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Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 23-Jan-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA20662



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Central African Republic	Project ID P160717	Project Name Data for Decision Making	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 18-Jan-2017	Estimated Board Date 28-Mar-2017	Practice Area (Lead) Poverty and Equity
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation	Implementing Agency ICASEES	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To increase the capacity of the national statistical institute (ICASEES) to produce and publicly disseminate statistics through data recovery, institutional development and support to data production.

Components

Statistical recovery, project management, and professionalization and modernization of ICASEES
Data production, capacity building, and dissemination

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
IDA Grant	10.00
Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building	0.49
Total Project Cost	10.49

Environmental Assessment Category

C - Not Required

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

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Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. The Central African Republic (CAR) is a large landlocked, scarcely populated country with a population of approximately five million. CAR is located at the crossroads of the African continent and is bordered to the north by Chad, to the northeast by Sudan, to the east by South Sudan, to the south by the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo and to the west by Cameroon. The country has ample natural resources (arable land, water, timber, gold, diamonds and many other minerals), is barely urbanized and has known political instability ever since Independence in 1960.
2. The latest bout of insecurity started late 2012 with a Séléka insurrection in the north of the country. It led to three years of violence, destruction of property and great human suffering and left an estimated one fifth of the population displaced. In May 2015 the “Bangui Forum” was organized. It discussed the country’s peace-building program and paved the way for elections. After another major outbreak of violence in September 2015, the conflict came to an end with the Presidential and legislative elections which were successfully concluded early 2016.
3. CAR already was one of the poorest countries in the world before the 2012 conflict, with poverty rates reaching 62 percent in 2008¹. In 2014, the GNI per capita of US\$ 600 (PPP) was the lowest in the world. The State’s absence and chronically low revenue have resulted in the vast majority of the population lacking access to public services, including security, justice and social services. The maternal mortality ratio is amongst the highest in the world, estimated at 882 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015. An estimated 68 percent of 15-24 year olds did not complete primary education. The public sector is riddled with clientelist practices.
4. In 2014 the World Bank supported an early crisis response with a US\$100 million package in emergency operations. This support was provided through the restructuring of the existing portfolio and the frontloading of IDA-17 lending, and was presented in an update to the Board of Executive Directors on January 21, 2014. A Country Engagement Note (CEN) was presented to the Board of Executive Directors in July 2015, presenting the need for a continuation of the crisis response and the next steps for recovery and development over an 18-month period (July 2015 - end 2016). This strategy comprises two phases: (i) support to stabilization in order to assist international efforts to break the cycle of violence and maintain confidence in the fragile transition; and (ii) preliminary support to recovery and development. Following the successful elections, the World Bank is providing \$250M in additional support from the Turn Around Facility to help break the cycle of violence.
5. The conflict has left the statistical system, which was reasonably developed prior to 2012, in poor shape. Many staff of the national statistical institute disappeared, and its offices were pillaged wiping out much of the country’s statistical memory. The proposed project is part of the Turn Around Facility Package. It aims to rebuild the statistical system by preserving what remains in the scattered archives and different computers and by generating new data to inform decision makers and monitor the recovery and peace building process. The proposed project will also invest in institutional development to put the statistical system on robust footing going

¹ Based on the last nationally representative living conditions survey (ECASEB).



forward.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

6. The Central African Institute of Statistics and Socio Economic Studies (*Institut Centrafricain des Statistiques, des Etudes Economiques et Sociales*, ICASEES) is the national statistical institute. Despite existing statues and decrees enabling its legal autonomy, ICASEES currently operates under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation and lacks financial autonomy. The Board of Directors for ICASEES has not been active since the crisis.

7. During the crisis, pillaging of the ICASEES offices undermined much of the statistical infrastructure. The servers with the master data files were lost, and the digital cartography of the 2003 census disappeared (although most paper maps were saved). The physical archive of paper documents, while largely salvaged, is in complete disarray. This has resulted in a situation where copies of datasets and documentation need to be recuperated from personal computers and hard drives to reconstruct collections of data files. Some data appear to have been completely lost, so archiving in remote servers (i.e. the cloud) is necessary to prevent future losses – particularly since security is not assured.

