

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



PROGRAM: STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM, PHASE V
COUNTRY: MULTINATIONAL (ALL ADF-ELIGIBLE RMCS; RECS; SROS; AND STCS)
P-Z1-K00-099

APPRAISAL REPORT

Date: March 2021

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



MULTINATIONAL

STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM, PHASE V (SCB-5)

APPRAISAL REPORT

ECST/PGCL

March 2021

Public Disclosure Authorized

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Currency Equivalents

As of January 2021

UA1	=	USD 1.40
USD 1	=	UA 0.71

Fiscal Year

1 January to 31 December

Weights and Measures

1 metric tonne	=	2204 Pounds (lbs)
1 kilogram (kg)	=	2.200 lbs
1 metre (m)	=	3.28 feet (ft)
1 millimetre (mm)	=	0.03937 inch
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 mile

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB/AfDB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFRISTAT	Economic and Statistical Observatory for Sub Saharan Africa
ARII	Africa Regional Integration Index
AIDI	Africa Infrastructure Development Index
AIH	Africa Information Highway
AIKP	Africa Information Knowledge Program
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CSI	Core Statistical Indicator
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRFA	Country Resilience and Fragility Assessment
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DiB	Data Innovation Lab
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EYE	Enabling Youth Employment Index
FDES	Framework for the Development of Environmental Statistics
GCI-VII	7th General Capital Increase
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HCPI	Harmonized Consumer Price Index
ICP	International Comparison Program
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KMS	Knowledge Management Strategy
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
MfDR	Managing for Development Results
MSCD	Minimum Set of Core Data
NDP	National Development Plan
NSDP	National Summary Data Page
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAR	Project Appraisal Report
PARIS 21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21 st Century
PCN	Project Concept Note
PCR	Project Completion Report
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
REC	Regional Economic Community
RISDP	Regional Integrated Strategic Development Plan
RISF	Regional Integration Strategic Framework
RISP	Regional Integration Strategy Paper

RPG	Regional Public Good
RMC	Regional Member Country
RSDS	Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SCB	Statistical Capacity Building
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
SNA	System of National Accounts
SRO	Sub-regional Organization
STC	Statistical Training Center
TA	Technical Assistance
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area

Grant Information

Client information

RECIPIENT: COMESA

BENEFICIARIES: All ADF-Eligible RMCs in Africa: Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central Africa Republic; Chad; Comoros; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Rep. of Congo; Djibouti; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Niger; Rwanda; São Tomé & Príncipe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Sudan; Sudan; Tanzania; The Gambia; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe. It will also include all the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Statistical Training Centers (STCs¹) and AFRISTAT.

EXECUTING AGENCY: COMESA Secretariat

Financing plan

Source	Amount (UA)	Instrument
ADF-15 (RPG)	UA 10,000,000.00	Grant
COMESA	UA 982,072.94	In kind contribution
Bill Melinda Gates Foundation	UA 3,546,125.00	Grant
RMCs	UA 5,000,000.00	In kind contribution
TOTAL COST	UA 19,528,197.94	

Timeframe - Main Milestones (expected)

Concept Note approval	16 October 2020
Program Appraisal Report Approval (by Regional Team)	11 December 2020
Board approval of Grant	March 2021
Effectiveness	March 2021
Disbursement of Grant	April 2021
Final Disbursement	February 2022
Completion	December 2022

¹ The STCs include, Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC), Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPs), School of Statistics & Planning, Makerere University; Institute of Demographic Training and Research (IFORD); National School of Statistics and Applied Economics of Abidjan; National School of Statistics and Economic Analysis, Dakar; National School of Statistics and Applied Economics of Rabat.

Project Summary

Project Overview

- Over the period 2016-17, AfDB led the process of preparing the second phase of the *Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa* (SHaSA-2) to cover the period 2017-2026. The SHaSA.2 was approved by the AU Heads of State Summit in January 2018 (Annex 4 in the Technical Annexes). The strategy is intended to provide the statistical base for the African integration agenda espoused by the AU Heads of State & Government.
- The Bank was tasked by the AU Heads of State & Government to spearhead the mobilisation of financial resources to implement the SHaSA.2. The proposed Statistical Capacity Building Program phase 5 (SCB-5) therefore represents the Bank's contribution to the implementation of the SHaSA-2, consequently bringing the aspirations of the African leadership to bear.
- The proposed SCB program is the fifth (SCB-5) since 2002 and is anchored on many years of accumulated practical experience and incremental value addition to the African Statistical System. The SCB aims to build an efficient African statistical system that generates reliable, harmonized and timely statistical information covering political, economic, social, environmental, climate and cultural development dimensions to support the African integration agenda.
- Successful regional integration requires accurate, reliable, timely, harmonized and comparable data within and across (RECs) to support policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation. This is consistent with the Abuja Treaty of 1991, which provided for the establishment of the Economic Community endowed with a single currency. The RECs constitute the cornerstones of the integration agenda and therefore need to build commensurate statistical capacity over time to facilitate the process towards full integration. The proposed program seeks to respond to this need and advance the process.
- The inherent challenge facing the African Statistical System is the inability of various Regional Member Countries (RMCs) to undertake standard surveys and censuses on time in line with international best practice. Some RMCs fail to revise their national Consumer Price Index (CPI) expenditure weights regularly as required, due to outdated data. National CPIs computed from outdated data may not reflect current realities as purchasing patterns evolve. Without compliance with best practice, outdated data may be used for evidence-based policy dialogue there by compromising the decision making process.
- Outdated data results in unreliable estimates and an inability to reclassify aggregates using latest recommended classification regimes; all of which impede the harmonization process. This challenge cuts across all domains of statistics and the impact is profound when it comes to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which relies on various sources of data collected by National Statistical Offices (NSOs). Adherence to best practice by way of the timely conduct of censuses and surveys is a basic building block for the harmonization of statistics in all its dimensions. Within the remit of the proposed project, the Bank will prioritize sensitization of high level decision makers on the importance of consistent allocation of resources from RMCs' annual budgets to statistics, to support robust and sustainable evidence-based policy decisions.
- Progressive statistical capacity building requires complementary data collection and dissemination tools that are adaptive to current realities, and with the flexibility to embrace emerging trends and realities. Through the Africa Information Highway (AIH) initiative, the Bank has been instrumental in revolutionizing data management and dissemination systems in its RMCs. Adoption of the AIH by global development partners started with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as far back as 2015, when the AIH was recognized as a key source of data for use by the IMF. The Bank has incrementally supported 30 RMCs to publish their National Summary Data Pages (NSDPs) as strategic channels with key macroeconomic indicators including debt statistics. Similarly, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) based Partnership for Statistics in the 21st Century (PARIS21) has

also recognized the AfDB's AIH as one of the most innovative data platforms in the world for informing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda. The proposed SCB-5 adopts proportionate consolidation of the AIH features, aligning them to current realities and needs. The AIH platform will develop innovative statistical solutions in various areas, including health, education, labor market and youth employment and green growth challenges facing the continent.

Needs Assessment

- Continuous statistical capacity building is necessary for strengthening the statistical, policy and decision-making value chain, leading to better statistics for better policies, decisions and development outcomes. The manifest statistical capacity deficiencies in RMCs make it imperative to scale up the implementation of the SHaSA-2 through SCB-5. This will spur the production of timely and reliable data to inform national development policies, the SDGs, the AU's Agenda 2063 and the Bank's High 5s agenda.
- Whilst the Bank has been a partner of choice in statistical capacity building since 2002, there is still a dearth of statistical capacity across the RECs and RMCs. Indeed, evidence reveals that many RMCs struggle to rebase their GDP every five years as required, as they lack the capacity to undertake the necessary key surveys and censuses.
- Despite the role of RECs as partners in statistical capacity building, they are beset by limited statistical capacity, characterized by perennial donor dependency to fund key statistical activities, including staff costs. RECs should therefore always be targeted in capacity building programs as strategic partners.
- The SCB-5 program resonates with the Bank's Managing for Development Results (MfDR) agenda. This emphasizes the importance of using relevant and accurate data in the design of Bank projects, the setting of project targets, and the practice of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), as well as evidenced-based policy dialogue.
- The proposed SCB-5 program is also aligned with the international commitments derived from the Monterrey Consensus (2002); the Rome Declaration on Harmonization (2003); the Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results (2004) which led to the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics; the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005); the Hanoi Conference on Managing for Development Results (2007); the Accra Agenda for Action (2008); and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011). These commitments were agreed by ministers, heads of agencies, and other officials across both developed and developing countries. They underscored the increased accountability of governments, donor agencies and other partners towards the achievement of results and aid effectiveness. A common point of consensus was the indispensability of statistics in the results agenda. It is fundamental that actors across National Statistical Systems (NSSs) as well as the local leadership at the country level, appreciate that the demand for statistics is galvanized by local, regional, continental and global commitments.

The Bank's Added Value

- The Bank's value addition cuts across various dimensions; particularly in terms of; building on and utilizing lessons learnt in implementing successive SCB projects in the past, these, provide the technical infrastructure foundation for this fifth phase. The SCB-5 will cover several statistical domains and will also reveal the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic through the evolution of selected economic, social and other statistical indicators. Compliance with the GCI-VII and ADF 15 policy commitments underscore the need for statistical data and analysis, particularly in relation to debt transparency. The SCB-5 will serve as a strategic vehicle for this and other upcoming commitments.
- The Bank will activate its longstanding relationships with development partners at regional and global levels to deliver highly successful project implementation mechanisms. It will also capitalize on the availability of expertise within its own ranks to successfully implement the program.
- The AfDB has a good understanding of key practical challenges facing the African statistical system, resulting from its solid history of statistical capacity building in RMCs and RECs. Part of its focus will be to sensitize high-level decision-makers on the importance of conducting predictable censuses and surveys at regular intervals consistent with international best practice as the foundation for reliable, timely

and accurate data. It is anticipated that this will lead to the attainment of better statistics for better outcomes.

Knowledge Management

- It is widely acknowledged that “Good statistics are vital to sensible, sound economic management, to good policy and are as necessary to the nation as sound money and clean water” (Michael Scholar, 2007). Whilst all ADF-Eligible RMCs, together with RECs and Sub Regional Organisations (SROs), will be the primary beneficiaries of the SCB-5 program, it will transcend national boundaries and have a regional and global impact.
- Quality data is the foundation of the Bank’s Knowledge Management Strategy (KMS) (2015–2020). The proposed program directly responds to the Bank Group’s operational orientation and the directives of the Bank’s governing bodies and ADF Deputies, which place Managing for Development Results (MfDR) at the heart of all projects and programs. Improved statistical capacity enhances the Bank’s lending operations and responds directly to Africa’s development needs, thereby improving the Bank’s policy dialogue and advisory services.
- The program encapsulates SCB knowledge resources, materials and manuals, as well as strengthening data quality control protocols and developing statistical harmonization guidelines and regulations. In this way, the SCB-5 program will guide and foster best-practice statistical production across the continent over time.
- The proposed project also emphasizes consistent user/producer engagement and on building adequate knowledge vis-à-vis data value chains and their importance. This starts with data collection procedures, the properties of computation methods, data dissemination and utilization. As part of this process, knowledge will be engendered in all stakeholders that data production is a continuous process and not an event. In this way, consensus can be reached on the need for continuous investment to build sustainable statistical capacity in line with international best practice.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF RESULTS

STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM PHASE 5 (SCB-5) – for the IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR THE HARMONIZATION OF STATISTICS IN AFRICA (SHaSA.2)						
Purpose of the Program: Statistical Capacity Building across all 37 Low-Income and ADF RMCs plus all RECs, STCs and AFRISTAT.						
Results chain		Performance indicators			Means of verification	Risks/mitigation measures
		Indicator (including Core Statistical Indicator)	Baseline	Target		
Impact	Increase the availability of internationally comparable data through the implementation of the SHaSA-2 across all ADF-Eligible RMCs.	Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with the NSDS aligned to relevant RSDS	0 in 2020	15 in 2022	Workshop reports	Risk: low profile of statistics in across all ADF-Eligible RMCs. Mitigation: consistent high level dialogue n on the strategic importance of Statistics to evidenced based policy decision making.
		Increased availability of updated/improved internationally comparable data across all 37 low-income and ADF RMCs and relevant RECs.	Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with national accounts aligned with SNA 2008	14 in 2020		
Outcome		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with HCPI having updated price reference period	0 in 2020	26 in 2022	National HCPI reports	
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with latest PPPs, real expenditures, price level indices.	0 in 2020	37 in 2022	2021 ICP Africa & Global Reports	
		Number of single AIH data portal visitors on average per year	1,300,000 in 2020	1,950,000 in 2022	AIH Data Platform	
		Component 1 Improving the availability and quality of economic statistics including the measurement of the COVID-19 impact				
Outputs	Latest economic statistics data collected; updated knowledge products produced and published.	Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs undertaking data collection for 2021 ICP	0 RMCs in 2020	37 RMCs in 2021	Relevant data submitted by RMCs	Risk: 2021 ICP data collection funds reach relevant RMCs late. Mitigation: The Bank to encourage relevant RMCs to collect data ahead of funds' arrival.
		Number of Data Validation and Editing Workshops	0 in 2020	1 in 2022	Workshop report	
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with PPPs and derived statistics	0 in 2020	3 in 2022	2021 ICP AFRICA and Global ICP Reports published.	Risk: RMCs' slow uptake in implementing international best practice. Mitigation: Bank's technical and financial assistance in migrating RMCs to best practice and sensitization on the same.
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs trained on HCPI principles and practices	0 in 2020	37 in 2022	Publication of improved national HCPIs	
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with rebased GDPs in compliance with SNA 2008 requirements.	2 RMCs in 2020	4 RMCs in 2022	Activity reports	
		Number of RMCs undertaking field and desk work in debt statistics	0 in 2020	5 RMCs in 2022	Activity reports	
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs undertaking field and desk work in business registers	12 RMCs in 2020	18 RMCs in 2022	Activity reports	
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs supported in the use of cost-effective methods in agricultural statistics	10 RMCs in 2020	20 RMCs in 2022	Activity Reports	
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with the latest minimum set of agricultural core data	10 RMCs in 2020	20 RMCs in 2022	Activity Reports	
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs to have adopted and implemented the Framework for the Development of Environmental Statistics (FDES)	1 RMC in 2020	3 RMCs in 2022	Activity Report	
Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs to have organized a Climate Change Survey Framework	0 in 2020	2 RMCs in 2022	Activity Reports			

Results chain		Performance indicators			Means of verification	Risks/mitigation measures	
		Indicator (including Core Statistical Indicator)	Baseline	Target			
Outputs	Component 2: Improving the Quality and Availability of Social Statistics, and Reporting on COVID-19 Effects						
	Latest social statistics data are collected; updated knowledge products are produced and published	Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs to have a report on the pandemic's impacts	5 RMCs in 2020	20 RMCs in 2022	COVID-19 country reports	Risk: Unavailability of sex disaggregated data. Mitigation: The Bank to support the process through assessment and dialogue.	
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with comprehensive sets of quality and disaggregated data by gender	0 in 2020	6 RMCs in 2022	AIH Data Platform gender profiles; Africa gender data books		
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs undertaking field and desk work in infrastructure statistics	15 RMCs in 2020	25 RMCs in 2022	AIH Data Platform; AIKP reports	Risk: inability of RMCs to collect reliable sector specific infrastructure data. Mitigation: The Bank to support the process through dedicated resources.	
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs able to report sufficiently disaggregated Tier 1 & 2 SDG indicators	40 RMCs in 2020	52 RMCs in 2022	RMCs; AIH Data Platform-Monitoring SDGs, Agenda 2063 and High 5s		
Component 3 Improving Data Collection, Management and Dissemination							
Outputs	Improved public data access and sharing.	Number of published datasets	Around 200 datasets in 2020	220 in 2022	AIH Data Platform	Risk: RMCs fail to regularly update their Open Data portals Mitigation: The Bank to closely assist RMCs by providing continuous Technical Assistance in updating their data portals. The Bank to also bring in additional Development Partners to use the data portals and provide joint assistance to RMCs.	
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs implementing a National Summary Data Page within their AIH portal	30 RMCs	36 in 2022	Number of NSDP press releases; NSDP data hub available on the Bank portal		
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with an SDGs data page updated	5 in 2020	12 RMCs in 2022	AIH and Open Data Platform		
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with deep-dive case studies conducted on their data collection, management and dissemination process	0 in 2020	12 RMCs in 2022	AIH and Open Data Platform; Case Studies report		
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs trained in the use of SDMX	20 RMCs	30 RMCs	SDMX training report		
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs trained on the use of the Big Data for official statistics through the Innovation Lab	0 in 2020	12 RMCs in 2022	Training reports	Risks: Challenges around access to Big Data sources from private sector companies. Mitigation: Leverage on partnerships through MoUs signed with the Bank and its partners.	
Component 4: Strategic Planning, Systems Development, Coordination and Training							
Outputs	Improved alignment of NSDS and RSDS; and sensitization on the same	Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with NSDS/ revised aligned with SHaSA 2	8 RMCs in 2020	11 RMCs in 2022	NSDS documents	Risk: As a result of social distancing measures introduced in response to COVID-19, some critical steps of the NSDS process cannot be implemented. Mitigation: The Bank, PARIS21, ECA and AUC to agree on alternative means of organizing user-producer dialogues and stakeholder conversations.	
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs with Sectoral Strategy for Development of Statistics (SSDS)	5 RMCs in 2020	8 RMCs in 2022	NSDS documents		
		Number of RECs having developed/ revised their RSDS aligned with SHaSA 2	0 REC in 2020	2 RECs in 2022	RSDS documents		
		Number of all ADF-Eligible RMCs having evaluated their NSDS to improve the implementation and evaluation of SHaSA 2	5 RMCs in 2020	10 RMCs in 2022	Evaluation Report		
Key Activities	Components					UA (Million)	Source
	1	Improving the Availability and Quality of Economic Statistics including the Measurement of the Impacts of COVID-19				5.36	ADF 15 RPG
	2	Improving Social Statistics and Reporting on COVID-19 Circumstances:				1.32	ADF 15 RPG
	3	Improving Data Collection, Management & Dissemination				1.44	ADF 15 RPG
	4	Strategic Planning, Systems Development, Coordination, and Training				0.40	ADF 15 RPG
	5	Project Management				1.03	ADF 15 RPG
	6	Price Contingency (4.6%)				0.45	ADF 15 RPG
	Total Cost				10.00	ADF 15 RPG	

Table A. Project Timeframe

ID	Task Name	2021				2022				2023
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
1	Board approval									
2	Grant protocol signature									
	Effectiveness									
3	Satisfaction of conditions for effectiveness and first									
4	Procurement (advance contracting)									
5	Training and technical assistance									
6	Bank's supervision(virtual and in person) missions.									
7	Audit									
8	PCR Mission & Report									

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AfDB GROUP TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON A PROPOSED ADF GRANT TO THE COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA) FOR THE STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM, PHASE 5 (SCB-5)

Management submits the following Report and Recommendation on a proposed grant for Ten million units of account (UA 10,000,000.00) to the COMESA to finance the Statistical Capacity Building Program, Phase 5 (SCB-5) for the implementation of the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics (SHaSA-2) across all ADF-Eligible RMCs, Sub Regional Organisations (SROs), Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Statistical Training Centers (STCs) across Africa.

I. STRATEGIC THRUST AND RATIONALE

1.1. *Project linkages with regional and country strategies and objectives*

1.1.1. Strengthening the Statistics, Policy, and Decision-making Chain: The proposed SCB program is anchored on strengthening the data responsiveness of the African Statistical System to the evolving development agenda through the implementation of SHaSA-2. The increasing demand for more and better statistics has brought to the fore the importance of data as a strategic resource for national, regional and international development. The effectiveness of national planning systems hinges largely on the availability of quality and accurate of data. Data informs the setting of policy and development priorities and facilitates the tracking of performance, highlighting points of timely intervention and assistance. SHaSA-2 is cognizant of statistics as a global public good that transcends national boundaries. With its regional and global impacts, SHaSA is anchored on the design and management of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) as one of its basic building blocks.

1.1.2. Objectives of SHaSA-2: SHaSA-2 (2017–2026) is a continent-wide statistical framework designed to deliver timely, reliable and accurate data for growing current and emerging needs, well into the future (Annex 4 in the Technical Annexes). Africa’s evolving development agenda is articulated in a range of recent strategic agendas, including National Development Plans (NDPs), Regional Integrated Strategic Development Plans (RISDPs), the African Union’s Agenda 2063, the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the AfDB’s High 5s agenda. A central tenet of the drive to increase the availability of statistics and improve their quality hinges on the application of best practice in the NSDS design, ensuring that it mainstreams statistics within the NDP process. Aligning the NSDS with the RECs’ Regional Strategy for Development of Statistics (RSDS) and factoring in continental and global-level statistical demands ensures evidence-based decision making across all development agendas. It means the data needs for Regional Integration Strategy Papers (RISPs), Country Strategy Papers (CSPs), the Bank’s Ten-Year Strategy and its High 5s agenda, among other developmental priorities, are systematically met. SHaSA-2 advocates for high-quality data that complies with international best practice. Africa’s ability to meet all the critical objectives determining its future resilience and sustainability hinges on its capacity to measure its progress.

1.1.3. The Bank assumed the leadership role in the preparation of the SHaSA.2 and was tasked by the AU Heads of State & Government to mobilize the much needed financial resources to implement the continentwide strategy.

1.1.4. The Bank’s continuous statistical capacity-building efforts, which began in 2002, has supported several RMCs in linking their statistical outputs from their National Statistical Offices (NSOs) with the Results Framework of the NDP as a critical starting point. It is fundamental that actors across National Statistical Systems (NSSs), as well as leadership at the governmental level, recognize that meeting the increasing demand for statistics at the national level is a prerequisite for attaining local, regional, continental and global development commitments.

1.1.5. **Fragility Responsiveness:** The Bank Group's *Strategy on Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience 2014–2019*² accords a high premium to fragility-sensitive programming, as well as identifying levers of resilience in transition and post-conflict situations. Helping RMCs escape the fragility trap will require the building of strong local statistical capacity and national ownership of programs. Robust nationwide data can provide critical information for both development partners and governments that seek to assess developmental needs in fragile situation and to target assistance more effectively and equitably to overcome such fragility. Fragility statistics are derived statistics dependent on secondary data collected across RMCs. The SCB-5's focus and scope (continental) augurs well for improved statistical indicators from which the fragility measures will be derived over time.

1.1.6. **Regional Integration:** The AU's Agenda 2063 not only encapsulates Africa's aspirations for the future but also identifies flagship programs that can boost economic growth and development and lead to rapid transformation of the continent. Agenda 2063 has clear targets which RMCs and RECs must achieve for the continental integration agenda to be realized. The Bank's support to Regional Integration is guided by the Regional Integration Strategic Framework (RISF) 2018–2024, which draws on lessons learnt from previous Bank strategies on regional integration. It includes the need to focus more on policy dialogue and building capacity at national, regional and continental levels. Reliable and timely statistics are of high importance for the Bank's policy dialogue with RMCs, in terms of the implementation of agreed regional frameworks and reforms, as well as for monitoring progress on regional integration.

1.1.7. Internationally comparable price level indices and real expenditures across many African RMCs provide useful information that facilitates the tracking of progress on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Statistics that particularly inform AfCFTA serve multiple RMCs and are consistent with the principles of non-rivalry and non-excludability. (See Appendix 1 on the efficacy of comparing the real size of economies using Purchasing Power Parities [PPPs].) Using official market exchange rates, the nominal size of the African economy stood at US\$ 2,100.8 billion in 2017, compared to US \$5,874.1 billion in PPP terms. This represents an under-estimation of the African economy by as much as 179.6 percent. Whilst the use of official market exchange rates clearly understates the size of poor economies (as it excludes the price impact of services like rents, which are more expensive in developed than in poor countries), the PPPs provide a better estimate as they utilize the prices of all relevant products that the reference population buys.

1.2. *Rationale for Bank involvement*

1.2.1. **Better statistics for better policies, decisions and development outcomes:** Quality data lies at the center of the Bank's Knowledge Management Strategy (KMS) (2015–2020). As Africa's premier development institution and knowledge hub, the Bank acknowledges the potency of statistics as a necessary resource for successful and targeted development. This is the rationale for scaling up investment in the production, management and dissemination of statistics over time. In this endeavor, it is vital that low-income and ADF RMCs are not left behind; the SCB-5 program is calibrated to meet this exigency.

1.2.2. The SCB program aligns to the Managing for Development Results (MfDR) agenda, which the Bank has long championed. It adheres to principles enshrined in, among others; the Monterrey Consensus (2002), the Rome Declaration on Harmonization (2003), the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (2004), the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), and the Hanoi Conference on Managing for Development Results (2007). The Hanoi Conference emphasized the need to accelerate progress in the implementation of the National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDSs). Each of the commitments made at these high-level meetings by ministers, heads of agencies, and other officials across developed and developing countries, underscored the integral role of increased accountability of governments, donor agencies and other partners towards the achievement of results and aid effectiveness. Each of them underscored the indispensability of statistics to the results agenda in order to monitor progress and ensure accountability. The Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics

² The Strategy was extended to December 2021

(MAPS) advocates for increased and improved national and international statistics to meet the measurement challenges. Without this data, baselines cannot be established and progress cannot be measured.

