

Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa (HISWACA) PROJECT (P178497)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (SEF)

Covering SOP1 countries and regional institutions:

Republic of Benin, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Niger, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of The Gambia, African Union (AU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)

MARCH 2023

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTN	Association of Traditional Leaders of Niger
AFW	West Africa Region
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFRISTAT	L'Observatoire Économique et Statistique d'Afrique subsaharienne
ANSADE	Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Demographique et Economique/ National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis
APHRC	African Population and Health Research Center
AU	African Union
AU-STATAFRIC	The African Union's Statistical Institute
AUC	African Union Commission
BCEAO	Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (The Central Bank of West African States)
CCIM	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Mali
CEA	<i>Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique</i> /United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
CoDGs	Committee of Director Generals of National Statistics Office
COVID-19	Corona virus
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECENE	Enquête sur le Commerce Extérieur Non Enregistré
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECENE	Enquête sur le Commerce Extérieur Non Enregistré (Non-Registered Foreign Trade Survey)
ENSAE	Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée d'Abidjan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESCP	Environment and Social Commitment Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
RMS	Environmental and Social Risk Management Specialist
EU	European Union
EWS	The Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FCV	Fragility, conflict, and violence
FERDI	Foundation for Studies and Research on International Development
FSU	Family Support Unit
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GM	Grievance Committee
HISWACA	Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFORD	Institute for Demographic Training and Research
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILO	International Labour organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INS	The Institut National de la Statistique
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRD	Institute of Research for Development
ISSEA	Institut Sous-régional de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée
JHU	John Hopkins University
JSDN	Journalists for Statistical Development Network
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators

LMP	Labour Management Procedure
CNSC	National Civil Society Council
CNPM	National Council of Employers of Mali
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MoH&SW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MoLRG	Ministry of Lands and Regional Government
NEA	National Environmental Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSO	National Statistics Offices
NSS	National Statistical Systems
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONEF	National Employment and Training Observatory
OPI	Organisation Patronal des Industries du Mali
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAM	Programme Alimentaire Mondial
PAP	Project Affected People
PARIS2	Université Paris-Panthéon-Assas
PDO	Project Development Objective
PFMU	Project Fiduciary Management Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Units
POM	Project Operating Manual
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REPP-STAT	Network of Parliamentarians for the Promotion of Statistics
RFQ	Request for Quotation
RIU	Regional Implementation Unit
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESRIC	Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries
SG	Statistician General
SOP	Series of Projects
SPI	Statistical Performance Index
SSN	Système Statistique National
SWEDD	Sub-Saharan Women Empowerment and Demographic Dividend
TOR	Terms of Reference
U-ESMF	Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union Commission
WAMA	West African Monetary Agency
WAMZ	West African Monetary Zone
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) is prepared for the Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa (HISWACA) Project; specifically, the SEF is prepared for the first Series of Projects (SOP) of the overall project (HISWACA-SOP1) that focuses on supporting eight (8) West African countries: **Niger, Benin, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and The Gambia**. HISWACA-SOP1 will also support three regional institutions: **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) the African Union’s Statistical Institute (AU-STATAFRIC), and the West African Economic and Monetary Union Commission (WAEMU)** to coordinate and advocate to improve comparability and harmonization of statistics. The SEF will guide the preparation of Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) for all HISWACA - SOP1 national and regional project implementation units (PIUs).

1.1 Description of Project

1.1.1 Project Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries of the project will be AU-STATAFRIC, ECOWAS, and WAEMU Commissions and the statistical systems of countries participating in the project, namely Benin, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and The Gambia. Other beneficiaries of the project will include data users in the public and private sectors (mainly investors and traders), the civil society who need statistical information for advocacy and to hold governments accountable, academia for research and teaching purposes, the donor community, and international organizations to assess requirements for assistance and/or participation in development initiatives. Ultimately, the project will benefit the population of each country and region who are the target beneficiaries through regional integration and national efforts to help eradicate poverty and promote shared prosperity in a sustainable way through improved living conditions.

