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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 26-Jun-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA20168



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Tanzania	Project ID P159954	Project Name Development Support for Tanzania Statistics	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 01-May-2017	Estimated Board Date 27-Jul-2017	Practice Area (Lead) Poverty and Equity
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) United Republic of Tanzania - Ministry of Finance and Planning	Implementing Agency National Bureau of Statistics	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To strengthen the capacity of the national statistical bureau to collect, process, and disseminate data and statistics on living standards, labor markets, and agriculture.

Components

Implementation of the Tanzania National Panel Survey  
Implementation of the National Sample Census of Agriculture - Small Holder  
Implementation of the Integrated Labor Force Survey

**Financing (in USD Million)**

Financing Source	Amount
European Commission Development Fund - TF	8.66
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>8.66</b>

Environmental Assessment Category

C - Not Required

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

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Other Decision (as needed)

## B. Introduction and Context

### **Despite strong economic growth and emerging signs of pro-poor growth, poverty remains pervasive in rural areas.**

Tanzania has seen remarkable economic growth and strong resilience to external shocks over the past decade. The poverty rate, which had remained stagnant at approximately 34 percent until 2007, started declining 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.

**Challenges remain ahead for enhancing poverty reduction and shared prosperity.** Despite 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 an 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 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 better monitoring and evaluation of development programs and more inclusive decision-making processes.** The GoT's new initiatives place a strong focus on results to improve performance and accountability. This calls for increased frequency and quality of the statistical information used to continuously and consistently measure the results. In particular, timely and accurate household survey data are of critical importance for the effective design, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of development programs and for the promotion of greater accountability. Furthermore, household survey data represent the cornerstone for monitoring progress towards the World Bank Group's twin goals of poverty reduction and shared prosperity, as well as many of the SDG indicators.

**The availability of household survey data remains limited and time intervals between poverty estimates are still quite large.** 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, there is a need to improve the frequency and quality of household survey data to ensure more effective M&E of key performance indicators and targets of



poverty reduction.

**Ensuring that the coordination and advancement of statistical efforts continue beyond the conclusion of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) is critical for success.** The closure of TSMP in June 2018 may create a void in the support base the production of statistics and may result in fragmented support from Development Partners (DPs) affecting the gains achieved in the coordination and harmonization of statistical activities undertaken by the TSMP. This project offers to help bridge the gap and provide a basis for the continuation of TSMP infrastructure and providing a framework for investment pending the design of a post-TSMP strategy. By providing a framework for sustaining activities of the TSMP, successful scale-up and continuation of statistical efforts can continue.

**The TSMP was developed to strengthen Tanzania's statistical capacity and to establish a well-coordinated statistical system that meets user needs and delivers quality, relevant statistics in a timely and cost-effective manner.** The TSMP, developed by the GoT with support from the World Bank and DPs, sets out a 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 improvement in the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of socio-economic data. Though the current TSMP is set to conclude in June 2018, a strategic plan for statistical development will remain in place with a possible extension or modification.

**The NBS has the responsibility to provide official statistics and is the chief implementer of the TSMP.** 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 of conducting censuses and surveys, including large scale household- and establishment-based surveys and population censuses. Tanzania's NSS is comprised of various data-producing institutions, including the NBS, Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Local Government Authorities (LGAs), and Regional Secretariats (RSs).

**Conducting household-level surveys 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; 2006, 2014). The HBS reports on household consumption estimation for official poverty statistics, while the NPS follows households over time to better track the progress of the Second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II). The NSCA and the ILFS account for agricultural productivity and Labor force engagement, respectively, in addition to supplementing information used to understand poverty dynamics.

**Available resources from the existing TSMP Basket Fund are, however, quite limited and the NBS is facing funding gaps for the implementation of the NPS, the NSCA, and the ILFS.** Presently, a multi-donor Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) (P158448) stands to finance implementation of the next HBS scheduled for late 2017. The aim of the proposed project is to provide financial and technical assistance, through financing from the European



Commission (EC) to the NBS, for the preparation and implementation of the NPS, NSCA-Small-Holder survey, and the ILFS, and to support the NBS in the improvement of survey designs and data collection methods. Special emphasis is given to reducing the costs and the respondent burden under survey implementation, without affecting the comparability with previous surveys. This project stands to satisfy enduring demand for key statistics within the existing TSMP and after its conclusion.

