



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 22-Jul-2016 | Report No: PIDISDSA19608



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Comoros	Project ID P159437	Project Name Comoros Statistics Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 11-Oct-2016	Estimated Board Date 09-Jan-2017	Practice Area (Lead) Poverty and Equity
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finances, Economie, Budget, Investment and External Trade	Implementing Agency Institute of Statistics, Economical and Demography Studies (INSEED)	

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Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
IDA Grant	2.50
Total Project Cost	2.50

Environmental Assessment Category

C - Not Required

Decision

Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Comoros is a low-income and fragile-three island State with limited resources and connection with the rest of the world.** The Union of the Comoros is an archipelago in the Indian Ocean composed of three islands: Njazidja (Grande Comore), Ndzuwani (Anjouan) and Mwali (Mohéli). These islands are united under an overarching federation with a Union presidency that rotates between the three islands every four years. The country gained independence from France in 1974, with only Mayotte –the fourth island of the archipelago– remaining as an overseas French department. Comoros is the third-smallest African country with an approximate area of 1,660 km² and a total population estimated at around 770,000 in 2014. Since independence, the country has experienced recurrent political crises and conflict among the islands. However, constitutional reforms adopted in 2009 resulted in greater political and institutional stability, which transformed the relations among the islands and improved development prospects. The amendments to the constitution adjusted



islands' autonomy, transformed the island's presidents into governors, and reaffirmed the unity of the state and the role of the federal government. Following the 2010 presidential elections, the Government initiated a series of economic and structural reforms that triggered Comoros' eligibility for debt relief under the Highly-Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC). The country completed most of the reforms by December 2012 and consequently benefited from substantial debt reduction. This led to increased support from development partners to further accelerate reforms, growth, and poverty reduction.

2. **Undiversified economy, dominated by agriculture and large informality, with heavy dependence on remittances from overseas migrants.** A narrow resource base, a small domestic market as well as a weak international connectivity prevent Comoros from diversifying its economy. The economy is mostly based on agriculture, which accounts for 49 percent of the GDP and represents over 70 percent for the working population's employment. Despite a strong emphasis on staple production, the country continues to be highly dependent on food imports. Meanwhile the services sector is gaining importance. However, key areas within this sector, such as tourism, lack dynamism and suffer from high costs and low quality, offering limited job creation opportunities. Employment is dominated by informality: around 80 percent of the active labor force is employed in informal sector enterprises operating mainly in agricultural and retail commerce with unqualified labor. Also, the economy is highly dependent on remittances, mainly from the diaspora living in France. Remittances contribute to around one fourth of the GDP, which ranks Comoros as the second country with largest share of remittances as a percentage of GDP in Africa, after Eritrea. While remittances contribute to support the well-being of local population and make them less vulnerable, they seem to create disincentives in terms of work and production.

3. **The economic situation is deteriorating while poverty remains widespread and concerning.** The Comorian economy has shown some signs of recovery after years of political instability, achieving an eight-year peak of 3.5 percent in 2013, in terms of economic growth. However, recent economic developments suggest a deteriorating economic situation as growth plummets and the Comorian franc depreciates. Severe shortages in electricity supply and sluggish progress in the implementation of structural reforms have affected all sectors of the economy, causing growth to slow down to 2.1 percent in 2014. Domestic purchasing power is weakening as the Comorian franc has depreciated by approximately 24 percent since June 2014. It drastically reduced the import capacity of Comoros, which is a highly import-dependent economy. It also increased pressure on domestic prices. Remittances from the diaspora support Comoros' external position, but the fiscal picture remains fragile with important risks of increased government arrears in a context of post-electoral period.

The most recent poverty data show that around 42.4 percent of the population lived below the poverty line in 2014, with poverty being particularly pervasive in rural areas and Mwali. Inequality is also relatively high, with a Gini coefficient estimated at around 45. The previous poverty figures date back to 2004, when the poverty rate was estimated at 44.8 percent. However, 2014 and 2004 household surveys are not comparable and thus, special attention and caution should be taken when interpreting poverty trends and poverty reduction in the country. To address the comparability issues, the Comoros statistics agency, with support from the World Bank, is currently preparing new poverty estimates for 2004.

