

Document of
The World Bank

Report No: ICR00004812

IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION AND RESULTS REPORT
TF-16010
ON A
SMALL GRANT
IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$3.2 MILLION GRANT
TO THE
REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL
FOR THE
SENEGAL STATISTICS FOR RESULTS PROJECT (P146695)

JULY 16, 2019

Poverty and Equity Global Practice
Africa Region

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
AFRISTAT	<i>Observatoire économique et statistique d'Afrique subsaharienne</i>
ANSD	<i>Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie</i> (National Agency for Statistics and Demography)
CCI	Construction Costs Index
CPCCI	<i>Cellule de Programmation, de Coordination et de Coopération Internationale</i>
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
ENSAE	<i>École nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Économique</i> (National School of Statistics)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICR	Implementation Completion and Results Report
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPPSE	Services Production Price Index
LFS	Labor Force Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCS	National Council of Statistics
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSS	National Statistics System
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PSE	<i>Plan Sénégal Émergent</i> (Senegal Emergent Program)
RCCM	Registries of Commerce and the Credit Bureau
RGE/A	<i>Recensement Général des Entreprises/Volet Agriculture</i>
RSF	<i>Rapport de Suivi Financier</i>
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standards
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNDES	<i>Stratégie Nationale de Développement Economique et Social</i> (National Social and Economic Development Strategy)
SPI	Services Price Index
TCSP	Technical Committee for Statistical Programs
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TTL	Task Team Leader

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DATA SHEET

BASIC INFORMATION

Product Information

Project ID	Project Name
P146695	Senegal Statistics for Results
Country	Financing Instrument
Senegal	Investment Project Financing
Original EA Category	Revised EA Category

Organizations

Borrower	Implementing Agency
Ministry of Economy and Finance	ANSD

Project Development Objective (PDO)

Original PDO

The development objective of the proposed project is to better inform public and private sector decision-makers by filling gaps in the statistical knowledge base in the areas of employment, tourism, construction and services, as identified in the NSDS, as well as build capacity for the production and dissemination of reliable and relevant data.

Project Beneficiaries

Major beneficiaries are key producers and users of statistics in Senegal. They include: (i) ANSD and key Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Local Government Authorities, who are responsible for the SNDES (2011-2015) and MDG monitoring systems; (ii) policy makers and planners in the public and private sectors; (iii) researchers and academia; (iv) international organizations including donors; and (v) the civil society in general through better and faster access to information.



FINANCING

	Original Amount (US\$)	Revised Amount (US\$)	Actual Disbursed (US\$)
Donor Financing			
TF-16010	3,200,000	3,033,597	3,033,597
Total	3,200,000	3,033,597	3,033,597
Total Project Cost	3,200,000	3,033,597	3,033,597

KEY DATES

Approval	Effectiveness	Original Closing	Actual Closing
07-Apr-2014	30-Jul-2014	30-Apr-2017	31-Jan-2019

RESTRUCTURING AND/OR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Date(s)	Amount Disbursed (US\$M)	Key Revisions
26-Apr-2017	1.79	Change in Results Framework Change in Loan Closing Date(s) Change in Implementation Schedule
08-Aug-2017	1.97	Additional Financing Change in Results Framework Change in Components and Cost Change in Implementation Schedule
27-Oct-2018	2.76	Change in Loan Closing Date(s) Change in Implementation Schedule
31-Jan-2019	2.88	Change in Loan Closing Date(s)

KEY RATINGS

Outcome	Bank Performance	M&E Quality
Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Substantial

**RATINGS OF PROJECT PERFORMANCE IN ISRs**

No.	Date ISR Archived	DO Rating	IP Rating	Actual Disbursements (US\$M)
01	14-Apr-2017	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	1.74
02	20-Jul-2017	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	1.96

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I. PROJECT CONTEXT AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

A. CONTEXT

National and Sector Context

1. To meet the growing demand for statistical data, the Government of Senegal undertook in 2004 a broad reform process with the vision of building a stable, coherent, and satisfying National Statistics System (NSS). This gave rise to a first National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) for 2008–2013, with four pillars: (a) improving the institutional framework of the NSS, (b) strengthening and improving the quality of statistical products, (c) improving the dissemination of products and their access to users, and (d) building the capacity of the NSS.