**Coordinating the implementation of multiple surveys under one project promotes better harmonization of survey content and survey methodologies, and fosters a culture of cross-department standardization and resource sharing.** Better harmonization across surveys both in content and methodology is needed and can improve operational efficiencies and expand usability of data. Implementation of multiple surveys under one project promotes big-picture thinking and optimization of institutional resources, similar to that of the previous activities under the TSMP. Identifying and capitalizing on the similarities and shared efficiencies between surveys, the project further promotes cross-department standardization and resource sharing, ultimately allowing for the standardization of knowledge, the advancement of institutional skills, and monetary savings.

### 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.

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

To strengthen the capacity of the national statistical bureau to collect, process, and disseminate data and statistics on living standards, labor markets, and agriculture.



### **PDO-Level Results Indicators**

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

- (a) **Capacity.** Number of project living standards, agriculture, and labor surveys implemented.
- (b) **Quality/methodology.** Number of statistical products designed in line with international standards and implemented with improved data collection methods and computerized data checking.<sup>1</sup>
- (c) **Dissemination timeliness.** Number of statistical products that are completed and released according to the statistical release calendar.

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

- (d) Number of stakeholder / technical working group preparation meetings
- (e) Number of prepared technical survey implementation plans
- (f) Number of mid-survey statistical reports

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<sup>1</sup> Tanzania has established their own Quality Assurance Framework (QAF) which is based on the internationally aligned Generic National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) and covers various quality definitional standards for statistical outputs.



#### **D. Project Description**

**The proposed project will finance the implementation of a series of surveys implemented by the NBS and designed to improve the availability of key socio-economic indicators, including poverty and inequality, agriculture and Labor.** The project is structured into three main components: (i) Implementation of the fifth (2017/18) and sixth (2019/20) waves of the Tanzania NPS (ii) Implementation of the NSCA – Small-Holder survey, and (iii) Implementation of the ILFS.

##### **COMPONENT 1: Implementation of the Tanzania National Panel Survey (USD \$4 million)**

**The NPS is a nationally-representative, longitudinal, socio-economic household-level survey that provides details on poverty rates, household agricultural productivity and practices, sector indicators, and other indicators on a biennial basis.** The activities under this component will support: (i) sample design, (ii) questionnaire design, (iii) enumeration and field work, (iv) data management, and (v) data documentation, analysis, dissemination, and visibility.

###### *Sub-component 1.1: Sample design*

**This sub-component will support the preparation of a sample design allowing for analysis at four primary domains of inference.** Using experience gained in previous NPS waves, the proposed project will provide assistance in the design of a sample allowing for analysis at four primary domains of inference, namely: Dar es Salaam, other urban areas on Mainland Tanzania, rural Mainland Tanzania, and Zanzibar. Based on highly successful tracking in the previous NPS waves, the sample size for each subsequent wave is estimated to increase by 25 percent each wave.

###### *Sub-component 1.2: Questionnaire design*

**The 2017/18 and 2019/20 NPS questionnaires will be developed in compliance with recognized international best practices and with particular consideration to long-term comparability.** Each NPS questionnaire will be comprised of four key survey instruments: a Household Questionnaire, an Agriculture Questionnaire, a Livestock/Fisheries Questionnaire, and a Community Questionnaire. While these instruments generally maintain consistency over time for the observation of trends, they also remain adaptable to changing needs for policymakers and stakeholders. The NPS also promotes the advancement and use of refined survey methodologies.

**The questionnaire review process will seek input from all stakeholders and will utilize steering committees on the content of the NPS to ensure changing objectives are best addressed.** The initial work of revising the survey instruments will commence following completion of the previous wave. A technical steering committee comprised of sector specialists in conjunction with NBS and other DP experts will be utilized in the development and review of instruments for the two upcoming waves.

###### *Sub-component 1.3: Enumeration and field work*

**The project will provide support for training activities necessary for the successful implementation of the NPS.**



Survey instruments will be piloted and finalized by August of each implementation year, with enumerator and supervisor training in September. Activities under this sub-component include support for the preparation of training materials and in the training-of-trainers, enumerators, and supervisors. All procurement and recruitment of field staff will be performed prior to the start of training.

**Similar to previous waves, fieldwork will begin in October and last 12 months.** Tracking fieldwork (that is, finding the individuals and households who have moved since the previous wave) will last approximately two to three months.

