



Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa

MISSION REPORT

Period: 10 to 14 November 2014

Subject: Training of ANDS' Executives on thorough analysis of poverty in Senegal

Venue: Dakar (Senegal)

Funding: SESRIC/ANSD

Prepared by:

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November 2014

SUMMARY

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ABSTRACT

At the request of the National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD), Mr. Coulibaly Siriki, Expert analysis of poverty, made a mission from the 10th to the 14th of November 2014 in Dakar (Senegal). Financed from a fund of SESRIC / ANSD, this mission was to train executives of the ANSD in the field of thorough analysis of poverty, including the followings: i) growth concepts, inequality and poverty ii) the methodology of measuring monetary poverty, iii) the methodology of measuring nonmonetary poverty, iv) the calculation of monetary poverty, subjective and living conditions, v) the type of poverty, v) analysis of the effects of growth and redistribution on poverty, vi) socioeconomic and demographic change on poverty, introduction to the use of certain statistical software. The training included theoretical and practical parts.

At the end of the workshop, participants are able to calculate the various indicators of monetary and nonmonetary poverty and developing the typology of poverty and to conduct a thorough analysis of poverty. Moreover, during the workshop, the practical works that has been done in groups, focused on the country's survey data (ESPS 2005-2006, 2011), under the supervision of AFRISTAT expert. Group works must not only be followed by enhancing data of ESPS 2005/2006 and 2011 IOPS, but also other information that can be mobilized in the country. The executives will have also to write the analysis report whose plan was adopted during the workshop. Remote exchanges will continue between ANSD and AFRISTAT expert to finalize the work.

The results of the workshop were achieved. Indeed, following the evaluation of the workshop, 50% of participants were very satisfied and 50% were satisfied with the training. Then, all participants have been satisfied with the training. The non-good appreciations identified primarily on an immediate appropriation of skills. The participants wished to organize a similar workshop for a period of ten days with more practical applications to consolidate the gains. They also expressed the need for capacity building in the use of software such as DAD, STATA and SPAD for the processing and analysis of survey data. Finally, the workshop has allowed some participants to better understand the methodology of poverty measurement and comparison with the current one in Senegal wished that ANSD now takes into account the shortcomings in the measurement of poverty highlighted during the works.

1. INTRODUCTION

Senegal has made in 2005/2006 and 2011, a national survey of Type ESPS (monitoring survey of poverty in Senegal) that has developed the poverty profile. This work was carried out mainly by the executives of ANSD.

Aware that the transfer of skills was not effective as a result of Saly Mbour workshop of 2011, carried out as part of collaboration between the World Bank and AFRISTAT, ANSD sought the technical support of AFRISTAT to conduct a workshop on thorough poverty analysis. For this exercise, ANSD involved other structures of the national statistical system, including the Ministry of Women, Family and Children (MFFE), Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Planning (MEFP) and the Directorate of Forecasting and Economic Studies (DPEE).

This mission was financed by SESRIC under an agreement signed with the ANSD. It was conducted by the expert analysis of poverty and aimed to train executives of the ANSD on the following aspects:

- i) Growth concepts, inequality and poverty,
- ii) The methodology of measuring monetary poverty,
- iii) The methodology of measuring nonmonetary poverty,
- iv) Analysis of poverty indicators:
 - a. Typology of poverty taking into consideration the different dimensions of poverty highlighted (monetary, subjective, in terms of life), reinforced by a classification analysis;
 - b. Analysis of inequality in the distribution of household's living standards;
 - c. Analysis of the dynamics of poverty, including sectorial decomposition of the change in poverty, the breakdown of this variation effect between growth and income effect (Datt and Ravallion approach, Shapley approach), impact of certain socioeconomic and demographic changes poverty, income inequality and elasticity of poverty);
 - d. Analysis of households' adaptive strategies.

