



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 25-Apr-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24308



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Central Africa	Project ID P164243	Project Name EAC Statistics Development and Harmonization Regional Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 16-Apr-2018	Estimated Board Date 24-Jul-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Poverty and Equity
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) East African Community	Implementing Agency East African Community	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective of this project is to support the production of harmonized and quality statistics in the EAC, in support of the regional integration and development in the region, through capacity building of the National Statistical Offices of the East African Community (EAC) Partner States and the EAC Secretariat.

Components

- Component 1: Human Resources and Institutional Developments
- Component 2: Improved data quality, comparability, dissemination and use
- Component 3: Project Management

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	20.00
Total Financing	20.00
of which IBRD/IDA	20.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	20.00
---	-------



IDA Grant	20.00
Environmental Assessment Category	
C-Not Required	
Decision	
The review did not authorize the team to appraise and negotiate	

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. The East African Community (EAC) hereunder also referred to as the Community or simply EAC is the regional inter-governmental organisation of the 6 Partner States, namely the Republics of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Republic of Uganda. The Community's headquarters are based in Arusha, in Tanzania. The Treaty for establishment of the EAC was signed on November 30, 1999 and came into force on July 7, 2000 following its ratification by the original three Partner States – Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Burundi became full Members of the Community in July 2007 and South Sudan, the latest entrant, formally joined the EAC in September 2016.
2. The main objective of the Community is to widen and deepen economic, political, social and cultural integration of east African countries. To achieve these objectives, the key building blocks are the Customs Union, Common Market, Monetary Union and ultimately the Political Federation.
3. The Customs Union aims to create one flawless single market across the Partner States. The EAC started a Customs Union in 2005 and entered a fully-fledged Customs Union in January, 2010 and is currently working towards a single customs territory. The Customs Union Protocol provides for the adoption of a common trade policy with common external tariffs.
4. The Common Market, for its part, provides for free movement of labour, goods and services, and capital between Member States. In July 2010, the Common Market Protocol came into force and was implemented until 2015. Partner States are in the process of amending their respective national policies, laws and regulations to conform to the Common Market Protocol.
5. The Monetary union is the most advanced stage of the economic integration process where countries have harmonized their different economic, monetary and fiscal policies. The EAC Monetary Union (EACMU) Protocol was signed in November 2013 and entered into force in 2014. It provides for a 10 year transition period to adopt a single currency by the year 2024.
6. To qualify for Monetary Union, Partner States should meet the following primary convergence criteria and comply with them for at least three years.



- ceilings on headline inflation (8 percent),
- fiscal deficit including grants (3 percent of GDP),
- gross public debt (50 percent of GDP),
- a floor on reserve coverage (4.5 months of imports).

7. In addition, there are three indicative criteria:

- ceilings on core inflation (5 percent),
- fiscal deficit excluding grants (6 percent of GDP),
- a floor on the tax-to-GDP ratio (25 percent).

8. Other key prerequisites for entry into the Monetary Union other than attainment of the above macro-economic convergence criteria, includes full implementation of the Customs Union and Common Market Protocols to ensure sufficient trade integration and openness; labour mobility; capital mobility; and exchange rate flexibility. The institutional framework to monitor and enforce convergence includes the establishment of the East African Monetary Institute, as a precursor to the East African Central Bank; the East African Statistics Bureau; and East African Surveillance, Compliance and Enforcement Commission.

9. To achieve its objective, in February 2016, the EAC revealed the community's Vision 2050 that "*lays out a broad perspective in which the region optimizes the utilization of its resources to accelerate productivity and the social wellbeing of its people. It portrays a future East Africa with rising personal prosperity in cohesive societies, competitive economies, and strong inter-regional interaction*". The EAC operationalizes its vision through five-year development strategies. The current strategy, the 5th one, covers the period 2016/2017-2020/2021. The overall objective of the 5th Development Strategy is to build a firm foundation for transforming the EAC into a stable, competitive and sustainable lower-middle income region by 2021.

