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Report No: PAD5574

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 45.7 MILLION
(US\$60 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

FOR THE

SADC REGIONAL STATISTICS PROJECT

November 9, 2023

Poverty and Equity Global Practice
Eastern and Southern Africa Region

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective {October 30, 2023})

Currency Unit = New Mozambique Metical
(MZN)

US\$1= SDR 0.76

US\$1 = MZN 63.88

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 - December 31

Regional Vice President: Victoria Kwakwa

Country Director: Boutheina Guerhazi

Regional Director: Hassan Zaman

Practice Manager: Pierella Paci

Task Team Leader: Carlos Da Maia

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CPI	Consumer Price Index
D4P	Data for Policy
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESRS	Environmental and Social Review Summary
FM	Financial Management
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Services
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IEG	Independent Evaluation Group
IFR	Interim Financial Report
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estatística</i>
IOF	<i>Inquérito Orçamento Familiar</i> (Household Budget Survey)
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IT	Information Technology
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NSO	National Statistical Offices
NSS	National Statistical System
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POM	Project Operational Manual
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
RSDS	Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SHaSA2	Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPI	Statistical Performance Index
STEP	Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division

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AF 50	

**BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (SADC Regional Statistics Project - P175731)**

Country	Product Line	Team Leader(s)		
Eastern and Southern Africa	IBRD/IDA	Ana Maria Oviedo Silva		
Project ID	Financing Instrument	Resp CC	Req CC	Practice Area (Lead)
P175731	Investment Project Financing	EAEPV (9333)	AFERI (81808)	Poverty and Equity

Implementing Agency: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEED), Southern African Development Community, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), National Statistical Office (NSO), Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats), National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)

Is this a regionally tagged project?	Country (ies)			
Yes	Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Sao Tome and Principe, Zambia			
Bank/IFC Collaboration				
No				
Approval Date	Closing Date	Expected Guarantee Expiration Date	Environmental and Social Risk Classification	
08-Jun-2023	31-Oct-2028		Moderate	

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach [MPA]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster



Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)

Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

Development Objective(s)

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.

Ratings (from Parent ISR)

	Latest ISR
	19-Sep-2023
Progress towards achievement of PDO	S
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	S
Overall ESS Performance	S
Overall Risk	M
Financial Management	S
Project Management	S
Procurement	S
Monitoring and Evaluation	S

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing for the SADC Regional Statistics Project - P181363)

Project ID	Project Name	Additional Financing Type	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints
P181363	Additional Financing for the SADC Regional Statistics Project	Restructuring, Scale Up	No
Financing instrument	Product line	Approval Date	
Investment Project Financing	IBRD/IDA	01-Dec-2023	
Projected Date of Full	Bank/IFC Collaboration		



Disbursement			
28-Feb-2029	No		
Is this a regionally tagged project?		Country (ies)	
Yes		Eastern and Southern Africa, Mozambique	

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed
IBRD				%
IDA	104.50	0.85	102.35	.8 %
Grants				%

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing for the SADC Regional Statistics Project - P181363)**FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY (Total Financing)**

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
Total Project Cost	104.50	60.00	164.50



Total Financing	104.50	60.00	164.50
of which IBRD/IDA	104.50	60.00	164.50
Financing Gap	0.00	0.00	0.00

DETAILS - Additional Financing

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	60.00
IDA Grant	60.00

IDA Resources (in US\$, Millions)

	Credit Amount	Grant Amount	SML Amount	Guarantee Amount	Total Amount
Mozambique	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	60.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
Regional	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
Total	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	60.00

COMPLIANCE

Policy

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

Yes No

Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

Yes No



Environmental and Social Standards Relevance Given its Context at the Time of Appraisal

E & S Standards	Relevance
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant
Community Health and Safety	Relevant
Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Not Currently Relevant
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Not Currently Relevant
Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
Cultural Heritage	Not Currently Relevant
Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

NOTE: For further information regarding the World Bank’s due diligence assessment of the Project’s potential environmental and social risks and impacts, please refer to the Project’s Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS).

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

Practice Area (Lead)

Poverty and Equity

Contributing Practice Areas

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

This operation has been screened for short and long-term climate change and disaster risks

**PROJECT TEAM****Bank Staff**

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Carlos Chadreque Penicela Da Maia	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)		EAEPV
Antonio Laquene Chamuco	Procurement Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Mozambique	EAERU
Miarana Heriniana Aime Razaf	Procurement Specialist		EAERU
Joao Tinga	Financial Management Specialist (ADM Responsible)		EAEG2
Maharavo Harimandimby Ramarotahiantsoa	Financial Management Specialist		EAEG2
Ivan Abdul Dula Remane	Environmental Specialist (ADM Responsible)		SAEE3
Richard Everett	Social Specialist (ADM Responsible)		SAES3
Ana Maria Oviedo Silva	Team Member		EAEPV
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George Ferreira Da Silva	Team Member		WFACS
Javier Eduardo Baez Ramirez	Team Member		EAEPV
Jose Ramon R. Pascual IV	Counsel		LEGAM
Mario Negre Rossignoli	Team Member		EAEPV
Mario Rizzolio	Social Specialist	Mozambique, Comoros	SAES3
Tsehaynesh H Michael Seltan	Team Member		EAEPV

Extended Team

Name	Title	Organization	Location
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I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Introduction

1. **This project paper seeks approval of the Executive Directors to provide an Additional Financing (AF) in the amount of SDR 45.7 million (US\$60 million equivalent) from the International Development Association (IDA) 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 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. The 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 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.
4. The parent project includes six Recipients, namely, Comoros (US\$1.5 million), Madagascar (US\$45 million), Malawi (US\$15 million), Zambia (US\$30 million), São Tomé and Príncipe (US\$3 million), and a regional organization, 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.
5. 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.¹

¹ D4P is a World Bank initiative aimed at strengthening national statistical systems and building capacity in Sub-Saharan African 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.



- **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.

B. Current Status of the Project

6. The project was declared effective for SADC and Comoros on August 29, 2023, for Madagascar on October 17, 2023, and for Malawi on October 25, 2023. São Tomé and Príncipe is close to meeting its effectiveness conditions. Zambia’s financing agreement has not yet been signed as it is awaiting parliament approval—expected by the end of November 2023. The Implementation progress and Progress toward achieving the PDO is currently rated Satisfactory.

C. Rationale for Additional Financing

7. **The AF is critical for Mozambique, through the Mozambique National Statistics Office (INE), to complete its core national statistical operations.** The AF is a follow-up to the World Bank-financed Statistical Capacity Building Project (P162621), which closed in December 2022. INE had planned to use the proposed AF to carry out key statistical operations outlined in its National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. The AF is thus urgently needed to support crucial tasks such as cartography updates for the 2027 Digital Population and Housing Census, the Agriculture and Livestock Census, as well as the collection of price data and production of national accounts.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Summary of Proposed Changes to the PDO and the Components

8. **There will be no changes to the PDO.** Changes to Component 2 include addition of Mozambique subcomponent in the amount of US\$60 million. 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.