2. PROGRESS OF THE MISSION

The mission was first received by the Director General of ANSD, Mr Abubakar Sedikh BEYE with attendance of Mr. Cheikh Tidiane Ndiaye, Director of the Department of Social and Demographic Statistics (DSDS). The expected objectives and outcomes of the workshop were shared with Mr. BEYE who expressed all his interest in a more analytical approach to poverty profiles.

The workshop was organized by the ANSD in its premises. The opening ceremony was chaired by the Director of DSDS of the ANSD who stressed on the important nature of this training and the expected results. A staff of 16 senior statisticians, economists and social workers were trained (**see Appendix 2**).

Taking advantage of the proximity of the Directorate of ENSAE, the mission took the opportunity to meet its director.

The approach consisted in providing academic modules followed by practical work. The practical work is done in groups by the participants under the supervision of the mission. The group's works have unfortunately not been returned at the end of the workshop.

The mission wishes to thank the ANSD for the working conditions that were offered.

3. CONTENTS OF THE MISSION

The works focused on the following points:

- Presentation on economic growth, inequalities and poverty;
- Measurement of monetary poverty;
- Measurement of nonmonetary poverty;
- Thorough analysis of poverty;

3.1. Presentation on economic growth, inequalities and poverty

The presentation helped to present and discuss the definitions of concepts related to poverty. Examples were drawn from recent reports on development published by the World Bank or the ADB to enhance the presentation. The following concepts were presented: economic growth, household income and expenditure, living conditions, poverty, multidimensional poverty and pro-poor growth.

a) Economic growth

Economic growth measures the increase of national wealth. It is evaluated by GDP (Gross Domestic Product) merchant and non-merchant. Economic growth is determined by the factors of production (land, labor and capital) and technical progress. Growth is called extensive if it is based solely on the factors of production (labor and capital). In contrast, intensive growth is due to the increase in factor productivity through technological progress and raising the skill level of the workforce.

b) Household's income and expenditure

The income of a person or an economic agent is the set of rights over resources assigned to it during a given period without levy on its heritage. It is one of three components of an economic system in which production generates income, income generates expenses and expenditures influence the level of production. It is also an indicator of the level of life and living conditions.

We distinguish income by source (labor, capital, transfer), destination (physical, legal persons) and regularity (current income, exceptional). The macroeconomic equation that links income to consumption expenditure and household savings is: $\text{income} = \text{consumption} + \text{savings}$. In African countries where formal savings rate is usually very low, household consumption expenditure is a good proxy of their standard of living.

c) Living conditions

The concept is difficult to define because of its multifaceted content (economic, political, sociological and socio-psychological). In a broad sense, it is a set of environment elements, goods, services, or behaviors that allow households to experience and express their own existence. This broad definition is very complex to implement for the measurement of the concept.

In the "restricted" sense, the definition of living conditions can be reduced to the socio-economic conditions of the population such as possession of a number of goods, services or knowledge, access to basic social services, freedom of expression, etc.

d) Poverty

The definitions according to two different schools were presented.

- Welfarist School: Is considered poor any individual who has not attained economic well-being that could be described as reasonable given the minimum standard of living in his society. The subjectivity of the concept and its non-observability, make the assessment of economic well-being very risky.
- Non-welfarist School: According to this current of thought, given the inherent subjectivity to measure a social utility function, it is important to agree by consensus on what is socially useful to characterize good living conditions. This school distinguishes several trends whose basic needs approach is the one developed by Sen Amartya. According to the basic needs approach, the missing thing in the life of the poor is a subset of goods and services specifically identified and perceived as encountering the basic property of all human beings. One of the major problems that confront this approach is the same determination of basic needs. However, it remains the best approach to poverty in poor countries where the share of food expenditure in the household budget is by far the largest (over 30%). Within the meaning of Sen, the "thing" that is missing is neither the usefulness nor the satisfaction of basic needs, but the skills or human capacities. For the authors of this school, the value of the life of a person actually depends on a set of ways of being and doing, which we bring together under the general term "functioning". A person is considered poor, when he does not have the capacities to reach a certain subset of functioning.