10. The monitoring of this Regional Development Strategy as well as the Regional Integration process will rely on availability of accurate, reliable, timely, harmonized and comparable statistics, which are lacking because of limited statistical capacity in Partner States and also due to missing coordination among Partner States.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

11. The EAC treats statistics as a sector and has established a Sectoral Statistics Committee which is mainly responsible, like other Community Sectoral Committees, for the preparation of a comprehensive implementation program and the setting out of priorities with respect to statistics sector.

12. In this context, since 2013 the EAC Secretariat and Partner States have been implementing a first EAC Regional Statistical Development Plan (RSDPI) covering the period 2012/13-2016/17. This first RSDP covered the following three main areas:

- Harmonization of statistics, which involves harmonization of statistical methodologies and tools to produce comparable, accurate and up-to-date statistics to inform both national development processes and the process of regional integration;



- Development of an EAC Statistical Database with harmonized data covering the Community socio-economic statistics indicators and establishment of an EAC Statistical Portal accessible to users;
- Statistical capacity building initiatives to address the shortage of statisticians and experts in the region in areas such as National Accounts, Agricultural Statistics, Household Surveys, Trade Statistics, Financial Statistics, Price Statistics, etc.

13. The implementation of this plan ended in June 2017. Assessment of its implementation shows that it recorded a number of achievements including establishing a regional statistics policy, movement towards establishment of an EAC Statistics Bureau, movement towards development, harmonization and dissemination of Community statistics.

14. However, due to limited capacity, the EAC Secretariat could not follow up as much as needed with Partner States on all agreed activities, making the availability and comparability of statistics among Partner States a major challenge. For instance, apart from Tanzania and Uganda, the Agricultural Census has not been undertaken in the other countries. This census is the main source of data on the structure and organization of the agricultural sector and is critical in informing plans and programs to transform the agricultural sector which is the backbone of the economies of Partner States in the Community. The Agriculture Census also serves as a basis for the development of annual agriculture surveys.

15. On National Accounts, there are still differences in data sources and methodologies used to compile aggregates. Partner State capacity needs to be enhanced in the following areas: financial sector accounts, estimation of Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Consumption of Fixed Capital, production of institutional sector accounts, compilation of volume measures, seasonal adjustment techniques, etc. It is also desirable to develop a monitoring framework for quality assessment and undertake peer reviews, explore the use of a common application software, and ensure methodologies used in Partner States to compile quarterly national accounts produce comparable results. The need to increase staff skills development through national, regional, and international training programs will in addition address the challenge of high staff turnover and to keep all staff abreast with the latest international statistical standards.

16. The Consumer Price Indices' geographical coverage differs from a Partner State to another, the use of regional weights is not similar and so is the mode of price collection. For instance, while the Statistics Offices of Rwanda and Burundi collect consumer prices from their respective capital cities, urban areas and rural areas, the NBSs in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania (NBS and OCGS) collect consumer prices from their capital cities and other urban areas only. Furthermore, the NBSs in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda determined their respective CPI regional weights as a proportion of the regional household final consumption expenditures while the NBS of Kenya uses proportions of regional households to determine regional CPI weights. The mode of price collection differs also from a country to another. NBSs in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania monthly purchase all goods with no standard units of measurements during price collection and hereafter weigh the goods to establish their standard unit price. However, the statistics office in Burundi purchase such goods once in a quarter (3 months) and the statistics office in Rwanda does not purchase such goods, instead, such goods are just weighed from their stalls and their standard unit price established. Such differences alter the comparability of the indices.

17. On poverty statistics, the review of several aspects of the household surveys used to estimate poverty indicates many differences in survey design and periodicity in the region, including the questionnaire design specifically on food consumption, which is the main data source for poverty estimates. That makes difficult the comparison of poverty estimates within the EAC. For instance, while in some countries the consumption data are collected using diary, in others the recall approach is used. Furthermore, even when the same approach is used, the length of the referenced period is different. For example, Burundi and Tanzania use a diary to record food consumption in the household budget surveys. However, Tanzania uses a 28-day diary compared to Burundi's 9-day diary. Moreover, the methodology to estimate the



food and non-food poverty lines varies across EAC Partner States and these lines are also based on consumption patterns for different referenced population groups. On the other hand, the EAC Secretariat does not have available expertise to assist Partner States on poverty statistics.

