



Project Information Document/ Identification/Concept Stage (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 11-Mar-2019 | Report No: PIDC174304

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Environmental and Social Risk Classification	Project Name
P169428		Moderate	Statistical Capacity EU Grant
Region	Country	Date PID Prepared	Estimated Date of Approval
AFRICA	Madagascar	11-Mar-2019	
Financing Instrument	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency	
Investment Project Financing	Ministry of Economy and Planning Republic of Madagascar	INSTAT	

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PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	1.75
Total Financing	1.75
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	1.75
European Commission Development Fund - TF	1.75

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Madagascar is the fourth-largest island in the world and the majority of its population live in rural areas (close to 80 percent). Located in the western Indian Ocean, Madagascar is endowed with many assets: a great potential for agriculture, fisheries, and mineral resources and abundant unparalleled biodiversity.

Despite its economic potential Madagascar development has been hampered by political instability and vulnerability to disasters. Over the last fifty years, all heads of state have gained or lost power in the context of an unconstitutional event. The most recent crisis began with the regime change in March 2009 and lasted



five years, interrupting a period of economic growth that averaged 7.4 percent between 2003-2008, with devastating effects on the economy, poverty rates and social outcomes. As a result, the latest data available (2012) show that Madagascar made little progress in improving the welfare of the poor between 2001 and 2012. Only 30 percent of Malagasy live above the national poverty line, and only 10 percent above the international one. The average Malagasy is 42 percent poorer today than in 1960, the year of Madagascar's independence. Rural poverty rates are more than twice as high as urban rates and because most of the rural poor depend on agriculture for their livelihood, they are particularly vulnerable to the frequent and severe climatic shocks that burden the country.

However, since the return to constitutional order in early 2014, Madagascar's per capita gross domestic product growth has been progressively rising. Growth was estimated at 4.2 percent in 2017 and is expected at 5.0 percent in 2018. This economic recovery has been supported by Macroeconomic and fiscal reforms. Furthermore, the first peaceful and democratic transition of power that followed the December 2018 presidential election is opening hope for stability and further economic recovery for Madagascar.

The design and implementation of these needed structural and governance reforms as well as the newly elaborated government development strategy for the emergence of Madagascar call for timely and quality data for evidence-based policy making. The National Development Strategy (NDS) 2015-2019 recognizes that the availability of reliable, accessible, timely data relevant to the realities of the country, and internationally comparable, is important to inform the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the development policies and programs that will support the foundation for sustained economic recovery and poverty reduction.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Until the enacting of a new statistical law in 2018, the national statistical system in Madagascar has been governed by an outdated statistical regulatory framework which didn't comply with international standards. It dated to 1967 and does not meet international principles on production of official statistics, such as the 1974 fundamental principles of the United Nations related to official statistics (revised in 2013), and the 2009 African Charter on Statistics. The new statistical act is however in line with international best practices and provide space for better statistical development. But the new law is still waiting the needed regulations to be passed by the government before it starts being implemented.

Madagascar has limited statistical capacity as well reflected in its low Statistical Capacity Index (SCI) score. According to the World Bank's 2017 Country Statistical Information Database, Madagascar has an overall score of 56.7, below the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 60.5. That Madagascar low statistical capacity is specifically more reflected in source data where its score is 30 points out of 100 points, largely below the 55.8 points Sub-Saharan Africa's average. The weakness of source data is among others due to outdated population data. International best practices recommend that population census is carried out at least once every 10 years; however, following Madagascar declaration of independence in 1960, until recently, only 2 population censuses have been carried out: the first one in 1975, and the second one in 1993. The data



collection of a new population census has been carried out in June 2018. Data processing of the 2018 census is undergoing. As a result, until the new data are made available, the base line of information available regarding the structure and geographical distribution of the population is still back to the 1993, thus hampering the design of effective programs and development policies.

The outdated population census impacts much of the statistical system, as the population census constitutes the backbone of the statistical infrastructure of any country. The accuracy of statistics that incorporate population dimensions, including macroeconomic statistics (such as GDP per capita), service access, and poverty measurements, becomes questionable with outdated population data.

The Statistical Capacity Building (P160071) IDA Project, has provided financing for the conduct of the new Housing and Population Census, from the cartography up to the enumeration of the population and centralization of the nearly 6,200,000 filled households' questionnaires. The field work during the population counting in June 2018 involved more than 46,000 field workers. With all the questionnaires transported back in Antananarivo, for the coding and data entry, this proposed standalone trust fund aims to finance the data entry and processing activities of the census, including dissemination of the census' results and data. Given the already overrun of the IDA Project in the financing of the census activities, once this this standalone trust fund becomes effective, the IDA project will no longer continue contributing to the census activities, allowing its remaining fund to be used for the implementation of other project priority activities.

