borrower Republic of El Salvador
Amount up to US\$13,500,000
Source Single Currency Facility of the Ordinary Capital

Inquiries to: Mrs. Nathalie Alvarado-Renner (extensión 1575)

Remarks: This version specifies that resources from the Intermediate Financing Facility account will be used to pay part of the interest on the prospective loan. Attached is the corresponding proposed resolution.

The changes are marked with a line in the right-hand margin

Supersedes: PR-2959(8/05)

References: GN-1838-1(7/94), DR-398-5(5/03)

Other distribution: Representative in El Salvador

* This date is in accordance with the information contained in document CS-3620 concerning the interruption of the advance-distribution periods for documents during recesses of the Board of Executive Directors.

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

EL SALVADOR

NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

(ES-L1003)

LOAN PROPOSAL

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of Nathalie Alvarado-Renner (RE2/SC2), Team Leader; other members: José Antonio Mejía (SDS/POV); Emma Sánchez-Monin (COF/CES); Miguel Coronado (LEG/OPR-2); and Diana Bejar (RE2/SC2), who helped to produce this document.

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Annex I Logical framework

Proposed resolution

Electronic Links and References	
Basic socioeconomic data	http://www.iadb.org/RES/index.cfm?fuseaction=externallinks.countrydata
Status of loan in execution	http://ops/approvals/pdfs/ESen.pdf
Information available in the RE2/SC2 technical files	http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=554752
Procurement table/Mean of verification	http://idbdocs.iadb.org/WSDocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=571171

ABBREVIATIONS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CELADE	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre
DICI	Dirección de Cooperación Internacional [International Cooperation Department]
DIGESTYC	Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos [Department of Statistics and Census]
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
IFF	Intermediate Financing Facility
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas [National Institute of Statistics]
LCB	Local Competitive Bidding
MINEC	Ministry of Economy
OC	Ordinary Capital
OR	Operating Regulations
PET	Program Execution Team
PTI	Poverty Targeted Investment
SEN	Sistema Estadístico Nacional [National Statistics System]
SEQ	Social Equity Enhancing
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities

PROJECT SUMMARY

EL SALVADOR NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (ES-L1003)

Financial Terms and Conditions ¹				
Borrower: Republic of El Salvador Executing agency: Ministry of Economy – Department of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC)			Amortization period:	25 years
			Grace period:	3.5 years
			Disbursement period:	3.5 years
Source	Amount (US\$)	%	Interest rate:	Variable
IDB (Ordinary Capital)	5.84 million	37	Inspection and supervision fee:	0%
IDB (Ordinary Capital/IFF)	7.66 million	48	Credit fee:	0.25%
Local	2.3 million	15	Currency:	U.S. dollars from the Single Currency Facility
Total	15.8 million	100		
Project at a Glance				
<p>Project objective:</p> <p>The objective of the proposed operation is to strengthen the National Statistics System (SEN) by updating the statistical base and modernizing the DIGESTYC, the senior body coordinating the system.</p> <p>Special contractual conditions:</p> <p>(a) <i>Special conditions precedent to the first disbursement:</i> (i) evidence that the general coordinator, the procurement specialist, and the information systems specialist have been selected and contracted (see paragraph 3.4); and (ii) evidence that the program Operating Regulations (OR) have entered into force (see paragraph 3.9);</p> <p>(b) <i>Special execution conditions:</i> (i) submission of the procurement plan (see paragraph 3.16); (ii) establishment of a revolving fund not to exceed 10% of loan proceeds (see paragraph 3.18); (iii) submission of the annual work plans (AWP) (see paragraph 3.20); and (iv) midterm and final evaluations (see paragraph 3.21).</p> <p>Exceptions to Bank policies:</p> <p>None.</p>				
<p>Project consistent with country strategy: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Project qualifies as: SEQ <input type="checkbox"/> PTI <input type="checkbox"/> Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Geographic <input type="checkbox"/> Headcount <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Procurement: See paragraphs 3.10 to 3.16.</p> <p>Verified by CESI on: 29 April 2005</p>				

¹ The interest rate, credit fee, and inspection and supervision fee mentioned in this document are established pursuant to document FN-568-3 Rev. and may be changed by the Board of Executive Directors, taking into account the available background information, as well as the respective Finance Department recommendations. In no case will the credit fee exceed 0.75%, or the inspection and supervision fee exceed 1% of the loan amount.*

* With regard to the inspection and supervision fee, in no case will the charge exceed, in a given six-month period, the amount that would result from applying 1% to the loan amount divided by the number of six-month periods included in the original disbursement period.

I. FRAME OF REFERENCE

A. The National Statistics System within the National Development Strategy

- 1.1 Since the Peace Accord was signed in the early 1990s, El Salvador has made significant strides to consolidate democracy, achieving major political, economic, and social advances accompanied by deep-seated sector reforms. Such an economic and social transformation process must necessarily be supported by a statistical database to facilitate assessments of the impact of development policies and the country's economic competitiveness.
- 1.2 Events in the past ten years, including the redefined role of the State, structural adjustments to macroeconomic management, economic and trade liberalization, sector reforms (i.e. pensions, education, and decentralization), migration (internal and outbound), and natural disasters have altered population projections and promoted the emergence of new economic development clusters. As a result, there is growing demand from the public sector, private entities, and international agencies for reliable, timely information and basic statistical data to serve as monitoring indicators and to plan and oversee priorities.
- 1.3 The Government of El Salvador developed the "País Seguro 2004-2009" Plan [Safe Country 2004-2009], whose primary challenges are to consolidate economic growth and reduce poverty. The government recognizes the vital importance of up-to-date, reliable statistical data on social and demographic indicators to define objectives, target interventions, and design, execute, and evaluate the new social and economic policies needed to attain the Plan's objectives.
- 1.4 A national statistical database is composed of national population and housing census data, combined with data from economic and agricultural censuses, sampling surveys, including household surveys, and administrative records. Censuses that mainly gather basic population, household, and housing information are also used as a sampling framework for periodic surveys conducted in the intercensal period. Because of their universal nature, censuses are the chief source of information for small geographic areas and at the local level, where surveys are not representative.