18. On external trade, the main causes of discrepancies are related to the understanding of the Customs Procedures and how they are linked to the different Trade Systems (and especially the General Trade System) and the approaches adopted for the estimation of the c.i.f./f.o.b. corrections. Other topics for harmonization in the area include the use of a common software (such as Eurotrace), taking a fresh look at the regional external trade database, exchange rates to be used for the conversion of transactions labeled in foreign currencies, and statistics on partner countries and modes of transport.

19. On data dissemination, the EAC Secretariat continues to make Community statistics available to users through the EAC Facts and Figures, an annual publication of the EAC Secretariat. It presents socio-economic highlights of the EAC region for a five-year period and forms an important source of inputs into policy, planning and M&E for the Community. Facts and Figures for 2016 is already uploaded on the EAC website. In addition, the EAC Secretariat has been disseminating data using a data portal which unfortunately was slow. However, with assistance from AfDB, an open data platform has been established and integrated with the data portal thereby making data dissemination faster.

20. With respect to the human resources development, the region continues to experience a shortage of statisticians with expertise and skills in specialized areas such as national accounts, agricultural statistics, household surveys, trade statistics, financial statistics and price statistics. Indeed, the few professionals produced end up in other sectors such as Accounting, Banking, IT among others. In all countries, the shortage of statisticians is greater in government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) than at the NBS. This shortage is particularly severe in both Burundi and South Sudan, two post-conflict Partner States. In Burundi, the shortage can be partly explained by the absence of statistical training program at the national University. Burundi is thus depending on training centers in Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Cameroon, where it can send only a handful of personnel for training each year. For South Sudan, the problem is not lack of trained statisticians but rather failure by government to motivate and retain them. Professional staff are being attracted to the private sector at a high rate. The EAC Secretariat has been working closely with IMF EAST AFRITAC to build skills in economic statistics – National Accounts, CPI, etc. This collaboration should be broadened. At the Community level, up till now, the EAC Secretariat has had only one (1) established position in the Statistics Department. Although NBSs nominate statisticians to assist the EAC Secretariat with key activities, more staff are required for the development and coordination of the CSS. The lack of staff makes it difficult, for instance, to routinely monitor the implementation of time-bound action plans designed by TWGs in Partner States.

21. On the other hand, statistical awareness about the importance and role of statistics in society, needed to create demand for and use of statistics especially for public policy, planning and decision-making, and for increased investment in statistics and statistical development, remains low among the public in the region. Furthermore, apart from the Uganda National Development Plan (2010/11-2014/15)¹, no Partner State has been able to mainstream statistics as a standalone sector into her National Development Plan (NDP). All NDPs mention statistics in the downstream chapter on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) where mention is made of use of statistical products for M&E purposes. The NDPs do not recognize statistics as a cross-cutting and enabling sector that is weak, vulnerable, under-resourced and under-performing that also needs to be mainstreamed into national development process i.e. identified and targeted for development like other

¹ *The Uganda National Development Plan (2010/11-2014/15) had a whole chapter on statistical development as a cross-cutting and enabling sector complete with situation analysis, challenges, strategies and targets for developing the sector, M&E for the sector and resource requirements.*



cross-cutting sectors such as gender, environment, etc. As a result, quality statistics continue to be expected without corresponding investment in institutional, infrastructure and capacity development for production of quality statistics now and in future.

22. All the Partner States have a Statistics Act that underpins the collection, management and dissemination of official statistics. These Statistics Acts are largely in line with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. They provide for the NBS to be an autonomous agency of government with its own governing board, which raises the profile of statistics, enhances the integrity and credibility of official statistics in the eyes of the public and makes the NBSs more effective and efficient – this contributes to the production of quality Community statistics. Tanzania was the last Partner State to make the NBS autonomous when it promulgated the Statistics Act of 2015. The governing boards are small, around 7-10 members, and members are professionals in statistics or allied fields representing the government ministries, the Central Bank, the private sector, the civil society sector, and research and training institutions. This is good practice. But, no Statistics Act of any Member State explicitly provides for the establishment of a Statistics Unit (department) in each MDA. This has slowed down improvement in administrative data sources and not made statistical coordination any easier. It is therefore critical that in the reviews of Statistics Acts of Partner States, this issue is addressed. It is also important that when the East African Statistics Bureau Bill is passed by EALA, Partner States review their Statistics Acts to bring them in line with the provisions of the East African Statistics Act.