8. ICASEES officially comprises about 75 staff, 60 of whom are trained as statisticians, demographers, sociologist and economists etc. However, about 20-25 are fully engaged and regularly show up for work. Staff who remain at ICASEES are generally motivated and technically competent in their respective statistical specialties. Nevertheless, statistical production is limited – largely as a result of the crisis and the lack of financial resources. In addition to conducting national surveys and producing core statistical indicators, ICASEES is tasked with coordinating the broader national statistical system which encompasses the production of statistics by different line ministries, but this function is also currently limited.

9. Most databases are out-of-date or even obsolete and need to be updated urgently to be useful for decision making. For instance, the CPI was last rebased in 1981 (i.e. 35 years ago) using 1975 expenditure data to define the composition and weights of the index. The last agricultural census, a critical component in estimating national accounts, dates from 1985. The last population census was carried out in 2003, and the last living conditions survey needed to measure poverty was fielded in 2008. The last definitive national accounts were produced in 2012. Furthermore, the crisis profoundly altered the economic conditions and demographic distribution within the country, with the destruction of entire villages and massive internal displacement, such that most existing databases do not accurately reflect the current reality of the country. In addition, the sampling frame needs to be updated to improve the quality of future surveys.

10. With appropriate support and incentives, there is scope to rebuild the statistical system rapidly. Doing so requires a three pronged approach: (i) recovery (digital archiving and physical rehabilitation); (ii) institutional development (professionalization and modernization, staffing, staff incentives, coordination); and (iii) data production and dissemination. These elements will need to be accompanied by capacity building, focused on updating technical skills in selected areas and strengthening general management.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)



Note to Task Teams: The PDO has been pre-populated from the datasheet for the first time for your convenience. Please keep it up to date whenever it is changed in the datasheet.

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

To increase the capacity of the national statistical institute (ICASEES) to produce and publicly disseminate statistics through data recovery, institutional development and support to data production.

Key Results

11. The project development objective will be assessed by the relevance and quality of the output/outcome obtained by ICASEES. The main expected outcomes of the project are the following:

- (i) A secure electronic data archive exists.
- (ii) ICASEES is de facto autonomous².
- (iii) Statistical data sets are publicly disseminated online.

D. Project Description

12. The project comprises two components (1) statistical recovery, project management and professionalization and modernization of ICASEES' management, and (2) data production, capacity building and dissemination. The project has a total cost of US\$10.49 million equivalent provided through an IDA grant (US\$ 10 million equivalent) and TFSCB trust fund (US\$494,000 equivalent). Capacity building is an integral aspect of the project, with staff receiving training tailored to the activities for which they are responsible, preferably from peers, particularly those from the sub-region.

13. In the selection and definition of project activities, particular attention has been paid to the fact that the CAR is expected to remain insecure during the implementation period. Consequently, the purchase of assets and durable goods is minimized to reduce potential losses in the event of elevated insecurity, while remote supervision (CAPI) and use of the cloud for data storage and archiving are encouraged. The project adheres to open data principles and all data produced with World Bank funding will be made publicly available, provided it meets confidentiality standards.

COMPONENT 1. STATISTICAL RECOVERY, REHABILITATION, AND PROFESSIONALIZATION AND MODERNIZATION OF ICASEES (US\$ 2.5 million equivalent)

Subcomponent 1.1. Recovery of lost statistics (US\$0.5 million equivalent)

14. Recovery begins with recuperating (to the extent possible) lost databases, archiving databases, and making them publicly accessible online. A first activity is the restoration of the 2003 census cartography. Any population census starts with a cartographic exercise in which enumeration areas (i.e. the area that one enumerator can

² Autonomy implies that the Board of ICASEES is in place and effectively fulfills the functions as described in art. 21 of Decret No. 160127 dated 9 March 2016 regarding the approval of the ICASEES' statutes, including oversight, the approval of the budget and formulation of HR policies.



cover during the implementation of the census) are delineated. These maps contain valuable information on roads, bridges, location of villages, hamlets and encampments as well as transhumance routes and the official commune, sous-prefecture and prefecture borders, and form the basis for sampling. These maps will be digitized and made available on-line as a public-use file.