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

Component Description	Current Project Costs (US\$ million)	AF Mozambique Costs (US\$ million)	Revised Costs (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

9. **The 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 and social statistics. The AF will also provide support to preparatory activities for a Digital Population and Housing Census. Lastly, the AF will support the implementation of an annual economic survey; provide statistical capacity building and equipment to the Mozambique National Statistics Office (INE) and to the Ministry of Economy and Finance; and promote and support data dissemination, access and use. Additional information regarding the proposed activities is available on Table 2, below.

10. **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.



Table 2. Activities to be funded and their costs under the Mozambique AF

National Performance Based Allocation (US\$ thousand)			60,000
Component 2: Closing Gaps in Data Production, Statistical Capacity, and Data Use			56,000
Closing Gaps in Data Production			45,531
2.1.1	Agricultural and Livestock Census (CAP)		15,754
2.1.2	Population and Housing Census 2027		12,800
2.1.3	National Accounts		2,817
2.1.4	Consumer Price Index (CPI)		2,165
2.1.5	Socio-demographic and Vital Statistics		2,632
2.1.6	Annual Business Survey		400
2.1.7	Informal Sector Survey (INFOR)		1,999
2.1.8	Monthly Business Surveys		1,135
2.1.9	Agriculture and Environment		398
2.1.10	Statistical Unit File (FUE) management		397
2.1.11	Household Budget Survey (IOF 2025)		5,031
2.2	Closing Gaps in Statistical Capacity, Equipment and other Statistical Inputs		7,563
2.2.1	Update of the INE and NSS Legislative Package		166
2.2.2	Coordination of the Implementation of NSS Statistical Activities		836
2.2.3	Development of the new NSS Strategic Plan 2025-2029 and Evaluation of the previous one		122
2.2.4	Development of the ICT Strategic Plan 2025-2029		121
2.2.5	Data Quality Assurance		43
2.2.6	Modernization of IT infrastructure		1,353
2.2.7	Standards, Classifications and Nomenclatures		304
2.2.8	Strengthening the Technical Capacities of NSS Human Resources (Recruitment and training)		2,393
2.2.9	Institutional and Management Resources		772
2.2.10	Internet Services to Guarantee Statistical Production		1,450
2.3	Promoting Data Dissemination, Use and Open Access		2,904
2.3.1	Implement the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) Standard in the National Statistical System		30
2.3.2	Data Usage (US\$1.5 million) [MEF]		1,500
2.3.3	Data Accessibility (Big data)		1,374
Component 3: Project Management and Monitoring & Evaluation			4,000
3.1	Project Management and Coordination		4,000

B. Changes in Results Framework

11. The Results Framework will be revised to include Mozambique indicators, baseline values, and targets.

C. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

12. **The AF will have two implementing agencies in Mozambique.** INE will implement all the activities, except for the data use sub-component, which will be implemented by the *Ministério da Economia e Finanças* (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.



III. KEY RISKS

13. **The overall project risk remains Moderate.** The Fiduciary risk is rated Substantial due to low capacity for procurement and FM. Other risks are considered moderate or low to the implementation of the project.

14. **The Fiduciary risk rating is assessed as Substantial.** The AF involves one country-level National Statistical Office (INE) and a Research Department at the MEF. Even though INE and MEF have experience in working with World Bank-financed projects in the past, capacity for financial management and procurement activities remains low. The project team will discuss, outline, and agree on clear procedures for fiduciary risks identified by the World Bank. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will ensure that the fund-flow arrangements are simple and straightforward, that procurement planning is adequately supported and clearly defined, and that responsibility for the project audits is defined and reflected in the financial management and procurement manuals for each beneficiary. Hands-on implementation support by the World Bank will be used to mitigate constraints in financial management and procurement capacity.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Technical, Economic and Financial Analysis

15. **Statistical capacity building projects are not easily quantifiable for a detailed cost-benefit analysis.** Official statistics are a public good necessary for effective policy design, implementation, and monitoring. The AF design is in line with international best practices and incorporates lessons learned from the previous Statistical Capacity Project as well as projects in other countries and Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) evaluations. In addition, the AF works with SADC to leverage their network and thus to benefit indirectly other SADC member states.

16. **The AF outcomes include enhanced and improved statistics on economic growth, prices, labor market, employers, agriculture, national accounts, consumer prices, and household welfare.** These will enhance evidence-based policy making by providing information on priority areas of intervention as well as the ability to monitor the country-level and regional policy agenda. Good quality data is expected to also contribute to improved governance and accountability and as such benefit the entire population directly or indirectly.

17. **Studies show the positive impacts for economies, particularly in developing countries, to promote open data and free access to micro and metadata.** Reports such as the 2019 study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Development Report by the World Bank² document the direct and indirect economic and social benefits of data access and sharing. They include greater transparency and empowerment of users, new business opportunities, competition, and co-operation within and across sectors and nations, crowdsourcing, and user-driven innovation, and increasing efficiency. Evidence also shows that data access and sharing can generate positive social and economic benefits for data providers (direct impact), their suppliers and data users (indirect impact), and the wider economy (induced impact). However, even if quantifying the overall

² Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). 2019. "Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data; Reconciling Risks and Benefits for Data Re-use across Societies." OECD: Paris. World Bank. 2021. World Development Report 2021: Data for Better Lives. Washington, DC: World Bank.



benefits of data access and sharing is difficult to assess or measure, studies by sector (public vs. private sector) provide a rough estimate of the magnitude of the relative effects of data access and sharing.

B. Strategic Relevance

18. **The AF activities are strategically relevant and timely.** The economic and social challenges and opportunities facing Mozambique in this project highlight the relevance of investing in a solid and reliable statistical system capable of producing periodic, timely, and high-quality data. Moreover, experience from the National Statistics and Data for Development project (P162621) shows that investments have substantially strengthened the NSO. The regional integration agenda is also a strong push factor for Mozambique to adopt harmonization guidelines to monitor results and increase accountability at the SADC level. Both at the continent and regional level, there is awareness of the necessity to produce a wide range of comparable, accurate, and timely statistical information for policymakers and the public, as is apparent in SHaSA2 and the RSDS.

19. **The AF aligns with the World Bank Group's Country Partnership Framework for Mozambique (FY23-27, Report No. 176672), which aims to address the need for basic data and statistics required to inform economic policy, monitor progress, and adapt strategies.** The core goals behind this commitment are to enhance citizen engagement and produce better-quality data as important underpinnings of transparency and accountability, while simultaneously helping the country to operationalize the Right-to-Information bill.