e) Multidimensional Poverty

The presentation addressed the concept of poverty that must be studied compared to several areas such as nutrition and food security, health and hygiene, income, anthropometric measurements (Z-score, BMI, etc.) , assets, education and information, housing, land ownership and agriculture, civil security, personal dignity, services and public spending, credit, social involvement, vulnerability to crises, housework, economic infrastructure, labor, human rights and freedom, perceptions of poverty, clothing and living conditions of households.

f) Pro-poor growth

The definition of pro-poor growth is not easy. But in fact, it is to examine whether economic growth in a country is more profitable to the poor than the rich. Several approaches are proposed in this case for the measurement of the intensity of the reduction of poverty following economic growth.

According to the approach, there is pro-poor growth, if the growth rate of poor people's income is higher than the non-poor individuals. It is an approach based on the income distribution analysis and reduction

of income inequality between rich and poor. According to the absolute approach, there is a pro-poor growth, if the poverty rate has decreased significantly. This approach focuses on changes in the indices of poverty measurement as result of an economic growth.

A third mixed approach states that there is pro-poor growth, if it reduces both poverty and inequality between rich and poor in terms of income. Ultimately, the measure of pro-poor growth requires empirical studies to compare the indicators on one hand, of the poverty and on the other hand, of the distribution of income over the same period.

An application on the DAD 4.6 software was used to make a graphical illustration of the pro-poor growth concerned and interpret all together the trends seen in Senegal. Similarly, applications were carried out with the software of Stata to calculate the Gini indices, Entropy indices and indices of inequality in order to characterize other aspects of pro-poor growth (Absolute, within the meaning of Osmani). Results tables were filled with clear terms of reference (see Appendix 6). Participants will respond and comment on the nature of the growth in Senegal between 2006 and 2011.

3.2. Methodology of measuring monetary poverty

The process of the approach by the cost of basic needs was presented. It involves calculating a food threshold, a non-food threshold, then combine the two to get the poverty line. To get the food threshold, the following data are used: the annual expenditure on household consumption, average food prices, caloric value of the products, the number of people who consumed each product.

The method consists initially to define a list of important food products in household consumption. In a second step, we calculate the cost of the basket and its caloric value per unit of consumption per day. By multiplying the daily calorie threshold of an individual (Senegal has retained the threshold of 2,400 Kcal per day) by the quotient of the ratio between the total value of the basket and its corresponding total caloric value, the daily food threshold is obtained to allow an individual to achieve the retained calorie threshold. The value obtained is then multiplied by the number 365 to be annualized.

The second part is the calculation of non-food poverty line taking into account the budget share spent on food in total consumer spending. Total expenditure includes expenditure on food (including self-consumption and gifts received in kind valued), non-food (including actual and imputed rents). Each point was explained to the participants who were able to realize the differences between the practices of ANSD and the recommendations of AFRISTAT.

The calculation of indicators of monetary poverty (incidence, depth and severity) was introduced. The practical works were carried out by the participants also with direct applications in the DAD 46 software.

3.3. Methodology of measuring nonmonetary poverty

A methodology for measuring nonmonetary poverty was presented by the mission. It is based not only on the analysis of the scores of living conditions, but also on subjective poverty, the data required for these analyzes are available in both surveys. The methodology for calculating the scores of living conditions was exposed and applied to the ESPS 2005/2006 data in the context of practical works supervised by the mission. All groups were able to estimate the poverty rate in household's living conditions.

The combination of these three dimensions yielded a typology into eight categories of household: and identify the core of poverty (households that combine deficiencies in all selected dimensions).