4. **The poverty reduction and shared prosperity objectives face many important challenges ahead that are constrained by statistical data availability.** Weak statistical capacity and data deficiencies have led to notable failures in the implementation of both the Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper (SCRIP) for 2010-2014, and the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) for 2008-2014. Only 32 percent of the activities were completed and 17 percent partially achieved. The Government has adopted a new strategy for Accelerating Growth and Sustainable Development (SCA2D) for the period 2015-2019. This new strategy lays out the foundation of the Government's vision of Comoros as an emerging country by 2040, respectful of Human Rights, and supportive of gender equality and the Rule of Law. The SCA2D focuses on four major areas: the acceleration, diversification, and sustainability of economic growth; the development of infrastructure to support growth; an improved access to basic social services and an increased resilience of households; and the strengthening of governance, institutional, and human resilience. The NSDS for the period 2015-2019 is aligned with the SCA2D.



5. **The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the new strategy for growth and poverty reduction call for timely and higher quality statistics.** While Comoros has made some progress in the availability of household survey data and social welfare indicators, timely and accurate statistical information on population characteristics, National Accounts, price indicators and other key data for policymaking is often lacking or outdated. Therefore, this project lays out a series of activities aimed at strengthening the statistical system in Comoros in order to better supply relevant information and data to crucial areas in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction, and shared prosperity.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

6. **Uncoordinated and fragmented National Statistical System (NSS).** Until 2011, the National Directorate of Statistics, under the authority of the General Planning Commission, had the primary responsibility for compiling national accounts and price statistics, as well as conducting large scale surveys, including household surveys and population censuses. Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and line Ministries are responsible for collecting and storing administrative data. The evaluation of the NSDS 2008-14 and SCRP 2010-14 revealed important deficiencies in their implementation resulting from: the absence of a coordinated and integrated NSS and the lack of institutional visibility; the absence of dialogue between data users and producers; the inadequate funding of statistical work and the heavy reliance on Donor Partners' (DPs) support with limited resources to ensure sustainable improvements in quality and capacity; and the absence of an adequate system to monitor the results as well as the policies or plans for dissemination. Those deficiencies are compounded by the poor condition of statistical infrastructure and facilities as well as pitiful working conditions. The evaluation points out that the NSDS has not been able to achieve an effective monitoring of the SCRP.

7. **The country has undertaken reforms to improve the statistics system, including efforts to strengthen the institutional and legal framework as well as to improve data collection and processing.** The 2011 Statistical Law established the National Council of Statistics with the mandate to coordinate all stakeholders involved in the production of statistics. The law also changed the status of the National Directorate of Statistics into an autonomous and independent National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED) that operates under the tutelage of the Ministry of Finance. The design of the organizational structure of the INSEED has been completed with the support of a World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) and a technical assistance from Paris 21. Following the publication of a series of laws and decrees in 2014 and 2015, the Government approved the organizational structure of INSEED and appointed its General Director in September 2015. Moreover, a statistical school has been established within the University of Comoros with the support of the WB-TFSCB and a technical assistance from the National School of Statistics and Applied Economics (ENSA) of Abidjan. The school operates in close coordination with INSEED in order to facilitate the hiring of successful students by INSEED and therefore helps address some of the technical skills' constraints. The reforms have provided INSEED with more autonomy and professionalism in its coordinating role of national statistics, but important challenges are ahead to improve the statistical system in a meaningful way.