15. **A related activity is the digital archiving statistical publications.** Documents that have been preserved will be scanned, indexed and made available on-line (much as documents are available as google-books) as well as the recovery of remaining digital data bases from different storage devices (computers, laptops, CDs etc.). Once digitized and indexed all these data bases will be archived and made accessible online, implying investments in web design, secure digital data storage in the cloud as well as in training ICASEES staff in archiving and web-site maintenance.

Subcomponent 1.2. Rehabilitation of ICASEES' physical and data infrastructure (US\$1.0 million equivalent)

16. **ICASEES physical infrastructure is dilapidated and is not conducive to a productive work environment.** Of the two buildings that are currently in use, one has a leaking roof. A large part of the other available building is used for storing field materials (scales, measure boards etc.). Electrical wiring is aged (over 40 years old), there is no functional intranet, the generator is broken, and staff lack space to work. Some of the most basic tools are missing.

17. **This subcomponent aims to rectify this situation by investing in physical recovery.** Renovations will be informed by an engineering study and is expected to include replacing the roof, renewing the electrical wiring, and local area computer network, improving the perimeter wall, creating storage space using a shipping container, painting, safe room, repair of (and a service contract for) the generator and finishing the half-finishing building on the plot. All renovations will be done with the existing ICASEES perimeter and do not include an expansion the existing infrastructure footprint. Once renovations are completed and the network restored, ICASEES will be connected to the internet. This rehabilitation component will also cover investments in hardware, computers, tablets, stabilizers, photocopiers, office furniture (including safes), transport means and software. These investments will be informed by an inventory of existing assets and a needs assessment and will only be executed once a system of asset management has been put in place (see subcomponent on professionalization and modernization). The component will also complement available non-salary funding to facilitate the daily functioning of ICASEES for the duration of the project.

Subcomponent 1.3. Professionalization and modernization of ICASEES' management (US\$1.0 million equivalent)

18. **Satisfactory functioning of ICASEES is hindered by the lack of or inadequate adherence to procedures in all areas:** general management, HR, procurement and fiduciary controls and by a lack of management autonomy. Years of ad hoc management under severe budget constraints, a difficult external environment and erratic demands for data have created a culture in which ad hoc fixes are the norm. Execution and control functions are not clearly separated, paper trails are incomplete, and transparency is limited. This is further complicated by the fact that ICASEES lacks dedicated procurement and fiduciary staff.

19. **The first pillar of the professionalization of ICASEES aims to establish effective management practices at**



ICASEES through the adoption of clear administrative rules and the hiring of specialists. Administrative manuals defining the policies and procedures for general operations, financial management, accounting, procurement, and personnel management will be prepared and adopted. Data dissemination policies will be revised and the quality control function revamped. The manuals and procedures will not only cover this project but also the overall management of ICASEES. This will be complemented with the hiring of (i) a procurement specialist, (ii) a financial management specialist, and (iii) a project assistant, who under the guidance of the Committee of Directors will provide oversight of the project and ensure that the agreed procedures are implemented and strictly followed. These three project staff will train dedicated ICASEES staff to take over their functions midway through the project.

20. A second pillar aims to incentivize higher quality data and efficiency with the introduction of Performance Based Financing (PBF). Currently, there are no financial incentives for producing high quality data, reducing costs, or delivering results faster. Instead, perverse incentives exist to maximize per diems by attending workshops or to pursue other rent-seeking opportunities. Introducing PBF in the statistics domain offers a potential way to reorient incentives towards improving data quality, a critical element in any statistical operation. ICASEES is a good candidate for PBF for several reasons. It produces outputs that can be readily evaluated, the size of the agency is relatively small (simplifying the introduction of reforms), and ICASEES directors are motivated to break away from old practices. PBF requires identification of 'results' that will be purchased, and a clear set of rules indicating how the premium payment will be distributed. Improved quality control and operational procedures, as reflected in the manuals indicated above, will form the basis for determining how performance is taken into account in the distribution of pay.