2. This reform process entered its active phase with the promulgation of the Statistical Law of 2014 for the creation of the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (*Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie*) (ANSD), a National School of Statistics (*École nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Économique*) (ENSAE) within it, and other bodies of the National Council of Statistics (NCS), which is the highest organ of the NSS. The advent of the ANSD has given a new impetus to the functioning of the NSS, owing to its role as convener of the Technical Committee for Statistical Programs (TCSP), which groups together all the public structures identified by the regulations as producers of official statistics. This committee is the technical arm of the NCS created for coordinating the NSS. In 2014, the evaluation of the implementation of this first strategy highlighted the need to continue the reform process to support the formulation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of development policies and strategies, notably the Senegal Emergent Program (*Plan Sénégal Émergent*) (PSE), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and sectoral policies and strategies. This motivated the development of a new NSDS (2014–2019) based on the same vision of statistics. This second strategy is based on the same pillars of the first strategy with the aim of consolidating them.

Rational for Bank Involvement

3. The involvement of the World Bank was essentially justified by the alignment of the project objectives with the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS, Report No: 73478-SN). As demonstrated in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), the project outcomes help measure inclusive growth and job creation goals through private sector development. In addition, the project met the requirements of the IDA16 Results Measurement System, which advocates that all CPSs include a review of NSSs and identification of needs for strengthening the statistical capacity of countries, all with a view to generating relevant and accessible data for users. The strong commitment of the Government to the use of data in decision making was also an important motivation element.

Design and Implementation

4. The Senegal Statistics for Results Facility Project (P146695-TF16010) in the amount of \$2,200,000 recipient executed grant from the Statistics for Results Facility-Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF) was approved on April 7, 2014. The Grant Agreement was signed on May 12, 2014 between the World Bank and the Government of Senegal and the project became effective on July 30, 2014. Based on the signed Grant



Agreement, the Minister of Economy and Planning of Senegal signed a Subsidiary Agreement with the ANSD, which is the execution agency. Based on the positive progress made by the project, the SRF-CF Council approved an additional financing (AF) of \$1,000,000 in March 2017 to strengthen further the production of statistics in line with recommendations of Senegal's NSDS 2014-2019 and in the context of its long-term economic and social development plan. In order to implement the AF, the project closing date was extended from April 30, 2017 to October 30, 2018. In addition, the project closing date was extended for three months (i.e., January 31, 2019) to finalize pending activities to achieve the project development objective. Overall, 95 percent of the financial resources allocated to the project had been executed at project closing.

5. The project was implemented under the Unit for Programming, Harmonization, Statistical Coordination, and International Cooperation (CPCCI), the ANSD's entity in charge of coordinating and animating the NSS. The project implementing team consisted of the CPCCI's coordinator, an accountant, and a procurement specialist. This institutional and organizational scheme ensured that the ANSD was responsible for the implementation and the sustainability of the project activities.

Project Development Objectives (PDOs)

6. The Project Development Objective (PDO) was to better inform public and private sector decision-makers by filling gaps in the statistical knowledge base in the areas of employment, tourism, construction and services, as identified in the NSDS, as well as build capacity for the production and dissemination of reliable and relevant data.

Key Expected Outcomes and Outcome Indicators

7. The project had two main outcomes: (a) increasing the capacity to formulate development policies and decisions through the increased use of better-quality statistics by bridging the statistical gaps in the areas of employment, tourism, construction, and services; and (b) improving the quality of training at ENSAE. Achievement of these outcomes were measured by the following main indicators:

- (a) User satisfaction survey
- (b) Service price production index
- (c) Construction cost index
- (d) Employment conditions and labor statistics
- (e) Tourism statistics
- (f) The availability of female statisticians for the public and private sector

Components at Appraisal

8. The project had three components, which were designed to support the implementation of the four programs of the NSDS and consistence with the system of data collection.