B. The Population and Housing Census and the agricultural census within the National Statistics System

- 1.5 **The Population and Housing Census** is the largest statistical operation carried out in any country. It is the primary source of basic population statistics used to develop a country's social and economic plans. A census consists in collecting, compiling,

verifying, organizing, and publicizing demographic, economic, and social data relating to a country's inhabitants at a given point in time.¹

- 1.6 Census data are a valuable input for many purposes, including: (i) characterizing the population's socioeconomic conditions, and identifying the most vulnerable groups, analyzing indicators such as the Unmet Basic Needs (UBN); (ii) learning about the conditions, trends, prospects, and location of the labor force; (iii) apportioning municipal resources; (iv) determining the political representation on governing bodies; (v) observing population dynamics in relation to gender, age, spatial distribution, and growth; (vi) determining quality of life based on housing size, layout, and space in proportion to the number of occupants; and (vii) identifying economic establishments and agricultural units at the municipal level, as a sampling framework for sectoral research. Census data is also used by the productive, entrepreneurial, and agriculture sectors, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), educational institutions, research centers, and civic and community organizations.
- 1.7 Under the National Statistics System Act, **Population and Housing Censuses** are to be conducted every ten years in El Salvador. The first census taken in 1930 was widely recognized by international entities. Subsequent censuses were taken in 1950, 1961, 1971, and 1992, which means statistical census data have not been updated in the past 13 years. The Department of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC) is presently preparing for the next census, scheduled for 2006, with support from nonreimbursable technical-cooperation operation ATN/SF-8936-ES. Preparatory work includes designing the census form, planning the census, conducting a pilot census and designing the quality control system.
- 1.8 Since the last population and housing census in 1992, El Salvador has seen deep economic, social, demographic, and territorial changes, significantly altering projections of the population's size, characteristics, and distribution. The existing population data are no longer reliable for a number of reasons, including migration within or outside the country, natural disasters affecting human settlements, crime, new economic development areas, etc. Population projections based on the last population and housing census may be providing inaccurate data on the size and distribution of the population. What is more, much of the socioeconomic information (education, health, income, labor, etc.) relies on these projections, which can no longer be considered statistically reliable.
- 1.9 The last **agricultural census** was taken in 1971 by DIGESTYC, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Central Reserve Bank (BCR). The most recent data are therefore 32 years old. It is extremely important for the country to have up-to-date information on structural agricultural variables.

¹ The essential characteristics of a population and housing census are universality, individual enumeration, simultaneity, defined periodicity, and statistical privacy.

Major events over this period, such as Agrarian Reform, utilization of water resources to generate power, the Land Transfer Program, and natural disasters including hurricane Mitch and the recent earthquakes, caused sudden changes to the structure, possession, and use of land and spurred increased migration (i.e. agricultural producers) from the country to the city, with the consequences associated with this phenomenon.

- 1.10 Despite the relative importance of the agricultural sector, no project has been designed to address the scarcity of data, which affects the quality of decision-making in support of this sector. Policies to combat poverty, predominantly found among rural populations, and to reactivate the economy, are severely hampered by the lack of timely data. Despite the remarkable technological advances in monitoring agricultural performance in El Salvador, the available figures on cultivated area and yields are more than 30 years old. Current data on agricultural production is required to reactivate the sector, which accounts for the most vulnerable social groups, to design policies to mitigate the coffee crisis, and to implement the free trade agreements.

C. DIGESTYC, El Salvador's statistics services agency

- 1.11 Decree Law 1784 passed in October 1970 provides that the Department of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC), which comes under the Ministry of Economy (MINEC), is the body responsible for the coordination, organization, and technical management of the National Statistics System (SEN) of El Salvador. The Law specifically tasks the DIGESTYC with: (i) regularly planning, collecting, compiling, and publishing economic, social, demographic, and environmental statistics, and data from specialized fields, when required; (ii) planning and conducting population and housing, agricultural, industrial, and commercial censuses; and (iii) adopting statistical standards and methods to guide the different entities performing statistical work.
- 1.12 The DIGESTYC has not yet established itself as the lead national statistics agency, resulting in fragmented data production, with many institutions producing sector-relevant data to make up for the shortcomings and satisfy the need for information to assist in sector and national management. From an organizational standpoint, the DIGESTYC lacks an institutional strategy, and appropriate internal and human resource management mechanisms. Neither has it managed to effectively fulfill its functions of collecting, analyzing, and publicizing statistical data because work processes have not kept pace with advances in statistical science, especially those relating to data validation and tabulation procedures, modern sampling and statistical methods to capture, process, and manage data, and use of modern practices to publicize and disseminate data, currently limited to printed tabulations and publications. The DIGESTYC also needs a training system to develop the skills needed to modernize the entity, as well as data processing equipment and the associated technological development to support the processes. These weaknesses

are further exacerbated by the lack of financial resources to undertake the data collection actions needed to update the national statistics database in a timely and proper manner.

- 1.13 In view of this situation, the country developed a strategy to modernize the National Statistics System (SEN), establishing an interagency team to modernize the SEN, and creating a SEN Coordination Committee comprising representatives of statistics-producing entities. The strategy calls for approving the National Statistics System Bill whose provisions would not alter the responsibilities conferred on DIGESTYC under the current legislative framework, but provides for its transformation into a national institute of statistics (INE), an agency with technical and administrative autonomy to carry out its duties. The new law also regulates the structure of the INE, would create the National Statistics Commission, strengthens the privacy of statistics, and would establish a violations and sanctions regime. To support the transition phase, using nonreimbursable technical cooperation resources from the IDB Fund for Special Operations, the government will review the DIGESTYC organizational structure, internal management mechanisms, and administrative and human resource management policies and systems, to develop staff management processes. The statistics-production standards will also be reviewed and updated.
- 1.14 As its prime objective, the government has set out to update the national statistics base through a Population and Housing Census, an agricultural census, an Economic Census, and to update the Consumer Price Index through a Household Income and Expenditure Survey. To meet the above objective, the government intends to use its own resources, supplemented by international donor community support, to conduct the Economic Census and the Household Income and Expenditure Survey in 2005. To this end, it commissioned the logistics, administrative, and technological support infrastructure for the DIGESTYC, with advisory assistance from the Census Committee, to ensure that the information needs of public sector and civil society users will be reflected in the census questionnaires. It also requested the Bank's support for the Population and Housing Census, planned for 2006, and the agricultural census in 2007.

D. Other cooperating agencies and the census processes

- 1.15 In addition to the preparatory work mentioned in paragraph 1.7, carried out with IDB technical cooperation support, the Government of El Salvador obtained Japanese government grant funds to update the country's cartography, providing the basic framework to revise the maps used by census enumerators. A significant component of this project is the digitization of census cartography using a geographical information system (GIS). In addition, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is providing support to the DIGESTYC, through technical assistance, specific consulting services, and training, to design the Population and Housing Census planning document.