**Technical assistance will be provided to improve and modernize data collection.** One important goal of the NPS is to advance the use of technology in the collection of data. As such, each wave of the NPS further exploits available technologies as they become appropriate for use in the Tanzanian context, such as Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The use of CAPI in Tanzania is the natural progression of the advancement of technical skills within the NBS. Technical support will be provided in the development of software applications, project management and supervision, as well as in interview techniques within these new technologies. The use of improved tools such as CAPI will draw on guidelines developed by and lessons learned from the World Bank's LSMS-CAPI projects.

*Sub-component 1.4: Data management*

**In collaboration with the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team, the NBS has developed an advanced data processing and management system, which greatly improves the overall quality of data and increases operational efficiency.** This system provides a practical best-practice example for the use and advancement of technical skills within the NBS.

**Improvements in data management and production methods will be supported.** Similar to efforts made to improve and modernize data collection methods, an important goal of the NPS is to advance the use of technology in the management and production of data. Technical support will be provided in the development of software applications as well as data management techniques within these new technologies.

*Sub-component 1.5: Data documentation, analysis, dissemination, and visibility*

**Final datasets for the fifth (2017/18) and sixth (2019/20) waves of the NPS will be made publicly available by the NBS within six months of completion of data collection.** Data cleaning and preparation activities are conducted by the NBS in collaboration with the LSMS team. Datasets are prepared in collaboration with the LSMS team for inclusion in the Microdata Library and documentation and cataloging is in accordance with the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) standard.

**The project will support the construction of topic-specific policy briefs and preliminary reports that serve as a basis for final, statistical abstracts.**

**Following each wave of the NPS, a final report and key policy-relevant analytic outputs for the monitoring of national policy objectives will be produced and disseminated by the NBS, with support provided by the project.** Distribution will be consistent with local regulations for data dissemination. To capitalize on the unique nature of the





NPS dataset and further increase the overall value of the survey, additional topic specific briefs and analytical outputs will be commissioned for the 2017/18 and 2019/20 waves. These outputs will coincide with the production of the final report and will focus on relevant issues of economic development and multi-dimensional poverty. Analytical work will be directly supervised by the World Bank Survey and Methods Team with input from the World Bank Global Practices. Whenever possible, analytical works will seek to encourage collaboration between local and international researchers.

**Outputs and achievements of the project as well as DP contributions will be highlighted following completion.** The positive externalities resulting from investment in statistics will be recognized through efficient dissemination efforts that escalate the visibility and ease-of-use of project outputs. Publication of the analytical report will be launched in Tanzania with an appropriate event targeting the research and policy-making community, encouraging the use of project outputs as valuable assets in the monitoring and evaluation of development programs and the facilitation of evidence-based decision-making. Recognition will be given to the EU for financing publication of the analytical report, and all solely EU-funded publications will carry the EU logo with the words 'Funded by the European Union'. Applicable press releases, media briefings, and speaking events will be held to further improve exposure and use of project outputs, with the EU and other contributing parties jointly taking part in the efforts.

## **COMPONENT 2: Implementation of the National Sample Census of Agriculture – Small-Holder Survey (USD \$2.6 Million)**

**The NSCA – Small-Holder survey will capture data on production, productivity, animal husbandry, livelihood, poverty, and access to, and use of, services and infrastructure, while taking into account household gender and other labor dynamics.** The activities under this component will support: (i) sample design, (ii) questionnaire design, (iii) enumeration and field work, (iv) data management, and (v) data documentation, analysis, dissemination, and visibility.

### *Sub-component 2.1: Sample design*

**The target areas and sample design of the NSCA – Small-Holder survey will be established in line with national policy priorities, subject to resource availability.** This sub-component will support preparations for the sample design of the NSCA – Small-Holder survey. This design may include a nationally representative sample and/or further disaggregation to key administrative domains and/or agro-ecological zones.

### *Sub-component 2.2: Questionnaire design*

**A technical steering committee will lead the development and review of the questionnaire, with particular consideration given to maintaining consistency over time.** The NSCA – Small-Holder survey will include a Small-Holder Questionnaire and a Community Questionnaire designed to capture data on farm-gate prices of agriculture products and the use of communal resources. While preserving the long-term comparability of NSCA questionnaires, the assistance of sector specialists and other DP experts will be enlisted to best address any shift in objectives.

