



Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 03-Jun-2016 | Report No: PIDISDSC17536



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Country Comoros | Project ID P159437 | Parent Project ID (if any) | Project Name Comoros Statistics Project (P159437) |
| Region AFRICA | Estimated Appraisal Date Aug 22, 2016 | Estimated Board Date Nov 14, 2016 | Practice Area (Lead) Poverty and Equity |
| Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing | Sector(s) General public administration sector(100%) | Theme(s) Economic statistics, modeling and forecasting(22%), Poverty strategy, analysis and monitoring(35%), Population and reproductive health(43%) | 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 |
|---|-------------|
| International Development Association (IDA) | 2.30 |
| Total Project Cost | 2.30 |

Environmental Assessment Category
C-Not Required

Concept Review Decision

Have the Safeguards oversight and clearance functions been transferred to the Practice Manager? (Will not be disclosed)
No

Other Decision (as needed)

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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

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 in an overarching federation with a Union presidency moving between the three islands every four years. The country gained independence from France in 1974, with only Mayotte –the fourth island in 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 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 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.

Undiversified economy, dominated by agriculture and large informality, with heavy dependence on remittances from overseas migrants. A narrow resource base, small domestic market and 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 of employment for the working population. 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, suffer from high costs and low quality and offer 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 around one fourth to the GDP, which places 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 for work and production.

Deteriorating economic situation and widespread poverty. The economy has showed 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 point to a deteriorating economic situation as growth slows and the Comorian franc depreciates. Severe shortages in electricity supply and sluggish progress in the implementation of structural reforms affected all sectors of the economy, causing growth to slow to 2.1 percent in 2014. Domestic purchasing power is weakening as the Comorian franc depreciated by approximately 24 percent since June 2014. This reduced the import capacity of this highly import dependent economy and increased pressures on domestic prices. Remittances from the diaspora are supporting Comoros' external position, but the fiscal picture remains fragile with important risks of increased government arrears in the post-electoral period.

The most recent poverty data show that 42.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2014, with poverty being particularly pervasive in rural areas and Mwali. Inequality is relatively high, with a Gini coefficient estimated at around 45. The previous poverty figure dates 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 should be placed 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.

Mighty challenges ahead for poverty reduction and shared prosperity with important constraints in 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. There were only 32 percent of activities 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 for the Government's vision of Comoros as an emerging country by 2040, respectful of Human Rights, and supportive of gender equality and Rule of Law. The SCA2D focuses on four major areas: economic growth acceleration, diversification and sustainability;



development of infrastructure to support growth; improved access to basic social services and increased resilience of households; and strengthening governance, institutional and human resilience. The NSDS for 2015-2019 are aligned with the SCA2D.

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 to better supply relevant information and data in crucial areas for economic growth, poverty reduction and shared prosperity.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

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Uncoordinated and fragmented National Statistical System (NSS). Until 2011, the National Directorate of Statistics under the General Planning Commission had the primary responsibility of compiling national accounts and price statistics, and 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: absence of a coordinated and integrated NSS and lack of institutional visibility; absence of dialogue between data users and producers; inadequate funding for statistical work and heavy reliance on Donor Partners (DPs) support with limited resources to ensure sustainable improvements in quality and capacity; and, absence of an adequate system for monitoring results as well as policies or plans for dissemination. This is compounded by the poor condition of the 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.

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), operating 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 technical assistance from Paris 21. Through laws and decrees in 2014 and 2015, the Government approved the organizational structure of INSEED and nominated its General Director in September 2015. Moreover, a statistical school has been established within the University of Comoros with support from the WB-TFSCB and 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 in INSEED and help address some of the technical skills constraints. The reforms provide INSEED with more autonomy and professionalism in its coordinating role in the national statistics, but important challenges are ahead to meaningfully improve the statistical system.