1.2.3 In a similar fashion, the SCB-5 project also directly responds to the Bank Group’s operational orientation and the directives of the Bank’s Governing Bodies and ADF Deputies. These, position Managing for Development Results (MfDR) at the center of all the institution’s projects and programs. Improved statistical capacity enhances the Bank’s lending operations in response to Africa’s development needs, thereby facilitating policy dialogue and advisory services.

1.2.4 Good quality statistics are needed to design development policies and strategies, set targets, monitor outcomes, manage results, and inform evidence-based decisions regarding the allocation and management of scarce resources. These outcomes benefit not only the RMCs and RECs, but also the AfDB and other international development partners.

1.2.5 This project is more important than ever before, given the inherent challenges that characterize many regional National Statistical Systems (NSSs) in low-income and ADF countries, as the majority of them are under-resourced, underperforming, and generally over-burdened given their early stages of development and limited fiscal space to invest in data collection and management. The COVID-19 outbreak has deepened the perennial challenges and financial constraints that African NSSs face, given the usual limited scope to prioritize statistical activities in national budgets. This lack of capacity is accentuated for low-income countries that grapple with more urgent development needs than intangible services such as collection of data. Yet without availability of quality and regularly updated statistics, tracking progress of public policy interventions becomes infeasible. This project intends to ramp up statistical production, management and dissemination activities across the 37 low-income and ADF RMCs, since many of them lack the capacity to produce the quantity and quality of statistics required to support effective developmental progress.

1.2.6 For nearly two decades, the Bank has become a leading statistical capacity building partner of choice across RMCs and RECs. Successive SCB programs supported by the Bank have contributed significantly towards improving the quality and quantity of statistics across Africa as detailed in the brochure included as **Annex 3** in the SCB-5 technical annexes. A summary of some of the key statistical achievements by the Bank in manifold areas include the following:

- *Infrastructure Statistics (power, ICT, transportation, water & sanitation):* Through its Africa Infrastructure Knowledge Program (AIKP), the Bank has significantly increased the public knowledge base on the state of infrastructure in Africa. This has culminated in the recent generation of estimates of infrastructure investment needs for each RMC and for Africa. These have been estimated at between US\$130–170 billion per year for Africa as a whole. The Bank also introduced an Africa Infrastructure Development Index (AIDI) to monitor the status and progress of infrastructure development across the continent. This Index is also used to compute the ADF allocations to eligible RMCs, using the Performance Based Allocation formula.
- *Agricultural Statistics:* through its “Action Plan for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics in Africa,” the Bank’s support has resulted in an increase in the number of RMCs producing the Minimum Set of Core Agricultural Data (MSCD) from virtually zero in 2010 to 52 in 2019. The MSCD was set by the international community to effectively inform agricultural development policies in RMCs, to contribute to meeting the data needs of the SDGs agenda, as well as the Bank’s “Feed Africa” agenda, which is one of the Bank’s High 5 priorities.
- *International Comparison Program:* A further component of the Bank’s SCB drive has been coordinating the Africa component of the International Comparison Program (ICP), which is managed by the World Bank. The ICP generates international comparable GDP data, price levels and real expenditures for participating countries internationally and regionally. It estimates purchasing power parities (PPPs) for the world’s economies which are used in monitoring

progress toward the SDGs, inter alia. The most recent results for 2017 were disseminated in the second quarter of 2020 for 50 RMCs, the ICP informs 5 of the 17 SDGs. The Africa program constitutes the largest component of the global program that features 176 countries.

- *Support for Rebasings the GDP of RMCs' Economies.* The AfDB has been instrumental in providing technical and financial support in the rebasing of GDP across African RMCs. Examples of countries supported include Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire, Zambia, Niger and Egypt, among others. Of special note is the AfDB support that has enabled Somalia to start producing Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for the first time in over 30 years. As a result, the country has been able to consistently produce and disseminate its inflation data every month for the past 4 years. With AfDB's technical and financial support through the SCB program, COMESA and SADC RMCs established the monthly Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI). The HCPI, which is critical for international comparison of inflation, assessment of macroeconomic convergence, and the measurement of price stability across RECs. Extension of this initiative to the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) regions is work in progress.
- *Population and Housing Censuses:* The AfDB support for the 2010 round of Population and Housing Censuses (2005–2014) was instrumental in achieving the highest participation rate ever by African countries in the history of census taking. The Bank continues to support Population and Housing Censuses in Africa to generate basic data for planning and decision making, as they provide benchmarks of a country's population and housing stock, and baseline information for the production of other statistics. In 2019, the Bank provided financial assistance towards ICT security for the first ever fully paperless population and housing census in Kenya.
- *Africa Information Highway:* Through its Africa Information Highway (AIH) initiative, the Bank has been instrumental in revolutionizing data management and dissemination systems in RMCs. Following, an IMF Board Decision of 2015, the Fund recognizes to recognize the AIH platform as a key source of data for its own data needs. Through its successive SCB programs, the Bank has supported 30 RMCs to publish their National Summary Data Pages (NSDPs), which are a strategic channel for the dissemination of key macroeconomic indicators, including debt statistics. Similarly, the OECD-based Paris21 has also recognized AfDB's AIH as one of the most innovative data platforms in the world for informing the SDGs agenda.

1.2.7 The SCB-5 program therefore builds on the Bank's long and successful history of support to its RMCs in various areas, as expounded in previous sections. The program leverages existing collaborative initiatives with RMCs, RECs, STCs, SROs and other global development partners. SCB-5 will therefore build on the success of the four previous phases of SCB, that is, consolidating gains in strengthening statistics, policy and decision-making value chain.

1.2.8 **Strong Regional Public Good (RPG) characteristic:** Given the RPG nature of statistics as a discipline, the SCB-5 program will have clear national, regional and global impacts. The project has been selected for grant funding under the ADF-15 (RPG) under the 2020 selection exercise. The RPG justification under each criterion is provided in Appendix 2.

1.3. *Partnership coordination and collaboration*

1.3.1. The implementation mechanism for statistical capacity building will be achieved on many fronts. These include, collaborative arrangements with development partners; compiling and utilizing appropriate resource materials such as manuals; strengthening quality controls; and stepping up harmonization efforts across RMCs to intensify cross-country benefits. All these activities will serve to streamline and accelerate the SCB program.

1.3.2. By virtue of the international public good characteristics of statistics generally, and the regional public good of the proposed SDG-5 program specifically, there is strong justification for collaboration at local, regional and international levels. Without such an approach, there would be inevitable duplication of effort and a waste of scarce financial and human resources. For example, following the adoption of the Africa Information Highway (AIH) by IMF in 2015, development partners have raised its profile by regularly uploading their own updated data, while using the platform to research data from African sources such as RMCs and RECs to inform policy decisions in terms of investments and collaboration efforts.

1.3.3. A similar strong collaboration continues to characterize the rebasing of GDP exercise across Africa, with technical assistance mainly provided by the IMF, the World Bank and the AfDB.

1.3.4. Following the assumption of the coordination role by the Bank for the ICP in Africa, which began with the 2005 ICP round, implementation of the 2011 and 2017 rounds became a collaborative effort with the World Bank; and this will continue for the 2021 ICP round.

1.3.5. In sum, the process of collaboration with international development partners is generally strong in the statistical production process. It cuts across many domains and is tailored to the specific needs of different RMCs.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. *project objectives and project components*

2.1.1 There is widespread recognition and consensus that the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) in Africa are weak and under-resourced. This makes it difficult for RMCs to undertake censuses and surveys as and when due, as required by international best practice for optimal evidence-based policy dialogue. These weak National Statistical Offices (NSOs), and particularly those in Transitional States, have further deteriorated since the onset of COVID-19. The pandemic has not only disrupted field operations for data collection in previously planned surveys and censuses that have had to be postponed, but it has also reduced allocated budgets as scarce financial resources were shifted to saving lives, protecting livelihoods and reviving economies.

2.1.2 The proposed SCB-5 will be crucial for maintaining the momentum built on past gains whilst shielding against possible reversal of the gains made across the continent in recent years. The program will focus on the following components.

Component 1(UA 5.36 million) : Improving the availability and quality of economic statistics, including the measurement of the COVID-19 impact.

2.1.3: The Bank appreciates the necessity for high quality, reliable, relevant and timely economic statistics for sound macroeconomic management, as well as its impact in economic surveillance and forecasting. The proposed program will focus on two broad areas namely ICP and other economic statistics. The breakdown of the domains of statistics will be as follows:

Sub-Component 1a(UA 4.42 million):

- *National accounts:* Response to demand-driven National Accounts rebasing will be sustained as a basis for compliance with international best practice.
- *Price statistics:* Improving the quality of price indices across RMCs and RECs is a continuous process. A general rebasing of national HCPIs (Harmonized Consumer Price Indices) in the COMESA, SADC and EAC regions to the most recent period possible and complementing ongoing harmonization efforts in the ECOWAS region are some of the key targeted activities during the implementation period.
- *Debt statistics:* The purpose is to respond to the need for comprehensive, internationally comparable and reliable and transparent information on the debt of general governments and, more broadly, of the public sector to inform policymakers, financial markets, and other users of statistics.

- *Agriculture and food security*: The agricultural sector employs the largest number of women and children across the continent and is a major source of livelihoods. Capacity building to all ADF-Eligible RMCs will assist them in the preparation of Food Balance Sheets, together with modernizing data collection processes. These key activities will bring them up to speed with the latest best practices.
- *Business registers*: Functional Statistical Business Registers (SBRs) are vital for a modern-day statistical system. Whilst they are sources of data, they also provide sampling frames for relevant surveys and censuses. Capacity building in the production and use of SBRs is another area slated for implementation in SCB-5 program.
- *Labor statistics*: Knowledge sharing as well as practical country experiences characterize this statistical domain. The benefits will translate into improved quality of labor market statistics and youth employment statistics, which will also inform the Bank’s “Jobs for Youth in Africa” strategy, particularly, the Enabling Youth Employment Dashboard for Africa.
- *Environment and climate change*: Activities in this category will help monitor key climate and environmental indicators, and measure the combined effects of ecosystem degradation and climate risks as well as adaptation and mitigation options. They will also help to track both domestic and external climate and green finance flows in RMCs.

Sub-Component 1b (UA 937,721) [COMESA – UA 380,157.12; NON-COMESA – UA 557,563.78] :

- *Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) statistics*: Detailed GDP expenditure values and related prices will be estimated, leading to the computation of PPPs and associated real expenditures among other statistical indicators. The ICP is an integral part of regional integration. The 2021 ICP is likely to lead to a significant downward revision of the global poverty line, which is currently pegged at US\$1.90 a day.

Component 2 (UA 1.32 million): Improving the quality and availability of Social Statistics and reporting on COVID-19.

2.1.4 The SCB-5 aims at consolidating previous efforts across selected domains of social statistics by way of training and demand-driven technical assistance using international best practice. Computation of poverty lines and measures of inequality using Household Budget Survey (HBS) data across countries is one of the usual areas for technical assistance and training. Related technical assistance will also be accorded on civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), health statistics, population censuses, and sex disaggregated data, including reporting on the COVID-19 impact where applicable.

2.1.5. *Sex disaggregated data*: Disaggregation of data by sex is one of the frequently requested data formats in applied work. To address this, the Bank will work with relevant RMCs and other development partners to improve the availability of, and access to, sex-disaggregated data over time. This will entail working closely with the RMCs, in particular at survey planning and preparation stages, introducing appropriate adjustments to data collection instruments (questionnaires), and ensuring that they support the desired disaggregation process. The SCB-5 will build the capacity of RMCs through training and technical assistance to elevate awareness and advocate for highly disaggregated data as much as possible or as applicable over time.

2.1.6 *Infrastructure statistics (power, ICT, transportation, water and sanitation)*: Through its infrastructure statistics program, the Bank has over time significantly increased the knowledge base on the state of infrastructure in Africa. The approach has culminated in the generation of estimates of infrastructure investment needs for each RMC and for Africa as a whole. The SCB-5 will take the process forward by way of consolidation across the remaining countries and to continental level.