Component 1: Production of Statistics

9. This component had four subcomponents: (a) price statistics for production of services; (b) construction costs statistics, (c) employment and labor market conditions statistics, and (d) elaboration of a Tourism Satellite Account.

- **Price statistics for production of services.** For many years, Senegal has shifted toward a service-oriented economy. The service sector is the main provider of employment and income, providing over 50 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). Monitoring the prices of services (level and evolution) has become very important and is highly demanded by users. This subcomponent was designed to develop a methodology and establish a mechanism to produce a services production price index on a monthly basis.
- **Construction costs statistics.** The construction costs index (CCI) concerns mainly the construction of houses, but it can be adapted to other buildings and public works. The construction industry is one of the most dynamic sectors of the economy. The implementation of major construction programs in housing and infrastructure highlights the urgent need for monitoring indicators of construction costs to control allocation mechanisms and price revisions of public and private markets.
- **Employment and labor market conditions statistics.** Job creation has become a top priority for the Government of Senegal but statistics on the labor market are seriously lacking. Such data are essential for assessing the impact of policies, projects, and development programs included in the National Social and Economic Development Strategy (*Stratégie Nationale de Développement Economique et Social*) (SNDES). The project was designed to establish a permanent mechanism to measure employment characteristics in Senegal through a quarterly employment survey.
- **Elaboration of a Tourism Satellite Account (TSA).** Support to the tourism sector has been identified by the TCSP as a priority. The operation supported the Ministry of Tourism in the elaboration of a TSA, which used to measure the importance and the impact that tourism has on the Senegalese economy.

Component 2: ENSAE-Senegal and Training

10. At the project appraisal stage, ENSAE-Senegal was a new institution and was still under development. Indeed, ENSAE-Senegal started its training activities in October 2008 with the commencement of its progressive programs for initial and continuing training. The release of its first graduates was in June 2011. The main mission of ENSAE-Senegal is to meet the demand for training, development, and innovation by the NSS and public and private companies. To achieve this, it is imperative that ENSAE-Senegal has a strategic plan that will define the major policies for its future development. This project component was designed to support the overall teaching capacity of the school by strengthening the capacity of trainers, reinforce the bilingualism (French and English) of trainees, facilitate the enrollment of women, expand the library, and provide furniture and equipment for the new location of the school in the ANSD building.



Component 3: Project Coordination and M&E

11. With the adoption of the NSDS, Senegal shifted its approach of developing statistics from supply driven to demand driven; it needs a tool to monitor the demand and feedback from users. In addition to project coordination and M&E, this component aimed to measure the demand of statistics through an annual user satisfaction survey.

B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION

12. With the approach of the initial closing date, the project benefited from Additional Financing (AF) which led to a Level 2 restructuring. The AF aimed to scale up existing activities and to fill the data gap in specific domains. The PDO and the components were unchanged. The Results Framework was adjusted accordingly. The AF covered the following activities with the view of the NSDS (2014–2019):

Component 1: Production of Statistics

- (a) **Surveys.** Employment survey—improving the enterprise sample frame, including the computerization of the trade register, the demography of enterprises, and cartography of the upcoming general agricultural enterprises census.
- (b) **Extension of the CCI.** Geographical coverage and scope of construction products.
- (c) **Administrative data.** Improvement of higher-level education statistics, improvement of administrative data on labor, production of yearbooks on civil service workforce, and improvement of statistics on justice and security.

Component 2: ENSAE-Senegal & Training

- (a) Decentralization of the certification program for survey field staff. Extension to other regions of the country.
- (b) Granting laptops to women who succeed in the entrance exam.