E. The Bank's country and sector strategy

- 1.16 The Bank is in the process of approving the 2005-2009 Country Strategy (CS) with El Salvador, whose chief objective is poverty reduction. To attain its goal, the strategy revolves around two interrelated strategic objectives in line with the government's "Safe Country 2004-2009" program: (i) promote sustainable economic growth through increased competitiveness; and (ii) develop human capital, improving opportunities for the poorest people. The slowing pace of poverty reduction efforts in El Salvador is directly linked to the economic slowdown, which is why economic growth must be accelerated in a sustainable manner. Work must be undertaken in parallel to strengthen human capital, improve access to basic services for the very poor, and optimize the quality of such basic services. These actions will promote a sustainable increase in productivity, setting the stage for a more dynamic growth.
- 1.17 This operation dovetails with the above strategic guidelines insofar as the challenges confronting El Salvador relate to the opportunity, quality, access, and use of economic and social statistics, issues affecting to some extent the primary sources of national data. The economic and social transformation process must be underpinned by information allowing the country to take stock of today's challenges in order to plan effective government interventions, evaluate the impact of development policies, measure the competitiveness of economic sectors and, in particular, monitor the Millennium Development Goals. This operation will help update the statistical base.

F. Program strategy

- 1.18 The program strategy is in line with the Bank's country strategy, as it seeks to support El Salvador's efforts to strengthen the National Statistics System through the generation of reliable and timely data needed for the State modernization and decentralization process; to design and monitor programs to alleviate poverty and train human capital, contributing to better quality of government decisions on the use of public resources.
- 1.19 The strategy developed for this program to generate statistics consists of: (i) strengthening DIGESTYC as an institution so that it can carry out its functions promptly and efficiently, thus consolidating its transformation to a national institute of statistics; (ii) using the Bank's sector expertise and that of international experts, to help DIGESTYC prepare and execute the many stages of the Population and Housing Census and the agricultural census, thus ensuring they meet high quality standards; (iii) guaranteeing permanent assistance throughout the census process from well-known international institutions, such as CELADE, the UNFPA, and the U.S. Census Bureau, to obtain their recognition and technical assistance; and (iv) ensuring that gender, ethnicity, and disability issues are included so as to assess whether particular groups participate equitably in the country's economic and social

development processes. To complement the above efforts, this operation will also support institutional strengthening of DIGESTYC so that it can fulfill its mandate as the entity responsible for regulating, producing, and publicizing the country's statistical data in a reliable and timely manner.

G. Lessons learned and coordination with other Bank operations

- 1.20 The Bank has accumulated vast experience in programs to strengthen statistics systems and, especially, to support preparation and execution of census processes.² Referring to this particular issue, the Board of Executive Directors recommended (document GN-2235) support for “the development of data collection and analysis capacity for the elaboration and evaluation of policies”, as well as “implementation of instruments to prioritize investments”. Census data is essential for both issues.
- 1.21 This operation reflects the lessons learned in other Bank projects, and the experience of other international agencies,³ notably: (i) conceptual aspects concerning census processes, such as those applied in the Program for the Improvement of Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI); (ii) new methodologies that take account of internal and international mobility of populations; (iii) international recommendations on ethnic characterization considering physical traits as well as mores and traditions; (iv) measuring mortality, fertility, and disability; (v) recent mechanisms to oversee and monitor census management and execution, so as to guarantee quality; (vi) information technology considerations applied to censuses, such as digital mapping, and processing and disseminating results; (vii) the institutional reforms sometimes needed to ensure the continuity of these exercises in the mandated time frames, and the quality and continuing dissemination of statistical data; and (viii) the estimated cost per inhabitant for Bank operations supporting censuses, as shown in the comparative table below:

Country	Cost/Person in US\$
Argentina	1.1
Bolivia	0.9
Ecuador	0.9
Guatemala	1.1
El Salvador	1.0
Paraguay	1.4

² The Bank financed the following projects in support of Population and Housing Censuses and/or strengthening of national statistics systems: Bolivia (1046/SF-BO) and Ecuador (1296/OC-EC) in 2000; Honduras (HO-0206) in 2001; Paraguay (1301/OC-PR), Suriname, (1446/OC-SU), and Guatemala (GU-0170) in 2002; Nicaragua (1535/SF-NI) in 2004, and Colombia (CO-L1008) in the pipeline.

³ ECLAC, World Bank.

II. PROGRAM

A. Objectives

- 2.1 The objective of the proposed operation is to strengthen the National Statistics System (SEN) by updating the statistical database and modernizing the DIGESTYC, the body in charge of coordinating the SEN.
- 2.2 As to updating the statistical database, the program will support the Sixth Population Census and Fifth Housing Census, and the Fourth Agricultural Census. The program aims specifically to:
 - a. Ensure that censuses in El Salvador provide highly reliable data, with significant content for national and international public and private sector users; and
 - b. Strengthen DIGESTYC's institutional capacity, enabling it to fulfill its tasks of regulating, collecting, processing, and publicizing reliable and timely statistical data.

B. Program description and structure

- 2.3 To attain the above objectives, the Bank will support a program consisting of three components: (i) institutional strengthening of the DIGESTYC; (ii) Sixth National Population Census and Fifth National Housing Census; and (iii) Fourth National agricultural census.

1. Component 1: Institutional strengthening of the DIGESTYC (US\$2.4 million)

- 2.4 The objective of this component is to strengthen the DIGESTYC, enabling it to fulfill in an efficient, timely, and reliable manner, its functions of coordinating, producing, and reporting the country's statistical data and to consolidate its transformation to a national institute of statistics. The program will finance technical assistance, systems, and equipment, to improve collection, processing, and dissemination of statistical data. The following actions will be supported:
 - a. review and update regulations, procedures, and specifications for producing statistics, including information quality, control, and privacy standards;
 - b. identify and standardize modern statistical tools and methods for the capture, processing, and operational control of data;
 - c. develop and implement an information technology platform to enhance interagency and internal communications networks, improve the electrical systems, procure servers and statistics software packages, and upgrade the

physical information technology infrastructure. Development of this activity must be compatible with existing government initiatives to standardize and integrate government information technologies as part of the “*e-country*” strategy.