Component 3 (UA 1.44 million): Data Collection, Management and Dissemination

2.1.7 The Africa Information Highway (AIH) has resulted in significant growth in the efficiency of data management and dissemination systems in RMCs. Following the adoption of the AIH by partner

institutions, the Bank has provided training sessions and technical assistance to empower stakeholders to make efficient use of the system. The availability of comprehensive, coherent, harmonized, timely and quality statistics will enable the Bank’s management, economists, sector specialists, and experts in RMCs and regional institutions, as well as other users, to assess a wide variety of issues pertaining to Africa’s rapidly evolving economic and social landscapes through the statistical lens. The AIH is a cutting-edge platform that: (i) facilitates data and metadata collection, validation, processing, storage and dissemination; (ii) improves quality, eliminating errors and incoherency and shortening statistical publication cycles; and (iii) showcases the Bank’s statistical outputs and enhance accessibility to it.

2.1.8 A Data Innovation Lab (DiB) will also be established to create an enabling environment within the Bank and build the necessary skills and expertise to assist countries to reap the benefits of Big Data. The United Nations Statistical Commission issued a recommendation in 2013 stating that Big Data “cannot be ignored by official statisticians” and that “official statisticians must organize and take urgent action to exploit the possibilities and harness the challenges effectively.” With access to Big Data and the use of adequate analytical methods, it is now possible to identify and measure previously invisible and therefore insoluble issues. As such, the merits of Big Data have recently come to the fore as researchers and policymakers all over the world attempt to track the COVID-19 pandemic and monitor its effects on economies and societies. Big Data and artificial intelligence can play a key role in providing efficient solutions to many of the daunting economic, health and logistical problems created by the pandemic – an urgent issue that will be explored in the Data Innovation Lab.

Component 4 (UA 0.40 million): Strategic Planning, Systems Development, Coordination and Training.

2.1.9 This component, focuses on raising the statistical capacity of National Statistical Systems (NSSs) by responding to demand-driven technical assistance, covering the design, review, monitoring and evaluation of the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) using best practice. There will be a review of outgoing and a formulation of incoming Regional Strategies for the Development of Statistics (RSDSs) at the REC level, aligning them with the relevant country NSDS as much as possible and as part of best practice. Sensitization on this strategic issue is an ongoing exercise and is fundamental to efficient statistical service delivery across development agendas. Working-group training sessions and knowledge sharing across countries and RECs will be the delivery channels of these services during the implementation period.

2.1.10 The anticipated benefit of Component 4 is to create awareness that the demand for data at the national level depends on national, regional, continental and global commitments. This will be the yardstick that many RMCs should strive to attain, given that some countries are already implementing the desired approach.

Component 5 (UA 1.03 million) Project Management

2.1.11 This covers project staff costs, supervision missions, preparation of progress reports, audits and financial statements, as well as the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process, including the Project Completion Report (PCR).

A summary of the project components, their individual costs and description is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Project components

Component name	Est. cost (UA million)	Component description
Component I: Improving the Availability and Quality of Economic Statistics including the Measurement of COVID-19 Impact	5.36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of technical and financial assistance across all domain of economic statistics.
✓ Sub-Component Ia: GDP rebasing, HCPI development, agricultural statistics, statistical business registers, climate and environmental statistics.	4.42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical and financial assistance on agriculture statistics, climate and environmental statistics, the HCPI development process, GDP rebasing, and the development of Statistical Business Registers among others.

Component name	Est. cost (UA million)	Component description
✓ Sub-Component Ib: 2021 ICP data collection and national accounts break down across all ADF-Eligible RMCs	0.94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 ICP data collection, data validation, and editing including National Accounts Expenditure Values Breakdown at RMC level.
- 2021 ICP activities	0.56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 ICP activities for non-COMESA member states.
- 2021 ICP activities	0.38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 ICP activities for COMESA member states.
<u>Component II: Improving Social Statistics and Reporting on COVID-19 circumstances.</u>	1.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of technical and financial assistance across selected statistical activities on poverty analysis, gender, CRVS.
<u>Component III: Improving Data Collection, Management & Dissemination.</u>	1.44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a Data Innovation Lab (DIB), triggering RMCs' ability to reap Big Data benefits.
<u>Component IV: Strategic Planning, Systems Development, Coordination, and Training.</u>	0.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing and evaluation of RMCs' NSDSs, aligning them with relevant RECs' RSDS.
<u>Component V: Project Management.</u>	1.03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project staff costs Supervision missions Regular reporting, M&E, Audit Reports and PCR Office equipment and computer software.
Price Contingency (5.0%)	0.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To cover possible changes in costs that may arise during the implementation period, given the current environment.
Total ADF Grant	10.0	
COMESA Secretariat in-kind contribution	0.98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff time for other COMESA staff not covered by project management Logistics/security services Office space, equipment & stationery
Total Project Cost	10.98	

2.2 Technical solution selected and alternatives explored

2.2.1 The selection of the technical solution retained is based on prior practical experience accumulated over the years during the implementation of previous SCB programs. There has been significant growth in the demand for statistics at national, sub-regional, regional and global levels against a constrained statistical production process, particularly in Africa at the RMC level. The SCB-5 program will operate under a country-owned National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and RECs' Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS). These will function as the benchmarks in statistical planning, bringing together all significant players and covering all data producers and users through consensus. The project will also align some RMCs' NSDS to their respective REC's RSDS. The proposed SCB phase 5 is designed to complement country and REC efforts to raise statistical capacity over time, in tandem with the gradually expanding development agenda.

2.2.2 There is no commensurate alternative to broad-based statistical capacity, as robust statistics constitute the bedrock of evidence-based policy dialogue. Indeed, this is the optimal process for injecting tested evidence into the design and monitoring of National Development Plans (NDPs), projects and programs. In the absence of good and reliable statistics, a range of untested alternatives may emerge in their place: (i) power and influence of sectional interests, (ii) political ideology, (iii) arbitrariness and anecdotes, and (iv) corruption. Based on practical experience accumulated over many decades, the Bank will work closely with National Statistical Systems (NSSs) across RMCs and RECs, given their established roles in statistical production and regional integration, respectively. The strength of the proposed project hinges on the public good nature of statistics, as amplified in the Regional Public Good (RPG) assessment (see **Appendix 2**).

2.3 Project type

2.3.1 The project falls under the *institutional support* category, the fifth of its kind in the context of strengthening the statistics, policy and decision-making value chain across various development agendas. The cumulative phases represent a consistent need for improvements in statistical capacity in response to existing and future statistical needs, which are witnessing substantial growth in demand. The SCB-5 will help to enhance the quality and quantity of statistics, to improve evidence-based decision-making and policy dialogue. The project activities to be financed are well defined, and are public goods efficiently delivered in collaboration with other development partners and without duplication. Consequently, the project will give rise to better statistics for better policies and development outcomes across RMCs over time.

2.4 Project cost and financing arrangements

2.4.1 **Source of finance:** The project components will be funded by a grant to the COMESA for the benefit of all ADF-Eligible RMCs, all RECs, STCs and AFRISTAT. The grant is from the ADF-15 Regional Public Good (RPG) amounting to UA 10.0 million. The COMESA will provide an in-kind contribution in the form of other COMESA staff costs, requisite utilities, office space and logistical services. To this end, the project has undergone the filtering process for prioritization as an RPG, and has been duly approved by OPSCOM as an RPG fulfilling the cost-sharing exemption criteria. The RPG evaluation tool is attached in Appendix 2. Detailed costs and expenditure schedules are provided in Appendix 3.

2.4.2 The summary of project cost estimates is shown in Tables 2 and 3 whilst the detailed budget is provided in Appendix 2.

Table 2: Project cost estimates by component (UA)

Components	Foreign	Local	Total	% foreign
1. Improving the Availability and Quality of Economic Statistics including the Measurement of COVID-19 Impact	5,356,838.87		5,356,838.87	100.0
• All workshops and consultancy services in economic statistics.	4,419,117.97		4,419,117.97	100.0
• 2021 ICP disbursement to non-COMESA member States	557,563.78		557,563.78	100.0
• 2021 ICP disbursement to COMESA member States	380,157.12		380,157.12	100.0
2. Improving the Quality and Availability of Social Statistics and Reporting on COVID-19 Circumstances	1,320,022.51		1,320,022.51	100.0
3. Improving Data Collection, Management and Dissemination	1,442,647.55		1,442,647.55	100.0
4. Strategic Planning, Systems Development, Coordination, and Training	396,728.08		396,728.08	100.0
5. Project Management	1,027,561.78		1,027,561.78	100.0
Base Cost	9,543,798.78		9,543,798.78	100.0
6. Price Contingency (4.6%)	456,201.22		456,201.22	
TOTAL	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00	

Table 3: Project cost by category of expenditure (million UA equivalents)

Category	Foreign	Local	Total Cost	% Foreign
Goods***	25,246.33	-	25,246.33	100.0
Services*	3,899,764.85		3,899,764.85	100.0
Operational Cost**	5,618,787.60		5,618,787.60	100.0
Base Cost	9,543,798.78		9,543,798.78	
Price Contingency (4.6%)	456,201.22		456,201.22	
TOTAL	10,000,000.00			

* Consultancy services across the various components, as detailed in the consultancy budget.

** Operational cost covers all the workshops planned, project management, and financial resources to be disbursed to all ADF-Eligible RMCs to undertake 2021 ICP data collection activities.

*** Covers COMESA Secretariat office equipment and software.

2.5 Project's target area and population

2.5.1 The direct beneficiaries from the project are the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) across Africa, all the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the Sub-regional Organizations (SROs), Statistical Training Centers (STCs) and AFRISTAT. Among other beneficiaries are development partners across RMCs and regional levels, including the Bank. Other indirect beneficiaries are all the people of Africa, who will benefit from improved statistical capacity and resultant reliable and timely statistics. The benefits transcend national boundaries as they will have regional and global impacts, since statistics is a global public good.

2.6 Participatory process for project identification, design and implementation

2.6.1 The strategic importance of statistics as a global public good brings together all RMCs, RECs, the Bank and its development partners for a common cause anchored in the fundamental principles of non-rivalry and non-excludability. This is illustrated by the fact that the use by one RMC of common statistical methods, standards and practices arising from SCB financial resources does not reduce the availability of the methods, standards and practices to other RMCs (i.e. non-rivalry in production).

2.6.2 Similarly, on the demand side, the consumption of data generated from SCB activities by one individual or group does not limit consumption of that same data by others (i.e. non-rivalry in consumption). In other words, the project is backed by an inherently strong and consistently participatory approach. Indeed, official statistics are a public good and access to them is not restricted, therefore it is virtually impossible to exclude any users. The SCB program also incorporates the AIH, which provides open access to data on all of the Bank's RMCs and is made available to all RMCs and other stakeholders.

2.6.3 The use of statistical methods as defined in international manuals such as the *System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008* and the *Consumer Price Index Manual, 2004*, are excellent training resources. However, there are other statistical resources available, such as training workshops and technical assistance for statistical personnel, since the harmonization of methods and the sharing of practical experiences is complementary and cuts across the same RMCs. The process of comparing the real size of economies entails a common approach in collecting relevant prices and breaking down national expenditures, giving multilateral indices or PPPs with clear multiple RMC benefits.

2.6.4 As a result of successive phases of SCB, inherent challenges facing the African Statistical System are well documented. The difficulty encountered by RMCs in undertaking surveys and censuses on time represents an obstacle to their compliance with international best practice. Continuous interaction through strategic working group meetings and workshops, and feedback from technical assistance missions, keeps the needs assessment process alive. Consistent requests received by the AfDB for technical and financial assistance indicate the strong demand for statistical capacity building against the backdrop of weak funding of statistical activities across RMCs and RECs.

2.6.5 These are some of the compelling factors that are largely common across RMCs and RECs. They distinguish the process as participatory for project identification, with the implementation modalities being collaborative across the African Statistical System, given the public good nature of statistics as a discipline.

2.6.6 Finally, the SCB-5 intends to operationalise SHaSA.2 which is a product of consensus and systematic consultation that led to the approval process by the Heads of State and Government in January 2018. There was substantial engagement that remains alive across the various statistical producers and users across the continent.

2.7 *Bank Group experience, lessons reflected in project design*

2.7.1 Earlier SCB phases experienced challenges such as delayed release of funds, procurement bottlenecks, difficulties in processing expenditure justifications and in finalizing audit reports by designated Executing Agencies. However, the same challenges have eased with subsequent phases of SCB, particularly SCB-4. Periodic supervision missions and continuous training of Executing Agency staff on Bank procedures have improved compliance.

2.7.2 The Executing Agencies were at times numerous, and this created practical challenges for a regular supervision. The SCB-5 will only involve one Executing Agency (COMESA), thereby eliminating such previous challenges.

2.7.3 The design of this project has benefited from Bank-wide experience through systematic and periodic lessons from regular evaluations. Practical lessons unique to statistical operations have helped to inform the project design.