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 during the last ten years. The third national population census was conducted in 2003 and the preparation of the new population census for 2016, which will be



combined with an agriculture census, is underway. Additional activities include Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (EDCS-MICS II) for 2012 and the initiation of the process for updating 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 Moroni, the capital town. The national accounts do not properly capture the large informal segment of the economy and 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 reality of the different islands. Lack of quality and timely economic data affects the accuracy of economic performance assessment and compromises policy planning. This is further hampered by the lack of updated and comparable population and poverty statistics which impede targeting of social programs.

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 from WB-TFSCB and technical assistance from 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 current demand to inform Government policy priorities. It is also aligned with the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCA2D) which aims, among others, to strengthen institutional and human capacity and improve the country’s monitoring and evaluation system. The NSDS also provides a framework to better align and coordinate DP support for statistics and develop statistical capacity in a sustainable manner.

Relationship to CPF

The Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for 2014-2017 emphasized the importance of strengthening Statistical Capacity in Comoros for evidence-based diagnosis and policymaking. The CPS aims to support the Government’s objectives of strengthening governance, promoting private sector-led growth and job creation. The CPS structures Bank’s support around two main pillars: (1) Increased Public Sector Capacity; and (2) Shared Growth and Increased Employment. The CPS acknowledges that weak statistical capacity and lack of timely and accurate statistical information hampers policymaking and monitoring of progress towards development and poverty reduction. It dedicated a special focus on building Government’s statistical capacity and improving the quality, consistency and frequency of statistics. Under the CPS, the Bank’s support in this area was organized around four themes: (i) Support for implementation of the NSDS, (ii) Dissemination and access to data, (iii) Support for data production, and (iv) Statistics training.

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This project will support these themes and strengthen national capacity for statistical development. This will be done by supporting INSEED to collect, process and disseminate timely and quality census and household survey data, while improving the quality and consistency of economic statistics, and contributing to human and infrastructure capacity development.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objective is to strengthen the capacity of the National Statistical Office INSEED to produce high quality, timely and relevant statistics.

Key Results (From PCN)

The project development objective will be assessed by the relevance and quality of statistical information produced by INSEED.

The main expected outcomes of the project are:

- i. Improved capacity inside INSEED to implement census and household surveys and to process and compile data into meaningful statistics following international standards and best practices;
- ii. Improved capacity inside INSEED to update economic statistics.

The key results of the project will be assessed through three PDO level indicators:

- i) full and timely implementation of the fourth population census (RGPH 2016), including the agriculture sample census, and the Household Poverty and Living Standards Survey 2017-18;
- ii) Publication of quality and timely statistics on agriculture, poverty, and household socio-economic and socio-demographic conditions;
- ii) Updated National Accounts and Consumer Price Indicators and Roadmap for rebasing the GDP.

The full list of indicators and targets can be found in the Results Framework.

D. Concept Description

The proposed project activities cover four main components: (i) Implementation and processing of the fourth Population and Housing Census (RGPH) for 2016, including the agricultural sample census; (ii) Preparation and implementation of the Household Poverty and living standard survey for 2017-18; (iii) Improvement of the quality and consistency of economic statistics, with focus on updating national accounts and consumer price indicators, and (iv) Development of human and infrastructure capacity.

1) Component 1: Preparation, implementation and analysis of the 2016 population and housing census

The Government of Comoros started the preparation of the fourth population and housing census (RGPH) 2016, which will be combined with an agriculture sample census. The first three population censuses were conducted, respectively, in September 1980, September 1991, and September 2003. The fourth census aims to update the population socio-economic and socio-demographic statistics, following best practices. It will cover a period of around 10 years between two successive censuses. The population census will be combined with an agricultural sample census to update agricultural statistics. INSEED, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and with the UNFPA support, started the preparatory work in 2015. The update of the cartography is ongoing and



completion scheduled for July, 2016. The pilot census is planned for September, 2016 and will be supported by the Government and DPs, including UNFPA, UNICEF and the Agence Française de Development (AFD).