- d. design and develop a data dissemination strategy to satisfy user expectations, providing data speedily and easily in an appropriate format. This activity also includes creating a dynamic internet site, with editorial guidelines for site review, design and standardization of the graphic design (logotype, format, graphic distribution), and creation of a user database; and
- e. design and implement comprehensive training plans to develop the technical skills of officials so as to improve their performance. The training courses to be offered will include: (i) sampling design and estimate procedures for intracensal, intercensal, and postcensal economic surveys; (ii) demographic analysis and population projections; (iii) use of modern statistical methods for validation and tabulation specifications; (iv) information dissemination techniques; (v) procedures and specifications to ensure data quality; (vi) modern statistical data processing programs and systems; and (vii) analysis of census results and preparation of a variety of studies, such as mortality, social demographics, etc. Any technical assistance that could be forthcoming from statistical institutes and international organizations, such as CELADE, UNFPA, and the US Census Bureau, will be taken into account in carrying out this component.

2. Component 2: Sixth National Population Census and Fifth Housing Census (US\$8.5 million)

- 2.5 The objective of this component is to organize the census taking. It comprises the following stages: (a) **Precensus**: preparatory activities such as citizen awareness campaigns, recruitment and training of workers, pilot census to develop and test information collection procedures and documents; (b) **Enumeration**: the central activity of the process, consisting in the census taking exercise; and (c) **Post-census**: consisting in data processing, coverage survey, and dissemination of results.

- a. **Precensus stage**: Financing will be provided for the preparatory activities that lay the groundwork for the census taking exercise. This phase includes the following elements:
 - (i) **Management**. Funds will be provided to hire technical and professional staff in a range of disciplines to cover planning, execution, management, and control activities for each census operation through dissemination of results. In addition to planning and executing the censuses, this team will be responsible for coordinating the publication and printing of manuals and instruction guides for enumerators and

other workers involved in the census exercise and training process. A team of specialized technical and support personnel will be hired to assist the DIGESTYC in the census process, from preparation through dissemination of results.

- (ii) **Cartographic sectorization.** Resources will be provided for the technical team in charge of administering DIGESTYC's updated cartographic base. Their task will be to divide the national territory into appropriate workloads for the field work teams, and prepare the material accordingly, to ensure the information collection process covers the entire country. The team is expected to number more than thirty persons.
 - (iii) **Pilot census.** Funds earmarked for this activity will pay for the preparation, fieldwork, and evaluation of results of a complete trial census carried out in selected areas of the country, under conditions that closely resemble the real enumeration. This exercise will provide an opportunity to observe a census in operation, and debug the process to make it as efficient as possible. Resources will be earmarked for a team of five supervisors.
 - (iv) **Sensitization.** Funds will be used to plan and conduct a public awareness and education campaign, which will include identifying the audience, key messages, and publicity techniques, through media such as magazines, newspapers, research and focus groups, to ensure full cooperation from the public and local authorities. A specialized marketing firm will be hired to design and execute this activity, including the material for the different media.
 - (v) **Recruitment and training.** Many workers, ranging from coordinators to enumerators, will be hired for the census operation. This will require issuing notices of vacancies, a selection process, and comprehensive training. Program resources will be allocated to this process, to formulate and publish modular training manuals and guides, and to cover the cost of organizing workshops, courses, and seminars, as needed.
- b. **Enumeration.** The enumeration phase is the central activity of the census process and must be conducted simultaneously throughout the country. This means that a massive number of properly trained, equipped, and organized human resources must be ready at that time, putting the previous stage planning

to the test.⁴ Under this activity, program resources will be used to hire some 19,000 persons, including coordinators, supervisors, and census takers, who will be responsible for collecting household information during the enumeration period (one week in urban areas, two weeks in rural areas). The responsibilities under this component include cascade training for all worker levels, organization and mobilization of human resources involved in the census exercise, and distribution and collection of census material at all designated census units. The focus of the exercise is to enumerate every single household in the country.

- c. **Postcensus stage.** In this stage of the process, the collected information is consolidated, processed, and prepared for use and dissemination. This being a labor-intensive process requiring close supervision to preserve the quality of data, a sizeable team of technical people will have to be recruited and trained in data processing. In addition, substantial investment will be needed to publicize and disseminate the results. This phase includes the following elements:
 - (i) **Data processing.** The following tasks will be supported: (a) preparing the census records, which includes verifying identification records and managing census documents; (b) electronic data processing, ranging from massive data inputs, to encoding, validation, compilation, and correction; (c) updating database entries with different levels of aggregation. A large team of people trained in information systems will be hired to perform the above procedures. The consultants terms of reference (TOR) and the job profiles will be developed in due course.
 - (ii) **Dissemination of census data.** The following activities will be carried out: (i) preparation and execution of the publications plan, including production of documents, compact discs, foldouts, etc.; and (ii) data dissemination via Internet, Web page, CD-Roms, and printed material. The TOR for the company retained to disseminate the census data will be developed in due course.
 - (iii) **Census documentation.** The program will finance: (a) data processing documentation; (b) compilation and summary of the census reports; (c) drafting the history of the census process; and (d) administrative and financial census reports.

3. Component 3: Fourth National Agricultural Census (US\$3.8 million)

- 2.6 This component provides for gathering information from farming sector productive units, through implementation of the following census phases: (i) **Precensus:**

⁴ A census is a complex operation comprising numerous preparatory activities to ensure that, on enumeration day, all census workers and census forms are at exactly the right place for activities to be carried out as planned. The census is a massive operation requiring vast numbers of people, large quantities of material, and logistical support. This means that all census preparatory activities must be carefully planned.

preparatory activities such as planning, public awareness campaigns, recruitment and training of workers, and pilot census; (ii) **Enumeration**; and (iii) **Post-census**: consists in data processing, coverage survey, and dissemination of results.

a. **Precensus stage:** Financing will be provided for the preparatory activities to lay the groundwork for the census. This phase includes the following elements:

- (i) **Planning.** The program will finance technical assistance to design and select the census form questions, design the tabulations, develop control, review, and encoding manuals and forms, and develop data processing procedures and programs. It will also finance the design and preparation of the data processing plan. International and local experts will be hired to assist the DIGESTYC. Their TOR will be developed in due course.
- (ii) **Census management.** To ensure the census is properly carried out to coordinate the publication and printing of manuals and instruction guides for enumerators and other census workers, and to train personnel, a team of specialized technical and support personnel will be hired to assist the DIGESTYC throughout the census process, from preparation through dissemination of results. The consultants TORs will be developed in due course.
- (iii) **Cartographic sectorization.** A team of at least 15 persons will be required to administer and sectorize the updated cartographic database. The consultants TORs will be developed in due course.
- (iv) **Pilot census.** The program envisages a team of supervisors (2) and census takers (8) to conduct the pilot census. The TORs will be prepared in due course.
- (v) **Sensitization.** The program will finance a communications and sensitization campaign using the media to raise public awareness regarding the importance of the census. A specialized marketing firm will be hired to design and execute this activity.
- (vi) **Recruitment and training.** Many workers, ranging from coordinators to enumerators, will be hired for the census operation, which involves issuing notices of vacancies, a selection process, and comprehensive training. Program resources will be allocated to this process, to formulate and publish modular training manuals and guides, and to cover the cost of organizing workshops, courses, and seminars, as needed.

