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

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 23-Jan-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSC19450

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name
Tanzania	P159954		Development Support for Tanzania Statistics (P159954)
Region	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date	Practice Area (Lead)
AFRICA	Feb 06, 2017	Apr 28, 2017	Poverty and Equity
Lending Instrument	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency	
Investment Project Financing	Ministry of Finance & Planning	National Bureau of Statistics	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective is to improve the capacity of the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistical (NBS) to produce quality and timely statistics on living standards, labor markets, and agriculture.

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
European Commission Development Fund - TF	10.41
Total Project Cost	**10.41**

Environmental Assessment Category	Concept Review Decision
C-Not Required	Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

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Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context:

Strong economic growth and emerging signs of pro-poor growth. Tanzania has seen remarkable economic growth and strong resilience to external shocks over the past decade. The poverty rate which remained stagnant at around 34 percent until 2007, started declining since then to 28.2 percent in 2011/12. There are also emerging signs of increased participation of the poor in the growth process. However, the number of poor remains high, with nearly 12 million Tanzanians living below the national poverty line and around 49 percent living on less than US$1.9 per person per day (in 2011 purchasing power parity exchange rates). Poverty remains particularly pervasive in rural areas which continue to account for over 80 percent of the poor populations and inequality between the geographic regions is widening, challenging the prospects for more inclusive growth.

Important challenges remain ahead for enhancing poverty reduction and shared prosperity. Despite the improvements in households' living conditions in recent years, overall progress towards poverty reduction and development goals remains slow. Expanding economic opportunities for the poor and promoting shared prosperity are challenged by many factors including, underperforming agriculture sector, climate change, demographic pressure, low productivity and competitiveness, and infrastructure bottlenecks. The Government of Tanzania (GoT) has adopted a series of initiatives to leverage the country's opportunities and accelerate the provision of the basic conditions for higher and more inclusive growth. As part of these initiatives the GoT has committed to increase transparency and accountability through joining the international Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative, adopting a new results delivery model, known as Big Results Now (BRN), and promoting access to open data. In addition the GoT has adopted the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and started preparing its implementation strategy, including preparation of a national monitoring framework for measuring progress toward SDGs in the country.

More frequent and higher quality statistics are critical for a better monitoring and evaluation of development programs and more inclusive decision-making process. The GoT new initiatives place a strong focus on results to improve performance and accountability. This calls for increased quality and frequency in the production of statistical information to continuously and consistently measure the results. In particular, accurate and timely household survey data are of critical importance for the effective design and monitoring of development programs and for promoting greater accountability. They represent the cornerstone for sustainably monitoring the twin goals of poverty reduction and shared prosperity as well as many of the SDG indicators.

While Tanzania has made gains in the availability of statistical information and survey data and can be considered as data rich compared to countries of similar levels of income, the availability of timely household surveys remains limited and the time intervals between poverty estimates are still quite large. There is a need to improve the quality and frequency of household survey data to ensure a more effective monitoring and evaluation of key performance indicators and targets of poverty reduction.

Sectoral and Institutional Context:

Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP). The GoT, with support from the World Bank and Donor Partners (DPs), has developed the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) to strengthen the country's statistical capacity and to establish a well-coordinated statistical system that meets user needs and deliver quality and relevant statistics in a timely and cost-effective manner. The TSMP, running through May 2018, sets out the comprehensive strategic and policy

framework for the development of the National Statistical System (NSS) as a whole for the five year period. It contains five main components, including the development of statistical infrastructure and the improvement of the quality, timeliness and accessibility of socio-economic data. Though the current TSMP is set to conclude in 2018, a strategic plan for statistical development will persist with possible extension or modification.

The TSMP is financed by a TSMP Basket Fund set up by DPs; including DFID, DFATD and the World Bank; and managed by the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has the responsibility to provide official statistics and is the chief implementer of TSMP. Tanzania's NSS comprises various institutions producing data, including NBS, Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and Regional Secretariats (RSs).

The Statistics Act of 2015 has established NBS as an autonomous public office assigning it the mandate to provide official economic statistics and to coordinate statistical activities within the NSS. The NBS has the primary responsibility of compiling national accounts and price statistics and conducting censuses and surveys, including large scale household-based and establishment-based surveys, and population censuses.

Conducting household surveys on a frequent basis is a high priority activity for the development of statistical infrastructure in the TSMP. The NBS has conducted a number of household level surveys, including Household Budget Surveys (HBS) of Tanzania Mainland (2001, 2007, and 2011/12), the National Panel Survey (NPS; 2008/09, 2010/11, 2012/13 and 2014/15), the National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA; 2002/03 and 2007/08), and the Integrated Labor Force Surveys (ILFS; 2014). These surveys cover household consumption estimation for official poverty numbers, follow households over time in an attempt to better track the progress of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA), account for agricultural productivity and labor force engagement, respectively.