Component 3: Coordination and M&E

- (a) Improved access to microdata on the ANSD website. Set up an IT tool that enables users to easily access microdata through the web.
- (b) Project management including M&E.

13. Because of institutional changes at the ministerial level, the activity dedicated to the production of civil service statistical yearbooks had been replaced by developing a system for monitoring employment at the supply side of the formal sector at ANSD. Similarly, activity on business demography had been substituted with the interconnection of business identification systems for improving the sample frame of firm surveys.



II. OUTCOME

Assessment of Achievement of Each Objective/Outcome

A. RELEVANCE OF PDOs

Rating: Satisfactory

14. The implementation of the action plan of NSDS (2014–2019) was the basis of the project. The project addressed the need to fill the gaps during the first NSDS (2008–2013) and identified priority actions under the second NSDS (2014–2019). The project was thus built in a spirit of contributing to the achievement of the results of the second NSDS based on the experiences gained from the implementation of the first NSDS. From this point of view, the project was a determining factor in the coherence of the two strategies, the sustainability of statistical products, and the consolidation of the NSS.

15. From this point of view, the PDO was a bridge between the two strategies. In addition, advocacy for economic and social decisions based on better-quality statistics, which was an essential part of the PDO, was supported by the Government through its institutional reforms and its increasing contribution to the financing of statistical production. In addition, the ownership of the project outcomes by the Government confirms the relevancy of the PDO. In fact, the price services and cost construction indexes and the quarterly employment surveys have continued to be produced by the ANSD because the AF replaced them with new activities.

16. Regarding the World Bank, the PDO also met the criteria for assessing the relevance of the selected projects. Indeed, it (a) aligns with the guidance set in the CPS that promotes evidence-based decision making and (b) contributes to the strengthening of the CPS M&E mechanism as recommended by the IDA16 Results Measurement System.

B. ACHIEVEMENT OF PDOs (EFFICACY)

Overall Outcome Rating

Rating: Satisfactory

17. The positive impact of the project was tangible. The establishment of an operational mechanism to produce quarterly labor market data had contributed to Senegal's accession to the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Similarly, by strengthening the teaching capacity of ENSAE's faculty and improving the learning conditions of its students, the project had helped to provide the NSS with well-trained statisticians in greater numbers with a focus on girls.

18. The breakdown of the rating could be done by referring to the PAD that distinguishes two outcomes to assess the achievement of the PDO.

Outcome 1: Public and private decision-makers are better informed by bridging the statistical data gap in employment, tourism, construction, and services as identified in the NSDS.

Rating: Satisfactory



19. The project outputs have significantly contributed to strengthening the production of statistics and to providing public and private policy makers with relevant data for decision making. Indeed, the project has set up a mechanism that monitors the labor market on a quarterly basis. Price statistics have also been extended to enhance the CCI and the services price index (SPI). These two indexes are key indicators for public decision makers and investors. The surveys of tourism supply and demand are very helpful in filling the existing data gap in this unknown sector. In addition, the project has supported the national accounts rebasing process by conducting a satisfactory assessment of the technical methodology used by the ANSD.

20. These good performances are confirmed by the indicator 'Percentage of users who are overall satisfied by the official statistics products' which is associated with this outcome. The project conducted two satisfaction surveys in 2015 and 2017 to measure this indicator. Between 2015 and 2017, these surveys indicated that the satisfaction of users increased from 70 percent to 90 percent against the target of 80 percent target.

Outcome 2: ENSAE's capacity is strengthened and attendance of girls has increased

Rating: Satisfactory

21. The project helped to strengthen ENSAE's development by supporting the implementation of its strategic development plan. In this context, the project financed the acquisition of computer equipment (including statistical software), furniture, school books, and a minibus. A modern language laboratory to develop the multilinguistic abilities of students and faculty has also been set up. The latter has benefited from study courses and partnerships with renowned universities to develop their teaching capacity. The project has improved the visibility of ENSAE at the continental level by financing the exchange of experiences between ENSAE and the network of statistical schools in Africa through seminars to harmonize programs and identify synergies for sharing information.