b. **Enumeration.** The objective is to gather census information relating to agricultural variables throughout the country. The enumeration phase is the core

activity of the census process and must be conducted simultaneously nationwide. Technical assistance will be financed to hire some 1,500 persons to work as coordinators, supervisors, and census takers. These individuals will have to be trained, equipped, and organized to perform the following duties: (i) prepare the enumeration plan identifying the different rural areas; (ii) organize the synchronized mobilization of workers involved in the operation, towards and within defined census units, equipped with the necessary resources and material; (iii) provide cascade training for field workers; (iv) conduct the enumeration in the given time period; and (v) return the census forms to the distribution points.

c. **Postcensus stage.** This stage comprises all activities relating to data processing, analysis, dissemination, and updating.

- (i) **Data processing.** Comprises the following activities: create the census archive, including verification of identity records and managing census documents; electronic data processing, involving entering massive volumes of information that must be encoded, validated, collated, and corrected; and updating of databases using different levels all aggregation. A team of some 180 people trained in information systems will be hired to perform the above procedures.
- (ii) **Dissemination of census data.** Includes the following activities: (i) preparation and execution of the publications plan, including production of documents, compact discs, foldouts, etc., and; (ii) data dissemination via Internet, Web page, CD-Roms, and printed material.
- (iii) **Census documentation.** The chief purpose is to make public the field work documentation, and disclose the overall method used for the census, including: (i) data processing documentation; (ii) compilation and summary of the census reports; (iii) the history of the census process; and (iv) census administrative and financial reports.

C. Cost and financing

- 2.7 The program cost was estimated at US\$15.8 million equivalent. The Bank will provide financing of US\$13.5 million, of which US\$7.66 million will be drawn on the Intermediate Financing Facility to pay part of the interest on the loan. The table below shows the cost breakdown.

Table I Program Costs (US\$) (1)				
DESCRIPTION	IDB	Govt. El Salvador	Total cost	%
1. Institutional Strengthening	1,500,000	950,000	2,450,000	15.5%
Physical rehabilitation	300,000	0	300,000	
Information systems	750,000	500,000	1,250,000	
Training	300,000	0	300,000	
Publicize/disseminate	150,000	450,000	600,000	
2. Sixth National Population and V Housing Census	7,744,285	783,800	8,528,085	54.0%
Precensus stage	828,500	783,800	1,612,300	
Enumeration	6,336,960	0	6,336,960	
Processing	460,450	0	460,450	
Postcensus stage	118,375	0	118,375	
3. Fourth National Agricultural Census	3,458,145	383,100	3,841,245	24.3%
Precensus	588,425	383,100	971,525	
Enumeration	2,269,845	0	2,269,845	
Processing	481,500	0	481,500	
Postcensus stage	118,375	0	118,375	
4. Administration	249,000	0	249,000	1.6%
Audit	30,000	0	30,000	
Evaluation	30,000	0	30,000	
Support for the PET (2)	189,000	0	189,000	
5. Contingencies	548,570	183,100	731,670	4.6%
TOTAL	13,500,000	2,300,000	15,800,000	100.0%

Note: (1) The table does not include financial expenses, all of which will be covered by the government.
(2) The project execution support team includes a coordinator, a financial assistant, and an information systems assistant.
Estimated costs take into account travel expenses.

III. EXECUTION

A. Borrower and executing agency

- 3.1 The Republic of El Salvador is the borrower, and the loan agreement with the Bank will be signed through the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Economy (MINEC) will be the program executing agency, operating through the Department of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC), the ministerial department in charge of coordinating the National Statistics System (SEN). DIGESTYC will be supported by another MINEC department, the International Cooperation Department (DICI), responsible for coordinating the management, allocation, execution, administration, and settlement of projects financed with external cooperation resources.
- 3.2 In its capacity as a MINEC agency, the DIGESTYC is responsible for producing census statistics and conducting regular national surveys for use in planning and decision-making concerning the country's economic and social development, and for coordinating the institutions that make up the SEN. The DIGESTYC is managed by a director, a deputy director, and technical and administrative personnel whose duties include: (i) to plan, collect, and publish demographic, cultural, judicial, construction, transportation and communications media, agricultural, industrial, and trade statistics; (ii) to plan, conduct, and publish national population, housing, agricultural, and economic censuses; (iii) to plan, collect, and publish the consumer price index (CPI); (iv) to establish rules, ratings, codes, and methods to be followed by the institutions that make up the SEN; and (v) to provide timely and up-to-date statistical data through the Economic and Social Data Center.
- 3.3 In its capacity as a MINEC agency, the DICI has the following primary duties: (i) to administer the Ministry's external cooperation; (ii) to identify, manage, and administer new sources of external financing; (iii) to support the efforts of units responsible for executing projects; (iv) in coordination with the Technical Secretariat of the Executive Branch of government, manage, administer, and execute ministry projects financed with external cooperation funds; and (v) in coordination with the appropriate ministerial departments, ensure the availability of financial resources obtained, and oversee the procurement and payment processes.

B. Execution

- 3.4 For purposes of program execution, the MINEC will establish a Program Execution Team (PET) comprising DIGESTYC technical personnel assisted by DICI administrative and financial staff. To ensure efficient administration of all three program components, the following experts will be contracted to support the technical personnel: a full-time professional program coordinator, a procurement and project execution specialist, and an information systems specialist. **As a**

condition precedent to the first disbursement of the loan resources, the executing agency must submit to the Bank evidence that the general coordinator, the procurement specialist, and the information systems specialist have been selected and hired in accordance with the terms of reference, and selection and contracting procedures previously agreed with the Bank.