C. Technical Soundness

20. **The project takes a regional approach to address the gaps between regional requirements and aspirations on harmonization and national production of statistics.** The RSDS provides a framework and guidance, and as a Member State, Mozambique has to produce the necessary data in a harmonized and timely manner. Being part of a regional project will facilitate the national production and contribute to regional harmonization efforts. Training and peer-to-peer learning will build more capacity among SADC staff and member states NSOs, including Mozambique's INE.

21. **To ensure the project is technically sound, activities will follow international best practice and established principles as well as regional harmonization standards and compliance frameworks.** More specifically, the overall project activities will be guided by the World Bank's SPIs and D4P package. Technical quality and comparability of statistics will be guaranteed through adherence to international best practices and regional harmonization standards and compliance frameworks, as stated in the RSDS.

D. Fiduciary

(i) Financial Management

22. **The World Bank conducted FM assessments of the National Institute of Statistics [*Instituto Nacional de Estatística* (INE) in Mozambique.** The assessment complied with the World Bank Guidance on FM in World Bank IPF Operations issued on February 28, 2017. The objective of the assessment was to determine whether the implementing agency responsible for project fiduciary aspects (INE) has acceptable FM arrangements, which will ensure: (i) the project funds are used only for the intended purposes in an efficient and economical way; (ii) the preparation of accurate, reliable, and timely periodic financial reports; (iii) safeguarding of the assets of the project;



and (iv) being subjected to acceptable auditing arrangements.

23. **Details of the assessment are included in Annex 1, including the action plans indicating which financial managements areas the institution should work to improve on.** To mitigate the risk, the project will hire a Financial Management Specialist and an Accountant with experience in managing World Bank-funded projects. They will be responsible for overseeing all financial management aspects of the project.

24. **The overall FM residual risk rating of the project is *Substantial*.** The conclusion of the assessment is that the financial management arrangements in place are adequate to provide, with reasonable assurance, accurate and timely information on the status of the Project required by the World Bank.

D. Procurement

25. **General.** The World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers (dated September 2023 and amended from time to time) (Procurement Regulations) and the provisions of the Financing Agreement will apply. Furthermore, the Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants (dated October 15, 2006, and revised in January 2011 and July 2016) will apply. Procurement procedures will be reflected in the procurement section of the Project Operations Manual.

26. **Open National Bidding.** The procurement procedure to be followed for Open National Bidding will be the open bidding procedure set forth in the respective Public Procurement Acts and the Public Procurement Regulations provided. However, such procedure will be subject to the provisions of Section V Paragraphs 5.3 to 5.6, and 5.7 to 5.9 of the World Banks Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers dated November 2020, 4th Edition.

27. **Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD).** A PPSD for Mozambique has been prepared. The PPSD will review the market for the proposed project activities and summarize the key contracts to be financed by the project for the initial 18 months and recommend the most suitable, fit for purpose procurement approaches, with the aim of achieving value for money and efficiency, while maximizing the market participation.

28. **Procurement plan.** The procurement plan for the activities will be managed through the World Bank's tracking system, Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP). A Procurement Plan covering for at least the first 18 months of project implementation, as informed by the PPSD, and agreed between the recipient and the World Bank was prepared. Furthermore, the procurement plan will be updated from time to time to guide the implementation of procurable components of the project. The processing of these activities will be done in real time through the World Bank's STEP tracking system.

29. **All prior review procurement will be processed through STEP.** All post review contracts will also be uploaded for record keeping and data completeness. STEP systems will be used for handling and closure of all procurement complaints. Similarly STEP contract management module will be used to handle contract management. In view of this, the PIUs or Procuring Entities will assign specific staff as contracts managers in STEP Contracts Management Module.

Procurement Risks, Arrangements and Capacity

30. **Procurement risk is assessed as High.** While the project will leverage the capacity of the implementation



structure under the recently closed Statistics Project, risks remain high due to the uncertainty of retaining qualified (non-INE) personnel into the new implementation structure. The procurement team may be strengthened with additional resources during implementation and once the project is fully operational, the risk rating will be reassessed. Payments to foreign consultants and service providers may delay the implementation of contracts, as has occurred in other projects, as there is a need to obtain Government authorizations (including the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Central Bank) before payments abroad can be authorized. Furthermore, the implementing agency should be proactive in ensuring that work permits for foreign consultants and service providers are issued expeditiously. In addition, the requirements of the Attorney General’s Office and the Administrative Tribunal for the legal vetting of contracts may lead to delays in contract signing, after the contracts are awarded. It is imperative that the potential constraints are considered in planning for the activities.

E. Legal Operational Policies

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

F. Environmental and Social

31. **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 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. To mitigate these impacts an e-Waste Code of Good Practice and a Covid-19 Protocol elaborated by INE. These instruments were approved and disclosed by the Bank on March 30, 2023. 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).

32. **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 levels 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. The 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. To ensure inclusive engagement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been approved and disclosed by the World Bank on November 1, 2023, and on INE’s website on June 9, 2023. To mitigate Labor and OHS risks, Labor Management Procedures have been established for the project and



were approved and disclosed by the World Bank on November 6, 2023, and will be disclosed in-country prior to project approval.

33. **SEA/SH Risk is rated Low.** It is not anticipated that the AF project activities will contribute to or worsen existing risks related to sexual exploitation and abuse or sexual harassment. The number of enumerators entering a given community to undertake survey work will likely be low, with limited anticipated impact on community or household dynamics. To address potential risks of misconduct, the project will put in place a series of measures, including codes of conduct and regular trainings on the codes of conduct to ensure clear expectations for enumerator behavior and performance, as well as to raise community awareness of potential project-related SEA/SH risks and prevention and response measures. The project will also identify key measures to address risks of workplace sexual harassment, including grievance measures that will enable reporting on sexual harassment, as well as on project-related sexual exploitation and abuse that may occur at the community level. Response services and associated referral and information sharing protocol, in case of incidence, will be identified in advance of implementation of project activities.

34. The social impact is expected to be positive because by making quality data publicly available, the project will encourage public debate on economic, financial, and social concerns and facilitate public accountability and better targeting of public policies and use of public resources. The project does not involve land acquisition leading to economic or physical displacement.

G. Climate

35. **Mozambique, like all other project participating countries, face risks imposed by an increasingly variable and changing climate.** Droughts, floods and tropical cyclones are common in Mozambique. These events are becoming increasingly frequent and intense, affecting food security, drinking water supply and irrigation, public health systems, environmental management, and lifestyle. AF activities are designed to support the National Statistics System to provide the basis for key, essential analysis on impacts and adaptation strategies to address them. This involves supporting the creation and provision of all the essential data underpinning adaptation: from population and agricultural censuses and frequent national accounts data to household budget surveys able to capture how families across the income distribution are affected by cyclones and irregular wet/dry seasons, among others.