2.7.4 The major lessons and how they have informed the design and implementation of this program are summarized as follows: (i) preference for using just one Executing Agency that has been assessed for compliance with Bank requirements (ii) the Executing Agency's previous experience in successfully managing related Bank projects as well as other Development Partners' projects; (iii) recognition of the vital importance of periodic supervision missions by the Bank's Project Team, covering not only statistics but also the areas of procurement and financial management; (iv) recent practical lessons learnt from the 2016 Malawi Economic Census, viz. its design process, regular supervision, and the timely delivery of the Project Completion Report as well as the Audit Report.

2.7.5 The manifest statistical capacity deficiencies in RMCs make it imperative to sustain and scale up the implementation of SHaSA-2 through the implementation of SCB-5. Building statistical capacity in RMCs is essential to produce timely and reliable data that will inform national development policies and monitor progress on the SDGs, Agenda 2063 and High 5s.

2.7.6 International guidelines, such as the need to rebase National Accounts every five years, are not being met across all RMCs. This is as a result of limited budgets to sustain census and survey programs across countries, as stipulated by international best practice. Advocacy for funding statistics at the RMC level needs to be sustained.

2.7.7 Despite RECs being counterparts in statistical capacity building, they are also beset by limited statistical capacity, the latter is characterized by perennial donor dependency to fund key statistical activities, including staff costs. RECs should therefore be preferably targeted in capacity building programs as strategic partners.

2.8 *Key performance indicators*

2.8.1 The key performance indicators and the expected outcomes at project completion are outlined in the Logical Framework of Results. The expected project outcome is increased availability of updated and improved internationally comparable data across all ADF-Eligible RMCs and relevant RECs. At the output level, latest economic and social statistics will be produced and/or updated, giving rise to the production and publication of knowledge products informed by analysis of such data. Alignment between the NSDS and RSDS will be improved, including sensitization on the same, as well as increased data exchange and public access.

2.8.2 Performance indicators will be tracked through quarterly progress reports and biannual Bank supervision missions. Where applicable, indicators will be disaggregated by gender and sector.

Measuring the indicators will help to evaluate the degree of achievement of the project objectives. The COMESA Secretariat shall recruit an M&E consultant to assist in tracking the performance of the project.

2.8.3 Of the two SCB programs preceding the proposed one, the portfolio performance was largely satisfactory with SCB-4.2 having closed in December 2020. The set of achievements from SCB4.1 and SCB4.2 are presented in Annex 3 of the Technical Annexes.

III. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1 *Economic and financial performance*

3.1.1. As an Institutional Support Project, SCB-5 has not undergone the traditional cost-benefit analysis to establish the internal rates of return. Investment in continuous statistical capacity building repays itself through better statistics for better policies, leading to better decisions and development outcomes. Improved statistical capacity gives rise to a knowledge society that creates, shares and uses information and knowledge for the prosperity and wellbeing of its people. Provision of up-to-date data from targeted statistical activities allows more effective and efficient planning and implementation of policies across all beneficiary RMCs and relevant RECs.

3.1.2. Improving statistical capacity across all ADF-Eligible RMCs, including stepping up the alignment between the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and the Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS), the project will cultivate a renewed sense of urgency towards the harmonization of statistics and statistical frameworks. This will lead to the setting up of a platform for international comparison of data without measurement obstacles. Subsequently there will be strengthened non-rivalry and non-excludability of statistics in general.

3.2 *Environmental and social impacts*

3.2.1 **Environment and Social Impacts:** As a statistical capacity-building program extending technical assistance across RMCs, the project is classified as **Category III** because it does not adversely impact the environment directly and is unlikely to induce adverse social impacts. Successful implementation of the program will help to improve the availability, quality and timeliness of relevant environmental and social statistics to support policy formulation and decision-making processes. The project therefore does not require an environmental and social assessment.

3.2.2. **Climate Change:** The project is classified in **Category III** according to the Bank Climate Screening System, meaning that the project is not vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Also, the implementation of the program through SHaSA-2 will have no adverse impact on the climate as it comprises statistical capacity building through group working sessions and technical assistance to RMCs and RECs. On the contrary, successful implementation of the program will help to improve the availability, quality and timeliness of relevant climate and environmental statistics, which in turn will lead to better policy formulation and decision making for climate-resilient and low-carbon development.

3.2.3 One of the prominent subcomponents of the program is the derivation of PPP-adjusted GDP and its principal components across at least 50 African countries for the year 2021. SDG 9 (target 9.4) monitors progress towards sustainable, efficient and clean industry; it measures carbon dioxide emissions per unit of PPP-converted GDP. Once such data is available across many countries, it significantly improves the measurement and international comparison of climate change matters.

3.2.4 **Gender:** The dissemination of sex-disaggregated statistics is an enabler in applied work and policy design. As far as possible, statistical interventions will be gender-sensitive to stimulate informed policies and decisions fostering the empowerment of women and facilitating their greater role in the economic development of the continent, in addition to raising their social status. As the disaggregation of data by gender is one of the frequently requested data formats in applied work, ECST will consistently advocate for country processes that promote this perspective, while bearing in mind that lack of resources tends to constrain the collection of sex disaggregated statistics in many RMCs. In brief, the project will inform various gender dimensions.

3.2.5 This project is a **category III** on the Gender Marker System and will contribute to the availability of sex-disaggregated data in RMCs to inform development programs and policies. The project will support an assessment of the gender statistics gaps in the project countries; it will then develop and roll out a training module on gender statistics, as well as integrate gender across all other training modules.

3.2.6 **Social:** Social statistics are an integral component of the proposed program, with the emphasis on technical assistance and training sessions to stimulate the requisite data for national, regional and international development agendas, including the High 5s. The measurement of poverty datum lines and measures on inequality, using Household Budget Surveys (HBS), will unveil useful results across relevant RMCs in addition to strengthening CRVS systems. With the ICP responding to 5 of the 17 SDGs, the 2021 ICP will particularly provide and possibly update the international poverty line currently pegged at US\$ 1.90 per day, as established following the 2011 ICP round. Various international poverty lines will be estimated using the best possible realities, taking the COVID-19 circumstances into account.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementation arrangements

4.1.1 The COMESA Secretariat will be the Executing Agency on behalf of the Bank. The Executing Agency shall (i) oversee all aspects of the program including monitoring results/outcomes and (ii) report to the Bank. Given tight timelines for program implementation, the COMESA Secretariat shall retain the ongoing SCB-4 program team made up of the (i) Program coordinator, (ii) Data Analyst/Statistician, and (iii) Project Accountant.

4.1.2 With the expanded coverage and responsibilities of the COMESA Secretariat as part of SCB-5, the COMESA Secretariat shall recruit the following additional staff (i) Accounts Assistant, (ii) Administrative Assistant, (iii) Procurement Expert, and (iv) Travel Assistant to enhance operational efficiency.

4.1.3 On its part, the Secretariat will provide in kind support of UA 982,072. 94 to the project through its existing staff (other COMESA staff), office utilities, and office space.

4.1.4 Of the (UA10,000,000.00) to be disbursed to the COMESA Secretariat, the disbursement of UA 557,563.78 by the Bank to the COMESA Secretariat will be subject to submission of (i) consent letters by each of the ADF-Eligible non-COMESA RMCs expressing their willingness to receive 2021 ICP resources through the COMESA Secretariat (ii) letters of consent between the Recipient and the commercial banks in the non-COMESA member states on the disbursement of the grant in these states. The relevant RMCs listed below are ADF-eligible non-COMESA states.

Table 4: Disbursement of 2021 ICP resources to non-COMESA Member States

Country	Amount for disbursement (UA)
Benin	25,343.81
Burkina Faso	25,343.81
Cameroun	25,343.81
Central Africa Republic	25,343.81
Chad	25,343.81
Cote d'Ivoire	25,343.81
Ghana	25,343.81
Guinea	25,343.81
Guinea-Bissau	25,343.81
Lesotho	25,343.81
Liberia	25,343.81
Mali	25,343.81
Mauritania	25,343.81
Mozambique	25,343.81
Niger	25,343.81

Sao Tome	25,343.81
Senegal	25,343.81
Sierra Leone	25,343.81
South Sudan	25,343.81
Tanzania	25,343.81
The Gambia	25,343.81
Togo	25,343.81
Total	557,563.78

4.1 Procurement

4.2.1 Procurement of goods (including non-consultancy services), works and the acquisition of consulting services, financed by the Bank for the project, will be carried out in accordance with the “*Procurement Policy and Methodology for Bank Group Funded Operations*”, dated October 2015 as may be amended from time to time (the “Procurement Framework”) and following the provisions to be stipulated in the Grant Agreement. Specifically, Procurement will be carried out as follows:

4.2.2 **Bank Procurement Policy and Methodology (BPM):** Bank standard Procurement Methods and Procedures (PMPs) shall apply, for contracts where the Borrower Procurement System (BPS) shall not apply for specific transaction or group of transactions as BPM have been found to be the best fit for purpose, using the applicable Standard Solicitation Documents (SSDs) or other Solicitation Documents agreed during project negotiations for various group of transactions for specified thresholds. Considering the nature of the project, the key procurements shall consist of consultancy services which shall be carried out following the Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS), Selection Method Based on Consultants’ Qualifications (CQS), Least Cost Selection and Individual Consultant Selection (ICS). The specific procurement activities are outlined in the Procurement Annex of Volume II of the PAR.

4.2.3 **Procurement Risks and Capacity Assessment (PRCA):** The assessment of procurement risks at project level and procurement capacity of the Executing Agency (COMESA Secretariat) have been undertaken and the findings have informed the decisions on the procurement arrangements being used for specific transactions or groups of similar transactions under the project. Appropriate risk mitigation measures have been included in the project design. An assessment of COMESA Secretariat’s procurement capacity for the implementation of the project is determined to be adequate. The secretariat has satisfactorily managed similar AfDB funded projects including the 50 million Africa Women Speak project and recently the Tripartite Capacity Building Programme. The Secretariat has an established procurement section adequately resourced with qualified personnel who have satisfactorily handled procurements of goods and consultancy services using Bank rules and procedures. However, the scope of this project will require additional staffing which will include the recruitment of a dedicated Procurement Expert to handle the day to day procurements for the project.

4.2.4 Advance contracting will be applied in order to mitigate the risks associated with start-up delays and to help accelerate the first disbursement on the project. This has been considered specifically for recruitment of project staff to ensure fulfilment of conditions precedent to first disbursement.

4.3 Financial Management, Auditing and Disbursement Arrangements:

4.3.1 **Financial Management:** The overall conclusion of the assessment is that COMESA has the capacity to handle all the financial management (FM) aspects of the Programme. It also satisfies Bank’s minimum requirements as laid out in the Bank’s FM guidelines. The Secretariat’s previous management of donor funded projects has been found to be satisfactory and the residual FM risk for the programme is assessed as moderate. The Accountant, currently managing donor funded projects shall be retained to manage FM responsibilities of the proposed project under the supervision of the head of finance within the secretariat. An additional staff member at the level of accounts assistant will be recruited to ensure segregation of duties are adequately performed. As part of implementation, the project shall be required to submit to the Bank Interim Financial Reports (IFRs) as part of the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) not later than 45 (forty-five) days after end of each calendar quarter. Separate annual program financial reports shall be prepared in time to enable audit due diligence.

4.3.2 Auditing: At the end of each fiscal year, the project will prepare annual financial statements, in accordance with internationally recognized accounting standards (e.g. IPSAS or IFRS). Such financial statements shall be audited by an independent external auditor selected competitively using the Bank's Procurement rules and procedures. The audit will be carried out in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and Bank approved Terms of Reference. The cost of the audit shall be funded from the programme resources. The audit report complete with a management letter and management responses will be submitted to the Bank no later than six (6) months after the end of the fiscal year. The programme's financial reporting period will be aligned to the COMESA's financial year end. The functional internal audit within COMESA Secretariat that covers donor funded projects will include the proposed program. Any internal audit findings relating to the programme, together with recommendations shall be reported to the Bank.

4.3.3 Disbursement: The Bank's rules and procedures as laid out in the Disbursement Handbook will be used for the disbursement of the grant. The four disbursement methods will be used as and when the need arises. In addition, the Bank shall issue a Disbursement Letter whose content will be discussed and agreed during negotiations. Specifically, among the four disbursement methods of the Bank, the following three methods: (i) the special account method; (ii) the direct payment method; and (iii) the reimbursement method will be used. The special account method will require the opening of a special account or special accounts, as appropriate, in banks acceptable to the Bank, and will be used to finance eligible expenses. The direct payment method will be used to pay expenses related to goods, works and consultancy services. Lastly, the reimbursement method will be used for all ADF-Eligible RMCs expenses pre-financed by the executing agency with the prior approval of the Bank

4.3.4 Implementation Schedule: It is anticipated that the Project will be completed within 24 months (2 years) starting from signature of the grant by both Parties.