- 3.5 The duties of the PET include: (i) formulating the work plan and itemized program activities; (ii) liaising with the Bank; (iii) submitting disbursement requests to the Bank; (iv) drafting terms of reference, calling for and awarding bids, selecting and approving consulting contracts; (v) monitoring, overseeing execution, and submitting progress reports to the Bank; (vi) authorizing expenses and other service contracts; (vii) conducting regular evaluations, and holding informational meetings with the Bank's Country Office; (viii) ensuring timely compliance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreement; (ix) coordinating with the DICI to implement and maintain proper contracts management, accounting and financial administration, and internal control systems for the handling of program resources; and (x) presenting semiannual progress reports to the Bank, including the project monitoring report and the procurement plan.
- 3.6 In addition, for components 2 and 3, especially the enumeration activities which will require large numbers of support staff with a low level of specialization and modest unit cost, the PET will select and contract companies (administrator and payer entities) in accordance with Bank policies, to select, hire, and pay workers in different parts of the country. Although the PET retains overall responsibility and technical control, the supervisory and coordination personnel will assist in this activity. The selection of enumerators will be based on a list of qualified persons drawn up following a public call for candidates. The administrator and payer entities will be selected and hired in accordance with criteria contained in the program Operating Regulations. They must be experienced in administration and payments, and meet the minimum financial and accounting criteria mentioned in the Operating Regulations.
- 3.7 The duties of the program General Coordinator include: (i) monitoring each component's objectives and goals, in the relevant time frames and with the allocated resources; (ii) preparing the AWP, the semiannual activity and task plans, and the semiannual progress reports; (iii) periodic monitoring of compliance with component products and timeframes, in accordance with the logical framework, the execution time-line, and other instruments used to verify and evaluate project outcomes; (iv) preparing semiannual progress reports to present to the MINEC and the Bank, based on reports prepared by the experts with DICI support; (v) conveying communications between the PET and the Bank; (vi) coordinating and supporting dissemination of project objectives and achievements; (vii) formulating the terms of reference to hire professional services, and the technical specifications of the equipment to be procured for each component; (viii) supervising consultants outputs and compliance with the terms of

- reference; (ix) monitoring the progress of logical framework midterm indicators, and making recommendations on any corrective actions and measures to ensure compliance; and (x) other duties described in the project Operating Regulations.
- 3.8 To perform these duties, the General Coordinator will be assisted by the procurement specialist and the DICI, who will advise the PET on how to prepare terms of reference and technical specifications, and follow Bank procurement and contracting policies and practices. They will also have financial and administrative duties such as retaining the original supporting documentation for eligible project expenses; submitting the program's financial statements audited by an independent firm of public accountants acceptable to the Bank; supervising the administrative payment systems implemented by the administrator and payor entities; and any other financial-administrative duty indicated in the project Operating Regulations.

C. Operating Regulations

- 3.9 The program Operating Regulations provisions will include: (i) the rules, criteria, and general procedures to be followed during loan execution; (ii) the detailed execution plan, describing the functions of each participating unit, and all project activities; (iii) the functions, selection criteria, and terms of reference for the members of the project execution team; and (iv) specific execution arrangements to ensure proper performance of the census activities. **The approval and entry into force of the Operating Regulations agreed with the Bank will be a condition precedent to the first disbursement.**

D. Procurement

- 3.10 Procurement of works and goods, and the selection and contracting of consultants will be carried out in accordance with Bank policies contained in documents GN-2349-4 (Policies for the procurement of works and goods financed by the IDB), and GN-2350-4 (Policies for selection and contracting of consultants financed by the IDB).
- 3.11 International competitive bidding (ICB) will be required for works when the estimated cost is greater than US\$5 million equivalent per contract, and for goods when the estimated cost is greater than US\$250,000 equivalent per contract.
- 3.12 Local competitive bidding (LCB) will be required for works when the estimated cost is greater than US\$350,000 equivalent per contract, and for goods when the estimated cost is greater than US\$50,000 equivalent per contract, provided domestic legislation does not conflict with Bank policies.
- 3.13 The price comparison method may be used for works when the estimated cost is under US\$350,000 equivalent per contract, and for goods when the estimated cost is under US\$50,000 equivalent.

- 3.14 The borrower may use any of the consultant selection and contracting methods described in the Bank policies. Pursuant to paragraph 2.7 of document GN-2350-4, the short list of consultants with an estimated cost under US\$200,000 equivalent per contract may consist entirely of local consultants.
- 3.15 The borrower will conform to the provisions of document GN-2349-4 when selecting and contracting other types of services where the activities are physical in nature, or services result in measurable physical production, as in the case of workers hired for the census enumeration, evaluation survey, data processing, and training (organization and logistics). The enumerators and their supervisors (approximately 18,000 persons), in particular, must meet the minimum schooling eligibility criteria, and will receive average monthly remuneration of US\$450 per person, in accordance with the criteria and procedures provided in the program Operating Regulations.
- 3.16 Procurement of works and goods, and the selection and contracting of consultants will be carried out in accordance with the program procurement plan approved by the Bank. This plan will be updated at least annually, or when changes are required to execute program component activities. The program procurement plan describes: (i) specific contracts for goods, works, and consulting services to execute the project; (ii) proposed methods of procurement of works and goods, and selection of consultants; and (iii) the Bank procedures to review procurement. The procurement plan is in the project technical files. The executing agency must therefore present the program procurement plan, to the Bank's satisfaction, before issuing the calls for competitive bids, and before selecting and contracting consultants.

E. Disbursement period and schedule

- 3.17 The program has an estimated 42 month disbursement period. The tentative disbursement schedule is shown below.

Table 2						
Disbursement schedule (in US\$000s)						
Source	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	%
Bank	7,885,777	4,324,420	734,525	555,278	13,500,000	83%
Country	819,427	766,423	470,455	243,695	2,300,000	17%
Total	8,705,204	5,090,843	1,204,980	798,973	15,800,000	
%	55.1%	32.2%	7.6%	5.1%	100.0%	100.0%

F. Revolving fund

- 3.18 The Bank will establish a revolving fund of up to 10% of financing resources for the program disbursements given the large number of contracts and simultaneous

payments to be made, especially for the enumeration in the first year of the Population and Housing Census component, and the second year of the agricultural census component, to ensure that sufficient funds are available for program execution. Furthermore, it is recommended that the Bank conduct an ex post review of disbursements for the enumeration activities contemplated under these components, in order to facilitate the disbursement of loan resources in relation to the number of contracts and types of work to be performed.

G. Accounting and audit

- 3.19 During program execution, the executing agency will submit to the Bank the audited financial statements of the program within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year. The executing agency will also present a final report within 120 days after the operation's last disbursement. The financial statements will be audited by firms of independent public accountants acceptable to the Bank. The audit costs will be paid out of the proceeds of the Bank financing.