21. The introduction of PBF is expected to be cost neutral. Allowances for committee meetings will be abolished. More importantly activities will be rationalized, contracts negotiated at sharper rates, incentives to inflate data collection efforts reduced and the need for 'corrective data cleaning' measures will be less as data quality improves. The project will introduce well-specified performance criteria for the payment of premiums and for contracted services. Considering that the cost of enumerators and transport services make up about 60% of the value of the project, the introduction of performance criteria implies payments that depend on the quality of service provided.

22. A third pillar aims to strengthen the capacity for management autonomy, a critical aspect in increasing the legitimacy of a statistical agency. Autonomy helps insulate data production from political pressures and facilitates the creation of a conducive work environment. Although ICASEES has the underpinnings for legal autonomy, it lacks the financial autonomy given its tiny operational budgets and the absence of adequate financial management systems. Achieving true autonomy in practice requires a professionalized management structure and demonstrated financial management capacity. A first step is to reinstate a Board of Directors to oversee the professionalization of ICASEES and replace the oversight function of the Ministry of Economy. Achieving full autonomy will be possible once ICASEES is in a position to execute its own budgets and hire its own staff, and if the authorities allocate sufficient budget for its activities. ICASEES is envisaged to be ready for this towards the end of the project at which point the public finances are expected to have recovered sufficiently to permit adequate public funding of ICASEES. This sub-component thus finances studies, (legal) consultants and training to prepare for management autonomy. *[Appointment of the Board of Directors is a condition for negotiations.] [Full autonomy (budget execution and personnel management) are conditions for considering any request for additional financing or for a follow up project.]*



23. **A fourth pillar aims to improve short and medium-term coordination and planning of data production activities.** This comprises three aspects: agreement and adoption of the National Statistical Strategy, coordination of statistical activities across different sectors, and donor coordination. These three aspects are related in that the National Statistical Strategy identifies priority data collection activities to which all (including donors) should adhere. This requires donor coordination and recognition that many data production activities do not yield official statistics. As such they can just as well be produced by private entities, thus preserving the limited capacity of official institutions in the National Statistical System for official statistics. This sub-component finances the coordination of the NSS, adoption and regular updating of the national statistical strategy, and collaboration on RPBA monitoring.

COMPONENT 2: DATA PRODUCTION, CAPACITY BUILDING AND DISSEMINATION (US\$8.0 million equivalent)

24. In accordance with the principles described above funding for data production is separated into two sub-components: collection of critical data using a PBF approach and capacity development in support of data production and dissemination.

Subcomponent 2.1: Data collection using a PBF approach (US\$7.0 million equivalent)

25. National Accounts are at the heart of any statistical system as they are construed from data originating from multiple sources. Strengthening national accounts implies improving critical source data. For CAR, this includes: price data (CPI; PPI), consumption data and information on the informal sector (living conditions survey), data on agriculture (agricultural surveys), enterprise data (tax; enterprise survey), and information on public spending. Almost all these data serve multiple users: living conditions surveys provide the National Accounts with information about consumption and informal sector activities, but also offer information on poverty and many of the SD indicators. Agricultural surveys provide information about agricultural GDP (approximately 40% of the total GDP of CAR), but also information about productivity, availability of inputs etc. Much of the national accounts information is derived from surveys, which in turn depend on up-to-date sampling frames to be accurate and representative.

26. The current sampling frame for household surveys is based on the 2003 census and is outdated. A first and critical step is therefore to produce a new sampling frame. Advances in census cartography and an integrated data collection approach offer a cost-effective alternative (to traditional approaches) and is pursued under this project. This alternative starts with an enhanced census cartography which can subsequently serve as a sampling frame for household welfare as well as agricultural surveys. Moreover, by combining this enhanced cartography with survey data, most, but not all, indicators provided by population and agricultural censuses can be derived.