1.1.2 Project Description

The HISWACA- SOP1 aims to improve the statistical performance, harmonization, and data access and use of participating countries and regional bodies in Western Africa Region (AFW) and to support the modernization of their statistical systems. The components of the project are as follows:

Component 1: Harmonization and Production of Core statistics Using Harmonized Methodologies

The first component is to produce harmonized tools (classifications, methodologies, etc.) at the continental and sub-regional levels and support the production of core statistics using the previous harmonized tools. Activities under this component aim to improve pillars 4 (data sources) and 5 (data infrastructure) of the Statistical Performance Index (SPI), where participating countries in regions are doing poorly in terms of statistical performance. Indeed, while harmonization will help the adoption of international standards, the production of a core set of economic, social and demographic statistics is needed to meet users’ demand for statistics. Activities implemented through this component will also be instrumental to ensuring performance of the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) regarding the availability of indicators required to monitor most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (pillar 3 of the SPI). It comprises the following:

- a. **Subcomponent 1.1:** Improved data comparability through harmonization at the regional and sub-regional levels:
 - support African Union (AU) in monitoring the second Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA2) initiative; and

- design and the adoption of harmonized standards in national accounts, Consumer Price Index (CPI), and household surveys.
- b. **Sub-component 1.2.** Support demographic and socio-economic statistics. The activities will include:
- The implementation of a core set of social statistics, including population censuses;
 - The implementation of household surveys in each country;
 - Support all countries in the implementation of Demographic Health Survey/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS/MICS); and
 - Supporting countries in building a system of labor statistics by financing labor force surveys
- c. **Subcomponent 1.3.** Enhance core economic statistics. The scope of economic statistics is wide; it involves enterprise statistics, national accounts, CPI and other prices and production indices, external trade statistics, public finance statistics, etc. The proposed sets of activities will include:
- Support to implement a coherent system of enterprise statistics (business registers, administrative data, censuses, and surveys) in these countries;
 - Support to improve the quality of government finance statistics;
 - Support the modernization and rebasing of national accounts using international standards;
 - Support to improve the CPI.
- d. **Subcomponent 1.4.** Support agricultural and fishery statistics. The activities will include:
- Support to implement an integrated system of agricultural sample censuses and surveys. The project will support the improvement of annual agriculture surveys and the design and implementation of livestock data collection in some countries; and
 - Support other data collection activities as necessary, including building a system of information in the fishing industry in Senegal and Mauritania and supporting all participating countries to advance in the collection and production of a set of core climate change statistics and indicators relevant to the country and the region.
- e. **Subcomponent 1.5.** Support sectoral and geospatial statistics from administrative sources. The project will:
- Support to improve administrative data for health and education as well as other sectors, depending on the situation in each country; and
 - Support to strengthen capacities of the National Statistics Offices (NSOs) in the production of core statistics at the sub-national level.

Component 2: Supporting Statistical Modernization of Participating Countries' NSOs

The second component supports statistical modernization, institutional reforms, improve data access, dissemination, and use, and human resources development. This component aims to support NSOs of participating countries to prepare themselves in moving toward what the 2021 World Development Report (WDR) called an Integrated National Data System. It will also support institutional reforms. All the participating countries have a Statistics Act that underpins the collection, management, and dissemination of official statistics. These Statistics Acts align with the United Nations (UN) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the African Charter on Statistics. In almost all these countries, the Statistics Acts provide for the NSO to be an autonomous agency of the Government with its own governing board, which raises the profile of statistics, enhances the integrity and credibility of official statistics in the eyes of the public. However, most of the Statistics Acts lack provisions for sustainable funding of statistical activities. In this regard, the key principles of institutional reforms to be supported are to finance technical assistance to participating countries seeking to

update their Statistics Act to include provisions for sustainable funding of statistical activities. The component also supports data access and dissemination, harmonized time series at the continental and sub-regional levels and time series and micro-data at the national level. Doing so will therefore improve their performance regarding data services (pillar 2 of the SPI). This second component also invests in human capital, academic training in statistics, and on-the-job staff training, when skills need improvement. This will help address the shortage of statisticians with expertise and skills in specialized areas faced by countries in both regions, such as national accounts, agricultural statistics, household surveys, trade statistics, financial statistics, and price statistics. The under-listed are sub-components of Component 2:

- **Subcomponent 2.1:** Support institutional reforms, improve data access, dissemination, and use, and human capital
- **Subcomponent 2.2:** Improved regional bodies' statistical advocacy, coordination, and data access and dissemination. This subcomponent is designed to enhance the capability of regional bodies in playing their critical role in statistical advocacy, coordination, and support to the dissemination of data at regional level.
- **Subcomponent 2.3:** Supporting institutional reforms for better coordination of the NSSs and improving sustainable funding. This subcomponent focuses on country -level interventions that are designed to support respective NSSs for better coordination and sustainable financing of the NSS.
- **Subcomponent 2.4:** Improving data access and dissemination at national levels. This subcomponent is designed to address this issue to boost access and usage of existing statistics. The project will support the implementation of an open data system for archiving and distributing long -time series at the national level.
- **Subcomponent 2.5:** Enhance the use of data to inform public policies. The project will focus on a set of activities to improve data use. First, the project will help the NSSs (under the lead of the NSOs and the economic department) with the establishment of tools that can be used for analytical work to inform policy decisions such as Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), BOOST¹, economic models, etc., and collaborate with the 50x2030 Initiative to provide technical assistance in strengthening statistical capacities.
- **Subcomponent 2.6:** Periodic data user satisfaction surveys. The project will finance NSOs to undertake regular harmonized user satisfaction surveys to measure how statistical products or services supplied meet or surpass users' expectations.
- **Subcomponent 2.7:** Enhance human capital. The project will enhance human capital in two complementary dimensions. First, support will be provided to regional and country- level schools. Secondly, for those already working in the NSSs, on-the-job training will be provided to enhance the knowledge of those already working and expose them to new emerging techniques and tools.

Component 3: Support Physical Infrastructure upgrading and Modernization

The NSOs in the participating countries are the leading official statistical agencies within the NSS in data production which means that government will play a critical role to enable value creation in the data produced. They are a key factor in the productivity of any NSS institution and its performance. For example, power shortages and low internet bandwidth can severely limit productivity. Similarly, data statistical software such as SPSS, STATA, etc. are basic data manipulation tools (process of organizing information to make it readable and understandable) and allow data sharing and accessibility of statistical production. In many countries, these tools are not readily available, and some staff use their own private resources for official business. This component aims to strengthen the capacity of NSOs and statistical schools with the equipment and tools

¹ The BOOST initiative is a Bank-wide collaborative effort launched in 2010 to facilitate access to budget data and promote effective use for improved decision-making processes transparency and accountability.

needed to adequately fulfill their mandates. Under this component, the project will support the construction of a new building or rehabilitation of physical and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure for NSOs and schools of statistics. Needs assessment will be conducted country-by-country with the NSO. For countries without a great structure, rebuilding will be the next step.

- **Subcomponent 3.1 Construction and Infrastructure Upgrading of selected National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Regional Statistical Schools:** Under this activity, the project will support the modernization of NSOs' physical infrastructure and statistical schools (in Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) by building or upgrading office complexes with modern facilities and providing needed office furniture and equipment for the entire statistical cycle from production through dissemination. Availability of requisite infrastructure is critical for the smooth functioning of the NSS and timely delivery of key statistical activities by NSOs. In some of the participating countries (notably Fragility, conflict, and violence (FCVs), the impact of such reforms is even expected to be larger given the current state of their statistical infrastructure. In these countries, the low priority on statistical activities is another obstacle to much needed statistical output for evidence-based policy making. As such, the project provides critical resources to support the improvement of the statistical environment for the delivery of data to inform reforms. Construction and furnishing of new buildings will take place only in Senegal, Mauritania, and Niger.
- **Subcomponent 3.2: Modernization of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Statistical Infrastructure of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Regional Statistical Schools.** This component of the project will be implemented in all participating countries as well as regional Statistical schools, albeit at different levels. Activities include upgrading IT systems, improving access to and use of innovative tools such as statistical software (including tools to conduct geospatial analysis), and increasing access to innovative practices through subscriptions to scientific journals. These activities aim to strengthen the reforms in digitization of data production and dissemination and to provide centers of statistics with the necessary training equipment to support the training of students and NSOs staff in CAPI and management of GIS. Ultimately, the NSS will be able to leverage economies of scale that come with increased digitalization through improved quality of data collection activities, and reduce time taken to provide statistical information available to end-users of the data.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation

The goal of this component is to support the project's management and monitoring/evaluation. This component will also support regular user satisfaction surveys to measure how well the statistical products or services produced meet or exceed user expectations. Indeed, data users are the customers of statistical systems and are clearly the most important component of the NSS. Data are generated because there is demand from the users. In addition, some data users are responsible for providing resources. Therefore, it is important that users are satisfied with the scope, quality and timeliness of the data produced. The result of these studies serves as a basis for continuous improvement and a more responsive NSS for end users.