### *Sub-component 2.3: Enumeration and field work*



**Prior to field work activities for the NSCA – Small-Holder survey, the formalized sample design will be developed and documented, primary stakeholders will provide inputs on instrument design and targeted analytic activities, instruments will be piloted, quality control systems and data processing systems will be developed and tested, and enumerator training will be conducted.** The project will provide support for training activities necessary for the successful implementation of the NSCA – Small-Holder survey. Once survey instruments are finalized, enumerator and supervisor training will commence. Activities under this sub-component include support for the preparation of training materials and in the training-of-trainers, enumerators, and supervisors. All procurement and recruitment of field staff will be performed prior to the start of training.

**Field work is envisioned to last 12 months or as determined appropriate to capture seasonal fluctuations.**

*Sub-component 2.4: Data management*

**Improvements in data management and production methods will be supported.** Similar to efforts made in the NPS, an important overarching goal is to advance the use of technology in the management and production of data. Technical support will be available in the development of software applications as well as data management techniques within these new technologies.

*Sub-component 2.5: Data documentation, analysis, dissemination, and visibility*

**The final NSCA – Small-Holder survey dataset will be made publicly available by the NBS within eight months of completion of data collection.** Data cleaning and preparation activities are conducted by the NBS.

**Following conclusion of the NSCA – Small-Holder survey, a final report and key policy-relevant analytic outputs for the monitoring of national policy objectives will be produced within 8 months following field work completion and disseminated by the NBS with support provided by the project.** Distribution will be consistent with local regulations for data dissemination.

**Outputs and achievements of the project as well as DP contributions will be highlighted following completion.** The positive externalities resulting from this investment in statistics will be recognized through the efficient dissemination efforts that escalate the visibility and ease of use of project outputs. Publication of the analytical report will be launched in Tanzania with an appropriate event targeting the research and policy-making community, encouraging the use of project outputs as valuable assets in the monitoring and evaluation of development programs and the facilitation of evidence-based decision-making. Recognition will be given to the EU for financing publication of the analytical report, and all solely EU-funded publications will carry the EU logo with the words ‘Funded by the European Union’. Applicable press releases, media briefings, and speaking events will be held to further improve exposure and use of project outputs, with the EU and other contributing parties jointly taking part in the efforts.

**COMPONENT 3: Implementation of the Integrated Labor Force Survey (USD \$2 million)**

**The ILFS intends to inform and monitor national policies relating to economic growth and employment.** The activities under this component will support: (i) sample design, (ii) questionnaire design, (iii) enumeration and field



work, (iv) data management, and (v) data documentation, analysis, dissemination, and visibility.

*Sub-component 3.1: Sample design*

**This sub-component will support the preparation of a sample design allowing for analysis at the four primary domains of inference, namely: Dar es Salaam, other urban areas on Mainland Tanzania, rural Mainland Tanzania, and Zanzibar.** The sample for the ILFS will be drawn from the updated National Master Sample from the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC), and it will cover both urban and rural areas in all regions of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

*Sub-component 3.2: Questionnaire design*

**The ILFS questionnaire consists of only one module on the general Labor force and questionnaire modifications or review activities will be undertaken by a technical steering committee, with particular consideration given to maintaining consistency over time.** The ILFS captures information on Labor force indicators based on the new definitions of employment adopted at the 19<sup>th</sup> Conference of Labor Statisticians, as well as on the National definition. While preserving the long-term comparability of ILFS questionnaires, the assistance of sector specialists and other DP experts will be enlisted to best address any shift in objectives.

*Sub-component 3.3: Enumeration and field work*

**Prior to field-work activities for the ILFS, a formalized sample design will be developed and documented, primary stakeholders will provide inputs on instrument design and targeted analytic activities, instruments will be piloted, quality control systems and data processing systems will be developed and tested, and enumerator training will be conducted.** The project will provide support for training activities necessary for successful implementation of the ILFS. Once survey instruments are finalized, enumerator and supervisor training will commence. Activities under this sub-component include support for the preparation of training materials and in the training of trainers, enumerators, and supervisors. All procurement and the recruitment of field staff will be performed prior to the start of training.