23. All Partner States except Kenya have designed an NSDS for improving their NSSs. Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda are implementing their second NSDS. Kenya has only designed a Strategic Plan for its National Bureau of Statistics. It should graduate from the strategic plan for the Bureau to the NSDS for the whole NSS. Arrangements should be made early to update the statistical strategies that expire in 2017 (Kenya, South Sudan and Tanzania). However, all the NSDSs should be revised to take on board new data requirements specially to monitor and report on progress towards the SDGs. As Partner States update their NSDSs, they have been urged to ensure that they use a sectoral (or bottom-up) approach.

24. It is against the above backdrop that the EAC has designed a second Regional Statistical Development Plan (RSDPII) covering the period 2017/18 -2021/22. This RSDPII is anchored in the 5th EAC Development Strategy and its design took into account, (i) the unfinished business of the first plan and lessons learnt from its implementation, and (ii) new international trends and emerging issues in statistical organization and management. The RSDPII seeks to broaden and deepen production of high quality and harmonized community statistics; promote easy access to and use of community statistics; and build statistical capacity in priority areas of National Accounts, Agricultural Statistics, Poverty Statistics, Household Surveys, Trade Statistics, Financial Statistics and Price Statistics. This is to be achieved through the following strategic goals:

- increased usage of statistics especially for evidence policy, planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation;
- efficient and effective statistical system enabled by creativity, innovation and technology;
- enhanced human resources for production of harmonized and quality community statistics;
- better funded statistical production and development.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)



25. The development objective of this project is to support the production of harmonized and quality statistics in the EAC, in support of the regional integration and development in the region, through capacity building of the National Statistical Offices of the East African Community (EAC) Partner States and the EAC Secretariat.

Key Results

26. The key aspects of the PDO are the capacity building of the National Bureaus of Statistics of the East African Community (EAC) Partner States and the EAC Secretariat, with the view to support them produce harmonized and quality statistics. The focus area of the capacity of the national Bureaus of Statistics is about their ability to produce harmonized and quality statistics which means that (i) they have been provided with common regional guidelines and (ii) have trained staff with adequate skills to implement them. Other requirement to actually produce these statistics is the availability of financial resources at country levels to undertake statistics operations needed. But, this later requirement is beyond the scope of this project. Partner states are expected to make necessary arrangements with partners' support or not to do so. However, ultimately, their capacity will be reflected in the actual use of the provided regional guidelines. Thus, progress toward the PDO will be measured and monitored through the following indicator:

- (a) Increased percentage of implementation by Partner States of the regional guidelines in compiling national accounts, CPI, external trade and poverty statistics;

27. The following key outputs of the project will be monitored:

- (i) Number of guidelines prepared to improve the comparability of national accounts, price, poverty, and external trade statistics in Partner States;
- (ii) Number of Partner States professional statisticians trained on regional guidelines;
- (iii) Percentage of use by Partner States of common software for price and external trade statistics compilation;
- (iv) Number of statistics experts at the EAC Secretariat hired by the project to work at the EAC Statistics Department or the East African Statistics Bureau;
- (v) Data dissemination portal developed at the EAC.

D. Project Description

28. The proposed project activities will focus on improvement of the quality and regionally comparable statistics in the EAC, to support the development process in the Community. The priorities areas of the project are National Accounts, CPI, Trade and Poverty statistics. It will therefore complement the ongoing technical support the EAC has from the IMF on Monetary and Financial statistics, and Government Finance statistics. The project will also complement current Bank efforts at the countries level. Specifically, the Regional Project focuses on development of common guidelines and adoption of common tools while the actual implementation of these guidelines, which would require additional source data and well-trained staff, is not in the scope of this project. Rather, this is expected to be supported at country levels.