8. **A number of activities in the area of statistics have been undertaken recently with support from DPs, but data quality and frequency are rather limited.** Two Household Surveys, EIM 2004 and EESIC 2014, have been conducted over the last ten years. The third national population census was conducted in 2003 and the preparation of the new population census for 2016 is underway. Additional activities include Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (EDCS-MICS II) for 2012 and the initiation of the process to update the current system of economic accounts, including National Accounts, balance sheets, and Consumer Price Indicators (CPI) among others. Despite these accomplishments, the production of timely and reliable statistics remain limited. The current available national accounts are based on the 1968 System of National Accounts (SNA) and the consumer price index only covers the capital city of Moroni. The national accounts do not properly capture the large informal segment of the economy while GDP estimates are based on rough assumptions and extrapolations, in particular with regards to the measurement of national account aggregates in volume terms. CPI measures are inaccurate and the inflation rate does not reflect the on-the-ground reality in the different islands. Not only the lack of quality and



timely economic data affects the accuracy of economic performance's assessments, but it also compromises policy planning. This is further hampered by the lack of updated and comparable population and poverty statistics which adversely affects the beneficiaries' targeting of social programs.

9. **Well-designed and implemented activities under the NSDS 2015-19 can help to significantly improve the statistical system.** . INSEED set up the NSDS for 2015-19 with the financial and technical support of the WB-TFSCB and the technical assistance of Paris 21. The NSDS covers eight axes and includes over fifty activities with a special focus on strengthening statistical capacity. It mainly aims to:

- ✓Strengthen INSEED's capacity for the production of quality and timely statistics in line with international best practices and improve INSEED's ability for technical and operational coordination of the NSS;
- ✓Build capacity inside the NSS, ensure continuous training and retraining of staff, promote access and use of data, and foster the culture of statistics;
- ✓Strengthen main statistical systems, improve the quality and consistency of economic and administrative statistics, and ensure the long-term sustainability of the NSS by securing funding for priority data;
- ✓Develop and implement an integrated statistical program of surveys and censuses to meet the statistical information needs required to monitor and evaluate development policies and strategies.

The NSDS is in line with the current demand for data that are necessary to properly inform Government policy's priorities. It is also aligned with the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCA2D) which aims, among others, to strengthen institutional and human capacities and to improve the country's monitoring and evaluation system. The NSDS also provides a framework to better align and coordinate DPs support for statistics and to develop statistical capacity in a sustainable manner.

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C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The project development objective is to strengthen the capacity of the National Statistical Office to improve the production and dissemination of statistics.

Key Results

12. Achievement of the overall development objective will be assessed through a measure of the availability and timeliness of statistical products. Progress towards the PDO will be monitored through the following indicators:

- 1) Population census and household poverty & living standard survey implemented;
- 2) Proportion of statistical outputs supported by the project that are disseminated according to the statistical release calendar.

13. At the intermediate level, progress and accomplishments will be measured in both data production and dissemination performance as well as skills development. Intermediate indicators will include:

- a) Number of micro-datasets available in INSEED micro-data library;
- b) Number of statistical reports available utilizing data from project-funded data production activities;
- c) Proportion of project-funded survey reports with key gender statistics made publicly available;
- d) Publication of methodology for NA, CPI and GDP update;
- e) Number of beneficiaries within and outside INSEED benefitting from project-provided trainings,
- f) Proportion of beneficiaries of project-provided trainings who have achieved improvements in statistical skills and knowledge.



D. Project Description

16. The proposed project activities cover four main components: (i) Implementation and processing of the fourth Population and Housing Census (RGPH) for 2016; (ii) Preparation and implementation of the Household Poverty and living standard survey for 2018-19; (iii) Strengthening human and infrastructure capacity, with a special focus on building capacity in processing National Accounts and price statistics; and (iv) Project management.

1) Component 1: Preparation, implementation, analysis and dissemination of the 2016 population and housing census (USD 1.2 million)

17. **The Government of Comoros has started the preparation of the fourth population and housing census (RGPH) 2016.** INSEED, with the support of UNFPA, started in 2015 the preparatory work for the fourth RGPH in order to update the socio-economic and socio-demographic statistics of the country. The census is also designed to collect basic information on agricultural activity in order to produce the sample frame for the agricultural census and surveys. The cartography work is ongoing and its completion is scheduled for November, 2016. The pilot census is planned to start in December 2016 and will be supported by the DPs, including UNFPA, UNICEF, GAVI, and the Agence Française de Development (AFD).