22. The promotion of women in statistical education has been a great source of motivation for girls' access to ENSAE. The project contributed significantly to this objective by financing the acquisition of laptops for girl students already admitted to ENSAE and raising awareness among universities and high schools and secondary schools for massive participation of girl students at the entrance examination at ENSAE. As a result, for a reference situation, while 12 girls enrolled at the start of the project, the number of girls enlisted almost tripled to 35 in 2019. This was given the very selective nature of the entrance examination and especially the structural constraints of the Senegalese education system that had led to the low female presence in scientific disciplines.

Other Outcomes and Impacts

23. With the additional funding, the project also provided support for the modernization of the business identification system, the digitalization of the Registries of Commerce and the Credit Bureau (RCCM), and the acquisition of computers for regional jurisdiction. The statistical yearbooks of higher education and justice have been updated. Data on poverty and living conditions of households could be updated using a light experimental survey. The first phase of the *Recensement Général des Entreprises, volet Agricole* (RGE/A) has been finalized. In addition, a platform for microdata access and virtualization of the ANSD's IT infrastructure through the acquisition of high-capacity servers has been realized. The project coordinator was able to ensure the implementation of the project in accordance with the



principles enunciated by the Financing Agreement by producing and transmitting regularly and on time the half-yearly *Rapport de Suivi Financier* (RSF). The same is true for audits. Two user satisfaction surveys were conducted by the coordinator. Training in project management, financial management, and procurement, and study tours was also funded to benefit project staff from good practices and experiences.

24. The overall disbursement rate of funds was around 95 percent. Table 1 summarizes the key achievements by components.

Table 1. Senegal - SRF Project Achievements by Component as of April 2019

Component	Achievements
Production of statistics Methodology and production of the services price index (SPI) (to track price movements of supply and demand for services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey completed. • 6 sets of quarterly data on SPI. • Senegal is a pioneer in the production and dissemination of this indicator at the sub regional level.
Methodology and production of a monthly CCI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline indexes for the four most common types of construction and a note on the CCI are available. • Training of ANSD staff on methodology completed. • Quarterly data on CCI since 2016 completed • Extension of geographical coverage and scope of construction index to the national level completed.
Production of quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey report available on the ANSD’s website. • Three quarterly LFSs achieved in 2016 and corresponding reports available at the ANSD website—four quarters of 2017 and four quarters of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019 finalized. • Senegal is currently the only Sub-Saharan African country to produce this survey, other than South Africa.
Introduction of the TSA into national accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism surveys on demand and supply: basic data collection need for the TSA finalized. • Report on demand and supply of tourism sectors and tables 1,5, and 7 for the TSA.
National employment survey of the formal sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database on employment of modern enterprises and indicators to measure employment of modern enterprises available.
Light Pilot Poverty Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology to establish a bridge between the results of the 2011 poverty survey and those of the 2018 household survey, resulting in new aggregate for household consumption, completed.
RGE/A (Cartography valley)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture census enumeration maps in the North Region of Senegal available.
Computerization of trade register (giving one national identification number to each enterprise)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setup of IT infrastructure for computerization. • Nearly half of archives of enterprises in Dakar over 2005–2010 computerized.
Improvement of administrative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher-level education statistics yearbooks: 2015/16 completed; 2016/17 ongoing. • Justice statistics: harmonized format for data collection on offenses, litigations, victims completed.