29. The project's activities have been selected according to the Community demand and in line with the following three criteria: (i) core features of addressing the main and common statistical challenges faced by the Community Statistical System (ii) aligned with the WBG's comparative advantage in technical assistance; and (iii) having comparative advantage to be implemented at the Regional level compared to their implementation at the national level.

30. The proposed project is structured into the following components: (i) Human Resources and Institutional Developments; (ii) Improved data quality, comparability, dissemination and use; (iii) Project Management.

Component 1: Human Resources and Institutional Developments (US\$ 10.7 million)

31. The aim of this component is (i) to strengthen the capacity of the EAC Statistics Department and its institutional development into the EAC Regional Bureau of Statistics to adequately fulfil its mandate; (ii) to deepen statistical reforms in partner States; and (iii) to help address the shortage the region has of specialized skills in priority statistics areas.

Sub-component 1.1: Capacity building of the Statistics Department and its institutional development (US\$ 6.1 million)

32. This subcomponent aims to strengthen the capacity of the EAC Statistics Department in terms of human resources and equipment as well as to help fast track its transformation into the Regional Bureau of Statistics.

33. Because there is a human resources capacity challenge at the Secretariat in key areas necessary for macroeconomic convergence especially Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI), National Accounts, Balance of Payments, and Agriculture Statistics. In this regard, resources from this sub-component will be used to hire experienced and specialized experts in priority areas to deliver support to the harmonization agenda as well as to provide technical support to staff of the NBSs of Partner States. In addition to the four (4) priority project areas, experts will also be hired to service other areas including Government Finance, Monetary and Financial Statistics and Database management.

34. Equipment to be financed by the project for the Statistics Department/Regional Bureau include, but is not limited to, office furniture, IT equipment as well as the setting up of a modern data center for regional data processing and archiving. The project will also provide funding for accommodation in the interim period (first two years), when the Bureau is created, before a permanent home for the Bureau is established.

35. This subcomponent will also finance technical assistance to Partner States to update their national Statistics Acts with a view to aligning them with provisions of the EAC Statistics Act. In the same spirit, the NSDSs of Partner States will need to be aligned to the Regional Statistical Development Plan.

36. This subcomponent will also finance the production of a Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA). As part of the long-term process of data harmonization, the project will provide financing for the Community to develop a generic architecture for statistical production which will serve as industry architecture for the Bureaus in Partner States. This will enable inter-operability of structures and data production processes across Partner States as well as limit statistical development by trial and error.

Sub-component 1.2: Human Resources Development in Partner States (US\$ 4.6 million)

37. The overall objective of this subcomponent is to increase the proportion of the NBS professional staff trained in specialized areas related to the harmonization of statistics in the Region. The training program which will be conducted in regional statistical training centers will be designed to fit precise needs, and will focus on existing or coming regional statistics guidelines, with the aim of permanently



improving the quality and comparability of the statistical products. More specifically this subcomponent will support the following activities:

- Specialized trainings on regional statistics guidelines or agreed statistical methodology to produce highly trained professionals capable of designing effective statistical systems for the countries and the region. The trainings will cover not only the priority areas of this project (National Accounts, Price, Trade and Poverty Statistics) but also other areas such Government Finance, Monetary and Financial Statistics, Population Census, Environment Statistics, Agriculture Statistics, etc. The trainings will be organized at the regional trainings centers in the Community.
- Harnessing innovative technologies: Innovative technologies uptake to improve the taking of censuses and surveys and management of data from them has steadily increased to a point where virtually all Partner States are using tablets in field data collection in surveys. At this rate, Partner States should be holding digital censuses and numeric cartography using Geographical Information System (GIS) in the 2020 round of Population and Housing Censuses. There are also ongoing experiments to use mobile phones to collect field data and/or disseminate statistical information to the wider public. Accumulated experience shows that digitization of data collection leads to cost economies, improves the quality of field data and drastically cuts down on the time it takes to make statistical information available to data users. In this regard, the project will support the regional centers of statistics to strengthen their capacity to train professional staff from the NBSs as well as students in Computer Assisted Personal Interview applications development and management and the GIS.
- Use of regional experts in statistics from advanced Partner States to deliver on job training and technical assistance in other low capacity Partner States.
- In-country training in Burundi and South Sudan. Both countries have serious challenges hiring and retaining statistical personnel. In the case of Burundi, there is no teaching of statistics at all in the national University and this has had precarious effect on statistical capacity. The project will explore the possibilities to support in-country training in this country as part of a national statistical training program. In South Sudan, the NBS has developed an Applied Statistics degree program for public Universities in the country. The project will provide complementary support to the implementation of this program.

