



# Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 01-Nov-2023 | Report No: PIDA36909



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Eastern and Southern Africa	Project ID P181363	Project Name Mozambique SADC Regional Statistics AF	Parent Project ID (if any) P175731
Parent Project Name SADC Regional Statistics Project	Region EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 30-Oct-2023	Estimated Board Date 08-Dec-2023
Practice Area (Lead) Poverty and Equity	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Southern African Development Community (SADC), Republic of Zambia, Republic of Mozambique, Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, Republic of Madagascar, Union of the Comoros, Republic of Malawi	Implementing Agency Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEED), Southern African Development Community, Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), National Statistical Office (NSO), Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats), National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the institutional capacity of SADC and participating countries to produce, disseminate and use quality statistics while increasing regional harmonization and collaboration.

Components

Component 1: Regional Component: Improve harmonization, quality, and dissemination of core social and economic statistics

Component 2: Country Component: Close gaps in data production, statistical capacity, and data use at the country level

Component 3: Project Management

Component 4:Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**

**SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>60.00</b>
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<b>Total Financing</b>	60.00
<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	60.00
<b>Financing Gap</b>	0.00

**DETAILS**

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	60.00
IDA Grant	60.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Moderate

Other Decision (as needed)

**B. Introduction and Context**

1. An Additional Financing (AF) in the amount of US\$60 million equivalent is proposed to the Republic of Mozambique for the SADC Regional Statistics Project (P175731). The AF will scale up the regional project by adding Mozambique to the scope of the project. The Project Development Objective (PDO) will remain the same.
2. The SADC Regional Statistics Project (P175731) was approved by the World Bank Board of Executive Directors on June 8, 2023. The project seeks to modernize participating countries’ data ecosystems by addressing gaps in data production, harmonization, and use. Maximizing the value of data in development requires narrowing data and statistical capacity gaps through addressing both the demand and supply sides of the challenge. This project seeks to strengthen the data governance framework by supporting the generation and use of data in a safe, ethical, and secure way, while also delivering value equitably. Moreover, the project contributes to the integration agenda of SADC countries by enhancing the production of harmonized data to inform regional integration policies.
3. The parent project includes six Recipients, five countries, namely, Comoros (US\$1.5 million), Madagascar (US\$45 million), Malawi (US\$15 million), Zambia (US\$30 million), and São Tomé and Príncipe (US\$3 million), and a regional organization, namely the SADC Secretariat (US\$10 million), for a total amount of US\$104.5 million. The SADC Regional Statistics Project is expected to be implemented over five years during 2023-2028.

Country Context

4. Mozambique is a low-income country located along the Southeastern coast of Africa. It has a population of 32.4 million people and a gross national income per capita (PPP) of US\$1,410. Mozambique faces substantial development challenges, including widespread poverty and inequality, and limited structural transformation. Three-quarters of the population live in poverty and Mozambique is one of the most unequal countries in Sub-



Saharan Africa – partly reflecting low and uneven human and physical capital accumulation, and vulnerability to climatic shocks. The economy’s dual focus on labor-intensive, low productivity agriculture and capital-intensive extractives, with limited economic links, constrains inclusive growth. The economy grew by 4.4 percent in the first half of 2023 and is expected to reach 6 percent by the end of the year, largely reflecting the start of liquefied natural gas production.<sup>1</sup>

5. Mozambique's recent economic growth and poverty reduction have been derailed by various factors including debt crisis, cyclones, drought, internal conflict, and governance weaknesses. The COVID-19 pandemic brought the first recession in almost three decades, with GDP contracting by 1 percent in 2020. As a result of this and structural weaknesses, poverty has increased from 63.7 percent in 2015 to 74.5 percent in 2023.<sup>2</sup>

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

6. Sub-Saharan Africa has made substantial progress in the production of statistics over the last 20 years. From the early 2000s, strategic planning through National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) has been adopted, with most African countries having implemented one or more strategies by 2020. Several countries use the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA). The geographic coverage and timeliness of the consumer price index (CPI) has also improved. External trade statistics are harmonized in many countries. The number of household surveys that collect data on monetary and non-monetary dimensions of poverty has increased. Between 2016 and 2018, for instance, 45 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and 7 countries in SADC conducted or were conducting household surveys. The increase in the World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator (SCI) confirms the overall progress in statistical capacity building in SSA, but the continent still lags other regions.<sup>3</sup> The SCI for SSA countries (excluding high-income countries) increased from 55.2 in 2004 to 59.0 in 2019. Despite this progress, the SCI for SSA is still the lowest among developing regions.
7. In Mozambique, the availability of statistical data has been a challenge. One of the main challenges in Mozambique's National Statistical System (NSS) is the outdated population census data. The last population census was conducted in 2017, and since then, there have been changes in population dynamics and settlements. These changes render the data outdated and do not reflect the current state of affairs. This lack of up-to-date information hampers the design of effective poverty eradication programs and development policies.
8. Additionally, there are other key data gaps in Mozambique, including household surveys and economic statistics. Limited capacity and institutional weaknesses further contribute to the challenges in the NSS. Some sectoral statistics, such as public and private finance statistics, trade statistics, industrial statistics, and price statistics, are also insufficient and of low quality to assess the performance of the economy. Overall, Mozambique faces significant challenges in terms of statistical data availability, which impacts the country's ability to accurately measure and monitor key socioeconomic indicators and design effective development policies.

