



Discussion on Integrating a Child Rights Perspective in Poverty and Social Impact Analysis

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*The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the organization with which he is affiliated. Please send comments to namsuk.kim@undp.org

Contribution



- Comprehensive review of PSIAs
- Clear description of CRIA
- Concrete recommendations

Comments on the framework



- Short term vs Long term impacts
- Short term gains vs Long term losses
- Households' response to policies

Comments on the data



- 'Child Lens': Wider screen or higher resolution?
- Severe gap between data demand and supply
- Cost and benefit of extensive questions

Average lag in survey data availability for the latest reference year by region



Region	2001 (Chen and Ravallion, 2004)	2005 (Present paper)
East Asia	0.6	0.1
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1.3	0.7
Latin America and Caribbean	0.9	0.4
Middle East and North Africa	2.2	1.6
South Asia	1.6	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.0	1.5
Total	1.6	0.6

Source: Chen, Shaohua and Martin Ravallion. 2008. "The Developing World Is Poorer Than We Thought, But No Less Successful in the Fight against Poverty." World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4703. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Updating Frequency of Poverty Incidences and Counts in Selected Developing Countries



Frequency	Countries
Yearly	China and Indonesia
Every 2 years	Thailand and Iran
Every 3 years	Jordan, Mongolia, and Philippines
Every 5 years	India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam
Irregular, depending on funds availability	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Fiji, and the Central Asian Republics
Not yet measuring poverty	16 of 79 countries that responded to the UNSD 2004 survey

Source: UN (United Nations). 2006. *Handbook on Poverty Statistics: Concepts, Methods and Policy Use*. New York. [<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/poverty/chapter41.htm>].

Data is more costly in developing countries



- The cost per sampling unit of LSMS
- \$146 in Vietnam
- \$698 in Brazil
- United States Population Census cost only \$16 per person

Sources: Grosh, Margaret and Juan Muñoz. 1996. "A Manual for Planning and Implementing the Living Standards Measurement Study Survey." LSMS Working Paper #126. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Gauthier, Jason G. 2002. *Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses From 1790-2000*. (US Bureau of the Census/Dept of Commerce). Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office.

Comments on the suggestions



- Households' adaptations
- Households' response to policies/shocks
- World Bank's incentive

Summary



- Framework: explicitly integrate long term and short term impacts/behaviors
- Data: Systematic bias, cost/benefit consideration
- Suggestions: Mitigation and adaptations of households, stakeholders' response