This project component includes five subcomponents: (i) Population enumeration, (ii) Post-census, and (iii) Data treatment, analysis and dissemination. If budget allows, the project will also support Maps scanning. It will provide complementary technical and financial support to the pilot census if needed, yet the financial assistance will be minor as the overall cost of pilot is estimated at approximately US\$ 60,000.

- **Subcomponent 1- Population enumeration and data treatment:** The population enumeration will collect information on various socio-demographic aspects and housing tenure and other related amenities for all households and individuals in the country. This is the crucial phase of the entire census operation. It requires mobilization of human, financial and material resources in a relatively short period of time. The enumeration is planned to start in November 2016 and last for a period of two to three weeks. Data will be collected using the paper method since the option of using PDAs to collect data was discarded¹. The project will mainly cover training of field temporary staff in charge of collecting data, field costs (field staff payment, car rental, fuel, etc.), data transfer, data entry and cleaning.
- **Subcomponent 2- Post-census survey:** The main purpose of the post census survey (EPC) 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 of the information recorded on certain key variables such as names and surnames; situation of residence; gender; relationship with head of household; birth date, age, and so forth. The EPC will be conducted in a random sample of 10% of total enumeration areas following the counting over a two to three months period. The project will develop technical and financial support to the entire process (sampling, training, data collection, matching, data treatment and analysis).
- **Subcomponent 3- Data treatment, analysis and diffusion:** Data treatment virtually concerns all aspects of the census, from questionnaire design to the analysis of the final results. To carry out this operation, it is important to set up a data treatment plan that supports the entire census process. In terms of data analysis and dissemination, INSEED is expecting real progress in the 2016 census compared to the previous one that had been underutilized. The project will support the data treatment process 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.

If the budget allows, the project will also support the digitalization of primary sample units' maps. The ongoing cartography activities have not yet integrated scanning activities. INSEED expressed the need to improve the methodological approach by digitalizing and geolocating all primary samples. This will help to considerably improve the quality of the census sample frame database. Moreover, the inclusion of the map scanning activities will facilitate the use of technologically advanced methods for data collection such as Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) in the next surveys and censuses. This will require scanning and geolocalization activities, including technical assistance and specific goods. More specifically, this activity will necessitate the: (i) acquisition of high resolution images (aerial photographs, Google Earth image captures), (ii) acquisition of IT equipment (scanner, plotters, software, consumables, GPS), (iii) hiring of consultant in geomatics, and (iii) collection of vector data from specialized sectoral services.

2) Component 2: Implementation of the 2016 Agriculture Sample Census (RGA)

The agricultural sector plays an important role in the national economy of Comoros as it is one of the main economic activities of the country. It accounts for 46 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 57 percent of employment, and 90 percent of export revenues. One of the objective of the SCADD is to raise agricultural productivity by 6 percent over the period 2015-2019. To reach this objective, it is necessary to have full and reliable information on the agricultural sector. However, the last agricultural census was carried out in 2004. The data and the sample frame necessary for annual surveys have become outdated. INSEED plans the carry



out the next National Agricultural Sample Census as part of the RGPH 2016. As a result, this component will finance the activities of the pre-census and census stages. This component seeks to conduct only the baseline census through a basic questionnaire, based on international standards of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The following main activities will be supported:

- Design and adaptation of the questionnaire and related instruments (manuals, catalogues, etc.);
- Pilot testing and the experimental census before the start of the field work
- Development of training manuals and materials for supervisors and interviewers
- Conduct field work
- Analysis, publication and dissemination of the results

3) Component 3: Implementation of the 2017-2018 Household Poverty and Living Standards Survey