36. **The project will allocate around 20 percent of the resources to support the collection of agricultural and environmental data.** These data are expected to play a crucial role in informing climate adaptation and resilience strategies so that the countries can better prepare for the challenges of climate change without compromising key development objectives. More specifically, the AF project will contribute to collecting agricultural and livestock census data, covering small, medium sized and large farms. These data will help produce updated statistical information on the agricultural and livestock structure of the country, key for identifying constraints and opportunities for the structural transformation of the sector, assessing linkages with the broader economy (contributing to identify the share of agriculture in the GDP), and examining exposure and vulnerability to climate change of the population more deeply involved in agriculture. These data can also be used to spatially identify hotspots where high reliance on agriculture for livelihoods overlaps with high climate risks and help design resilience and adaptation strategies for these areas.



H. Paris Alignment

37. **The operation is consistent with the Mozambique’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).**³ 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)⁴, by strengthening resilience of agriculture system through collecting Agriculture and Livestock census data, as described in paragraph 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 Action⁵ by supporting investments that contribute to early warning systems through climate data collection.

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

39. **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.

40. **Assessment and reduction of mitigation risks:** The project design will have little to no impact on 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 considered, particularly with regards to the installation of data servers.

I. Gender

41. **This project will continue to build on the foundation of past efforts by the World Bank and other partners to support NSOs to produce further gender-disaggregated indicators.** The lack of relevant data and statistics constraints the appropriate assessment of the extent of gender disparities in Mozambique preventing adequate policy formulation to address those gaps. The improvement of gender statistics will be achieved by introducing gender dimension in surveys and statistics from administrative sources, using the most recent data collection methodologies and tools.

42. **A baseline assessment of Gender Data Gaps provided a detailed picture of critical areas where the project can prioritize investments to allow to better monitor progress on gender equality.** The 52 indicators assessed

³ Mozambique’s NDC was first submitted in 2015 and updated in 2021.

⁴ <https://documentsinternal.worldbank.org/search/34105903>

⁵ MICOA - Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental). 2007. National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)



correspond to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) minimum list of gender indicators, grouped into five domains: (i) Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources; (ii) Education; (iii) Health and related services; (iv) Public life and decision-making; and (v) Human rights of women and girl children. The baseline assessment shows that only two percent of the relevant gender indicators are available.

43. The AF will finance several surveys that will allow Mozambique to more than triple the number of gender indicators, on average. These include a Household Living Standards Survey, an Informal Sector Survey, and Population Censuses, among others. Surveys supported by the AF along with technical assistance for gender indicators calculation will increase the number of available indicators. The number of additional indicators in Mozambique will increase from 1 before the AF to 31 at the end of the project.

44. The project will also support gender-informed training activities in Mozambique and fair and safe working conditions for women. This is done in two ways. First, the project will continue to monitor all training activities to guarantee inclusion of female staff and contractors (such as enumerators), as well as to include more women in the statistics higher education programs financed by the project. Second, where there is potential for sexual exploitation and requests for sexual favors by or against contracted personnel (for example, survey enumerators) country-level ESF mitigation measures have been designed as needed.

J. Citizen engagement

45. The project is designed to ensure relevant stakeholder participation and feedback. In-country consultations with stakeholders were part of the project design phase and will continue during the various stages of implementation (these are detailed in each country/entity Stakeholder Engagement Plan). The INE will implement user satisfaction surveys to gauge the value of their products to users and inform preparation of outputs. Two intermediate level results indicators will measure citizen engagement: “Publication of user satisfaction score with the statistical products produced by each NSO” (based on web and telephone surveys) and “Number of user-producer consultations workshops and feedback reports with relevant feedback integrated in project interventions.” Focus groups discussions will also be used throughout the project when statistical operations are being designed so that stakeholder feedback is incorporated in a timely manner. These activities will be complemented with targeted communication efforts to ensure citizens are informed about the purposes of the data gathering and its use.

46. The project also includes interventions to promote citizen engagement by data end users. The INE will invite relevant actors, such as the executive and legislative branches of the Government, Development Partners, academia, and civil society organizations to participate in the focus group discussions. Moreover, the project will promote demand and use of aid data among relevant non-state actors, including citizens. Such demand-side engagement is important, as greater transparency around the allocation and use of foreign development resources will enable citizens to engage in evidence-based policy discussions on development priorities and strategies that have a direct impact on their livelihoods.

47. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). A simple country-level GRM will be developed and implemented to receive and address grievances from affected households or other citizens and specific procedures shall be developed to receive and address grievances from all project workers (including consultants, PIU specialists, and field teams, as described in the Labor Management Procedure). The household and citizens GRM will contain procedures to address: (a) grievances related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH)



with provisions for confidentiality and support to survivors; and (b) address the cultural specificities of pre-identified vulnerable local communities. The worker's GRM will be made available to project workers to ensure that concerns or grievances related to working conditions, wages, or issues of discrimination can be presented to the project and addressed. Both mechanisms will follow the standard seven steps for grievance submission and resolution. The country-level Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) and Labor Management Procedures (LMP) provide a description of the GRM.

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

48. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank's independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Accountability Mechanism, please visit <https://accountability.worldbank.org>.

**VI SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES**

	Changed	Not Changed
Implementing Agency	✓	
Results Framework	✓	
Components and Cost	✓	
Procurement	✓	
Project's Development Objectives		✓
Loan Closing Date(s)		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
Disbursements Arrangements		✓
Legal Covenants		✓
APA Reliance		✓
Implementation Schedule		✓
Other Change(s)		✓

VII DETAILED CHANGE(S)**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**

Implementing Agency Name	Type	Action
Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEED)	Line Ministry/Ministerial Department	No Change
Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)	Line Ministry/Ministerial Department	No Change
National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)	Line Ministry/Ministerial Department	No Change



National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)	Line Ministry/Ministerial Department	New
National Statistical Office (NSO)	Line Ministry/Ministerial Department	No Change
Southern African Development Community	Country/Regional Organization	No Change
Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats)	Line Ministry/Ministerial Department	No Change

COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Component 1: Regional Component: Improve harmonization, quality, and dissemination of core social and economic statistics	10.00	No Change	Component 1: Regional Component: Improve harmonization, quality, and dissemination of core social and economic statistics	10.00
Component 2: Country Component: Close gaps in data production, statistical capacity, and data use at the country level	86.00	Revised	Component 2: Country Component: Close gaps in data production, statistical capacity, and data use at the country level	144.30
Component 3: Project Management	8.50	Revised	Component 3: Project Management	10.20
Component 4:Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)	0.00	No Change	Component 4:Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)	0.00
TOTAL	104.50			164.50

Expected Disbursements (in US\$)

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2023	0.00	0.00
2024	0.00	0.00



2025	0.00	0.00
2026	0.00	0.00
2027	0.00	0.00
2028	0.00	0.00
2029	0.00	0.00

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● Moderate	● Moderate
Macroeconomic	● Moderate	● Moderate
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Low	● Low
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Moderate	● Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Moderate	● Moderate
Fiduciary	● Substantial	● Substantial
Environment and Social	● Moderate	● Moderate
Stakeholders	● Low	● Low
Other	● Low	● Low
Overall	● Moderate	● Moderate

LEGAL COVENANTS – Additional Financing for the SADC Regional Statistics Project (P181363)

Sections and Description

Mozambique Financing Agreement, Schedule 2, Section I.C.1: The Recipient shall cause INE to, not later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, prepare and adopt, in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the Association, a Project Operational Manual (“POM”) setting out detailed guidelines, methods and procedures for the implementation of INE’s respective part of the Project.