1.2 Overview of the SEF

The SEF defines a process and approach to stakeholder consultations and disclosure of the HISWACA-SOP1 Project. The scope and level of detail of this SEF reflect the nature and scale of the Project, potential risks, and impacts of the project and the level of concerns of the stakeholders who may be affected by or are interested in the project. This SEF shows client's commitment to stakeholder engagement in formulating the HISWACA-SOP 1 Project as preliminary consultations were conducted in all regional and national recipients. Additionally, the SEF includes the principles and general guidance on the preparation and implementation of an inclusive, accessible, effective and transparent the Grievance Mechanism (GM) in PIU/ Regional Implementation Units

(RIU) specific SEPs which is essential to address grievances and questions from stakeholders during project lifecycle.

Overall, the SEF provides guidance on the following:

- National legal and policy requirements on Stakeholder engagement (see Annex 2: Country specific legal and policy framework related to stakeholder engagement) and applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS 10)
- Identification of Stakeholders who are likely to be affected, both directly and indirectly and those who may influence the project and its activities.
- Approaches and schedules for consultation and engagement with stakeholders during preparation of the SEP.
- Processes, structures, and timing for sharing project information aiming at ensuring regular, accessible, transparent, and appropriate feedback.
- Developing an inclusive, accessible, effective, efficient and transparent GM.

1.3 Purpose and Objectives of the SEF

The SEF is a reference document that applies to the entire project. It provides guidance that will enable the eight (8) countries and the three regional institutions to develop their-specific SEP during project implementation. The SEF describes strategies for engaging with marginalized, disadvantaged, vulnerable groups and individuals and promote social cohesion, service delivery, and access to grievance redress mechanisms.

This instrument is a framework for mapping and assessing stakeholders across the various activities of each country/regional institutions to guide and manage information disclosure, communication and consultation processes with identified stakeholders during the project preparation and implementation. It provides an approach in line with ESS10 for consultations and disclosure to enable all stakeholders to learn about the project, raise concerns and ask questions via consultations and a GM, engage the PIUs/RIUs, and receive timely and regular information. In so doing, this enables inclusive development and participation and supports agency and voice, especially of those who are vulnerable to exclusion. This SEF as a tool also allows for stakeholder consultation as a two-way process, including managing the feedback process. Overall, the SEF will guide the development of country-specific SEPs and for those of regional institutions in this project.

Specifically, the SEF aims to:

- Identify and assess the stakeholder groups and their profiles, interests, issues/impacts and concerns relevant to the Project (stakeholder mapping)
- Identify appropriate channels and methods of communication (e.g., community meetings, focus-group discussions, in person meetings, posters in public facilities) to allow meaningful engagement with the different stakeholder groups in a manner that is transparent and accessible and using culturally appropriate communication methods with a specific focus on vulnerable groups
- Build mutual trust, transparency, agency and voice with the various stakeholders
- Facilitate adequate and timely dissemination of information on technical, economic, environmental and social risks and impacts to the stakeholder groups in an understandable, accessible, and culturally appropriate manner and format
- Establish systems for prior disclosure and dissemination of information and consultation, including seeking inputs from affected persons, incorporate inputs, as applicable, and providing feedback to affected persons/groups

- Establish a GM for feedback and dispute resolution

A SEP will be prepared by each of the 8 beneficiary countries and regional institution based on guidance provided in this SEF. The SEP will aim to define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation, throughout the entire project cycle. The SEP will outline the ways in which the project team will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about project and any activities related to the project. The plan will be considered as a dynamic document. Ideally, it should operate as an evolving tool that will be reviewed as the project progresses as and when the need arises as determined by stakeholders especially in response to emerging issues as part of adaptive environmental and social risk management.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the approach that was used to collect the information needed for the preparation of the SEF. The information was collected mainly through meetings with the World Bank Team and the PIUs in the eight (8) beneficiary countries as well as representatives of the three regional bodies. This included a questionnaire/checklist (see Annex 1) sent to the PIUs and RIUs who provided detailed information for the preparation of the SEF and Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework (U-ESMF), and Labour Management Procedures (LMPs).

The PIUs also engaged with select stakeholders to inform them about the HISWACA-SOP1 Project and gathered preliminary information to aid the preparation of the SEF. (See chapter 4.1 for details on stakeholder engagement conducted to prepare this SEF).

2.1 Approach to SEF Preparation

The stakeholder consultations and engagement for the preparation of the SEF spanned the period 13 to 20 January 2023. The PIUs in the respective countries completed a questionnaire/checklist (Annex 2: please include the questionnaire). The PIUs were also tasked to engage select stakeholders and compile minutes of the key issues discussed during the meetings which has been summarized in Table 1.