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Relationship to CPF

The project is closely aligned with the objectives of the recent and upcoming country strategies in Madagascar. It aims at improving public sector governance and enhancing transparency and accountability (a key priority in the 2012 Interim Strategy Note, Report No. 63863-MG discussed by the Board of Executive Directors on February 27, 2012, and one of the four proposed objectives for the FY17 – FY21 Country Partnership Framework).

This Trust Fund, will support the World Bank Group's commitment to fill the data gaps that are key to monitor progress on Poverty and Shared Prosperity and the SDGs. Additionally, these two instruments will be closely aligned to the objective of improving Public Sector Governance - a key priority in the most recent country strategies (2012 ISN) and one of the four proposed objectives for the upcoming CPF and is anchored in the Government's National Development plan 2015-2019 and the analytical underpinnings of the recent SCD and policy notes. The access to quality data and statistics is essential for the design, management and monitoring of effective development strategies, policies and programs and for the improvement of Public Sector Governance.

C. Project Development Objective(s)



Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the National Statistics Institute (INSTAT) to produce and disseminate quality statistics on population.

Key Results

Key results of this project is that population census data and analysis are updated and publicly available.

D. Preliminary Description

Activities/Components

This Trust fund is aiming to process the contribution of the European Union (UE) supporting the Madagascar population census activities. It is meant to implement the administration agreement of September 5, 2018 signed between the Bank and the UE allowing the Bank to administer the UE contribution to the Madagascar population census. This project is structured into two components: (a) Population and Housing census; and (b) Project Management.

Component 1: Population and Housing Census

The population census will provide basic demographic and socioeconomic data, key for the planning and monitoring of the Government's development programs. The objective is to update the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of Madagascar's population. The census provides basic information for the monitoring of the SDG indicators, provides the master sampling frame for household surveys, and supports sector planning and monitoring. The data and subsequent analysis will be disaggregated by gender.

The technical works of the census consist of several phases that include the pilot cartography, cartography, pilot census, enumeration, post enumeration survey, and data processing and analysis, which include the data coding and data entry given the census was conducted on paper questionnaires. These technical works are to be conducted by the National Statistics Institute, INSTAT. The total cost of the UNFPA provided support to implement the preparatory phases of the census, including the pilot census and the pilot cartography. The Bank IDA project mentioned above has for its part provided resources to complete the cartography, the enumeration and the post enumeration survey. During the enumeration phase in June 2018, nearly 6,200,000 household questionnaires were filled. The already existing Bank Project has funded the transportation back in Antananarivo of all the questionnaires as well as their storing in the data processing center. The aim of this grant is to contribute to finance the data processing (coding, data entry, data cleaning) and analysis activities, as well as dissemination activities.

The data coding, data entry and data cleaning will be conducted by INSTAT at Antananarivo. Following a quality control process, the paper questionnaires have been sent back to Antananarivo to proceed with the coding and the subsequent data entry. The estimated timeline is eight months for the data coding and entry and approximately three months for the subsequent data cleaning and processing. The Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), a software package for entry, editing, tabulation, and dissemination of census and

survey data developed by the American Census Bureau, will be the main software for the data entry and data cleaning as well as for the main census results editing.

The dissemination activities supported by this project will include the printing of census reports, national workshops to disseminate the results and development of internet portal on the INSTAT's website for access to a sampled census micro-data.

Component 2: Project management

To strengthen the limited capacity at INSTAT, the Bank IDA project has already set up a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to manage all nontechnical aspects of the project's activities. This PIU will also be the managing unit of this standalone Trust Fund. In this regard, a separate Designated Account will be opened to separately manage this small grant. As for the IDA project, the PIU will (a) prepare annual work plans (AWPs) and budgets; (b) carry out all disbursements and any financial management (FM) and procurement-related activities in accordance with World Bank-approved procedures; (c) prepare and consolidate periodic progress reports; and (d) monitor and evaluate project activities. The PIU will also ensure that progress is reported quarterly to the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the World Bank, and other authorities.

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Environmental and Social Standards Relevance

E. Relevant Standards

ESS Standards		Relevance
ESS 1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
ESS 10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
ESS 2	Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
ESS 3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 4	Community Health and Safety	Relevant
ESS 5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 7	Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 8	Cultural Heritage	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 9	Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

Legal Operational Policies

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation (Optional)
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Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No	Not applicable
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No	Not applicable

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The activities under the current parent project are mainly Institutional Reform and Capacity Building and Data Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination which are of technical assistant, capacity building, regulatory reform, and hiring consultants. The potential adverse risks and impacts on human populations and/or the environment are not likely to be significant. Social risk could be generated with the harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation on the workers and consultants hired by the project. The national worker legal framework is operational and in implementation by the current parent project to preserves the worker on employment contract, health and safety measures.

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