Conditions

Type	Financing source	Description
Effectiveness	IBRD/IDA	Mozambique Financing Agreement, Article V, Section 5.01, Additional Effectiveness Condition: The Subsidiary Agreement has been executed on behalf of the Recipient



		and INE.



VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

Results Framework

COUNTRY: Eastern and Southern Africa

Additional Financing for the SADC Regional Statistics Project

Project Development Objective(s)

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.

Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Improved statistical production			
Data Collection and Openness Score [0=lowest; 4=highest] (Number)		1.50	3.30
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Comoros (Number)		0.50	1.50
Malawi (Number)		2.10	3.60
Zambia (Number)		1.70	3.40
Madagascar (Number)		1.90	4.00
São Tomé and Príncipe (Number)		1.10	3.30



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Mozambique (Number)		1.80	3.90
<i>Action: This indicator is New</i>			
Improved availability of high-quality, harmonized statistics			
Data Analysis and Indicators score [0=lowest; 4=highest] (Number)		1.60	3.20
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Malawi (Number)		1.70	3.40
Zambia (Number)		1.60	3.20
Madagascar (Number)		1.70	4.00
Sao Tome and Principe (Number)		0.70	2.00
Mozambique (Number)		2.00	3.40
<i>Action: This indicator is New</i>			
Improved use of statistics			
Formal requests, including downloads from the NSO website, of datasets and reports supported by the project (Number)		0.00	2,680.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Comoros (Number)		0.00	60.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Malawi (Number)		0.00	360.00
Madagascar (Number)		0.00	600.00
São Tomé and Príncipe (Number)		0.00	120.00
Zambia (Number)		0.00	600.00
Mozambique (Number)		0.00	1,000.00
Action: This indicator is New			

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Component 1: Regional Component: Improve harmonization, quality, and dissemination of core social an			
Increased access and use of regional statistics (Number)		0.00	6.00
Member States receiving capacity building on data sources, collection techniques, and indicators for regional integration (Number)		0.00	16.00
Component 2: Country Component: Close gaps in data production, statistical capacity, and data use at			
UNSD minimum list of gender indicators properly calculated using data collected within the 5 last years (Number)		54.00	197.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Action: This indicator has been Revised			
Madagascar (Number)		16.00	29.00
Malawi (Number)		10.00	39.00
São Tomé and Príncipe (Number)		10.00	30.00
Comoros (Number)		1.00	29.00
Zambia (Number)		16.00	39.00
Mozambique (Number)		1.00	31.00
Action: This indicator is New			
Data sets or compilation of indicators produced through the project that are essential to look at climate change impacts and enable better sector planning for climate adaptation (Number)		0.00	15.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised			
São Tomé and Príncipe (Number)		0.00	2.00
Zambia (Number)		0.00	4.00
Madagascar (Number)		0.00	5.00
Malawi (Number)		0.00	2.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Mozambique (Number)		0.00	2.00
Action: This indicator is New			
Publication of user satisfaction score with the statistical products produced by each NSO (Yes/No)		No	Yes
Action: This indicator has been Revised			
Madagascar (Yes/No)		No	Yes
Comoros (Yes/No)		No	Yes
Malawi (Yes/No)		No	Yes
Zambia (Yes/No)		No	Yes
SADC (Yes/No)		No	Yes
São Tomé and Príncipe (Yes/No)		No	Yes
Mozambique (Yes/No)		No	Yes
Action: This indicator is New			
Number of user-producer consultations workshops and feedback reports with relevant feedback integrated in project interventions (Number)		0.00	7.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised			



Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Data Collection and Openness Score [0=lowest; 4=highest]	Data Collection and openness score from the World Bank’s Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries. This indicator collects information on 28 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).	Semi-annual	Updated questionnaire to NSOs, updated by each PIU.	M&E specialist in each PIU will update ratings [0-4] of needs assessment in the following areas: 1) Surveys Types and Frequency: i) CMS - Continuous Multi-topic survey; ii) Labor Force Survey; iii) Household Survey on income/consumption/expenditure/budget /ICT/Integrated Survey; iv) Agriculture Survey; v) Health/Demographic survey or MICS, DHS; vi) Business/establishment survey; vii) Between census demographic survey. 2) Censuses: i) Census Population; ii) Census Economic (Business/establishment census); iii) Census	PIU with supervision from the World Bank team.



				<p>Agriculture</p> <p>3) Economic and service data collection: i) Economic activity data are collected (either through surveys or administrative systems); ii) Service data are collected (either through surveys or administrative systems)</p> <p>4) Social statistics:</p> <p>i) Social statistics are collected (either through surveys or administrative systems);</p> <p>ii) A household health survey has been conducted;</p> <p>iii) Educational outputs (enrollments, student to teacher ratios, etc.) are reported regularly at disaggregated level;</p> <p>iv) Data on educational outcomes (learning and test results) are of high quality and regularly reported;</p> <p>v) High quality data on disability prevalence and data disaggregation by</p>	
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				<p>disability is possible following international standards (using the Washington Group questions on disability statistics)</p> <p>5) Administrative data:</p> <p>i) The NSO has permanent staff who are experts in: transforming data from administrative registers into administrative records databases, evaluating the quality of administrative records databases, creating indicators and statistics from administrative records databases, and producing metadata for the databases; ii) The NSO has an established method for keeping an up-to-date assessment of the state of the administrative records it uses with the most frequency, including evaluation of the: method and instrument of data collection, the</p>	
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				<p>process of data collection, the way data was handled, and the processing and organization of the databases; iii) The NSO has established basic administrative records databases, in a modular format, in order to have an integrated system of administrative records; iv) A quality control system with defined protocols exists for the primary sources of administrative registers that serves to satisfy statistical requirements and needs; v) The NSO has established an appropriate coding system to facilitate the reconciliation or matching work between different sources of administrative registers; vi) The NSO has an up-to-date inventory of administrative records that are available in the country, including name,</p>	
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				<p>governing laws, format in which the data are stored, objective, responsible party, reference population, geographical universe, etc.</p> <p>6) Statistical Business Registers: i) Population register; ii) Business registers for industry, trade and other activities including services; iii) Business registers for agriculture, agricultural trade and services</p> <p>7) Other registers - tax administration, judiciary, etc.: i) Tax administration; ii) Judiciary</p> <p>Updated ratings will also be differentiated between project areas (previously identified) and non-project areas. Updated indicator is the average of the project areas only.</p>	
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Comoros	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. Indicator only comprises areas impacted by the project (9 out of 28).	Semi-annual	PIU	Described at the aggregate level.	M&E specialist in PIU
Malawi	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. Indicator value only comprises areas impacted by the project (9 out of 28 areas).	Semi-annual	PIU	Described at the aggregate level.	M&E specialist in PIU
Zambia	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. Indicator only	Semi-annual	PIU	Described at the aggregate level.	M&E specialist in PIU