The timelines for the preparation of the umbrella instruments (SEF, ESMF, and LMP) was tight coupled with COVID-19 restrictions in some countries, and isolated security concerns in the beneficiary countries. Thus, the Consultation Programme was carried out using two approaches of in-person and virtual consultations. Virtual consultations were organized for all PIUs and RIUs using platforms such as Microsoft Teams and email exchanges. Virtual consultations were intended to ensure the safety and security of the consultants, project workers, and stakeholders during consultations and were fit for purpose, effective and meaningful to meet Program and stakeholder needs in line with national regulations policies at the time of consultations as well as WHO guidelines.

The second approach was to hold in-person consultations with stakeholders at the local level. This was the case in The Gambia, where the PIU consulted with local stakeholders and then shared the results of these interviews with the consultant team.

3.0 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION, MAPPING AND ANALYSIS

Stakeholder identification and consultation is an integral part of project management throughout the Project life cycle. An effective stakeholder identification requires the identification of all individuals and groups who are affected by the project and may have an interest in the project. Stakeholder analysis is a process for identifying different stakeholders, grouping them according to their level of interest and influence in the project, and determining how best to engage with them based on the socio-economic characteristics.

Community representatives may provide helpful insight into the local settings and act as main conduits for dissemination of the Project-related information and as primary communication links between the Project and targeted communities and their established networks. Community representatives including women leaders, elders, youth, religious and traditional leaders, may also be helpful intermediaries for information dissemination in a culturally appropriate manner, building trust, confidence and engendering community ownership of project interventions. Especially for vulnerable groups, stakeholder engagement should be conducted in partnership with their representatives. Among other things, they can provide help in understanding the perceptions of their challenges and strengths, which will influence increased utilization of project outputs and results. It is therefore important to verify the representatives of each stakeholder group by confirming that they are legitimate and genuine advocates of the stakeholder group they represent

3.1 Stakeholder Identification

A stakeholder is “a person, group, or organization that has a direct or indirect stake in a project/organization because it can affect or be affected by the Project/organization's actions, objectives, and policies”. Stakeholders thus vary in terms of degree of interest, influence and control they have over the project (high/medium/low - see section 3.2).

For this SEF, stakeholders’ identification during project life cycle is conducted through stakeholder mapping, activities and processes that identify and link stakeholders with their interests, powers, roles and responsibilities throughout the project.

Keeping in mind the nature of the HISWACA-SOP1 project and its setting, the Project stakeholders include: i) regional and national government ministries, departments and agencies with mandates for statistics; ii) Local Government/national authorities; iii) Private sector; iv) Research and training institutions; v) NGOs/CSOs, including community-based organizations; vi) Institutions representing vulnerable and minority groups; vii) Statistics Financing institutions; viii) National and international NGOs, and development partners; ix) people from whom data is collected/ data providers; and x) data collectors/ surveyors/ enumerators.

As the Project is under preparation, the specific locations, stakeholder groups, and schedule of activities are not known at this time, and the exact community stakeholders cannot yet be identified. During implementation, this will be further refined by each PIU/RIU when they prepare their own SEP. Table 1 lists the stakeholder categories that should be targeted for consultation during the stakeholder consultation, explains their interest in the Project and presents whether they are deemed “Affected” parties by or “Interested” parties to the Project.

For the purposes of effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of the HISWACA-SOP 1 will be divided into the following core categories: (i) those who commission data collection; (ii) data collectors; (iii) those from whom data is collected; and (iv) data users. Within each of these categories, identify specific sub-categories.

- **Data collection commissioners:** Key government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) and development partners that conceptualize and drive the securing of funding and implementation of project interventions
- **Data collectors:** Dedicated Senior staff and data collection agents of NSO
- **Data providers:** Individuals being surveyed
- **Data users:** Government ministries, NGOs, citizens, intergovernmental organizations, university researchers