Component 2: Improved data quality, comparability, dissemination and use (US\$ 6.8 million)

38. This component's objective is to primarily support the process to improve tools and methodologies used by the Partner States and produce agreed harmonized approaches, in line with best practices and international standards, and that will become the guidelines and regulations to be followed by Partner States in compiling their official statistics. The above four mentioned focus areas selected for support under the proposed component are policy-driven and are identified based on the needs to monitor the monetary union process and to assess the development impact of the integration process.



39. This component will also support activities to address the lack of statistical awareness in the region, identified as an important challenge and to open doors for more stable funding for production of quality statistics. Funding from the project will also be made available to strengthen the data dissemination at the Regional level.

Sub-component 2.1: Improved data quality and comparability (US\$ 5.0 million)

40. Production of harmonized quality and comparable Community statistics in priority areas is critical for the implementation of the EAC Monetary Union. In this regard, the support from this subcomponent aims at help facilitate this process through the following activities:

- Production of guidelines and regulation: Production of harmonized statistics in the Community requires clear guidelines and regulations so that Partner States produce official statistics in the same way. Already these have been produced and adopted for use in the production of harmonized CPI (HCPI) and the EAC Secretariat should prepare these guidelines in all priority areas. In addition, it should be ensured that Partner States follow them as closely as possible in their compilation of official statistics. In this connection, funds will be made available to finance the process to prepare these guidelines and regulations on National Accounts, Trade and Poverty Statistics. The guidelines on Price statistics will also be updated. Trainings on the new guidelines will also be provided to the NBS staff to ensure adequate implementation of the guidelines. The process to produce the guidelines will be fully participative of all the Partner States so that no Partner State will be left behind. The guidelines will also incorporate agreed periodicity and timing in the production of the statistics.
- Adoption of common tools to produce data: As part of the statistics harmonization process, the statistics technical working group has urged the necessity to harmonize tools used by Partner States' NBSs to compile some official statistics, especially in the areas of National Accounts, Price and Trade Statistics. The project will therefore finance acquisition and training of common software for Partner States in these three areas.
- Adapt international classifications to the circumstances of the region and production of common classifications: The objective of harmonization of statistics is to make it possible to combine or compare data that have been collected and produced by the Partner States. This would be made easy with the use of harmonized standards and classifications across different parties. In this respect, in addition to the work on standards and methods to produce the above-mentioned guidelines, regionally coordinated work to adapt international classifications and to produce common regional ones in line with international recommendations will be funded by the project.

Sub-component 2.2: Improved data dissemination and use (US\$ 1.8 million)

41. Once data have been collected usually at high cost to the taxpayer, it is important that they are well managed, disseminated to users and actually used, especially for policy, planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation as well as reporting on development progress. To achieve this priority, this subcomponent will finance the following activities:

- Statistical advocacy: This is a strategic issue in statistical development in developing countries. It is about promoting wide use of statistics in society as one of the essential life skills which every citizen



should have; making a general case for the importance and role of statistics in the wider context of development and, in particular, in informing the process of governance.