H. Monitoring and evaluation

- 3.20 To ensure the program operates smoothly, the executing agency will develop annual work plans (AWPs) for each component in keeping with the program logical framework, agreed with the Bank, and presented 60 days before the end of each year. The plans will provide at least: (i) a projection of the number of planned activities, their execution time-line, and respective costs; (ii) the objectives and goals programmed for each component, and relevant indicators; (iii) an evaluation of activities performed, achievements, problems, and solutions adopted; and (iv) an updated qualitative and quantitative baseline of the chief logical framework indicators.
- 3.21 The program also calls for a midterm evaluation to be conducted upon completion of the Population and Housing Census enumeration activities. The purpose of the review is to assess the achievements of the institutional strengthening component, and the outcomes of the census operation in relation to the logical framework indicators and baseline. This evaluation will include the following aspects of each component: the outcomes, compliance with indicators, solutions adopted, and lessons learned, to draw valid comparisons and consider if changes or adjustments are needed to the execution plan. A final evaluation will be conducted once 90% of the loan resources have been disbursed. It will measure program outcomes and impact with respect to the indicators in the logical framework. To perform these evaluations, the executing agency will hire an independent external consultant in accordance with the terms of reference, and selection and contracting procedures agreed with the Bank, and charge them to the Bank's loan resources.

IV. VIABILITY AND RISKS

A. Institutional and financial viability

- 4.1 The program design takes into account the existing legal framework, and the functions and responsibilities assigned to DIGESTYC as a unit of the MINEC in charge of coordinating the SEN. All program activities are in keeping with the statistics-related duties that the DIGESTYC regularly performs. Likewise, the content and scope of activities were designed in consultation with MINEC and national government officials and principal actors. On the whole, DIGESTYC employs highly qualified staff, experienced in conducting censuses and surveys, but in insufficient number to undertake major statistical projects almost simultaneously in the short term. The International Cooperation Department (DICI), the MINEC unit responsible for coordinating execution and administration of international cooperation, with past experience in administering similar operations, will provide administrative and financial support to ensure that the DIGESTYC has the required technical and administrative capacity to carry out the planned activities, and monitor execution of this operation.
- 4.2 Moreover, the government has given high priority to modernizing the National Statistics System (SEN), including updating the statistical database and strengthening the lead agency responsible for national statistics. It has started work on the legal and organizational framework, and is using its own resources to finance the Economic Census and the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. In addition, the government appropriated budget funds for the DIGESTYC to cover the cost of the country baseline survey (Multipurpose Household Survey), that until a few years ago was exclusively financed with external resources.
- 4.3 The Ministry of Finance indicated to the analysis mission it would prefer to have counterpart funds included in the loan, for which the corresponding appropriations will be made in the 2006-2008 budgetary provisions.

B. Environmental and social impact

- 4.4 No negative environmental or social impacts are anticipated from project execution. On the contrary, although the operation does not fully qualify as PTI or SEQ, it is expected to have a significant impact on environmental policies and programs, and on poverty alleviation. The data collected and processed by the census will help identify areas where poverty is concentrated or more acute, as well as areas with greater demand for public services of all types or where there is a deficit, according them priority in targeting State and civil society resources and efforts.
- 4.5 Statistical data are a valuable input for the economy, policies, social development, research, or academic activities, to mention but a few areas. The census must

therefore meet the demands of many relevant sectors, requirements that must be reflected in the census strategy and design. For this reason the DIGESTYC undertook a number of actions when formulating the census questionnaire, to gauge the opinion and requirements of as many actors as possible. As a result, the census form will include questions relating to gender, ethnicity, and disability so as to assess whether particular groups participate equitably in the country's economic and social development processes.

C. Benefits

- 4.6 Censuses are essential tools for governments, providing a record of the size and distribution of the national and foreign population, and data on the principal social, economic, cultural, and housing characteristics of the country. With this data, a country is better able to draw up poverty alleviation strategies, target investment to sectors and areas of priority, establish mechanisms to effectively incorporate population groups that are lagging behind or are excluded from the development process and, in general, to design public policies to decentralize and transfer to local agencies the power to administer resources and thus strengthen governance and sustainability.
- 4.7 The present operation will help DIGESTYC to consolidate its position as an institution in order to prepare it for the transition to a national institute of statistics.
- 4.8 The central government and its decentralized units will benefit from having primary, strategic data to formulate public policies, socioeconomic plans and projects, and to measure the advances gained from implementing actions in pursuit of such objectives. The SEN lead agency (DIGESTYC) will benefit especially as it will have current data and the ability to administer them efficiently through the institutional support deriving from this operation, including personnel trained in work inherent to census activities, and the equipment needed to perform their duties efficiently.
- 4.9 Civil society as a whole, and the productive sector in particular, are also major beneficiaries as they will have current census data, disaggregated socially and territorially, for use in project formulation and investment planning, and for forecasting sector-wide and local supply of goods and services, obtaining information on the availability of local labor, and conducting scientific and academic studies and research.

D. Risks

- 4.10 **Timeline.** A census cycle must follow a very strict calendar, starting with the preparatory activities. Each planned activity is a prerequisite to the next, therefore slippage in any one area could compromise the success and timing of the survey. The program therefore provides for a project management team supported by

specialists who will develop a highly detailed and comprehensive schedule for developing all the census activities, and a team to specifically monitor those dates. In addition, an itemized procurement plan for the project's entire duration was developed to anticipate procurement that, because of its massive and sometimes urgent nature, requires close attention.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
(ES-L1003)

Narrative summary	Indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Program goal			
Contribute to the development of public policies supported by timely, reliable, and integrated statistical data	Public opinion shows higher acceptance rate of the quality of social policies by the end of the project in 2008.	Institutional surveys	
Purpose of the program			
Strengthen the National Statistics System	High satisfaction rate among public statistics users at project end (at least 80%) High proportion of users (at least 80%) know about and use the statistics product at the end of the project.	Institutional surveys	
Component 1. Sixth National Population Census and Fifth National Housing Census			
Update the population statistics base through the Sixth Population Census and the Fifth Housing Census 1. Precensus stage i) Census management ii) Cartographic sectorization	Census taken of at least 95% of agricultural census units in 2006 The technical and financial teams are fully established and operational by March 2006. 100% of supervisor workload assignments distributed two weeks before the enumeration.	Published statistics DIGESTYC reports Census activities progress reports. Workload assignment logbooks	Timely availability of resources from 2006 to 2008 Technical and financial responsibilities properly distributed Digital cartography finalized