The 2017-2018 poverty and living standard survey will be designed to set up a cycle of high quality household surveys that ensure comparability over time. The ongoing World Bank poverty assessment exercise is using the two available Household surveys of 2004 and 2014. The assessment has revealed important shortcomings in the data related to the quality and comparability over time due to important changes in the surveys design and methodology. This situation is not specific to Comoros and have been frequently observed in many African, particularly West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries. Moreover, Comoros as well as these other countries tended to use surveys combining employment, informality and living conditions for poverty analysis, putting aside important issues such as remittances, migration, and agriculture. These surveys are often difficult to implement and supervise, leading to problems in the accuracy and quality of the data collected. Recently, the Bank suggested a new framework of the Bank-WAEMU project through the harmonization of household surveys to improve the quality and comparability of poverty and living condition indicators. This framework will be used as a basis in the preparation and design of the 2017-2018 poverty and living standard survey.

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

- **Subcomponent 1- Preparation step:** The Bank-WAEMU project framework will guide the implementation of this subcomponent in terms of questionnaire design and sample design. 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 use of the 'past 7 days' as recall period for food consumption, (ii) the development of specific module on meals taken outside to better appreciate food consumption, (iii) a complementary survey to markets -these data will be combined with household consumption data to enhance the quality of local units-, and (iv) the individualization of health and education expenditure. Moreover, the questionnaire will also include specific modules on own produced food and remittances The Bank will also provide support to build a new sample frame based on the 2016 census. The number of passages in the household or the organization of the data collection in the field will be adequately determined to address the seasonality aspects of consumption. A two-stage probability proportional to size (PPS) stratified random sampling will be adopted. For the first stage selection, the 2016 Census Enumeration Areas (EA) list will be used as the frame. EAs will be proportionally randomized to their size in each district (size being the number of households per EA). In the second stage, a number of households will be randomly drawn in each EA with equal probability.
- **Subcomponent 2- Survey implementation and data collection:** The use of CAPI by INSEED as part of a major survey like this one is still premature, given its lack of experience and low technical and logistical capacity in the area. Hence, the project will support data collection with paper questionnaires. 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.

- **Subcomponent 3- Data processing and dissemination.** This part 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, etc. Second, assist INSEED in the poverty (among other key statistics) estimation methodology, including the estimation of consumption aggregates, price indicators, poverty line, etc. 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 survey data, preparation of the survey report and dissemination of survey results. This subcomponent will include the production of poverty maps based on the combination of the 2016 Census and the 2017-2018 LSMS.

4) Component 4: Improving the quality of national accounts and consumer price indicators data

This component will comprise two subcomponents: (i) Improvement of the national account data, and (ii) Improvement of the quality of consumption price data.

- **Subcomponent 1- Improvement of the quality of national account data:** Comoros currently lags behind in the development of national accounts. Indeed, the country continues to use the 1968 System of National Accounts (NAS2008) established by the United Nations. Since 2011, the Comorian Government has engaged in a process of renewal and harmonization of the country's national accounts according to the most recent international standards. Technical and financial support from AfDB and AFRISTAT has produced the 2008 accounts following the approach of NAS93 and considering 2007 as base year. INSEED also received another technical and financial support provided by the World Bank under the TFSCB to update the accounts of 2009. These two initiatives remain insufficient given the large number of needs still to be met. Moreover, the adoption of the new System of National Accounts 2008 by the member countries of Afristat accentuates the delay already observed in Comoros. To comply with international recommendations, INSEED is in a transitional process that recommends simultaneous production of national accounts under both systems SNA 93 and SCN2008. The project aims to support this new initiative through the following main activities:

- Collection of potential missing data to update the national accounts;
- Development of the final national accounts for the period 2009-2016 according to the SNA93;
- Analysis and publication of the new series according to the SNA 93 using 2007 as a base year;

If the budget allows, the project will also support:

- Backward extrapolation of a series of accounts from 1990 to 2006 according to the SNA 93;
- Production of the support documents to prepare the migration to the 2008 SNA, including a clear roadmap.