3.4. Thorough analysis of poverty

The mission made a presentation on the statistical tools of the thorough analysis of poverty, including the calculation of poverty indices, stochastic dominance curves (1st and 2nd order) Lorenz curves, inequality indices (Gini generalized Entropy, Atkinson indices, the coefficient of variation, interquartile reports, etc.), etc. Finally, a multivariate analysis of the determinants of poverty was presented, which should draw on the main findings of the exploratory analysis to conduct (ACP on medium or ACM followed by a hierarchical classification to characterize homogeneous classes of stakeholders).

The DAD 4.6 (free) and SPAD 5.5 software were provided to the participants. The software of DAD 4.6 has helped to achieve: for thorough analysis of poverty, the distribution of living standards, the impact of socioeconomic and demographic change on poverty, graphically characterize the pro-poor growth and building Lorenz curves. As for the SPAD software, enabled participants to perform a complete classification analysis based on the data of a fictitious database (partial data of Togo). The same approach should be adopted for the data of both ESPS carried out in the country to simultaneously analyze the structural modifications and/or cyclical ones of the poverty in the country. Similarly, the participants were trained on the calculation and interpretation of the different results and indicators obtained with certain procedures of Stata, as part of the practical works.

The mission reported that the object of practical works is not to question the results of different studies already occurred, but to provide participants with the necessary capabilities to allow them in the future to understand and realize themselves a thorough analysis of poverty. Thus, poverty and income indicators are not recalculated. A database is constructed from these results for a thorough analysis.

3.5. Documentation provided to participants

For all the presentations that were made, direct materials were produced and distributed to participants. This allowed them to better follow the presentations and application's exercises of the mission. Likewise, the course material on poverty and the file of the calories' composition's table were handed over to them.

4. EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

At the end of the workshop, the mission assessed the work by participants. According to the results of the evaluation, all workshop participants were generally very satisfied. However, they deplored the fact that the training lasted only five days whereas ten days would be necessary to a better appropriation of tools and software.

The less good assessments are identified primarily on acquired skills, including effective use of the training tools. For this purpose, the participants have recommended the organization of a similar workshop to consolidate their acquisitions. They also expressed the need for capacity building in the use of software such as SPAD, DAD and STATA for processing and analysis of survey data.

5. CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

In order to assist the participants in developing a thorough poverty analysis report, the mission proposed a draft of the analysis plan which was adopted (see Appendix 3). Moreover, an organization of the working groups was proposed, the leaders pronounced themselves voluntarily and the members of each group. The Appendix 4 presents the composition of the working groups and the terms of reference of their respective works. In addition, an indicative timetable of works was agreed to finalize the analysis report (see Appendix 5).

Taking into account the constraints encountered (administrative burdens to access data, low experience of participants in the field of thorough analysis of survey data from households, specifically on poverty and total duration of the training) it was not possible to start producing on site all the results of thorough analysis. The approach was to focus on the exploitation of the ESPS 2005/2006 data and thus ensure the appropriation of participants of all tools taught. This way, the leaders of the technical team will have to produce all the results for the two years of investigations.

Furthermore, the ANSD will have to commit to re-examine methodological orientations of the poverty measurement that had been identified in both 2006 and 2011 to carry out the next analysis.

APPENDIX 1: Schedule of the Workshop



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Statistical, Economic and
Social Research and
Training Center for Islamic
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BUILDING CAPACITIES PROJECT OF STATISTICS

Training workshop on measuring poverty
ANSD-SESRIC/OIC-AFRISTAT
From 10 to 14 November 2014