18. This project intends to complement the ongoing support from the other donors. It will especially fund all the activities after the pilot census, namely (i) the Enumeration phase, (ii) the Post-enumeration survey, and (iii) Data process, analysis and dissemination. In addition, the project will support the digitization of the enumeration areas produced during the cartography phase.

19. **Sub-component 1.1- Population enumeration:** The enumeration phase of the census will gather information about the general population, including data on socio-economic, demographic, and housing characteristics as well as data that allow analysis on gender gaps. In addition, it will collect basic information on agricultural activity in order to produce the sample frame for the agricultural census and surveys. This is the most crucial phase of the whole census operation. It requires the mobilization of important human, financial, and material resources in a relatively short period of time. The enumeration phase is planned to start in August 2017 and will last two weeks. The period between the completion of the cartography and the enumeration is longer than originally planned. This is due to both the additional time required to process the pilot survey results, and (more importantly) the absence of training spaces for the enumerators, which will require to use school classes and therefore to schedule trainings during school holidays. This would not affect the cartography results since, over such a short period of time, there are no major spatial changes (such as internal migration or fast urbanization) that might induce important changes in the delimitation of enumeration areas. Activities to be funded under this sub-component include mainly the training of enumerators and data collection. Data will be collected using the paper method as the potential use of ICT tools, such as PDAs, has been discarded given the high cost and absence of adequate infrastructure (including wireless connectivity and electricity supply).

20. **Sub-component 1.2- Post-enumeration survey:** The main purpose of the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is to assess the coverage of the general census, particularly with regard to the territorial and demographic completeness. It also aims to verify the quality, especially in terms of distribution, of the information recorded on certain key demographic variables such as situation of residence, gender, relationship with the household head, age, and so forth. The PES is a complete re-enumeration of a representative sample of the census followed by matching each individual enumerated in the PES with information from the census enumeration. The PES will be conducted on a random sample of 10% of total enumeration and is planned to start in November 2017 and last until June 2018. The project will provide technical and financial support to the entire process, including sampling, training, data collection, matching, data treatment, and analysis.

21. **Sub-component 1.3- Data processing, analysis and dissemination:** This sub component covers particularly data entry, data cleaning and the tabulation and analysis of the final results. To that end, it is important to set up a comprehensive plan. INSEED intends to achieve significant progress during the 2016 RGPH data analysis and dissemination in comparison with what has been implemented during the previous censuses. In this regard, the project will support the data processing aspect and will contribute to achieve the main deliverables, including (i) the updated sample frame, (ii) the



census national report, (iii) the census regional and thematic reports, and (iv) the census localities directory.

22. The project will also support the digitalization of primary sample units' maps. This will help to considerably improve the quality of the census sample frame database and will facilitate the use of technologically advanced methods for data collection in future surveys and censuses.

2) Component 2: Implementation of the 2018-2019 Household Poverty and Living Standards Survey (USD 0.55 million)

23. **The 2018-2019 poverty and living standard survey will be designed to set up a cycle of high quality household surveys that ensure comparability over time.** INSEED intends to conduct a 1-2-3 survey in 2018-19, with phases 1 and 2 (on employment and informal sector) to be funded by AfDB and phase 3 (a household poverty and living standard survey) to be supported by this project. The objective of this last phase is to collect quality data on household consumption and living standards and produce accurate and reliable poverty statistics. The survey will be based on the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) framework, developed by the Bank to harmonize household surveys and improve the quality and comparability of poverty and living condition indicators.

24. This project component will cover three main activities: (i) preparation and design of the survey, (ii) implementation and data collection, and (iii) analysis and dissemination of results.