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 Project Monitoring will be the responsibility of the COMESA Secretariat through the submission of quarterly financial and progress reports to the Bank. The reports will indicate progress as indicated in the Project's Results-Based Logical Framework including a clear presentation of activities undertaken and results achieved during the period under review. The reports will also give clarity on the extent to which the activities undertaken have contributed towards the realization of the anticipated project outputs and objectives. The reports will offer recommendations to address implementation challenges. A mid-term review will be carried out approximately 12 months from the declaration of the effectiveness of the grant.

4.4.2 The Bank will undertake a mid-term supervision mission, in line with its standards for project implementation and result reporting. The COMESA Secretariat will be required to prepare and submit to the Bank, a Project Completion Report (PCR) within three months of the final disbursement of the Grant. The Report will provide lessons learnt for follow up actions. The RDGS will play an active role in project monitoring and evaluation.

4.5 Governance

4.5.1 The Project will be implemented using the Bank's fiduciary policies. Specific governance risk mitigation measures of the Project include: (i) deployment of an independent auditor recruited competitively using the Bank's procurement rules and regulations to audit the project finances (ii) Bank prior review and clearance of major project procurement activities; and (iii) effective supervision arrangements through quarterly progress reports (QPR) that include an interim financial report (IFR), and biannual supervision missions supplemented with backstopping from the Bank's Country Office, in Zambia, where necessary.

4.6 Sustainability

4.6.1 Whilst the Bank has been providing statistical technical assistance to all ADF-Eligible RMCs through successive phases of SCB, it has also been consistently sensitising RMCs to allocate own resources from national budgets to fund regular surveys and censuses as and when due as a path towards sustainable NSSs. The provision of statistical support to all ADF-Eligible RMCs in collaboration with other international and regional development partners fits within the Bank's mandate to complement national shortfalls. It strengthens statistical capacity at country level leading to better measurement of development results. As part of the way forward, the Bank will consistently sensitise RMCs on the essence of setting aside own resources as well as the importance of optimising the utilisation of any donor financial resources available. This will not only strengthen the M&E practice for specific funded Bank projects but also improve overall decision making process through consistent statistical capacity initiatives.

4.7 Risk management

4.7.1 The risks which might affect the attainment of project objectives and corresponding mitigation measures as outlined in Table 5.

Table 5 Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk	Impact on Project Performance	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation Measures
Low profile of statistics in across all ADF-Eligible RMCs.	High	Medium	Consistent high level dialogue on the strategic importance of Statistics to evidenced based policy dialogue.
Inability of RMCs to collect reliable sector specific infrastructure data.	Medium	Medium	The Bank to support the process through dedicated resources.
2021 ICP data collection funds reach relevant RMCs late	High	Medium	The Bank to encourage relevant RMCs to collect relevant data ahead of dedicated project funds for 2021 ICP data collection activities.
RMCs' slow pace in implementing international best practice.	Medium	Low	Bank's technical and financial assistance in migrating RMCs to international best practice and sensitization on the same.
Unavailability of sex disaggregated data.	Medium	High	The Bank to support the process through SCB.
Challenges around access to big data sources from private sector companies	Medium	Medium	Leverage on partnerships through MoUs signed with the bank and partners
RMCs fail to regularly update their Open Data Portals	Medium	Medium	The Bank to closely assist RMCs by providing continuous technical assistance in updating their data portals, the Bank to also bring in additional Development Partners to use the data portals and provide joint assistance to RMCs.
As a result of social distancing measures, some critical steps of NSDS process cannot be implemented	Medium	Medium	The Bank, PARIS21, ECA and AUC to agree on alternative means of organizing user-producer dialogue and stakeholders' conversations.

4.8 Knowledge building

4.8.1 Successive rounds of statistical capacity building trigger waves of better quality data. This enhances a better understanding of development challenges across the relevant RMCs. This subsequently results in preparation of up to date development strategies based on current realities, results measurement and reporting across all development agendas. This will be enhanced given the non-rivalry and non-excludability nature of statistical data.

4.8.2 The SCB-5 interventions will result in the preparation of flagship and high quality knowledge products, improved regular monitoring of economic and social conditions and policies in RMCs, as well as strengthening project preparation, portfolio reviews, and dialogue missions including effective contributions during donor coordination working groups.

V. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

5.1 Legal instrument

5.1.1 The legal instrument for the Project will be a Grant Agreement between the COMESA (the “Recipient”) and the African Development Fund (the “Fund”).

5.2 Conditions associated with Bank’s Intervention

5.2.1 Condition Precedent to Entry into Force. The Grant Agreement will enter into force upon signature by the Recipient and the Fund.

5.2.2 Condition Precedent to First Disbursement:

The obligation of the Fund to make the first disbursement of the Grant shall be subject to the entry into force of the Agreement in accordance with the provisions on entry into force above.

5.2.3 Condition Precedent to Disbursement for the non-COMESA ICP Component.

In addition to the provisions on entry into force, the obligation of the Fund to disburse the Grant for the non-COMESA ICP Component shall be subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions by the Recipient:

- (a) the submission of agreements or letters of consent between the Recipient and the commercial banks in the non-COMESA member states on the disbursement of the grant in these states, in form and substance satisfactory to the Fund; and
- (b) the submission of signed consent letters from non-COMESA members states stating that they have no – objection to the Program and receiving resources thereunder, in form and substance satisfactory to the Fund.

5.2.4 Other conditions

- A. The Recipient shall submit to the Fund, within three (3) months of the first disbursement of the Grant or such later date as may be agreed between the Fund and the Recipient:
 - (i) the evidence of recruitment of external auditors for the Program;
 - (ii) the evidence of the recruitment of the following staff: (a) Accounts Assistant, (b) Administrative Assistant, (c) Procurement Expert, and (d) Travel Assistant, for the Program implementation unit, with qualification and terms of reference acceptable to the Fund; and
 - (iii) the execution and delivery of sub-grant agreements between the Recipient and each of the eligible countries, in form and substance satisfactory to the Fund.
- B. The Recipient shall [within six (6) months of the Date of the Grant Agreement] [within three (3) months of the first disbursement of the Grant] or such later date as may be approved by the Fund, provide office utilities and office space in accordance with agreed specifications and requirements acceptable to the Fund, as its in-kind contribution (the “Counterpart Contribution”) towards the costs of the Project.

5.2.5 Undertakings

- a. The Recipient shall cause all its contractors, sub-contractors and agents to carry out the Project in accordance with the Fund’s Safeguards Policies and the applicable national legislation in a manner and in substance satisfactory to the Fund.
- b. The Recipient undertakes that the proceeds of the Grants shall only be used to finance activities in the ADF Eligible Countries.

5.3 *Compliance with Bank Policies*

5.3.1 This project complies with all applicable Bank policies, including procedures for waiving of counterpart contribution. In this regard the Project has undergone the filtering process for prioritization as an RPG and was duly approved by OPSCOM as an RPG fulfilling the cost-sharing exemption criteria.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

Management recommends that the Board of Directors approve the proposed ADF grant of Ten Million Units of Account (UA10,000,000.00) to the COMESA for the purposes and subject to the conditions stipulated in this report.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Official Market Exchange Rates versus PPPs

Table 1 : Summary Results Related to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Country	Reference data		2017 GDP- PPPs	Price level indices	GDP Expenditures in nominal terms (Billions USD)	Selected GDP Aggregates in PPP Terms				Price Level Indices (PLI) Ranking (1=Highest)	Rankings for Selected GDP Aggregates in PPP Terms (1=Highest)			Africa in the World : Expenditure shares (World = 100)	
	Population (millions)	Exchange rates (US dollar = 1.00)	(US\$ = 1.00)	(Africa=100)		Overall GDP (Billion US\$)	Per Capita GDP	Actual Individual Consumption Expenditure Per Capita (US\$)	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure Per Capita (US\$)		Per Capita GDP Expenditures	Per Capita Actual Individual Consumption Expenditure	Per Capita Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure Per Capita	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Algeria	41.39	110.97	38.9	97.9	167.5	478.5	11,560.95	7,131.18	3,364.57	42	8	10	1	0.4009	0.2104
Angola	29.82	165.92	92.9	156.6	122.7	219.1	7,348.38	4,308.37	1,427.58	3	13	14	6	0.1836	0.1542
Benin	11.18	582.07	216.8	104.1	9.4	25.1	2,250.21	1,916.48	400.59	35	32	33	27	0.0211	0.0118
Botswana	2.21	10.35	4.7	127.9	17.4	38.1	17,276.36	9,969.54	3,756.23	15	4	5	21	0.0319	0.0219
Burkina Faso	19.19	582.07	208.7	100.3	12.5	34.8	1,812.84	1,265.66	323.67	38	37	42	22	0.0292	0.0157
Burundi	10.83	1,729.06	654.9	105.9	3.2	8.5	784.51	794.06	75.42	34	50	49	45	0.0071	0.0040
Cameroon	24.57	582.07	232.8	111.8	34.8	87.1	3,545.68	2,776.64	563.07	28	23	23	13	0.0730	0.0438
Cabo Verde	0.54	97.80	48.5	138.6	1.8	3.6	6,616.87	5,394.46	1,949.38	7	14	12	41	0.0030	0.0022
Cent. African Republic	4.60	582.07	286.8	137.8	2.1	4.3	937.05	909.97	156.54	8	48	48	46	0.0036	0.0027
Chad	15.02	582.07	243.6	117.0	10.2	24.4	1,622.49	1,428.77	247.56	23	40	39	29	0.0204	0.0128
Comoros	0.81	436.57	190.1	121.8	1.1	2.5	3,101.01	2,908.05	367.91	20	27	22	48	0.0021	0.0014
Congo	5.11	582.07	297.7	143.0	13.4	26.3	5,145.41	2,440.61	1,123.87	5	16	27	24	0.0220	0.0169
Congo, DRC	81.40	1,464.42	645.4	123.2	49.4	112.2	1,378.02	1,020.74	269.34	17	44	47	9	0.0940	0.0621
Côte d'Ivoire	24.44	582.07	253.7	121.9	38.1	87.3	3,572.32	2,731.39	482.44	19	22	24	17	0.0731	0.0478
Djibouti	0.94	177.72	106.0	166.8	2.9	4.9	5,197.24	3,962.76	1,452.21	1	15	17	39	0.0041	0.0037
Egypt	94.80	17.85	3.3	51.2	231.3	1,262.6	13,318.61	12,831.16	1,066.71	50	5	3	3	1.0579	0.2904
Equatorial Guinea	1.26	582.07	248.9	119.6	12.3	28.7	22,771.61	12,298.61	1,820.30	21	3	4	36	0.0241	0.0154
Ethiopia	106.40	23.87	8.5	99.8	61.4	172.1	1,617.02	1,359.64	349.21	39	41	40	7	0.1442	0.0771
Gabon	2.06	582.07	279.8	134.4	12.5	26.1	12,631.53	5,821.73	2,341.15	11	7	11	25	0.0219	0.0157
Gambia	2.21	46.61	15.3	91.7	1.4	4.4	1,970.14	2,027.07	218.71	45	35	31	47	0.0037	0.0018
Ghana	29.12	4.35	1.8	113.4	59.0	145.5	4,996.83	4,090.01	730.83	27	17	15	10	0.1219	0.0741
Guinea	12.07	9,125.74	3,215.9	98.5	12.1	34.4	2,846.68	2,397.00	221.22	40	29	28	34	0.0288	0.0152
Guinea-Bissau	1.83	582.07	222.7	107.0	1.3	3.5	1,925.31	1,761.27	38.08	32	36	37	50	0.0029	0.0017
Kenya	50.22	103.41	40.2	108.7	79.3	204.0	4,061.66	3,734.11	664.85	31	20	18	8	0.1709	0.0995
Lesotho	2.09	13.33	5.5	115.5	2.6	6.3	2,996.14	3,017.79	594.37	25	28	21	40	0.0053	0.0032
Liberia	4.70	112.71	52.0	128.9	2.8	6.0	1,274.51	1,076.08	357.75	14	45	45	38	0.0050	0.0035
Madagascar	25.57	3,116.11	1,013.4	90.9	13.0	39.9	1,560.80	1,344.08	136.03	46	42	41	31	0.0334	0.0163
Malawi	17.67	730.27	251.1	96.1	6.3	18.5	1,044.90	1,058.28	141.79	43	47	46	35	0.0155	0.0080
Mali	18.51	582.07	214.5	103.0	15.3	41.6	2,249.18	2,062.50	332.94	36	33	30	23	0.0349	0.0193
Mauritania	4.28	357.49	111.3	87.0	4.9	15.8	3,695.42	2,312.16	1,014.69	47	21	29	28	0.0133	0.0062
Mauritius	1.26	34.48	16.9	136.9	15.5	31.7	25,051.98	18,100.07	6,643.16	9	2	2	20	0.0265	0.0195
Morocco	34.85	9.69	4.0	116.2	109.7	264.0	7,576.00	4,897.04	2,472.34	24	12	13	5	0.2212	0.1378
Mozambique	28.65	63.58	22.9	100.5	12.7	35.2	1,228.63	1,084.84	326.45	37	46	44	19	0.0295	0.0159
Namibia	2.40	13.31	7.0	147.5	13.4	25.5	10,614.72	9,016.58	1,465.18	4	10	8	30	0.0214	0.0169
Niger	21.60	582.07	258.5	124.2	8.1	18.3	846.67	661.03	219.98	16	49	50	26	0.0153	0.0102
Nigeria	190.87	305.79	116.0	106.0	335.5	884.6	4,634.64	4,050.92	459.57	33	18	16	4	0.7412	0.4214
Rwanda	11.98	831.53	325.1	109.3	8.4	21.6	1,803.70	1,675.57	268.75	30	38	38	33	0.0181	0.0106
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.21	21.74	10.1	129.3	0.3	0.7	3,255.13	3,551.35	885.33	13	25	20	49	0.0006	0.0004
Senegal	15.42	582.07	246.8	118.5	20.9	49.3	3,195.14	2,695.19	687.67	22	26	25	18	0.0413	0.0262
Seychelles	0.10	13.65	8.0	163.3	1.6	2.7	27,795.36	19,663.24	8,790.34	2	1	1	44	0.0022	0.0020
Sierra Leone	7.49	7,384.43	2,244.9	85.0	3.7	12.3	1,642.44	1,884.51	115.93	48	39	35	43	0.0103	0.0047
South Africa	57.01	13.33	6.4	134.8	353.6	733.7	12,870.06	9,232.37	2,099.06	10	6	7	2	0.6148	0.4441
Sudan	40.78	20.13	4.6	64.2	40.5	176.4	4,325.68	3,708.68	332.89	49	19	19	14	0.1478	0.0509
eSwatini	1.12	13.33	6.2	130.1	4.6	9.8	8,716.93	7,930.99	800.39	12	11	9	42	0.0082	0.0057
Tanzania	54.66	2,228.86	885.0	111.0	49.6	125.0	2,287.26	1,925.81	285.41	29	31	32	12	0.1048	0.0623
Togo	7.70	582.07	239.7	115.2	4.6	11.2	1,457.33	1,172.94	288.50	26	43	43	37	0.0094	0.0058
Tunisia	11.43	2.42	0.8	91.8	39.9	121.6	10,638.71	9,839.75	1,123.50	44	9	6	15	0.1019	0.0501
Uganda	41.17	3,611.22	1,270.6	98.4	32.2	91.5	2,222.58	1,913.60	291.77	41	34	34	16	0.0767	0.0404
Zambia	16.85	9.52	4.2	123.1	24.9	56.5	3,354.00	1,871.88	1,049.87	18	24	36	11	0.0474	0.0313
Zimbabwe	14.24	1.00	0.5	142.9	18.6	36.4	2,560.11	2,538.53	233.63	6	30	26	32	0.0305	0.0234
AFRICA	1,204.64	100.0	2,100.8	5,874.1	4,876.2	3,969.2	745.7	4.9218	2.6384	