PROGRAM OF THE WORKSHOP

DATE	HOUR	ACTIVITIES
Monday, November 10, 2014	SESSION 1: Opening of the works and introduction	
	9h00 – 9h30	Workshop opening ceremony
	9h30 – 9h45	Adoption of the work program
	9h45 – 10h00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of participants • Overview of the objectives and results of the training • Group Photo
	10h00-10h30	Coffee break
	SESSION 2: Conceptual framework for measuring economic growth, poverty and inequality	
	10h30– 11h00	Economic growth and living conditions of populations
	11h00– 11h30	Income or expenses and living conditions of the population and poverty
	11h30– 12h30	Debate on the presentations
	12h30 – 14h00	Lunch break
	15h00-17h30	Introduction to basic principles of survey data processing
	Tuesday, November 11, 2014	SESSION 3 : Poverty measurement
09h00 – 10h30		Methodology of measuring the monetary poverty
10h30 – 10h45		Coffee break
10h45 – 12h30		Methodology of measuring the nonmonetary poverty (continued)
16h30 – 17h00		Debate on the presentations
SESSION 3: Poverty measurement (continued)		
09h00– 10h30		Specific treatments for measuring monetary poverty
10h30 – 10h45		Coffee break
10h45 – 12h30		Specific treatments for measuring nonmonetary poverty (continued)
12h30 – 14h00		Lunch break
SESSION 4: Poverty and inequalities of the living conditions in Senegal		
14h00 – 15h30		The statistical tools to measure the inequality of household living conditions
15h30 – 15h45	Lunch break	
15h45– 17h00	The statistical tools to measure the inequality of household living conditions (continued)	

DATE	HOUR	ACTIVITIES
Wednesday, November 12, 2014	SESSION 5: Thorough analysis of the poverty in Senegal	
	09h00– 10h30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodologic approach of the thorough analysis of poverty • Review of the databases (ESPS 2011) • Elaboration of the analysis plan • The statistical tools of the poverty analysis
	10h30 – 10h45	Coffee break
	10h45 – 12h30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of the analysis plan (continued) • The statistical tools of the poverty analysis (continued) • Initiation to the DAD software
	12h30 – 14h00	Lunch break
	SESSION 5: Thorough analysis of poverty in Senegal	
	14h30– 15h30	<u>Group Works (Group 1)</u> Results analysis (Exploration of potential causes, factor analysis, classification, typology of poor households, determinants of poverty, etc.)
	15h30 – 15h45	Coffee break
	15h45 – 17h30	<u>Group Works (Group 2)</u> Results analysis (analysis of inequalities in the distribution of the living standards' indicator of households, stochastic dominance curves, Gini, Lorenz curves, generalized entropy indices, etc.)
Thursday, November 13, 2014	SESSION 5 : Thorough analysis of poverty in Senegal (continued)	
	09h00 – 10h30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation to the use of DAD software • <u>Group works (Group 3):</u> Results analysis (analysis of the dynamics of poverty, sectoral breakdown of the change in poverty, decomposition of the change in poverty (growth effect vs. redistribution effect, etc.)
	10h30 – 10h45	Lunch break
	10h45 – 12h30	<u>Group works (Groupe 3 - continued) :</u> Results analysis (analysis of the dynamics of poverty, sectoral breakdown of the change in poverty, decomposition of the change in poverty (growth effect vs. redistribution effect, etc.)
	15h30 – 15h45	Coffee break
	15h45 – 17h00	<u>Group works (Group 4):</u> Analysis of the adaptive strategy of households (Analysis supplement that should allow to enrich the analysis of the causes of poverty from a good use of data of Q (Shocks and survival strategies) and R (Climate Changes) of the ESPS 2011 and more generally, the amount of information available in 2011 survey).
Friday, Novembre 14, 2014	SESSION 6: Closing of the works	
	09h00– 10h00	Synthesis of group works (Consolidation of group works)
	10h00 - 10h30	Evaluation of the workshop
	10h30 – 10h45	Coffee break
	10h45 – 11h30	<u>Various concerns and perspectives</u>
	11h30 – 12h00	Closing of the works