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank, Mozambique Macro Poverty Outlook (MPO), October 2023

<sup>2</sup> Using the US\$2.15 international poverty line.

<sup>3</sup> The SCI provides a score for every country in the world on the methodology, data sources, and periodicity and timeliness of core economic and social statistics.



### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

#### Original PDO

9. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the institutional capacity of SADC and participating countries to produce, disseminate and use quality statistics while increasing regional harmonization and collaboration.

#### Current PDO

10. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the institutional capacity of SADC and participating countries to produce, disseminate and use quality statistics while increasing regional harmonization and collaboration.

#### Key Results

11. A World Bank-led statistical needs assessment tool implemented in SADC countries in 2020 shows that while the region performs well in organization and infrastructure, notable challenges are observed in data analysis and indicators as well as in data collection and openness. The tool aims to assess the strengths and weaknesses of national statistical systems along six dimensions: (i) Organization and Infrastructure; (ii) Human Resource (HR) issues; (iii) Data collection; (iv) Analysis and indicators; (v) Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and systems; and (vi) Methodologies.
12. The achievement of the PDO level results will be measured by three high-level indicators. The proposed indicators cover core areas of statistical systems including production, as well as harmonization, dissemination, and use of statistics:
  - 1) PDO Indicator 1: Improved statistical production: measured by the average of the “Data Collection and Openness” score from the World Bank’s Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries. This indicator collects information on 29 different types of data sources in 7 areas produced by the National Statistical System and managed by the National Statistical Office. The indicator takes a value between 0 and 4 (where 4 corresponds to the best system).
  - 2) PDO Indicator 2: Increased number of high-quality, harmonized statistics: measured by the “Data Analysis and Indicators” score from the World Bank’s Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries. This section measures 68 core social and economic data in 9 areas, harmonized across SADC member countries and includes compliance with international best practices in methodology and timeliness.
  - 3) PDO Indicator 3: Improved use of statistics: measured by the number of datasets and reports supported by the project, available online. downloaded from the NSO website.

### D. Project Description

13. The parent project comprises the following components:

- **Component 1:** The Regional Component seeks to support the implementation of continental and regional



agreements on statistics – specifically, SADC’s Regional Strategy for Development of Statistics (RSDS) 2020-2030, by improving its capacity to help Member States improve harmonization, quality, and dissemination of core social and economic statistics. The component will raise capacity within the SADC Secretariat to promote harmonization; broaden access, dissemination, and use of data in policy and decision making. This component, therefore, underscores statistics as a public good for regional integration.

- **Component 2:** The Country Component seeks to finance key data collection and production (such as National Accounts, CPI, Household and Expenditure Surveys and Agriculture and Livestock Censuses), as well as statistical capacity building and data use activities. The component is tailored to address the constraints specific to each National Statistical Office (NSO) to contribute to the RSDS while contributing to country-level fulfillment of the Data for Policy (D4P) package.<sup>4</sup>
  - **Component 3:** Project Management component, which will ensure the adequate implementation of the project in each participating entity.
  - **Component 4:** A Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) was added for Madagascar and Malawi given the high levels of vulnerability of these countries to shocks.
14. The proposed AF will build on past World Bank-financed statistics operations in Mozambique, including the National Statistics and Data for Development Project (P162621), to ensure continuity of activities to prepare, collect and disseminate core statistics. Table 1 below presents a summary of the changes to project costs after AF of Mozambique.

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<sup>4</sup> D4P is a World Bank initiative aimed at strengthening national statistical systems and building capacity in Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. The objective of D4P is to close data gaps on a core set of economic, social, and sustainability statistics that are crucial for designing, monitoring, and evaluating National Development Plans and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**Table 1. Revised SADC Regional Statistics Project Component Costs Following Additional Financing of Mozambique**

Component Description	Current Project Costs	AF Mozambique Costs	Revised Costs
	(US\$ million)	(US\$ million)	(US\$ million)
Component 1: Harmonization, quality, and dissemination of core social and economic statistics (SADC)	10		
1.1 Improving capacity for data production, management, and dissemination	5		
1.2 Improve access and usage of regional statistics	4		
1.3 SADC project management	1		
Component 2: Close gaps in data production, statistical capacity, and data use at country level	88.3	56	144.3
2.1 Close data production gaps	48.7	45.5	94.2
2.2 Close gaps in skills, equipment and other statistical inputs	28.1	7.6	35.7
2.3 Promote data dissemination, use and open access	11.5	2.9	14.4
Component 3: Country project management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	6.2	4	10.2
Total	104.5	60	164.5