	comprises areas impacted by the project (7 out of 28 areas).				
Madagascar	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. Indicator only comprises areas impacted by the project (9 out of 28 areas).	Semi-annual	PIU	Described at the aggregate level.	M&E specialist in PIU
São Tomé and Príncipe	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. Indicator only comprises areas impacted by the project (5 out of 28 areas).	Semi-annual	PIU	Described at the aggregate level.	M&E specialist in PIU
Mozambique					
Data Analysis and Indicators score [0=lowest; 4=highest]	Increased number of high-quality, harmonized statistics: measured by the	Semi-annual	Questionnaire filled by PIU.	M&E specialist will update ratings [0-4] of needs assessment in the	M&E specialist in PIU with supervision from World Bank.



	<p>“Data Analysis and Indicators” score from the World Bank’s Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries. Evaluated at country and project (regional) level. Data Analysis and Indicators score from the World Bank’s Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries. This section measures 71 core social and economic data in 9 areas, harmonized across SADC member countries.</p>		<p>following areas: 1) Macro indicators & National Accounts: i) GDP is compiled; ii) Annual national accounts; iii) Quarterly national accounts; iv) Accounts for the total economy (until net lending); v) Supply and use tables; vi) Institutional sector accounts; vii) Input Output Tables; viii) Cross-Border informal Trade statistics; ix) Producer Price Indices; x) Employment by industry; xi) Cross-classification of output/value added by industries and sectors; xii) Tourism accounts, environmental accounts and other socio-economic accounts; xiii) General Government final consumption (and other) expenditure by purpose; xiv) Individual consumption</p>	
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				<p>expenditures by purpose; xv) External Debt (Outstanding and Disbursed) Stocks; xvi) Foreign Direct Investment in public and private sectors including Donor Grants; xvii) Foreign Direct Investment and Trade in Services by partner country; xviii) The base year for national accounts is up to date; xix) The consumer price index base year is up to date; xx) CPI geographical coverage; xxi) CPI product coverage; xxii) CPI index calculation; xxiii) Country participates in IMF dissemination standards; xxiv) Balance of payments and IIP are compiled; xxv) BOP frequency.</p> <p>2) Poverty indicators:</p> <p>i) Household income and expenditure surveys are adequate for</p>	
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				<p>international poverty comparisons;</p> <p>ii) Consumption aggregates are according to the international practice guidance;</p> <p>iii) National monetary poverty lines are defined and reported;</p> <p>iv) Indicator published: Nonmonetary poverty measures (e.g. multidimensional poverty) are defined and reported;</p> <p>v) Indicator published: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines/ availability of similar key indicators.</p> <p>3) Labor Statistics: i) Unemployment, total (% of total labor force);</p> <p>ii) Source and frequency of labor statistics;</p> <p>iv) Quality of Unemployment statistics;</p> <p>v) Quality of Labor indicators</p> <p>4) Health & Demographics Indicators:</p>	
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				<p>i) Demographic indicators; ii) Household survey data with module on health including for example fertility, family planning, morbidity and services utilization and out of pocket payment; iii) Demographic and health survey (DHS, MICS, MIS, Population based HIV Impact Assessment (PHIA), Food security and vulnerability survey); iv) Health administrative routine data (HMIS/HIS indicators on healthcare services utilization, healthcare expenditure such as NHA and SHA, civil and vital statistics, human resources for the provision and administration of health services); v) Patients level medical records EMR/DHIS2 on infectious diseases including HIV, NCDs, and other diseases; vi) Indicator published:</p>	
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				<p>Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births); vii) Indicator published: Child immunization (proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles); viii) Indicator published: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population). 5) Education Indicators: i) Indicator published: Primary completion rate, both sexes (%); ii) Indicator published: Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%) 6) Access to services: i) Indicator published: Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services (%); ii) Indicator published: Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (%); iii) Indicator published: Proportion of population with access to improved electricity</p>	
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				(%) 7) Indicators of business activity: i) Indicator published: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP; ii) Indicator published: Gross capital formation (% of GDP); iii) Indicator published: GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth); iv) Indicator published: Net trade in goods and services (BoP, current US\$); v) Economic activity data are tabulated and analyzed (either through surveys or administrative systems); vi) Industrial/ manufacture production index (IPI); vii) Industrial/ manufacture production price index (IPPI); viii) Export and import E&I price indexes; ix) Industrial statistics; x) Indices (volume and price); xi) Retail and	
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				<p>wholesale trade; xii) Agriculture; xiii) Service data are tabulated and analyzed (either through surveys or administrative systems) 8) Government Finance Statistics (GFS): i) GFS is compiled on an annual basis; ii) Sectoral coverage in the GFS; iii) NSO participation in the GFS compilation 9) Other Indicators: i) Governance, Peace and Security indicators; ii) Gender based violence and Violence against children indicators; iii) Culture statistics; iv) Science, technology and Innovation indicators; v) Capital stock and Productivity Indicators. Updated ratings will also be differentiated between project areas (previously identified) and non-project areas. Updated indicator is the</p>	
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				average of the project areas only.	
Malawi	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. Evaluated at country and project (regional) level. Data Analysis and Indicators score from the World Bank’s Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries. This section measures 71 core social and economic data in 9 areas, harmonized across SADC member countries. Indicator only comprises areas impacted by the project (29 out of 68 areas).	Semi-annual	PIU	Described at the aggregate level.	M&E specialist in PIU
Zambia	Increased number of high-quality, harmonized	Semi-annual	PIU	Described at the aggregate level.	M&E specialist in PIU



	<p>statistics: measured by the “Data Analysis and Indicators” score from the World Bank’s Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries. Evaluated at country and project (regional) level. Data Analysis and Indicators score from the World Bank’s Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries. This section measures 71 core social and economic data in 9 areas, harmonized across SADC member countries. Indicator only comprises areas impacted by the project (19 out of 68 areas).</p>				
Madagascar	<p>Increased number of high-quality, harmonized statistics: measured by the “Data Analysis and Indicators” score from the World Bank’s Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical</p>	Semi-annual	PIU	Described at the aggregate level.	M&E specialist in PIU