APPENDIX 2: List of participants and met persons

1. List of participants

order N°	Name and Surname	Structure	Phone	E-mail
1	Cheikh Tidiane NDIAYE	ANSD/DSDS	773331096	cheikh.ndiaye@ansd.sn
2	Adjibou Oppa BARRY	ANSD/DSDS	779203480	adjibou.barry@ansd.sn
3	Momath CISSE	ANSD/DSDS	776340023	momath.cisse@ansd.sn
4	Nalar Serge MANEL	ANSD/DSDS	777157553	serge.manel@ansd.sn
5	Ndeye Aida FAYE	ANSD/DSDS	775269176	aida.faye@ansd.sn
6	Abdoulaye FAYE	ANSD/DSDS	775789708	abdoulayefaye@ansd.sn
7	Mariama FALL	ANSD/DSDS	776514415	mariama.fall@ansd.sn
8	Fatou Bintou NIANG CAMARA	ANSD/DSDS	773251581	fatou.niang@ansd.sn
9	Jean Rogrigue MALOU	ANSD/DSDS	774191322	jean.malou@ansd.sn
10	Atoumane FALL	ANSD/DSDS	775586061	fall.sn@live.fr
11	Mamadou Amouzou	ANSD/DSDS	776571562	mamadou.amouzou@ansd.sn
12	Malick DIOP	ANSD/DSECN	779876099	malickdiop.diop@ansd.sn
13	El hadji Cheikh GUEYE	DPEEE	779523709	ehcgueye@minfinances.sn
14	Awa WADE SOW	PRODES/CSO/MFFE	776396185	awadesow@yahoo.fr
15	Rokhayatou Talla BA	SO.PLCP/MFFE	775425008	rokhayatoutallaba@gmail.ba
16	Ibrahima DIENG	USCPE/MEFP	776457794	ibdieng@yahoo.fr

2. List of met persons

- M. Aboubacar Sedikh BEYE, General Director of the ANSD
- M. Bocar TOURE, Director of the ENSAE Dakar (Senegal)
- Mme Hawa DIENG, Director Assistant of the ENSAE Dakar

APPENDIX 3: Indicative Plan of the thorough analysis report



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BUILDING CAPACITIES PROJECT OF STATISTICS Training workshop on measuring poverty ANSD-SESRIC/OIC-AFRISTAT From 10 to 14 November 2014

Indicative Plan of Analysis

Summary
Foreword
Obstract

Introduction (maximum 5 pages)

- *Economic and social Context of the country ;*
- *Justification and purpose of the study ;*
- *Problematic*

I. General methodological approach of the study (maximum 5 pages)

- 1.1 used databases ;*
- 1.2 Methodology approach of the analysis ;*
- 1.3 Valued statistics tools*

II. Thorough analysis of poverty (maximum 30 pages)

- 2.1 Typology and determinants of poverty (maximum 10 pages)*
- 2.2 Analysis of distribution of life's level indicator and inequality (maximum 5 pages)*
- 2.3 Analysis of poverty's dynamics (maximum 5 pages)*
- 2.4 Houshold's adaptive strategies (maximum 10 pages)*

III. Main lessons and recommendations (maximum 15 pages)

- 3.1 Main lessons (maximum 5 pages)*
- 3.2 Recommendations (maximum 10 pages)*
 - *Recommendations related to the improvement of the data collection device (maximum 2 pages)*
 - *Recommendations related to the improvement of the methodology of measuring poverty (maximum 2 pages)*
 - *Recommendations related to possible axes for public policy orientation (maximum 4 pages)*

Conclusion (maximum 2 pages)

Bibliography
Appendices

APPENDIX 4: Organization and reference terms of the groups' works

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE THOROUGH ANALYSIS OF POVERTY IN SENEGAL Dakar (Senegal), From 10 to 14 November 2014