Improved access to microdata and ANSD website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IT platform for access to anonymized microdata is available and is being tested in the ANSD intranet
ENSAE-Senegal training Support the overall teaching capacity of ENSAE by strengthening capacity of trainers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training sessions for ENSAE students on (a) international monetary economics by a macroeconomist from AFRISTAT and (b) micro modeling by a professor from ENSAE-Abidjan. <p>For ENSAE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 study/research tours for teachers. Pedagogic documents and IT equipment/software on statistics (SPSS, STATA). 14 classrooms equipped with video projectors and projection screens. 3 meeting rooms equipped with projection screens. Multilingual laboratory. Minibus purchased for internship activities. 2 workshops to promote stronger network among African statistical schools. 4 teaching missions for professors and managers to other African statistical schools.
Facilitating the enrollment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 women graduates for 2013/14 and 2015/16 school years, representing between 3% and 8% of total enrollment, respectively. 35 girls enrolled in ENSAE from baseline 12. 10 laptops given to girls upon enrolment to ENSAE.
Reinforcing bilingualism (French and English) of students/teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multilingual laboratory at the ANSD, with appropriate equipment.
Project coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline User Satisfaction Survey completed in 2015. Second User Satisfaction Survey for 2016: 90% satisfaction rate (results published in June 2017). 10 staff received high-level training on project financial management and procurement. Improved ANSD website by providing servers for an IT platform to help users access microdata.

III. KEY FACTORS THAT AFFECTED IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOME

25. The alignment of the PDO with the NSDS, institutional anchoring, the qualified statisticians at the ANSD, and the stability of the coordination team on the ANSD side and the management team on the World Bank side were the main factors of success.

- The alignment of the PDO with the NSDS has enabled policy makers to show a strong commitment toward the use of data in the formulation, M&E, and implementation of the country's development strategies, including the PSE and the SDGs. This alignment has been the basis for the ownership and sustainability of the main project outcomes by the Government, which has continued to fund them. This is the quarterly device for monitoring demand and supply of employment, the production of construction cost indexes, and service prices.



- The institutional anchoring made it easy to mobilize and use the human and physical resources necessary for good implementation. In addition, it made it possible to overcome the risks linked to the high mobility of the technical staff of the project. During project implementation, several people resigned. However, these departures did not affect the continuity of activities too much, given the organization setup within the units in charge of conducting these activities. The ANSD's access to proven expertise in the project areas was also a key factor for the success. Indeed, the methodologies used were well mastered and tested through pilots to ensure their validity before their application. The resulting products are also subject to extensive verification before publication. The same publication process was done for the price indexes and the national accounts rebasing.
- The stability of the coordination team on the side of the ANSD and the management team on the side of the World Bank was a decisive element in the diligent and continuous treatment of requests for the financing of technical activities.

26. However, lack of planning and coordination and poor communication of project outputs, and the long procurement process contributed to slowdown in implementation. These weaknesses were identified at a capitalization workshop, which was organized in preparation of a future initiative.

IV. BANK PERFORMANCE, COMPLIANCE ISSUES, AND RISK TO DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME

27. Excellent performance from the World Bank team was acknowledged by the stakeholders and project beneficiaries. With the project task team leader based at the project site, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) was able to obtain feedback on time. The PIU also receives on a regular basis high-standard technical assistance at the different stages of implementation. The World Bank team conducted several review missions that provided relevant recommendations to improve project implementation.

28. A good collaboration between the PIU and the fiduciary teams of the World Bank as well as the Ministry of Finance had been crucial to the effective implementation of the project.

29. The World Bank fiduciary team also acknowledged the good and robust background preparation work delivered by the PIU coordinator. As a result, the project at the end had an outstanding performance and a disbursement rate at over 95 percent. Almost all the expected products have been delivered and the prospect of sustainability of these products was generally considered by the ANSD.

V. LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

30. During the Implementation Completion and Results Report (ICR) mission, the Statistics for Results Project was recognized as a project whose implementation strongly enriched the experience of the ANSD, and the latter was very grateful to the World Bank. The Director General of the ANSD acknowledged that the overall performance was the result of an excellent collaboration between the coordinator and the World Bank since 2014. He emphasized the need to learn from the weaknesses noted in the project implementation process to make necessary corrections for future projects.