- **Subcomponent 2- Improvement of the quality of price data:** INSEED obtained important achievements in terms of price data with the support of AfDB and AFRISTAT during the last years. This work has helped develop baseline data for 2007 and 2008. In addition, INSEED price data team received training on data collection and the command of CHAPO software with TFSCB financed by the World Bank. However, it is not possible to produce a national price index disaggregated by islands with CHAPO software. Hence, it is necessary to provide an adapted software that allows for decentralized data entry and processing. In addition, the lack of funding is compromising current data collection activities, staff motivation, and the availability of adequate equipment. This subcomponent will contribute to improving the quality of price data through the main following activities:

- Price data collection for the different islands;
- Acquisition and installation of new software;



- Staff training on the new software;
- Training of new recruited staff;
- Production of a Consumption Price Index for the capital and the autonomous islands;
- Production of a National Consumption Price Index for the Union of the Comoros;
- Publication and dissemination of monthly consumer prices index.

5) Component 5: Coordination, Capacity building and equipment

Institutional reforms guaranteeing more management autonomy for INSEED have not yet resulted in sufficient allocation of public resources that would enable proper management of human needs and essential materials. INSEED will be the implementing agency of the proposed grant and will be responsible for its overall coordination and management. However, INSEED has a qualified human resources deficit and lacks equipment. This often causes delays in the implementation of surveys and affects the quality of the results obtained from these surveys. This project component aims to address the stated problems and will cover three main activities: (i) Acquisition of equipment, (ii) Training, and (iii) Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

- **Acquisition of equipment:** Given the problems of the national electricity company, INSEED needs to get solar energy to have continuous electricity that facilitates the Institute's activities. This component will also provide office equipment, laptops, computer, hard drives, antivirus and internet connection.
- **Training:** This subcomponent will support the capacity building of INSEED staff and people involved in the project implementation. Specifically, continued training will be provided to INSEED Staff in African Major' school on statistics and demography (ENSEA in Abidjan, ENSEA in Dakar, ISSEA and IFORD in Yaoundé).
- **Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation:** This subcomponent will support the activities related to the coordination, monitoring and evaluation, especially the production of project reports (progress and completion) and the final audit report. The follow-up of the project's results framework will also be part of this subcomponent.

The project costs by component are as follows:

| PROJECT COMPONENTS | TOTAL COST (USD) |
|--|------------------|
| Implementation of the 2016 population and housing census and Agriculture Sample Census | 1,000,000 |
| Implementation of the 2017-2018 Household Poverty and Living Standards Survey | 800,000 |
| Improving the quality of national accounts and prices data | 250,000 |
| Coordination, capacity building and equipment | 250,000 |
| Total | 2,300,000 |

Overall, the project will take advantage of the partnership with other Development Partners (DPs) intervening in some components. Other DPs such as the UNFPA and the AfDB, together with the World Bank, have decided to support INSEED to deliver the main output identified in the project components. For example, UNFPA is giving a technical assistance in the 2016 Census by financing the establishment of a project team. AfDB is preparing a financing proposal for contributing to support the LSMS and the improvement of the national account and prices data. The need to harmonize these interventions was expressed by each DP. The Project Assessment Document (PAD) will clarify the harmonization axes.



SAFEGUARDS

A. 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.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

Not applicable

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Paul –Jean Feno

D. Policies that might apply

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

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Jul 15, 2016

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Not applicable

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CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Nadia Belhaj Hassine Belghith, Djibril Ndoeye
Senior Economist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Finances, Economie, Budget, Investment and External Trade

Implementing Agencies

Institute of Statistics, Economical and Demography Studies (INSEED)
Ahmed Djoumoi
General Director
serkom@inseed.km

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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The InfoShop
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 458-4500
Fax: (202) 522-1500
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/infoshop>

APPROVAL

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Task Team Leader(s): | Nadia Belhaj Hassine Belghith, Djibril Ndoeye |
|----------------------|---|

Approved By

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Safeguards Advisor: | | |
| Practice Manager/Manager: | | |



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| Country Director: | | |
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