27. **Enhanced Census Cartography (US\$2.7 million equivalent):** This activity includes updating (using GPS) all enumeration area (EA) borders, enumerating the number of households in each EA, and a listing exercise establishing household size and whether households depend on agriculture for a living. In every EA information is also collected on physical characteristics (agro-ecological zone, rivers), infrastructure (settlements, schools, clinics, roads, bridges, markets, transhumance corridors, camps for displaced) as well as economic activities (crops grown). This data base can be reproduced in the form of maps and offers a complete inventory of all villages, schools, clinics, bridges and markets in the country. The data base also offers information on population size by area (commune, sous-prefecture, prefecture, region and nation) and can subsequently be used as sampling frame



for household surveys as well as agricultural surveys.

28. *Living Conditions Survey (US\$1.5 million equivalent)*: As the last welfare survey was conducted in 2008, updating welfare and poverty information is urgent. The project will align CAR with survey practices in other WAEMU and CEMAC countries and generate statistics that are comparable to a large section of West and Central Africa. Survey data harmonization is spearheaded by the WAEMU Commission which has indicated welcoming the participation of CAR in its harmonization exercise. Participation ensures comparable best practice methods are used for pilot testing, sampling, training, fieldwork, supervision, verification, cleaning, and analysis, and ensures that training materials and pedagogy are effective and of high quality. The envisaged living conditions survey is multi-modular meaning that information on a large number of aspects will be collected, including consumption (critical for poverty estimates), informal sector activities (critical for national accounts) and farming practices.

29. *Annual Agricultural Surveys (US\$1.3 million equivalent)*: The last time data to estimate agricultural GDP was collected from farmers was in 1992. Ever since estimates of agricultural GDP were based on projections. The project will address this shortcoming by revamping agricultural data collection. Information on rural households will be collected by the living conditions survey. This will to be complemented with information on annual production. Production data will need to be combined with information on prices which will be collected using regular market surveys in selected locations. For Bangui information collected for the consumer price index can feed the agricultural price system; for other markets other means of collecting price information will need to be developed. Price information collection under this component will be critical for the assessment of food security.

30. *Communal Monographies Survey (US\$0.45 million equivalent)*: The RPBA was informed by the “Enquete nationale sur les monographies communales” a survey that collected information on the functionality of communal administrations as well selected information from households, including subjective information on priorities. Data from this survey form the basis for the RPBA monitoring system and repeating the survey regularly is critical to assess progress made against targets agreed during the Brussels conference of November 17, 2016. The project envisages funding two rounds of this survey, on the assumption that additional rounds will be funded out of the RPBA monitoring system that is being realized.

31. *Revised CPI (US\$0.2 million equivalent)*: The CPI was last rebased in 1981 making the revision a matter of urgency (as reflected by the fact that this is one of the benchmark indicators for the IMF support program). The project will facilitate CPI revision including by estimating new product weights (necessitating a budget survey), reviewing the outlets from which prices are obtained, updating estimation methodology, software and by supporting price data collection for the duration of the revision (18 months). After the revision, the authorities through budget allocations of regular statistical activities are expected to pay for price data collection.

32. *Revised National Accounts (US\$0.85 million equivalent)*: National Accounts face three fundamental challenges. Definitive national accounts for 2013-2016 have not been produced, critical information is not available, and the methodology used is outdated. The project will support the transition of the national accounts to SNA 2008 (with assistance from AFRITAC) as well as the collection of additional databases critical for the national accounts: enterprise census, trade information, public spending, mining data, and information on the business cycle. The project will support the preparation and publication of the national accounts for 2013-2016 and the subsequent years.



Subcomponent 2.2: Technical assistance to improve and modernize data production and dissemination (US\$1.0 million equivalent)

33. To modernize data production, computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) systems will be introduced. These systems which rely on tablets as opposed to paper questionnaires for data collection improve abilities for remote supervision and instant consistency checks to facilitate corrections while enumerators are still in the field and preclude the need for a separate data entry phase. The introduction of CAPI systems requires extensive training in developing the software applications, in project management, and supervision as well as in interview techniques.

34. In addition funds will be made available for technical assistance. It involves hiring of specialists to facilitate methodological innovations and operational improvements. A substantial sub-component will be allocated for peer-to-peer learning particularly from other statistical offices in the sub-region. This can be in the form of study visits to these offices. Considering that most staff benefitted from training at the statistical school in Cameroon, twinning arrangements with the national statistical institute in Cameroon offers promising potential for ongoing knowledge exchange.