Animator : Siriki Zanga COULIBALY, *Expert in Poverty Analysis, AFRISTAT/CERA*

Organisation of the Group's works

Groups	Topics	Leader	Group's Composition	Principal objectives
1	Typology of the poverty in Togo	Abdoulaye FAYE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ndeye Aida FAYE • Serge Manel • Cheikh Gueye • Mariama FALL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is to conduct a secondary analysis of available data on monetary and non-monetary poverty (subjective poverty, existential difficulties, living conditions) in Senegal from data and results already available of the ESPS 2005 and ESPS 2011 (possible factors-area + average ACP + description of factors + classification + description of the factors, etc. • ⇒ Characterization of the typology of poverty in Senegal • ⇒ Best description of poverty in the country • ⇒ Analysis of the determinants of poverty of the final classification obtained as a result of the previous analysis. <p><i>NB: Guidelines / Educational orientations (Recommended software: SPAD)</i></p>
2	Analysis of distribution of life's level indicator and inequality	Jean Rodrigue MALOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jean-Pierre BAHOU • Atoumane FALL • Adjibou BARRY • Fatou Bintou NIANG CAMARA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is to examine in more detailed way the standard of living indicators retained following the main tools of statistical analysis of inequality (Lorenz curve, Gini indice, stochastic dominance curves of the 1st and 2nd order , generalized entropy indices, interquartile ratio, etc.) declined following the relevant perspectives (gender, region, environment, education, household typology quintile of living, typology of the poor people, etc.) • ⇒ Insist particularly on the changes observed between 2005 and 2011 • ⇒ Especially characterize interest groups where significant variations are observed and mainly, seek to explain the probable causes <p><i>NB: Guidelines / Educational Orientations (Recommended software <u>DAD</u> or Stata)</i></p>

Groups	Topics	Leader	Group's Composition	Principal objectives
3	Analysis of poverty's dynamics	Momath CISSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macoumba Diouf • Rokhayatou TALLA BA • Meissa NDOUR • Cheikh Tidiane Ndiaye 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This section includes three components of the analysis to be undertaken, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An analysis of the evolution of poverty between 2005 and 2011; 2) An analysis of the sectoral breakdown of poverty; 3) An analysis of the decomposition of the change in poverty between effects Growth/Income and redistribution Effect (Shapley approach, Datt and Ravallion approach); 4) Impact of socio-demographic and economic changes on poverty; 5) Income and inequality elasticity of poverty. • At this stage, the results of previous groups should have some useful guidance analysis (including analysis of poverty and the typology of poverty established from the classification analysis) • ⇒ Highlighting the main factors of the variation observed in poverty (relevance?, likelihood?? discuss the results by comparing them with estimates of macroeconomic aggregates) • ⇒ What is/are the explanation(s) plausible you finally give at this stage to the registered variations? <p>NB : Guidelines / Educational Orientations (Recommended software: DAD)</p>
4	Adaptive Strategies of households	Mamadou AMOUZOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ibrahima DIENG • Awa WADE SOW • Malick DIOP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This section is a supplement of analysis that should allow to enrich the analysis of the poverty's causes from a good use of data modules Q (Shocks and survival strategies) and R (Climate Changes) of the ESPS 2011 and more generally, the amount of information available in the 2011 survey. • ⇒ Characterize if, based on the typology of poverty finally obtained from the work of Groups 1, 2 and 3 as well as the information available in ESPS 2011, a thorough exploratory analysis to provide new information related to households behavior. • ⇒ What are the common characteristics and points of the different categories of households identified from this information? What are the main characteristics of the classes thus revealed? What lessons emerge from these analyzes? What behaviors adopt different categories of households facing the various shocks they are confronting? <p>NB: Guidelines / Educational Orientations</p>