15. **The proposed AF will support the production and publication of National Accounts; demographic, social and gender statistics; and sector and business statistics.** It will help to improve the quality of National Accounts by supporting data collection and processing, adoption of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2025, updating the base year of National Accounts to 2022, and expanding the coverage of the national CPI from eight to ten cities. The AF will also improve the digital production of vital statistics (statistics on births, deaths, marriages and divorces) and social statistics (collection of data on culture). The project will also provide support to preparatory activities a Digital Population and Housing Census. Lastly, the proposed AF will support the implementation of an annual economic survey, will provide statistical capacity building and equipment to the Mozambique National Statistics Office (INE) and to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and will promote and support data dissemination, access and use.
16. **The AF will inform crucial policy decisions regarding climate change adaptation in Mozambique.** The Agriculture and Livestock Census financed through this project will be a critical input for the design and implementation of agricultural surveys, a key source of data and evidence to understand performance in this sector, where most of the poor and vulnerable households earn a living. Conducting agricultural censuses and producing agricultural productivity statistics will also allow tracking the use of agricultural inputs to improve crop resilience, the



reduction of energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as well as climate risks and impacts.

17. **The operation is consistent with the Mozambique’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)**<sup>5</sup>. The NDC acknowledges the importance of statistics and data for informed decision-making and evidence-based planning. The NDC recognizes the need for quality and timely statistics that are disaggregated by gender and support evidence-based policy, planning, decision-making, good governance, and development initiatives. It highlights the challenges in the National Statistical System (NSS), such as the lack of comprehensive spatially disaggregated data and the need for integrated strategic data approaches across government agencies. The project is also aligned with priority areas of the 2023 Mozambique Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR)<sup>6</sup>, in particular by strengthening resilience of agriculture system through collecting Agriculture and Livestock census data, as described in para 39. The project responds to Priority 1 of the Mozambique CCDR by strengthening data availability and quality. The Project is also consistent with the National Adaptation Program of Action<sup>7</sup> by supporting investments contribute to early warning systems through climate data collection.

18. **The operation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement on both mitigation and adaptation.**

19. **Assessment and reduction of climate change adaptation risks:** Climate change poses very significant and substantial risks in Mozambique. Projected rising temperatures, more irregular rainfall, and related sea level rise will increase the frequency and intensity of droughts, floods, and cyclones. Specifically, the project will adapt to the climate change risks and vulnerability to floods and extreme heat by planning carefully all statistical activities in climate and disaster hazard areas to mitigate any risk that could arise during data collection activities.

20. **Assessment and reduction of mitigation risks:** The project design will have little to no impact on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The project fosters the adoption of mitigation measures and low-carbon alternatives, emphasizing the implementation of energy-efficient equipment and the utilization of renewable energy sources, provided they are technically viable, economically feasible, and developmentally appropriate. Furthermore, innovative design approaches and energy-efficient measures are taken into account, particularly with regards to the installation of data servers.

Legal Operational Policies

	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

<sup>5</sup> Mozambique’s NDC was first submitted in 2015 and updated in 2021.

<sup>6</sup> <https://documentsinternal.worldbank.org/search/34105903>

<sup>7</sup> MICOA - Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental). 2007. National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)





## Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

21. **Environment and Social risks are rated as Moderate, SEA/SH Risk is rated as Low.** The environmental risk rating is considered Moderate due to some potential adverse risks and impacts on the physical environment that are likely to be insignificant, temporary, site-specific, reversible, and easily mitigated. The AF will not support major civil works or new construction. Environmental considerations include the use and proper disposal of electronic equipment, which can generate e-waste, as well as potential spread of COVID-19 or other communicable diseases within project offices and through enumerator contact with population groups being surveyed. Additional health and safety risks may include traffic and road safety issues from project staff or enumerators traveling on poorly maintained rural roads. Travel to sites using project vehicles could also contribute to GHG emissions (due to absence of routine vehicle maintenance).

22. **The social risk rating is considered Moderate.** Potential adverse social risks and impacts that were identified during project preparation relate to assurances that: (i) statistical guidelines and frameworks established under the project consider digital data protection and digital security; (ii) appropriate engagement is undertaken at the regional and national level with all stakeholders, including civil society and marginalized groups, in a manner that is understandable, transparent, and clear as to the benefits and impacts of the proposed activities; (iii) labor conditions are upheld, especially with regards to workforce restructuring, salary re-adjustments, needs assessments for skills, and occupational health and safety (for example, protection against minor cuts and injuries, road safety, and so on); (iv) inclusion and data protection covers vulnerable and marginalized groups; and (v) measures to avoid sexual exploitation, abuse, or harassment in the workplace and during the roll-out of surveys/censuses are taken. Capacity of the PIU and respective implementing agencies to manage social risks is expected to be limited. However, as the nature of these risks is considered moderate, known mitigation measures should suffice to ensure they are adequately managed.

### E. Implementation

#### Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

23. **The proposed AF will have two implementing agencies in Mozambique.** INE will implement all the activities, with the exception of the data use sub-component, which will be implemented by the MEF. INE, through its PIU, will handle the management, reporting, and auditing responsibilities of activities of both implementing agencies in accordance with World Bank Group procurement, disbursement, and Financial Management (FM) policies.

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