	<p>Capacity among SADC Countries. Evaluated at country and project (regional) level. Data Analysis and Indicators score from the World Bank's Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries. This section measures 71 core social and economic data in 9 areas, harmonized across SADC member countries. Indicator only comprises areas impacted by the project (24 out of 68 areas).</p>				
<p>Sao Tome and Principe</p>	<p>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. Evaluated at country and project (regional) level. Data Analysis and Indicators score from the World</p>	<p>Semi-annual</p>	<p>PIU</p>	<p>Described at the aggregate level.</p>	<p>M&E specialist in PIU</p>



	Bank’s Questionnaire for Evaluating Statistical Capacity among SADC Countries. This section measures 71 core social and economic data in 9 areas, harmonized across SADC member countries. Indicator only comprises areas impacted by the project (16 out of 68 areas).				
Mozambique					
Formal requests, including downloads from the NSO website, of datasets and reports supported by the project	Along with counterparts, the World Bank team will define the list of relevant reports and datasets that will be released through NSOs’ websites.	Semi-annual	PIU	M&E specialist gets data from IT department and different directorates (to account for requests via email and other media).	PIU
Comoros	Evaluated at country level. The “formal requests” include attempted (but failed) downloads – to account for internet issues.	Semi-annual	PIU	M&E specialist gets data from IT department and different directorates (to account for requests via email and other media).	
Malawi	Evaluated at country level. The “formal requests” include attempted (but failed) downloads – to account for internet issues.	Semi-annual	PIU	M&E specialist gets data from IT department and different directorates (to account for requests via email and other media).	PIU



Madagascar	Evaluated at country level. The “formal requests” include attempted (but failed) downloads – to account for internet issues.	Semi-annual	PIU	M&E specialist gets data from IT department and different directorates (to account for requests via email and other media).	PIU
São Tomé and Príncipe	Evaluated at country level. The “formal requests” include attempted (but failed) downloads – to account for internet issues.	Semi-annual	PIU	M&E specialist gets data from IT department and different directorates (to account for requests via email and other media).	PIU
Zambia	Evaluated at country level. The “formal requests” include attempted (but failed) downloads – to account for internet issues.	Semi-annual	PIU	M&E specialist gets data from IT department and different directorates (to account for requests via email and other media).	PIU
Mozambique					

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Increased access and use of regional statistics	Dissemination platforms on SADC Website	Every two years	PIU (SADC)	Report by PIU	
Member States receiving capacity building	Reports of regional	Annual	PIU	Reports by PIU	PIU



on data sources, collection techniques, and indicators for regional integration	technical workshops and specific TA to member countries.				
UNSD minimum list of gender indicators properly calculated using data collected within the 5 last years	Score of UNSD Minimum List indicator as reported by the UN. Number of indicators out of a total of 52 per country.	Semi-annual	United Nations, Minimum Set of Gender Indicators Dashboard https://genderstats.un.org/countries#!/data-availability	Reports from PIU on data collected in the last 5 years are incorporated into indicators data source list.	World Bank with support from gender focal points.
Madagascar					
Malawi					
São Tomé and Príncipe					
Comoros					
Zambia					
Mozambique					
Data sets or compilation of indicators produced through the project that are essential to look at climate change impacts and enable better sector planning for climate adaptation	This indicator will monitor the availability of key data financed by the project and used to produce vulnerability maps, housings and infrastructure maps, agricultural maps and other sources that can	Semi-annual	PIU	PIUs will provide documentation showing the availability of data, reports and other publications related to disaster risk and climate change resulting from data collection financed	PIU



	be used for disaster response and climate adaptation planning.			by project.	
São Tomé and Príncipe		Semi-annual			
Zambia		Semi-annual			
Madagascar		Semi-annual			
Malawi		Semi-annual			
Mozambique					
Publication of user satisfaction score with the statistical products produced by each NSO	Publication on NSO's website of user satisfaction score with the statistical products produced. Based on web and phone surveys.	Annual	NSO website.	PIU will collect and compile scores from web and phone based user satisfaction surveys implemented as part of the project.	PIU
Madagascar					
Comoros					
Malawi					
Zambia					
SADC					



São Tomé and Príncipe					
Mozambique					
Number of user-producer consultations workshops and feedback reports with relevant feedback integrated in project interventions	Baseline report from SEP will be updated annually.	Annual	PIU	Qualitative (focus group).	PIU



ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND SUPPORT PLAN FOR MOZAMBIQUE AF

Project Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

1. The project will have two levels of intervention, at national and regional levels, as outlined in the project description. Correspondingly, a two-layered project implementation approach is followed.
2. In Mozambique, the project will be implemented by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) based at the National Institute of Statistics (INE), with the MEF responsible for the technical execution of Subcomponent 2.3.2 on data use. Both INE and MEF will serve as implementing agencies and appoint focal points for coordination activities. The Project Coordinator will be the focal point at INE, while the Deputy Director of the National Directorate of Economic Policies and Development will assume this role at MEF. The PIU will be staffed with a Project Coordinator, an Accountant, a Financial Management Specialist (FMS), a Procurement Specialist, a Social and Environmental Specialist, a Communications Specialist, and a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.
3. **Budgeting.** In coordination with MEF, the INE will undertake the annual preparation of the Annual Work Plans (AWP) and Budgets. These plans and budgets are required to be finalized and approved by November 30 of the preceding calendar year. This ensures timely planning and allocation of resources for the upcoming year's activities. INE will prepare variance analysis report comparing planned with actual expenditures that will be part of the quarterly interim unaudited financial (IFR).

Financial Management

4. INE has its own internal control cabinet oversight unit, the Internal Audit Office (*Gabinete de Auditoria Interna*, GAI), which is responsible for carrying out independent and objective activities of the operations of INE. It is expected that AF project activities will be part of the audit and inspection plans of the GAI throughout the project. The project will update existing FM guidelines used under previous project to include census procedures. INE will update the existing Project Operations Manual (POM) based on lessons learned from the previous project which will include clear procedures on managing some activities from the Provincial Directorates. The POM will be adopted one month after the effectiveness date.
5. **Staffing.** The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at INE will be responsible for fiduciary aspects of the project. INE's finance staff (DAF) is responsible for managing institutional funds together with other donors' funds and may not be able to support this project. INE will take advantage of the staff (consultants) who were managing the recently closed Statistics Project (P162621) composed of a Finance Manager, an Accountant and 2 Assistants to manage the project. INE Provincial offices will make use of their respective DAFs to handle the FM responsibilities. All the provincial FM staff will be closely guided by the FM guidelines to handle census cash payments as well as their timely accountability to INE headquarters, given the issues reported by auditors during the life of the previous Statistics project.
6. **Accounting System.** All project funds, expenditures, and resources will be using a computerized accounting software and the basis of accounting will be financial reporting under cash basis which are in



alignment with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The computerized accounting package will customize the accounting packages by creating codes to maintain separate records and ledger accounts for the project. Project expenditures will be accounted for using the existing automated accounting package - PHC at INE, which is adequate as it can produce reliable financial reports required to monitor and effectively manage the progress of the project and being used by other World Bank-financed projects.