25. **Sub-component 2.1- Survey preparation and design:** The WAEMU project framework will guide the preparation of the questionnaire and sample design, but adjustments will be made to ensure comparability with the previous survey and to capture information that are specific to Comoros and that are important for policy making. Adjustments will also be made to avoid overlaps between phases 1 and 3 on employment data. This framework, which is based on Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS), has made many improvements in the methodology of collecting data on household consumption. These improvements include: (i) the development of specific modules for a more accurate measurement of food consumption, including own-produced food and meals taken outside, (ii) a complementary survey conducted on markets to address the issue of local units-, and (iii) the individualization of health and education expenditure. Other aspects related to the methods of consumption data capture (diary vs recall, length of reference period etc.) will be examined based on their cost implications and effects on comparability. The questionnaire will collect data on key gender characteristics, including education, health, and access to basic services and assets. Moreover, the questionnaire will include specific modules on remittances and on agriculture. The first one will capture the size of transfers from the diaspora and their impact on household's living standards as well as on the economy as a whole. The second one will focus on collecting important data on agriculture and fisheries to improve the understanding of the links between agriculture & fisheries, socioeconomic status, and non-farm income activities, given the importance of these sectors in the Comorian economy and for the livelihood of the poor. The project will also provide support to build a new sample frame based on the 2016 census.

26. **Sub-component 2.2- Survey implementation and data collection:** The activities will include the preparation of the training materials and documents for the trainers and interviewers, the support of the training of trainers and enumerators, the preparation of the fieldwork calendar and the quality control during the fieldwork, and the collection of data on household's consumption, living conditions and socio-demographic characteristics. The survey will be implemented using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) and will draw on guidelines developed by and lessons learned from the Bank's LSMS-CAPI projects. The existing digitalized primary sample units map developed in the 2016 census will facilitate the identification of the enumeration areas samples (EA). In addition, depending on the sample design, the whole country will be covered concurrently during the entire survey period, which is spread over twelve months and divided into four parts representing seasonal/ quarterly variation.

27. **Sub-component 2.3- Data processing and dissemination.** This sub-component comprises three sets of activities. First, support INSEED in cleaning and compiling survey data. The activities will include the preparation of a standard approach for data cleaning and quality assurance and the production of a fully documented and replicable procedure for data verification, error checking and correction, and so forth. Second, assist INSEED in the poverty (among other key statistics) estimation methodology, including the estimation of consumption aggregates, price indicators, poverty line, and so forth. A special focus will be devoted to addressing comparability issues that may arise from the changes in the survey



design. Third, assist INSEED in the analysis of surveys' data, the preparation of the surveys' reports, and the dissemination of surveys' results. A special attention will be devoted to producing gender-specific statistics.

3) Component 3: Strengthening human and infrastructure capacity (USD 0.55 million)

28. This component will focus on building human capacity, particularly in processing National Accounts (NA) and price statistics, and upgrading the infrastructure in terms of IT equipment and software. Comoros economic statistics, particularly statistics on NA and consumer price indices, suffer from coverage and accuracy problems. INSEED also lacks technical skills to process and update these statistics. This project component aims to address the stated problems and will cover two main activities: (i) Technical assistance to strengthen human capacity, particularly in processing NA and price statistics, and (ii) Acquisition of equipment.