- Improve data analysis and interpretation: Data analysis will be improved to add value to datasets by establishing underlying relationships and trends, and by extracting information from a maze of data. The project will support Partner States to build capacity through training workshops to do data user segmentation. In addition, Partner States will be supported to acquire statistical analysis software and trained to use them.
- Periodic Data User Satisfaction Surveys: Data users are the clientele of statistical systems and clearly the most important component of the NSSs. It is, therefore, important that users are satisfied with the data they are getting in terms of scope, quality and timeliness. In this context, the project will finance NBSs to undertake regular harmonized user satisfaction surveys to measure how statistical products or services supplied meet or surpass users' expectation.
- Data dissemination and communication: Data dissemination and communication is a critical stage in the data production cycle. It is not enough to produce and analyze data. They have to be disseminated and communicated to users in such a way that they can be understood and actually used. In this regard, the project will support the drafting and adoption of a Community data dissemination policy to encourage adoption of the open data initiative and micro-data dissemination policy. In addition, the project will support Partner States to improve data dissemination and communication through trainings and development of their official websites.

Component 3: Project Management (US\$ 2.5 million)

42. A project implementation unit (PIU) will be integrated in the Secretariat of the EAC, where the Statistics Department is currently located, until the Regional Bureau of Statistics is operational and then be transferred to the Bureau. This PIU will be responsible for program management, including procurement, financial management (FM) and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The PIU will also be responsible for coordination between NBSs, organizing training events, and monitoring progress. It will as well responsible for quality control and preparing in-house analysis. The dedicated project team will comprise at least a Project Coordinator, a Procurement Specialist, a Financial Specialist and an Accountant. Funding from this component will therefore be used to finance the PIU activities and to wholly fund recruited PIU personnel. The project will also support the holding of two meetings of the project's Steering Committee every year. The Community will provide the Secretariat services to the Committee.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

43. The EAC Secretariat, where the Statistics Department is currently located, will be the implementing agency of this project before the EASB is fully operational to take over the task. In this regard, though the EAC Secretariat is already implementing some Bank Projects, its capacity in terms of procurement and financial management has been assessed.



44. Given that the assessment of the EAC Secretariat capacity in terms of financial management and procurement has shown the need to strengthen its capacity in human resources,, resident consultants with adequate skills in Bank operations will be hired to support the Project Implementation Unit that will be put in place. These consultants would include, and not limited to, Procurement and Financial Specialists and Accountant. A Project Coordinator will also be either hired or nominated by the EAC Secretariat. In addition to the project management team, experts with competence and experience in each of the priority sectors will be hired to strengthen the capacity of the Statistics Department and then the Regional Bureau when established. These experts will oversee the technical implementation of the project activities and provide technical support to Partner States. Since these experts are expected to then become part of the Statistics Department/Bureau staffing, the process of hiring them will be in line with both the Bank and the EAC recruitment procedures; and with representation from the National Statistics Offices (NSOs) in the recruitment panel. This will also ensure project ownership is enhanced in the NSOs, who will be implementing the agreed national programmes to aid harmonization.

45. A Steering Committee will also be established to offer advice to the Project Coordinator and facilitate project monitoring and evaluation of progress. The Steering Committee will comprise 11 members, namely 1 representative of the Community Secretariat, 6 representatives of NBSs (high level officials at the level of Deputy Director General/ Director), 2 representatives of Statistical Training Centres and 2 representatives of National Statistical Associations. The Community will be the Secretariat of the Committee.

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

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Knut Opsal, Social Safeguards Specialist
 Mary C.K. Bitekerezoo, Social Safeguards Specialist
 Jane A. N. Kibbassa, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	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:
2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
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.
No environmental safeguards policies are triggered by this project.
5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

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 for disclosure?



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

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Abdoullahi Beidou
Senior Economist/Statistician

Borrower/Client/Recipient

East African Community
Liberat Mfumukeko
Secretary General
eac@eachq.org

Wilberforce Mariki
Director of Planning
wmariki@eachq.org

Samuel Njuru
Expert Statistician
SNjuru@eachq.org



Implementing Agencies

East African Community
Wilberforce Mariki
Director of Planning
wmariki@eachq.org

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Abdoullahi Beidou
----------------------	-------------------

Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Maman-Sani Issa	08-May-2018
Practice Manager/Manager:	Pierella Paci	09-May-2018
Country Director:	Paul Noumba Um	09-May-2018