PILOT METHODOLOGY OF POVERTY MAPPING IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE CONTEXT OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Dynamics of poverty rate in Uzbekistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic regions</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2002-2003 (average) **</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UZBEKISTAN</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirzachol</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferghana</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>Namangan –39.7</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Namangan –39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>Karakalpakstan –36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Karakalpakstan –36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tashkent</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Data of the LSA report of WB, 2003, IPRSP, 2004

Sources: UNDP assessment reports; Data from LSA report of WB
National Strategy on Enhancement of Living Standards of population and regional strategies: need of data for complex measurements

Strength:
- Sectoral problems are described in full and exactly;
- Accents and priorities put precisely;

Problems:
- Insufficient information on profiles of poor families, particularly on unprofitable poverty indicators;
- Weakly denoted connection with Strategy and MDGs;
- Poor and vulnerable groups are not in priority part of the Strategy
- Measures are directed to enhancement of living standards of a whole population.

IPRSP and regional strategies need to be supported by reliable efficient trend data
Why mapping is needed?

Poverty mapping gives understanding of individual components leading to poverty.

Developing poverty maps consists of following steps:

1) choosing poverty assessment method;
2) developing set of profitable and non-profitable poverty indicators;
3) collection of individual data, required to measure by selected method (preparation and conducting surveys, collection of statistical data and other information);
4) Assess value of indicators for each administrative point of surveyed territory;
5) Visualization of results.
Development maps give us view on regional component of poverty. Development maps composed according to the data of specialized and summarized indicators and indexes of municipal development.

Assessment of economic development, demographic situation of population, income of population, loading on budget, situation in labor market, HCS sphere, healthcare, education, infrastructure, ecology and etc. – these are basic data, required to compose development maps.

Goals of current survey – approbation of collection methodology of complex and relevant information for development of regional development strategies, directed to poverty reduction.

Originality of this project in comparing with other countries: use of multiple data sources, including not only official statistical data, but also surveys of families and data from local government institutions.
METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION SOURCES

• National legislation, sectoral strategies of UNDP and IPRSP. National MDGs

• relevant surveys and publications (JICA, World Bank, ADB and international experience)

• Official statistical data

• Household surveys

• Surveys / information collection on Village communities of citizens
Official statistics

Surveys will be conducted in 6 rayons:
Kegeyli, Karauzyak and Shumanay in Karakalpakstan
Chartak, Mingbulak, Kasansay in Namangan region

Addressing to official data
• considerably cuts-price of information collection,
• increases government confidence to the survey and
• allows to follow the dynamics of region’s development and use development indexes as tools for short-term prognosis and revealing “wounded” points.

During the survey there will be collected, analyzed and systematized data of official statistics at the level of rayons for 2004 and three quarters of 2005 (if available).

Collection of statistical data is conducted on the base of 200 indicators.
Household surveys

To identify poverty level of households there will be used a line of 2100 Kcal/day, extreme poverty – 1500 Kcal. This will allow data with OBD data, used in IPRSP.

In excerption will be presented 1500 households, which will let to illustrate data on poverty at the level of each rayon.
Information collection on VCCs

Village Communities of Citizens will be the least unit to analysis and mapping.

In 6 rayons there are 60 VCCs and mahallas in small cities.

To reveal problems at the level of VCCs there are more than 140 indicators developed, related to MDGs. On their base found about 100 computable indicators.

Information collection is conducted in close cooperation with regional departments of Mahalla Fund.
FURTHER STEPS

- Finalization of information collection
- Data processing
- Survey report development
- Formation of specialized data base for Geoinformation system on the base of data of state statistics, household surveys and pasportization of VCCs
- Visualization of data at the level of rayons and/or VCCs