Available resources from the existing TSMP Basket Fund, however, are quite limited and the NBS is facing funding gaps for the implementation of the NPS, NSCA and the ILFS. Presently a multi-donor TFSCB (P158448) stands to finance the implementation of the next HBS; scheduled for late 2016. The aim of this project is to provide the financial and technical assistance, through financing from the European Commission, to the NBS for the preparation and implementation of these surveys and to support the NBS to improve survey designs and data collection methods, with a special focus on reducing the costs and the respondent burden without affecting the comparability with previous surveys. This project stands to satisfy enduring demand for key statistics within the existing TSMP and beyond.

Relationship to CPF:

The Tanzania Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) 2012-15 focuses on reducing poverty and promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth led by private sector, building infrastructure and improving basic services delivery, strengthening human capital and safety nets and improving accountability and governance. Enhancing productivity

and commercialization of agriculture and promoting the development of the private sector are among the main areas considered for the creation of productive jobs for the poor and increasing their participation in the growth process. The CAS acknowledges that GoT weak statistical capacity made it difficult to track MKUKUTA progress and accurately monitor poverty reduction. It devoted a special focus to building Government's statistical capacity and improving the quality, consistency and frequency of household survey data for an effective monitoring of poverty and inequality indicators. This project will directly support efforts to ensure the availability of suitable household survey data for the monitoring of the targets set as part of the Government's strategy for poverty reduction.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

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

The development objective is to improve the capacity of the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistical (NBS) to produce quality and timely statistics on living standards, labor markets, and agriculture.

Project Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the program are the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF). Indirect beneficiaries are key data producers and users of statistical information in Tanzania. These include, but are not limited to, key Government line Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Local Government Authorities (LGAs), researchers and academia, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

PDO Level Results Indicators
(i)   Number of project panel, labor force, and agriculture surveys implemented in accordance with the Data Quality Assessment Framework for Tanzania Mainland. More specifically, the surveys will be implemented in accordance with QAF which is based on the internationally aligned Generic National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) and covers various quality definitional standards for statistical outputs.
(ii)   Percentage of project statistical outputs produced and disseminated in accordance with the NBS annual statistical release calendar. The release calendar provides a general statement on the schedule of release of data, which is publicly disseminated as to provide prior notice of the precise release dates to stakeholders on which the National Bureau of Statistics & and other Ministries Departments and Agencies intend to release specified statistical information to the public.

The main expected output of the project are the following:

(i)   Survey data and statistical abstracts for the fifth and sixth rounds of the Tanzania National Panel Survey (NPS).
(ii)   Survey data and statistical abstracts for the Integrated Labor Force Survey (ILFS).
(iii)   Survey data and statistical abstracts for the National Sample Census of Agriculture – Small Holder (NSCA).

D. Concept Description

This project will finance the implementation of a series of surveys implemented by the NBS designed to improve the availability of key socio-economic indicators, including poverty and inequality, agriculture and labor. The project will support: (i) the implementation of the NPS 5 & 6 ii) the implementation of the NSCA covering smallholder farmers; and (iii) the implementation of the ILFS. While each of these survey fill a critical data need for national planning purposes, each survey offers the opportunity to improve survey instruments and modernizing the approaches to data collection, data processing, analysis and dissemination towards a sustainable development of the national statistical platform. Additionally, this project includes a complimentary Bank Executed component for direct statistical knowledge development. This includes (i) a series of relevant training on survey methodologies and, (ii) financing of a resident statistician to work with the NBS.

Component 1.1: Implementation of the Tanzania National Panel Survey 5 & 6 (USD$4.2 MILLION)
The main objective of the NPS is to provide high-quality household-level data to the Tanzanian government and other stakeholders for monitoring poverty dynamics, tracking the progress of the Second National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (commonly known by its Swahili acronym as MKUKUTA II), and to evaluate the impact of other major, national-level government policy initiatives.
The National Panel Survey (NPS) is an integrated nationally-representative longitudinal socio-economic household survey that provides details on living standards, poverty dynamics, small holder agricultural and other indicators for rural and urban areas, mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. As an integrated survey covering a number of different socioeconomic factors, the NPS complements other more narrowly focused survey efforts, such as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) on health, the Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) on labour markets, the Household Budget Survey (HBS) on expenditure, the National Sample Census of Agriculture, and the forthcoming Annual Agriculture Survey. The panel design of the NPS, in which the same households are revisited over time, provides a powerful basis for the analysis of poverty dynamics, welfare transitions as well as the determinants of changes in living standards.
Activities supported under this component include survey preparations, data collection, data processing, report writing, and the dissemination of results and data to be conducted by the NBS.