29. **Sub-component 3.1- Technical assistance:** The primary focus will be to build capacity in a sustainable manner for processing and updating NA and price statistics. Comoros lags behind compared to international standards in terms of methodology, timeliness and dissemination of economic statistics, especially the National Accounts (NA) and Consumer Price Index (CPI). The NA are not timely and still based on the outdated system of 1968 while the geographical coverage of the CPI is very limited. Since 2011, with the support of AfDB, Afristat and the World Bank's TFSCB, the Comorian Government has started a process to update the NA and align it with international standards. This has helped to produce the 2007 and 2008 accounts based on the 1993 SNA and using 2007 as base year, as well as to collect source data until 2013. AfDB is currently supporting the data collection for 2014-2017. It is also providing technical assistance through three short-term missions in order to process and produce NA statistics for 2010 to 2014 based on the 1993 SNA. Moreover, AfDB supports the collection of consumer price data in the different islands and the production of nationally representative CPI until 2017. These efforts need to be complemented by longer-term technical assistance in order to sustainably strengthen national capacity aimed at processing and updating economic statistics and producing better quality and timely NA and CPI. The project will support this technical assistance and trainings for the design and documentation of the methodology used to update the NA, CPI and GDP. The project will also support trainings on household survey data processing, poverty indicators measurement and analysis, compilation of gender statistics as well as on reports writing.

30. **Sub-component 3.2- Acquisition of equipment:** This component will focus on the improvement of IT equipment (computers, printers, software, etc.). Given the problems of electricity supply, it will also contribute to facilitate connection to solar panels to ensure continuous power supply.

4) Component 4: Project Management (USD 0.2 million)

31. This component will support the activities related to the coordination, monitoring and evaluation, especially the production of project reports (progress and completion), follow-up of the project's results framework, and preparation of the final audit report. The project will be managed by a coordination team comprising core INSEED staff under the overall responsibility of the Director General. The coordination team will be strengthened with a number of short-and extended-term consultants/specialists. The coordination team, including INSEED staff and consultants, will benefit from technical assistance from WB specialists and will receive trainings on fiduciary practices and procurement procedures to ensure compliance with the procurement, disbursement, and financial management policies and procedures.

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

Activities will be implemented at the INSEED office in Moroni, with the exception of surveys and collection of statistical data, which are taking place across the entire country. Project benefits will be nationwide.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Paul-Jean Feno



IMPLEMENTATION

The Ministry of Finance is the recipient entity and INSEED the implementing agency. The Ministry of Finance (MoF), through INSEED, will be the main executing and principal lead agency for the project, and will be responsible for its overall coordination, management and implementation. A coordination team will be established at INSEED and will be responsible for the coordination of day-to-day project activities, management of reporting and auditing activities, including the preparation of procurement plans and budgets, annual work plans and annual reports, and ensuring timely submission of required reports. It will also be responsible for the compliance with the procurement, disbursement and financial management policies and procedures – following both Government of Comoros and World Bank rules. The coordination team will be headed by one of INSEED’s Senior Technicians who will act as project coordinator. He will be assisted by a financial management specialist and a procurement specialist from INSEED staff as well as a financial accountant to be appointed full time and funded by the project. Additional support to the coordination team will be provided by short term consultants in procurement, IT and M&E. The short term consultants will be funded by the project. The project coordinator will report directly to the Director General of INSEED who will in turn coordinate with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the INSEED Board for overall management of NSS.

INSEED has gained experience and capacity in managing World Bank projects and was recently the implementing agency for the TFSCB. However, support remains needed for strengthening the staff qualifications in projects management, particularly procurement and financial management procedures. The World Bank will provide intensive implementation support to guide INSEED. In addition, the project will support capacity building of the coordination team in fiduciary management through training activities.

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SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No environmental risks are foreseen.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks to natural habitats are foreseen.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks to forests are foreseen.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No pest management plan is required.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks to physical cultural resources are foreseen.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks to indigenous peoples are foreseen.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks for involuntary resettlement are foreseen.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks to safety of dams are foreseen.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project focuses on statistical works and does not include any impacts on international waterways.



Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project focuses on statistical works and does not include works on international waterways.
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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:

The project focuses on statistical works. No environmental risks are foreseen. There are no safeguard issues anticipated

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

The project focuses on statistical works. No indirect or long term impacts are expected

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

The project focuses on statistical works. Not applicable

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.

The project focuses on statistical works. Not applicable

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

The key stakeholder is the National Statistical Office INSEED. As this is a statistical project and no safeguard issues are expected, no consultations are planned.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

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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