APPENDIX 5: Timetable of activities



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BUILDING CAPACITIES PROJECT OF STATISTICS

**Training workshop on measuring poverty
ANSD-SESRIC/OIC-AFRISTAT
From 10 to 14 November 2014**

Timetable

1. Organization of groups' works

Groups	Topics	Leader	Objectives	Deadline	Members
1	Typology of poverty in Togo	Abdoulaye FAYE	Transmission of the draft report of the group	21 November 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ndeye Aida FAYE • Serge Manel • Cheikh Gueye • Mariama FALL
2	Analysis of distribution of life's level indicator and inequality	Jean Rodrigue MALOU	Transmission of the draft report of the group	21 November 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jean-Pierre BAHOU • Atoumane FALL • Adjibou Oppa BARRY • Binta DIEME COLY • Fatou Bintou NIANG CAMARA
3	Analysis of poverty's dynamics	Momath CISSE	Transmission of the draft report of the group	21 November 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macoumba Diouf • Rokhayatou TALLA BA • Meissa NDOUR • Cheikh Tidiane Ndiaye
4	Adaptive Strategies of households	Mamadou AMOUZOU	Transmission of the draft report of the group	21 November 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ibrahima DIENG • Awa WADE SOW • Malick DIOP

2. Consolidation and finalization of the full draft of the analysis report: November 30, 2014

3. Reading and return of the comments of AFRISTAT to ANSD: Friday, December 5, 2014

4. Consideration of AFRISTAT's comments and finalize report by the ANSD: December 19, 2014

5. Establishment of a committee of finalizing the report of the thorough analysis

Leaders of each group :

- Abdoulaye FAYE (Group 1)
- Jean Rodrigue MALOU (Group 2)
- Momath CISSE (Group 3)
- Mamadou AMOUZOU (Group 4)

Three persons :

- Cheikh Tidiane NDIAYE
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APPENDIX 6: Practical exercises on pro-poor growth

Presentation 1 : Economic growth and living conditions of populations

Animator : Siriki Zanga COULIBALY, Expert in poverty analysis, AFRISTAT

Dakar (Senegal), From 10 to 14 November 2014

Practical Application of concepts

Question 1 : Did we observe an economic growth in Senegal between 2005 and 2011? Briefly justify your assertion.

Question 2 :

a) What is the nature of the economic growth observed between the two dates (if there was truly a growth?):

- intensive vs. extensive;
- absolute pro-poor vs. relative pro-poor;
- pro-poor within the meaning of Osmani

b) How this growth it distributed according to quintiles standard of living, by area (Dakar, Other urban areas, Rural area) and according to poverty status (poor and non-poor)?

Justify your different answers based on quantitative results.

Necessary Inputs:

- Household Expenditure Data from the ESPS 2005 and the 2011 ESPS;
- Estimates of inequality indices (Gini, generalized entropy indices, income share, etc.);
- Average expenditure per capita of households declined by region, quintile of living standard and according to the status of poverty;
- indicative structure of analysis table to develop (see Table 1)

Question 3 : Main lessons and conclusion related to this component

Duration : 2 hours

Table 1 : Indicative structure of analysis table to develop (model 1)

	2005										2011									
	Area			Quintile of living' standard					Poverty Status		Area			Quintile of living' standard					Poverty Status	
	Dakar	AMU	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Poor	Non poor	Dakar	AMU	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Non poor	Dakar
Share (%) in the population																				
Share (%) in total per capita expenditure																				
Indice of Gini																				
Generalized Entropy Indices:																				
GE(-1)																				
GE(0)																				
GE(1)																				
GE(2)																				

Table 2 : Indicative structure of analysis table to develop (model 2)

	2005				2011				Variations 2011/2005			
	Ratio of poverty (%)	Expenditures average per capita (F CFA)	Share (%) in total per capita expenditure	Indice of Gini	Ratio of poverty (%)	Expenditures average per capita (F CFA)	Share (%) in total per capita expenditure	Indice of Gini	Ratio of poverty (%)	Expenditures average per capita (F CFA)	Share (%) in total per capita expenditure	Indice of Gini
Area												
<i>Dakar</i>												
<i>AMU</i>												
<i>Rural</i>												
Poverty Status												
<i>Poor</i>												
<i>Non poor</i>												
Together												