ANNEX 1. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND KEY OUTPUTS

A. RESULTS INDICATORS

A.1 PDO Indicators

Objective/Outcome: To better inform public and private sector decision-makers by filling gaps in the statistical knowledge base in the areas of employment, tourism, construction and services, as identified in the NSDS,

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
User satisfaction survey (% of user who are overall satisfied by the official statistics products)	Percentage	0.00 30-Jul-2014	80.00 05-Mar-2014		90.00 31-Dec-2018

Comments (achievements against targets):

A.2 Intermediate Results Indicators

Component: Production of Statistics

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Service Price Production Index	Yes/No	N	Y		Y



		30-Jul-2014	28-Apr-2017		28-Apr-2017
Comments (achievements against targets):					

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Construction Cost Index	Yes/No	N 30-Jul-2014	Y 28-Apr-2017		Y 28-Apr-2017
Prices Cost Construction Index (ICC) is available at National and five big zones level	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 30-Oct-2018	Y 31-Jan-2019	Y 31-Jan-2019

Comments (achievements against targets):					
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Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Quarter Labor Force Surveys	Yes/No	N 30-Jul-2014	Y 28-Apr-2017		Y 28-Apr-2017

Comments (achievements against targets):					
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Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Price Index for Production of Services	Yes/No	N 30-Jul-2014	Y 28-Apr-2017		Y 28-Apr-2017
Comments (achievements against targets):					

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Satellite Tourism Account	Yes/No	N 30-Jul-2014	Y 28-Apr-2017		N 28-Apr-2017
Comments (achievements against targets): The project has achieved three main outputs: (i) the collection of the basic data necessary to produce the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), (ii) a detailed report on both the demand and the supply sides of the tourism sectors, and the availability of tables 1, 5 and 7 to be used for the TSA.					

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
The cartography data of the agricultural enterprises census are available	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 31-Jan-2019		Y 31-Jan-2019



Comments (achievements against targets):

The project has contributed to the carry out the cartography data in the North of the Country.

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Employment survey (Enterprise volley/Supply side) is implemented	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 31-Jan-2019		Y 31-Jan-2019

Comments (achievements against targets):

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
The enterprises sample frame RNEA is regularly updated	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 31-Jan-2019		Y 31-Jan-2019
The co-dependent systems of the RNEA are interconnected	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 31-Jan-2019		Y 31-Jan-2019
The trade register (RCCM) is computerized	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 31-Jan-2019		Y 31-Jan-2019



The report of the study on demography of enterprises is elaborated	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 31-Jan-2019	N	N 31-Jan-2019
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Comments (achievements against targets):

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
A light Poverty survey is implemented	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 31-Jan-2019		Y 31-Jan-2019

Comments (achievements against targets):

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Updated data on high education school are accessible	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 31-Jan-2019		Y 31-Jan-2019

Comments (achievements against targets):

Component: ENSAE–Senegal & Training



Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Student with good English level	Percentage	8.00	60.00	90.00	90.00
		30-Jul-2014	28-Apr-2017	31-Jan-2019	31-Jan-2019
Comments (achievements against targets):					

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Girls enrolled in ENSAE	Percentage	12.00	18.00	35.00	35.00
		30-Jul-2014	28-Apr-2017	31-Jan-2018	31-Jan-2017
Comments (achievements against targets):					
The indicator unit is number and not percentage. The number of girls enrolled in ENSAE has significantly increased because of the gender promotion activities supported by the project.					

Component: Project coordination, monitoring and evaluation

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
ANSD's administrative and	Yes/No	N	Y		Y



financial unit has strong capacity on procurement and financial management of Bank's project		15-May-2017	31-Jan-2019		31-Jan-2019
Comments (achievements against targets):					

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Anonymized micro data are accessible in ANSD website	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 31-Jan-2019		Y 31-Jan-2019
Comments (achievements against targets): The platform has been already set up, and is currently being test internally through ANSD intranet system before being deployed for external using.					