7. **Disbursements.** Funds flow disbursements will be on report-based Interim Financial Reports (IFRs). The disbursement methods will include advances, reimbursement, direct payment, and use of special commitment for all agencies.

8. INE will establish and maintain a segregated Designated Account (DA) in U.S. dollars at the Central bank of Mozambique (BOM) under terms and conditions acceptable to IDA. Funds in the DA will be used to finance eligible project expenditures in accordance with the Financing Agreement and Disbursement and Financial Information Letter (DFIL). From the IDA, the PIU will: (i) make payments for foreign consultants and suppliers of goods and services; (ii) transfer funds to the DA sub-account in local currency to facilitate payments of local eligible project expenditures and transfer funds to separate provincial bank accounts (to facilitate payments of eligible project expenditures to be incurred at provincial levels. Disbursements of IDA funds for the IPF activities would be report-based (i.e., based on IFRs). An initial advance will be made into the Designated Accounts upon the grant effectiveness, based on cash forecast to meet the project expenditure for the first two quarters. After every subsequent quarter, PIU will submit the IFRs. Cash requests at the reporting date will be the amount required for the forecast period as shown in the approved IFRs less the balances in the Designated Account at the end of the quarter. The option of disbursing the IDA funds through direct payment, reimbursement, and special commitment will also be available.

9. **Reporting.** All IFRs will be prepared on a quarterly basis and submitted to the World Bank within 45 days of the end of the reporting period. The format and content of interim financial reports was agreed upon with World Bank before negotiations.

10. The PIU at INE has experience in producing acceptable quarterly IFRs for the ongoing World Bank-financed projects. INE will prepare consolidated quarterly IFRs for the project in form and content satisfactory to the World Bank, which will be submitted to the World Bank within 45 days after the end of the quarter to which they relate. INE will prepare at the end of each fiscal year consolidated project annual financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting under Cash Basis of Accounting. In addition, the public financial statement's components will be outlined in the terms of reference for audit of the project.

11. **Auditing.** Annual financial statements are subject to audit in terms of International Standards of Auditing. The Administrative Tribunal (the country's supreme audit institution) is mandated to audit all government funds, including donors-financed projects. As such, the Tribunal will be responsible for auditing the annual project financial statements in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) issued by INTOSAI. The audit report together with Management Letter will be submitted to the World Bank within six months after the financial year-end; that is June 30th of each following year. The terms of reference for audit will explicitly require the auditors to conduct physical



verification of assets. These ToRs will be reviewed by the World Bank FMS and discussed with the Administrative Tribunal within one month after the grant effectiveness.

12. **Governance.** International benchmark indicators and surveys suggest that corruption represents a problem in Mozambique. However, the Government has adopted several initiatives to fight corruption although further efforts are necessary to ensure that those measures are implemented effectively. For the project, clearly defined procurement procedures will be documented in the POM.

13. **Implementation support plan.** Based on the current FM risk of the project, implementation support missions will be carried out twice a year. In addition to desk-based reviews, the World Bank will perform field visit to ensure that project’s FM arrangements operate as intended.

Financial Management Action Plan

No.	Remedial action recommended	Responsibility	Completion date
1	Update POM including FM procedures.	INE	Within one month after effectiveness
2	Update simplified FM guidelines for provinces including the census related activities	INE	Within one three after effectiveness
3	Preparation of External Audit’s TORs	INE	Within one month after effectiveness
4	Customize the accounting packages by creating codes to maintain separate records and ledger accounts for the proposed project.	INE	Within two months after effectiveness
5	Recruitment of two additional project accountant	INE	Within 12 months after effectiveness

Procurement

14. Procurement assessments have been carried out in all participating countries and SADC Secretariat. The assessment at INE has concluded that procurement arrangements and capacity are in place and are reasonably adequate and compliant with the requirements of the World Bank Procurement Regulations. The Project Procurement Strategies for Development (PPSD) describe the market research that has been used to prepare the procurement plan and discuss how procurement activities will support project operations and deliver Value for Money. Procurement processes and procedures will be detailed in the specific POM.

15. Procurement will be carried out in accordance with: (a) World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers dated September 2023; (b) ‘Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants’, dated October 15, 2006, revised in January 2011 and July 1, 2016; and (c) the provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement. .

16. Procurement of Goods, Non-Consultant Services and Works. Goods, Non-Consultant Services and works will be procured using the applicable versions of World Bank’s Standard Procurement Documents for all procurement undertaken on Open International Bidding. The implementing agency will use Standard Bid Evaluation Forms for procurement of goods, non-consultant services and works for Open International Bidding contracts. National Standard Bidding Documents acceptable to the World Bank may be used for procurement of works and goods under Open National Bidding procedures; however, there will be no preference accorded to domestic contractors and suppliers. Specific methods



and market approaches will be specified in the PIU procurement plan.

17. Procurement of consulting services (firms and individuals). Applicable versions of the World Bank's Standard Request for Proposals will be used for selection of Consulting firms and will also use standard contract templates from the Standard Request for Proposals. Consulting contracts will be awarded under the appropriate selection method contained in the World Bank Procurement Regulation for IPF for Borrowers. This selection methods will be indicated in the procurement plan and submitted to the World Bank for its approval online in STEP.

18. *Frequency of procurement supervision.* In addition to the prior review to be carried out by the World Bank, implementation support missions will be undertaken at least twice a year. Procurement packages not subject to World Bank prior review will be examined ex post on an annual basis. The PIU will be responsible for record keeping for ease of retrieval of procurement information and shall be required to upload and archive all procurement related documents and transaction records in STEP for all activities in the Procurement Plan. In addition, the PIU may also wish to maintain paper records for the procurement, and in this respect, each contract will have its own file that contains all documents on the procurement process.

19. *Procurement Plan.* The PIU has developed its procurement plan specifying the required procurement methods. The procurement plan will be updated as needed in agreement with the project team to reflect the actual project implementation needs.

20. *Operating Costs.* Incremental operating costs will include expenditures for maintenance of goods equipment such as vehicles and computers; fuel; office supplies; consumables, communication costs; workshop venues and materials; authorized travel costs of officials of the Government, including per diems, travel costs, and accommodation for staff when travelling on duty during implementation of the project, but excluding salaries of civil/public servants. These will be procured using the country's Government's administrative procedures, acceptable to the World Bank.