Narrative summary	Indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>iii) Pilot census</p> <p>iv) Sensitization</p> <p>v) Recruitment and training</p>	<p>Designed, and sample selected by January 2006</p> <p>Carried out in February - March 2006</p> <p>Agreements with civil organizations and local authorities signed by August 2006</p> <p>Awareness campaign launched as of July 2006</p> <p>For the pilot test, 1% of the workers needed for the national operation trained by July 2006</p> <p>For the census operation, 100% of workers hired and trained by August 2006</p>	<p>DIGESTYC reports</p> <p>Communication and public awareness material for the target population</p> <p>Articles and press releases, awareness-raising videos</p> <p>Public awareness programs on the media</p> <p>Training certificates and related personnel</p>	<p>Technical capacity and appropriate vision by the companies in charge of advertisements</p>
<p>2. Enumeration</p>	<p>Nationwide distribution of 100% of manuals and census questionnaires by November 2006</p> <p>At least 95% of households nationwide counted by the end of the enumeration</p> <p>100% of completed questionnaires recovered upon completion of the field operation</p>	<p>Number of manuals and questionnaires distributed to municipal coordinators</p> <p>Number of units counted</p> <p>Municipal coordinators' reports on census coverage</p> <p>Report on areas not covered</p>	

Narrative summary	Indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Component 2. Fourth National Agricultural Census			
<p>Purpose: Conduct the Fourth National Agricultural Census to update the existing agricultural statistics database</p> <p>1. Precensus phase</p> <p>i) Planning</p> <p>ii) Census management</p> <p>iii) Cartographic sectorization</p> <p>iv) Pilot census</p> <p>v) Sensitization</p> <p>vi) Recruitment and training</p>	<p>Census taken of at least 95% of agricultural census units in 2007</p> <p>Census questionnaire and manuals ready six months before enumeration begins</p> <p>Census execution plan ready six months before enumeration begins</p> <p>The technical and financial teams are fully established and operational six months before the census.</p> <p>100% of supervisor workload assignments distributed two weeks before the enumeration</p> <p>Designed, and sample selected by June 2007</p> <p>Carried out in June and July 2007</p> <p>Public awareness campaign contracted by May 2007</p> <p>Agreements with civil organizations and local authorities signed before the census operation</p> <p>For the pilot, 1% of the workers needed for the national operation trained by July 2007</p> <p>For the census operation, 100% of workers hired and trained by August 2007</p>	<p>Published statistics</p> <p>DIGESTYC reports</p> <p>Census activities progress reports</p> <p>Census activities progress reports</p> <p>Workload assignment logbooks</p> <p>DIGESTYC reports</p> <p>Communication and public awareness material for the target population</p> <p>Articles and press releases, awareness-raising videos</p> <p>Public awareness programs in the media</p> <p>Training certificates and related personnel</p>	<p>Technical and financial responsibilities properly distributed</p> <p>Digital cartography finalized</p>

Narrative summary	Indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
2. Enumeration	<p>100% of manuals and census questionnaires distributed nationwide</p> <p>At least 95% of farm units nationwide counted at the end of the enumeration</p> <p>100% of completed questionnaires recovered at the end of the field operation</p>	<p>Number of manuals and questionnaires distributed to municipal coordinators</p> <p>Number of units counted</p> <p>Municipal coordinators' reports on census coverage</p> <p>Report on areas not covered</p>	
3. Postcensus stage			
<p>i) Data processing</p> <p>ii) Dissemination of census data</p> <p>iii) Census documentation</p>	<p>At least 95% of data verified and validated by May 2007</p> <p>At least 95% of data available on the Internet as of June 2008</p> <p>1,000 documents, 1,000 compact discs, foldouts with the consolidated census results produced in June 2008</p> <p>Internet page with documents accessible to the public in March 2008</p> <p>At least one package of specific products relating to the census edited and distributed to each of the 262 municipalities by August 2008, at the end of the operation</p> <p>Complete census memory documented</p>	<p>Number of digitized questionnaires</p> <p>Process verification and validation reports</p> <p>Census database on microfiche</p> <p>Material produced and distributed</p> <p>Census memory documents edited</p>	

Narrative summary	Indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
Component 3. Institutional strengthening			
<p>Purpose: Strengthen the DIGESTYC's institutional capacity</p> <p>i) Organizational and management structure</p> <p>ii) Statistical methods and technology</p> <p>iii) Human resources management and training</p> <p>iv) Technological platform</p>	<p>High satisfaction rate among public statistics users at project end (at least 80%)</p> <p>High degree of compliance with the SEN annual statistics plan at project end</p> <p>High proportion of the population (at least 80%) knows about and uses the statistics product at the end of the project.</p> <p>New structure and results-based management meet the strategic plan requirements</p> <p>By the end of year one, the major technical units assume responsibility and are working efficiently with the new statistical methodologies.</p> <p>Three years into project execution, at least 90% of the workers trained in their respective areas and/or general operation areas, in accordance with the program</p> <p>100% of DIGESTYC workers share data over the network one year after acquiring the new technology.</p>	<p>User satisfaction survey</p> <p>Work plan verification reports</p> <p>Report on use of the DIGESTYC web page, and on product distribution</p> <p>Annual work plans for all units</p> <p>Technical operating standards and manuals</p> <p>Procurement of statistical software</p> <p>Reports to evaluate trained officials</p> <p>Training course attendance reports</p> <p>System operating report</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Surveys</p>	

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

PROPOSED RESOLUTION DE-___/05

El Salvador. Loan ____/OC-ES to the Republic of El Salvador
Strengthening of the National Statistics System Program

The Board of Executive Directors

RESOLVES:

That the President of the Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Bank, to enter into such contract or contracts as may be necessary with the Republic of El Salvador, as Borrower, for the purpose of granting it a financing to cooperate in the execution of a strengthening of the national statistics system program. Such financing will be for the amount of up to US\$13,500,000, which is part of the resources of the Single Currency Facility of the Bank's Ordinary Capital, and will be subject to the Financial Terms and Conditions and the Special Contractual Conditions of the Project Summary of the Loan Proposal.

(Adopted on _____ 2005)

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

PROPOSED RESOLUTION DE-___/05

El Salvador. Partial Payment of Interest on Loan ____/OC-ES
Strengthening of the National Statistics System Program

The Board of Executive Directors

RESOLVES:

That the President of the Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Bank as administrator of the Intermediate Financing Facility Account (the "Account"), to enter into such contract or contracts as may be necessary with the Republic of El Salvador, as Borrower, and to adopt other pertinent measures to use the resources of the Account to pay a portion of the interest due by the Borrower on outstanding balances of up to US\$7.660.000 of the loan authorized by Resolution DE- /05, in accordance with the provisions set forth in document FN-263-2, as amended, approved by the Board of Executive Directors on December 21, 1983.

(Adopted on _____ 2005)