Source : AFD Statistics Department

Appendix 2: Checklist of criteria for financing RPGs

CRITERION	SHORT EVALUATION (BULLET-POINTS)
Stage I:	
<p>Non-rivalry: Public goods are those whose benefits can be enjoyed by one party without (or hardly) reducing the availability of these benefits to others.</p> <p>The project will demonstrate that the object of assistance within the project is something whose benefits will be consumed by more than one party and that a provider cannot keep non-contributors from consuming the benefit of that good. Some examples can be terms of trade, cross-boundary diseases (animal and human), shared water resources, cross-border roads.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Statistical Capacity Building (SCB) Program focuses on activities with Regional Public Goods characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ methodological development; ○ adaptation of international statistical standards to suit local conditions in RMCs and conducting training workshops on these standards; and ○ harmonization of data generation practices and standards to ensure comparability of data across RMCs and with the rest of the world. • Therefore, the use by one RMC of common methods, standards & practices arising from SCB does not reduce availability of the methods, standards & practices to other RMCs (i.e. non-rivalry in production). Similarly, on the demand side, the consumption of data generated from SCB activities by one individual or group does not limit consumption of that same data by others (i.e. non-rivalry in consumption).
<p>Non-excludability: It is difficult or prohibitively expensive to exclude others (countries/ communities/ regions) from enjoying/ consuming the generated benefits. The project will demonstrate that there is no way that non-participating countries/ communities can be stopped from enjoying the generated benefits because of the nature of the object of the project's assistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official statistics are a public good and access to them is public and therefore virtually impossible to exclude any users. The SCB program also incorporates the Africa Information Highway which provides open access to data on all RMCs and is made available to all RMCs and other stakeholders. • The use of any methodological approach & practice in one country does not exclude use of same approaches in others. The methodological approaches, standards and manuals generated from SCB implementation are available for all RMCs to use in harmonizing data production and ensuring comparability across RMCs. Trying to exclude any RMC from benefitting would be virtually impossible.
<p>Of Public Interest: The good is of broad public interest and benefit. Typically, a public/ governmental entity in each participating country is typically responsible for the regulatory/policy context for the good to be produced and takes part in its production. The project will demonstrate that there is either an inter-governmental coordinating body in place or an existing REC to regulate and oversee the function and coordination of the object of support in a proposed project. As such, the project will demonstrate to what extent the inter-governmental body and/or REC has taken steps to ensure the maintenance of the object of support and to what level of success.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of strengthened statistical capacity include generation of quality, reliable and timely data for supporting policy and decision making in the RMCs and this benefits government and the general public • Quality data generated is used by the Bank in its operations that benefit the entire region • Over the past phases of the SCB Program, RECs have played a critical role as implementing partners in statistical capacity building. The Bank has also supported these RECs which have developed indicators that inform regional integration on the continent. • At RMC level, statistical capacity building is mainly undertaken by national statistics offices which are not only major producers of statistics in the RMCs but are also responsible for coordinating statistical production in these RMCs.
Stage II	

CRITERION	SHORT EVALUATION (BULLET-POINTS)
<p>Regional Dimension: The public good involves two or more countries and can only be effectively produced if every country involved participates and supports its production. The project will demonstrate that there are at least two countries involved with regards to the object of support and that the object of support in the Bank’s investment is something that is either of a global and/or regional development importance and this should be demonstrated through a regionally/globally validated document (for example the “Convergence Plan of COMEFAC” outlining the work in the Congo Basin, a UN document agreeing on steps to reduce climate change, SADC gender action plan, the ECOWAS memorandum on Food Crisis, etc.) confirming this importance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical capacity building is conducted for all the RMCs in the region and some countries are brought together to benefit from the same training at the same time. • The statistical capacity building program is part of the regional effort for monitoring the Strategy for Harmonization of statistics (SHASA-2) that was approved by African heads of state and government in 2018. SHASA-2 is aimed at harmonizing statistical production in the region as part of the Africa Agenda 2063. AfDB is designated the lead institution for mobilizing funding for ShaSA. This SCB program is intended to constitute AfDB’s key contribution to ShaSA funding. • The SCB program generates comparable data across RMCs through a harmonized system involving all RMCs. Harmonized data are used to measure convergence criteria for regional integration but is also central in implementation of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area.
<p>Strategic Alignment: The RPG is strongly aligned with the Bank’s strategic orientations and also to continental and regional objectives (i.e RPGs identified as priority operations under NEPAD or REC regional integration plans). Harmonization and partnership will be encouraged by giving preference to co-financing arrangements that promote donor coordination and leverage the Bank’s own resources by mobilizing additional funds, including from sister institutions or the private sector. The project will demonstrate that the RPG is closely aligned with the continental and regional development agenda as well as the Bank Group’s own strategy, especially with regard to selectivity and sector focus, and harmonization and partnership.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YES. The Bank’s support to RMCs is aimed at assisting them to generate the required quantity and quality of data to meet the data needs for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Africa Agenda 2063, the Bank’s Ten-year Strategy and High-5s Agenda. . This effort will only be beneficial if all RMCs and RECs are engaged. • The statistical capacity building effort takes advantage of partnerships to leverage the Bank’s resources. For example, additional resources of USD 4.95 million have already been mobilized from BMGF to complement this effort. • Bank projects managed by operations departments also incorporate statistics components in some of the project operations in RMCs. For example, there are statistical components in projects in Tunisia and Sudan that are covering agricultural censuses while another one is in its final stages in Zambia for the Population and Housing Census.

CRITERION	SHORT EVALUATION (BULLET-POINTS)
<p><i>Catalytic and Upstream Role:</i> Bank financing targets the <i>initial stages</i> of the processes for generating the public good and the Bank’s support should aim at <i>correcting disincentives</i> that prevent the RPG from emerging or progressing toward the stage of production, such as <i>lack of coordination, aversion to risk, free-rider problem.</i></p> <p>The project will demonstrate that the Bank is supporting an initial investment to an object and that by doing so opens the way for further investments by partners/ RMCs in the regional or national context for specific development impact (to be specifically demonstrated). Under this criterion, the project will also demonstrate that without the Bank’s intervention, there is a risk of certain beneficiaries free-riding and not being held accountable. The project will demonstrate that the Bank’s intervention will add value to strengthen coordination in the region generally and/or through the inter-governmental body or REC involved (if any).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the previous Statistical Capacity Building Phases, Bank support has catalysed the mobilization of additional resources from RMCs and other development partners. For example, AfDB supported RMCs to develop their National Strategies for the Development of Statistics which have been used to mobilize funding from development partners and government for statistical work in RMCs. Also as mentioned earlier, USD4.95m has already been mobilized from BMGF to supplement the Bank’s SCB efforts. • The multinational statistical capacity building approach has demonstrated that RMCs as a group have done well over time to improve the availability of data to inform various development plans at the country, regional and international levels. This would not have been possible if this approach was not in place. • In general, quality data has informed the integration agenda in the region by showing the available opportunities in different RMCs. For example, the International Comparison Program produces PPPs that help compare GDP, prices and income in different countries.
<p><i>Higher Developmental Impact in Cooperating:</i> The development impact to be achieved through countries’ cooperation is demonstrably superior to what each country could have achieved individually.</p> <p>The project will go on to demonstrate that the development impact (to be specified by the team e.g. poverty reduction, gender equity, human development, etc.) will be increased only if the object of support is addressed within a regional context with the participation of at least two countries (as opposed to national projects).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics are at the core of the results agenda and are necessary for enhancing accountability, transparency and governance systems in RMCs. Through the collective effort of the SCB Program over the years, RMCs have demonstrated that they can improve availability and quality of statistics and data once they have a reasonable level of technical and financial assistance. • Promotion of quality data production in RMCs has increased the interest the policy makers have in using data for informed decision making. This has been catalysed by the need for results measurement.

CRITERION	SHORT EVALUATION (BULLET-POINTS)
<p><i>Development Effects:</i> Relative to the investment size, the project is expected to yield strong development results and there is comprehensive documentary evidence as related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced Governance (Adoption of sound financial practices; harmonization of governance practices; Removal of Trade barriers; Employment Generation); • Knowledge building; (Enhanced data collection; Dissemination of best practices; Brain Gain) • Environmental sustainability and Climate change; (Sustainable livelihoods; Capacity Building; Climate adaptation and Climate proofing) • Protection of human health; (Monitoring outbreaks; Limiting contagious diseases; Developing new cures or vaccines) • Regional Integration (Trade promotion; Security Improvement; Private Sector Development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics is a cross-cutting issue that informs policies aimed at building good governance practices and accountability, knowledge building, environmental sustainability and climate change, protection of human health and regional integration. • Statistics is also central in facilitating the assessments of fragility and establishing policies aimed at building resilience. • The international and continental development agenda, as well as the High-5s agenda encompass these developmental criteria. Therefore, the Bank's continued investment in statistics attempts to respond to current, emerging and future needs. • In general, statistical capacity building programs have led to knowledge building through enhanced data collection and dissemination. This has widened the quantity and quality of statistics to inform all economic and social dimensions including the current COVID-19 pandemic.