Component 1.2: Implementation of the National Sample Census of Agriculture – Small Holder (USD$3.1 MILLION)
The importance of agriculture in Tanzanian livelihoods cannot be overstated. Over 70 percent of Tanzanians participate in agricultural activities and a large majority of those rely on agricultural outputs for subsistence. Rural smallholder agriculture activity is also a primary source of micro-economic activity and a key area of interest in understanding poverty and applying poverty alleviation policies in Tanzania. While the NBS has initiated higher frequency surveys for the collection of data on Large Scale Farming, a significant gap exists in the availability of small holder agricultural data. The National Sample Census of Agriculture – Small Holder Survey stands to fill this gap and provide a benchmark for the measurement and monitoring of small holder agricultural economic and sector growth, agricultural production and productivity, food security and household poverty in rural Tanzania.
Activities supported under this component include survey preparations, data collection, data processing, report writing, and the dissemination of results and data to be conducted by the NBS.

Component 1.3: Implementation of the Integrated Labor Force Survey (USD$2.2 MILLION)
An accurate understanding of the labour market is essential to formulating national policies to encourage economic growth and development. The ILFS intends to (i) provide representative data on human economic activities, such as

employment/unemployment and underemployment, (ii) provide benchmark data about the performance and magnitude of different sectors of the labour market, especially those related to the agriculture and informal sectors, (iii) allow the comparison of key labour market indicators in Tanzania with other countries by providing data that align with international standards established by the ILO, and (iv) monitor the impact of national policies and programmes relating to economic growth and employment.

The primary activities of this component include survey design, piloting, enumerator training, data collection, data processing and the production and dissemination of a final report by the NBS.

Component 2.1: Trainings in Survey Methodologies (USD $685,000)

The main objective of this sub-component is to provide timely, collaborative, cross-institutional technical trainings in key specialty areas of administration, survey methodologies, implementation, analysis and reporting via an integrated opportunistic training curriculum following the value-chain of survey activities presented in component 1. This approach organizes trainings in line with scheduled survey activities and provides for the matching of external technical experts with the pertinent NBS and Line Ministry staff in the production of relevant outputs. Key activities may include applied skills workshops in sampling methodologies, GIS tools, data capture methods (including, Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI)), statistical package programing (STATA), documentation, dissemination and data visualization, and data analysis and reporting.

Component 2.2: In Country Statistician (USD $705,000)

The coordination of training activities with survey activities will be, in part, facilitated by a resident statistician present in-country for the majority of the time during 2017-2020. The resident statistician will work closely with the National Bureau of Statistics and Line Ministries to identify areas of opportunity for capacity development in line with scheduled surveys and analysis and provide additional technical expertise and training thorough their combined work with relevant counterparts.

In addition, the resident statistician will: a) engage Government of Tanzania (GoT) in high-level policy dialogue in the statistics sector, b) mobilize and coordinate donor support to the sector, c) enhance harmonization of donor support modalities and alignment with the sector policy as set out by the TSMP, d) support the NBS in the planning, budgeting, implementation and reporting on statistical activities, e) and support the increased broader visibility and distribution of quality statistical outputs from NBS products.

Generally, the resident statistician will be expected to assist and support the government of Tanzania in implementing the TSMP and also support the World Bank in its statistical capacity building activities in-country by:

- Working closely with staff and management of the NBS.
- Advising on work planning, budgeting, and procurement plus giving technical advice on areas of legal reform, institutional reform, statistical data collection and dissemination.
- Working with a broad range of partners providing support across the NSS.
- Encouraging a harmonised approach (e.g. support to proposed agricultural statistics strategy, labour market information system, etc.).
- Advising the donors, especially the World Bank Task Team Leader with regards to project management, financial management and procurement issues.
- Identifying additional areas for capacity development and support of the integrated opportunistic training curriculum.

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SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

Activities will be implemented at the NBS office in Dar es Salaam, 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

Jane A. N. Kibbassa

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No environmental risks are foreseen.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks on Natural Habitats are foreseen.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks to forests are foreseen.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No pest management risks are foreseen.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks to Physical Cultural Resources are foreseen.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks on Indigenous Peoples are foreseen.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No Involuntary Resettlements are expected or foreseen.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks on safety of dams are foreseen.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No waterway risks are foreseen.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No disputed areas risks are foreseen.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Sep 27, 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

No safeguard-related studies needed.

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APPROVAL

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