35. To stimulate analysis and dissemination of data, the project supports the preparation of interactive data dissemination allowing web-users to create their own tables out of survey data bases. In addition, the preparation of an annual statistical yearbook will be supported. Not only does this ensure that data becomes widely available, it also offers a good entry point for ICASEES to engage with the production of sector statistics.

36. To enhance quality control, new mechanisms will be introduced. First, performance based financing will be introduced to align incentives with the production of quality data in a timely and cost-effective manner. Second, the Board of Directors, tasked with oversight of ICASEES performance, will be trained in how to carry out this function. Thirdly, and only for major data production tasks, the project will rely on third party evaluators who assess data quality and make suggestions for improvements.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

37. ICASEES will be the implementing agency for this project. The national statistical institute is the center of the national statistical system. Although ICASEES has the legal underpinnings to be autonomous, ICASEES currently operates under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation and lacks financial autonomy. The institute has experience conducting national surveys and censuses, and has the technical capabilities to conduct the data production activities of this project. As mentioned above, the institutional capacity of ICASEES will need to be strengthened through project component 1.

38. The Board of Directors that oversees ICASEES will be revived and tasked to oversee the professionalization of ICASEES, to review the data production plans, and to hold the management accountable on delivering results. The Board will assume administrative oversight responsibilities currently provided by the Ministry of Economy and meet regularly. The Director General of ICASEES will report to the Board.



39. To promote transparency and coordination within ICASEES, a Committee of Directors, comprised of the Director General and the Directors, will manage project implementation. This Committee will be responsible for planning of activities, approval of implementation plans for project activities, and evaluation of progress and results. The DG will assume ultimate fiduciary responsibility. A “Project Assistant” will support the Committee, serving the role of secretary for the Committee of Directors and actively monitor that the agreed procedures are implemented and followed. Once projects are approved by the Committee of Directors, the designated project activity lead to implement activities under the supervision of the respective Director.

40. Supervision and guidance will be provided by PURSeP (Ministry of Finance and Budget) consistent with arrangements outlined for the Turn Around Facility. During the implementation of the Project Preparation Advance (PPA) the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) based in the Ministry of Finance and Budget and Budget will take overall fiduciary responsibility for the project activities in order to mitigate fiduciary risk. This PIU will carry out all procurement activities including the hiring of a procurement specialist and a financial management specialist (required by legal covenants) who will reinforce ICASEES’s capacity to implement World Bank procurement and financial rules and procedures. Upon effectiveness of the project, overall fiduciary responsibility for all routine activities will shift to ICASEES, but disbursement will only be allowed once a manual of rules and procedures on general administration, financial management, accounting, and procurement has been approved by the ICASEES Board (disbursement condition). This transfer of responsibility will help build institutional capacity at ICASEES and ready the institute for the responsibilities that come with full autonomy. Responsibility of large, non-routine activities such as the purchase of vehicles or renovation of the building will remain with the PIU in the Ministry of Finance and Budget throughout the duration of the project.

41. On the World Bank side, the project plans to hire a fixed term staff in Bangui to enhance supervision of the project and provide implementation support, in particular on the performance based financing.

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F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

N/A

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Cheikh A. T. Sagna



SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

This is a statistical project coordinated by the ICASEES. It concerns statistical recovery, rehabilitation, professionalization and modernization of the agency responsible for statistics as well as data production capacity building and dissemination. While there is some rehabilitation to existing structures it will not fund any activities that could have adverse environmental or social impacts. The social impact is expected to be positive because by making quality data publicly available it will nurture public debate on matters of economic, financial, and social concern, facilitate public accountability and a better targeting of public policies and use of public resources.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
N/A

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
N/A

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.
N/A

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.



N/A

B. Disclosure Requirements

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?

NA

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

NA

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

NA

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

NA

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

NA

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

NA

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APPROVAL

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Practice Manager/Manager:	Andrew L. Dabalen	23-Jan-2017
Country Director:	Paul Numba Um	23-Jan-2017

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