Appendix 3. Detailed budget for workshops, consultancy and Project Management

A – Workshops (UA)

	Workshop Name	Amount (UA)	Year 1	Year 2
1	Minimum Set of Agriculture Data	216,397.13		X
2	Food Balance Sheets	216,397.13	X	
3	Master Sampling Frame	216,397.13	X	
4	Statistical Business Registers	216,397.13		X
5	National Accounts	216,397.13	X	
6	Labour-force & LMIS	216,397.13		X
7	Trade Statistics	216,397.13		X
8	Debt Statistics	216,397.13		X
9	African Financial Sector Data Validation	216,397.13		X
10	2021 ICP Africa Data Validation	432,794.29		X
11	Development of HCPI across RECs	216,397.13	X	
12	NSDS & RSDS	216,397.13	X	
13	Environment Statistics	216,397.13	X	
14	Advanced Regional Hands on Training on D-Portal	216,397.13		X
15	African Information Highway	216,397.13	X	
16	Gender Statistics	216,397.13	X	
17	Total	3,678,751.21	8	8

B — CONSULTANCY SERVICES (UA)

Statistical Activity	No. Consultants	No. of Months	No. of days	Monthly Fee (UA)	Daily Fee (UA)	Consult. Fees	Est. Travel Costs (UA)	Total Amount (UA)
Minimum Set of Agriculture Data	Consult.1	9		2,979.07		26,811.60	5,647.97	32,459.57
	Consult.1	9		2,979.07		26,811.60	5,647.97	32,459.57
Food Balance Sheet	Consult. 1	6		4,730.44		28,382.65	4,076.92	32,459.57
Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)	Consult. 1	6		4,730.44		28,382.65	4,076.92	32,459.57
	Consult. 1	10		5,873.74		58,737.39	13,394.98	72,132.38
Post Harvest Losses (PHL) and Agricultural Cost of Production	Consultant 1		56		540.99	30,295.60	5,770.59	36,066.19
	Consultant 1		56		540.99	30,295.60	5,770.59	36,066.19
Master Sampling Frame	Consultant 1		51		540.99	27,590.63	4,868.94	32,459.57
	Consultant 1		51		540.99	27,590.63	4,868.94	32,459.57
GDP Rebasing	Consultant 1		78		540.99	42,197.44	8,006.69	50,204.13
	Consultant 1		78		540.99	42,197.44	8,006.69	50,204.13
	Consultant 1		78		540.99	42,197.44	8,006.69	50,204.13
	Consultant 1		78		540.99	42,197.44	8,006.69	50,204.13
National Accounts	Consultant 1		51		540.99	27,590.63	4,868.94	32,459.57
	Consultant 1		51		540.99	27,590.63	4,868.94	32,459.57
Statistical Business Registers	Consultant 1		51		540.99	27,590.63	4,868.94	32,459.57

Statistical Activity	No. Consultants	No. of Months	No. of days	Monthly Fee (UA)	Daily Fee (UA)	Consult. Fees	Est. Travel Costs (UA)	Total Amount (UA)
Labor force & LMIS	Consultant 1		76		540.99	41,115.46	7,573.90	48,689.35
	Consultant 1		76		540.99	41,115.46	7,573.90	48,689.35
Debt Statistics	Consultant 1	5		5,770.59		28,852.95	7,500.00	36,352.95
	Consultant 1	5		5,770.59		28,852.95	7,500.00	36,352.95
Trade Statistics	Consultant 1	5		5,770.59		28,852.95	7,213.24	36,066.19
	Consultant 1	5		5,770.59		28,852.95	7,213.24	36,066.19
African Financial Sector Data Validation	Consultant 1	22		2,704.96		59,509.21	12,623.17	72,132.38
Prices (HHC, RENT, HOUV)	Consultant 1		422		468.86	197,859.11	18,538.02	216,397.13
	Consultant 1		422		468.86	197,859.11	18,538.02	216,397.13
National Accounts (GDP)	Consultant 1		422		468.86	197,859.11	18,538.02	216,397.13
National Accounts (GFCF: Machinery and Construction)	Consultant 1		90		396.73	35,705.53		35,705.53
Data Quality Assurance	Consultant 1		90		396.73	35,705.53		35,705.53
Pilot exercise for ICP – CPI integration	Consultant 1		90		324.60	29,213.61	13,705.15	42,918.76
	Consultant 1		90		324.60	29,213.61	13,705.15	42,918.76
HCPI Development across RECs	Consultant 1		64		432.79	27,698.83	4,760.74	32,459.57
	Consultant 1		64		432.79	27,698.83	4,760.74	32,459.57
NSDS & RSDS	Consultant 1		83		522.96	43,405.66	16,704.66	60,110.31
	Consultant 1		83		522.96	43,405.66	16,704.66	60,110.31
	Consultant 1		83		522.96	43,405.66	16,704.66	60,110.31
Environment Statistics	Consultant 1		90		540.99	48,689.35	16,229.78	64,919.14
CRVS Assessment and Strategic Plans	Consultant 1		120		252.46	30,295.60	9,000.00	39,295.60
	Consultant 1		60		540.99	32,459.57	4,000.00	36,459.57
CRVS Digitization	Consultant 1		60		540.99	32,459.57	3,606.62	36,066.19
	Consultant 1		60		540.99	32,459.57	3,606.62	36,066.19
Implementation of open CRVS trainings and workshops	Consultant 1		30		540.99	16,229.78	7,814.34	24,044.13
	Consultant 1		30		540.99	16,229.78	7,814.34	24,044.13
	Consultant 1		30		540.99	16,229.78	7,814.34	24,044.13
Gender Statistics	Consultant 1		60		540.99	32,459.57	3,606.62	36,066.19
	Consultant 1		60		540.99	32,459.57	3,606.62	36,066.19

Statistical Activity	No. Consultants	No. of Months	No. of days	Monthly Fee (UA)	Daily Fee (UA)	Consult. Fees	Est. Travel Costs (UA)	Total Amount (UA)
Poverty and Gender Analysis	Consultant 1		54		396.73	21,423.32	7,429.63	28,852.95
	Consultant 1		54		396.73	21,423.32	7,429.63	28,852.95
	Consultant 1		54		396.73	21,423.32	7,429.63	28,852.95
	Consultant 1		54		396.73	21,423.32	7,429.63	28,852.95
AIKP Investment Needs Modelling	Consultant 1		60		360.66	21,639.71	7,213.24	28,852.95
	Consultant 1		60		360.66	21,639.71	7,213.24	28,852.95
AIKP Knowledge Products Generation	Consultant 1		50		360.66	18,033.09	3,606.62	21,639.71
	Consultant 1		50		360.66	18,033.09	3,606.62	21,639.71
	Consultant 1		50		360.66	18,033.09	3,606.62	21,639.71
AIKP Data Analysis & Reporting (pool of consultants)	Consultant 1		50		360.66	18,033.09	3,606.62	21,639.71
	Consultant 1		50		360.66	18,033.09	3,606.62	21,639.71
	Consultant 1		50		360.66	18,033.09	3,606.62	21,639.71
AIKP Data Collection and Validation	Consultant 1					18,033.09	7,213.24	25,246.33
	Consultant 1					18,033.09	7,213.24	25,246.33
	Consultant 1					18,033.09	7,213.24	25,246.33
	Consultant 1					18,033.09	7,213.24	25,246.33
	9 Local					64,919.14		64,919.14
AIH Field Work Team	Consultant 1	14.5		5,409.93		78,443.96	15,219.93	93,663.89
	Consultant 1	14.5		5,409.93		78,443.96	15,219.93	93,663.89
	Consultant 1	14.5		5,409.93		78,443.96	15,219.93	93,663.89
	Consultant 1	14.5		5,409.93		78,443.96	15,219.93	93,663.89
	Consultant 1	14.5		7,934.56		115,051.14	15,219.93	130,271.07
AIH System Improvement							504,926.64	
TOTAL						2,860,583.2	534,254.8	3,899,764.8

C — PROJECT MANAGEMENT (UA)

Staff	Number	Number of Months	Number of days	Unit Cost	Total
SCB Project Coordinator	1	27		8,655.89	233,708.90
Data Analyst/Statistician	1	24		4,327.94	103,807.62
Project Accountant	1	27		4,327.94	116,854.45
Accounts Assistant	1	24		2,524.63	60,591.20
Administrative Assistant	1	24		1,586.91	38,085.90
Procurement Expert	1	24		3,606.62	86,558.86
Travel Assistant	1	24		1,803.31	43,279.43
Capacity Building M&E Consultant	1		120		30,295.60
Capacity Building M&E System Dev	1				25,246.33
<i>Sub Total</i>					738,491.28
Administrative Expenses					
Other Office Expenses					7,213.24
Bank Charges					21,639.71
Installation / Repatriation					8,655.89
<i>Sub Total</i>					37,508.84
Supervision Missions	Number of staff	Frequency	Days	Unit Cost	
Tickets	5	15		1081.98566	81,148.92
DSA	5	15	7	180.330943	94,673.75
					175,822.67
Project Completion Report Consultant			40	360.661887	14,426.48
Audits					36,066.19
Office equipment					21,639.71
Software					3,606.62
TOTAL					1,027,561.79

D — DISBURSEMENT TO 37 LOW-INCOME AND ADF RMCs FOR 2021 ICP DATA COLLECTION (UA)

DISBURSEMENT BY COMESA SECRETARIAT	AMOUNT BY RMC (UA)	AMOUNT ACROSS ALL RMCs IN UA
<i>Disbursement to all 37 low-income ADF countries in Africa: Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroun; Central Africa Republic; Chad; Comoros; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Rep. of Congo; Djibouti; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Niger; Rwanda; São Tomé & Príncipe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Sudan; Sudan; Tanzania; The Gambia; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe.</i>	25,343.87	937,720.91
TOTAL		937,720.91

E — TOTAL BUDGET

CATEGORY	AMOUNT (UA)
Workshops	3,678,751.24
Consultancy+ ICP disbursement to 37 low-income and ADF RMCs	4,837,485.75
Project Management	1,027,561.78
Base Cost	9,543,798.78
Price Contingency	456,201.22
TOTAL	10,000,000.00

A. Basic Information³

Project Title: Statistical Capacity Building Program, Phase V		Project "SAP code": P-Z1-K00-099	
Country: Multinational	Lending Instrument ⁴ : DI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> CL <input type="checkbox"/> BS <input type="checkbox"/> GU <input type="checkbox"/> RPA <input type="checkbox"/> EF <input type="checkbox"/> RBF <input type="checkbox"/>		
Project Sector: Statistics		Task Team Leader: Rees MPOFU	
Appraisal date: 28/10/2020		Estimated Approval Date: April 06, 2021	
Environmental Safeguards Officer: Uche Duru			
Social Safeguards Officer:xxxx			
Environmental and Social Category: 3	Categorization date: 5/3/2021	Operation type: SO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSO <input type="checkbox"/> PBO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project processed under rapid responses to crises and emergencies?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project processed under a waiver to the Integrated Safeguards System?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

B. Disclosure and Compliance Monitoring

B.1 Mandatory disclosure

Environmental Assessment/Audit/System/Others (specify:)		
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]	
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]	
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Others (specify:)		
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]	
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]	
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]	
Vulnerable Peoples Plan/Framework/Others (specify:)		
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]	
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]	
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, as per the country's legislation, please explain why: NA.		



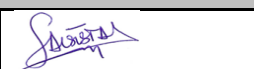
B.2. Compliance monitoring indicators

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to environmental and social measures, including for the running of the grievance redress mechanism, been included in the project cost?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is the total amount for the full implementation for the Resettlement of affected people, as integrated in the project costs, effectively mobilized and secured?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

C. Clearance

Is the project compliant to the Bank's environmental and social safeguards requirements, and to be submitted to the Board?

Yes No

Prepared by:	Name	Signature	Date
Environmental Safeguards Officer:	Uche Duru		March 05, 2021
Social Safeguards Officer:	xxxxx		
Task Team Leader:	Rees MPOFU		March 08, 2021
Submitted by:			
Sector Director (OIC):	Louis Kouakou		March 08, 2021
Cleared by:			
Director SNSC:	Maman-Sani ISSA		March 17, 2021

³ Note: This ESCON shall be appended to project appraisal reports/documents before Senior Management and/or Board approvals.

⁴ DI=Direct Investment; FI=Financial Intermediary; CL=Corporate Loan; BS=Budget Support; GU=Guarantee; RPA=Risk Purchase Agreement; EF=Equity Financing; RBF=Results Based Financing.