Unlinked Indicators

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Statistics on crime and delinquency are available	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 30-Apr-2018	N 31-Jan-2019	N 31-Jan-2019



Comments (achievements against targets):

The activity related to this indicator has been changed.

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
The gap recorded on administrative labor statistics in the period 2012-2016 is filled	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 30-Oct-2018	N 31-Jan-2019	N 31-Jan-2019

Comments (achievements against targets):

The activity related to this indicator has been canceled and changed.

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Yearbooks on the number of civil servants by categories, gender, wage bill, age pyramid are produced	Yes/No	N 15-May-2017	Y 30-Oct-2018	N 31-Jan-2019	N 31-Jan-2019

Comments (achievements against targets):

The activity related to this indicator has been canceled and changed.





A. ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PDO

Objective/Outcome 1 - Public and private decision-makers are better informed by bridging the statistical data gap in employment, tourism, construction, and services as identified in the NSDS.	
Outcome Indicators	1. two user satisfaction surveys were conducted respectively in 2015 and 2017. The results from these surveys indicated high level of user satisfaction with good progression during the period.
Intermediate Results Indicators	1. Methodology and production of the Services Prices Index 2. Methodology and Production of the Cost Construction Index 3. Production of the quarter Labor Force Survey (LFS) 4. Production of tourism data
Key Outputs by Component (linked to the achievement of the Objective/Outcome 1)	Component 1: Production of Statistics 1. Quarterly Services Prices Index accessible on ANSD website 2. Quarterly Cost Construction Index data accessible on ANSD website 3. Quarterly Labor Force Surveys produced Component 3: Coordination 4. Two rounds of Users Satisfaction Surveys carried out
Objective/Outcome 2 - ENSAE's capacity is strengthened and attendance of girls has increased	
Outcome Indicators	1. The number of girls enrolled in ENSAE has significantly increased (from 12 at the project beginning to 35 at project end) because of the gender promotion activities supported by the project.
Intermediate Results Indicators	1. The overall teaching and learning capacity has been strengthened 2. The bilingualism (French/English) of Teachers and Students has improved to thanks of the Laboratory of languish
Key Outputs by Component (linked to the achievement of the Objective/Outcome 2)	Component 3: Coordination 1. Laptops given to girls upon enrolment to ENSAE 2. Pedagogic documents and IT equipment/software on statistics (SPSS, STATA). 3. Classrooms equipped with video projectors and projection screens. 4. Multilingual laboratory, with appropriated equipment 5. Mini bus purchased for internship activities. 6. Workshops to promote stronger network among African statistical schools.



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ANNEX 2. PROJECT COST BY COMPONENT

Components	Amount at Approval (US\$, millions)	Actual at Project Closing (US\$, millions)	Percentage of Approval
Production of Statistics	2.20	2.04	93
ENSAE-Senegal & Training	0.40	0.40	99
Project Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	0.60	0.60	99
Total	3.20	3.04	95



ANNEX 3. RECIPIENT, CO-FINANCIER AND OTHER PARTNER/STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

1. The project had been successful, made important achievements, and provided good practices and lessons. The project achievements include, among others, the credible outputs that improved the efficiency of public policies and strengthened the NSS entities, including justice and higher education. The project had also enabled the ANSD to assess its strengths and potentially achieve its objective of statistical development at the national level.
2. However, the capitalization process of the project had provided recommendations that will help
 - The World Bank to improve its future interventions on statistics and
 - The ANSD to better organize and effectively combine its potential with its knowledge to achieve its objective of enhancing the quality of statistics produced by all the NSSs and to make the NSS an icon in the subregion.
3. In sum, the assessment of the project model suggests applying it to the next NSDS to better meet the needs of the PSE and especially SDGs.