**Implementation is envisioned to run simultaneously with the 2017/18 NPS, beginning in July 2017 and lasting 20 months, including 12 months of fieldwork and eight months of data preparation.**

*Sub-component 3.4: Data management*

**Improvements in data management and production methods will be supported.** Similar to efforts made in the NPS, an important overarching goal is to advance the use of technology in the management and production of data. Technical support will be available in the development of software applications as well as data management techniques within these new technologies.

*Sub-component 3.5: Data documentation, analysis, dissemination, and visibility*

**The ILFS dataset will be made publicly available by the NBS within eight months of completion of data collection.**



Data cleaning and preparation activities are conducted by the NBS.

**Following conclusion of the ILFS, a final report and key policy-relevant analytic outputs for the monitoring of national policy objectives will be produced within 8 months following field work completion and disseminated by the NBS with support provided by the project.** Distribution will be consistent with local regulations for data dissemination.

**Outputs and achievements of the project as well as DP contributions will be highlighted following completion.** The positive externalities resulting from investment in statistics will be recognized through efficient dissemination efforts that escalate the visibility and ease of use of project outputs. Publication of the analytical report will be launched in Tanzania with an appropriate event targeting the research and policy-making community, encouraging the use of project outputs as valuable assets in the monitoring and evaluation of development programs and the facilitation of evidence-based decision-making. Recognition will be given to the EU for financing publication of the analytical report, and all solely EU-funded publications will carry the EU logo with the words 'Funded by the European Union'. Applicable press releases, media briefings, and speaking events will be held to further improve exposure and use of project outputs, with the EU and other contributing parties jointly taking part in the efforts.

## **E. Implementation**

**The MoF is the recipient entity and the NBS is the implementing agency of the proposed grant.** The MoF, through the NBS, will be the main executing and principal lead agency for the project, and will be responsible for its overall coordination, management, and implementation. The NBS has gained experience and capacity in managing World Bank statistical capacity projects (STATCAPs), as the implementing agency for the Tanzania Development of a National Statistical System Project (P107722). However, support continues to be required in order to strengthen the staff qualifications in project management, particularly regarding procurement and financial management procedures. The World Bank will provide intensive implementation support to guide the NBS.

**The grant will be managed by the TSMP coordination team, headed by one of NBS's Senior Managers.** The TSMP coordination team will be responsible for the coordination of day-to-day project activities, management of reporting and auditing activities (including the preparation of procurement plans and budgets), annual work plans and annual reports, and ensuring timely submission of required reports. It will also be responsible for compliance with the procurement, disbursement, and financial management policies and procedures – following both GoT and World Bank rules. The coordination team will be headed by one of NBS's Senior Managers who will act as project coordinator. A co-coordinator will be appointed by the Director General to manage the specific activities under the proposed project. The project coordinator will be assisted by a financial management specialist and a procurement specialist from the NBS staff. Short-term consultants in procurement, financial accounting, IT, and M&E will be funded by the project and will provide additional support to the coordination team. The project coordinator will report directly to the Director



General of the NBS.

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**F. 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.

**G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Jane A. N. Kibbassa

**SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No environmental risks are foreseen.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No risks 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	No	The project focuses on statistical works. No



OP/BP 7.50		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.

**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:

This is a statistical project coordinated by the NBS. It concerns the production, analysis and dissemination of socio-economic and agriculture data. As such, there are no expected adverse impacts of the projects. Rather, the activities are expected to have positive impacts on the implementing agency through increased implementation experience in these areas and under the TSMP coordination procedures. The outputs of this project are also expected to have positive impacts through the availability of quality data which will inform policy debates on economic, financial and social concerns. Additionally, these outputs are expected to facilitate accountability and better targeting for public policies and use of public resources.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:  
No safeguards related indirect or long term impacts have been identified for this project.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.  
Not applicable.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.  
Not applicable.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.  
Not applicable.

**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's Infoshop?

NA

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

NA

### **All Safeguard Policies**

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

NA

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

NA

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

NA

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

NA

## **CONTACT POINT**

### **World Bank**

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Senior Economist

Jonathan G. Kastelic  
Survey Specialist

### **Borrower/Client/Recipient**

United Republic of Tanzania - Ministry of Finance and Planning

### **Implementing Agencies**



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**APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s):	Nadia Belhaj Hassine Belghith Jonathan G. Kastelic
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**Approved By**

Safeguards Advisor:		
Practice Manager/Manager:	Pierella Paci	26-Jun-2017
Country Director:	Preeti Arora	28-Jun-2017

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