Table 1: Stakeholders Identified in Beneficiary Countries

Country/ Regional Institution	Data collection commissioners	Data collectors	Data providers	Data users
Benin	WAEMU (ERI-ESI) UNICEF (MICS) UNDP (during COVID19 surveys) Gouvernement (Jobs created by PAG projects) World Food Program (AGVSAN) USAID-UNICEF-UNFPA-PNLP (EDS) MCA (Energy survey) Gouvernement (ECENE)	Surveyors, Focal points of sectoral ministries	Communities, households, businesses, Managers of PAG projects and other managers of structures involved in these projects, Communities, Points of passage as part of the government ECENE survey, Vulnerable groups including Women, Children, Persons with disabilities.	Government ministries, International Institutions, NGOs, multilateral institutions, Research Organizations, Students, etc.
Guinea	<p>Government including Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Sectoral Ministries, Central Bank of the Republic</p> <p>Technical and Financial Partners including World Bank, United Nations Development Program, United Nations System Coordination</p> <p>United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, International Organization for Migration etc.</p> <p>Local communities</p> <p>Municipalities</p>	National Institute of Statistics (NIS) Central Bank of the Republic, Local Municipalities, Local Communities	The Government, Public and private administration, households, Vulnerable groups including Women, Children, Persons with disabilities,	The Government, The Republican Institutions, The technical and financial partners, the socio-economic and political actors, The academics, National and international non-governmental organizations, The private sector

Guinea Bissau	World Bank, Government of Guinea Bissau including several ministries, WAEMU, ECOWAS, AU, UNICEF, BCEAO, UNDP, IMO, ILO, UNFPA, WFP, AFRISTAT, IMS, PARIS2, INS Portugal, European union	NSO officers, Surveyors from Guinea Bissau	Population, households, households heads, Vulnerable groups including Women, Children, Persons with disabilities,	Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics
Mali	The Government, UNICEF, The Early Warning System (EWS), Switzerland Cooperation SWEDD Project, UNFPA, National Employment and Training Observatory (ONEF), Research for Development (IRD), IOM, UNDP	NSO surveyors	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Mali (CCIM), Organisation Patronal des Industries du Mali (OPI), National Council of Employers of Mali (CNPM), National Civil Society Council (CNCS), National Employment and Training Observatory (ONEF), Vulnerable groups including Women, Children, Persons with disabilities, displaced persons due to conflicts	The Early Warning System (EWS), UNICEF, Switzerland Cooperation SWEDD Project, UNFPA, National Employment and Training Observatory (ONEF), Research for Development (IRD), IOM, UNDP
Mauritania	Government of Mauritania (GVT) International organizations, SSN including ANSADE	ANSADE surveyors	National Institutions, households, Public Administration, private institutions, and companies, etc. Providers of essential/basic services, NGOs, international institutions, institutions and companies, ANSADE, Vulnerable groups including Women, Children, Persons with disabilities	International Organizations, National Institutions, Scientific Researchers, etc., NGO, Researchers, Policy makers, students.
Niger	Government, Statistics Departments of the Ministries, UNDP, Delegation of the European Union in Niger, FAO, IMO,	National Statistical Commission Data Collection Agents	Statistics Departments of the Ministries, Population, households and business,	Government, Statistics Departments of the Ministries, UNDP, Delegation of the European

	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank, GIZ, IMF, WAEMU, World food program, USAID, CRS, Global Fund, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA/BSR-AO), Action Against Hunger (AAH), NGO Concern, Millennium Challenge Account Niger (MCA-Niger), John Hopkins University (JHU), African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC), UN WOMEN, UNHCR, Save the Children, ECOWAS, AfDB, Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), Afristat, African Union, IFORD, National Statistical Commission, African Statistical Schools (ENSAE, ISSEA, etc.),		Vulnerable groups including Women, Children, Persons with disabilities, displaced persons due to conflicts	Union in Niger, FAO, IMO, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank, GIZ, IMF, WAEMU, World food program, USAID, CRS, Global Fund, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA/BSR-AO), Action Against Hunger (AAH), NGO Concern, Millennium Challenge Account Niger (MCA-Niger), John Hopkins University (JHU), African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC), UN WOMEN, UNHCR, Save the Children, ECOWAS, AfDB, Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), Afristat, African Union, IFORD, National Statistical Commission, African Statistical Schools (ENSAE,, ISSEA, etc.), populations, households and businesses
Senegal	Private institutions (banks, insurance companies, research firms, laboratories, etc.)	ANSD surveyors	Households, Businesses, communities, Vulnerable groups including Women, Children, Persons with disabilities.	Public structures (DGPPE, BOS, ISRA, CETUD, etc.), International organizations (BCEAO, World Bank, OECD (Paris 21), IFPRI, IMF, UNDP, AFRISTAT, IMF, FAO, etc.)
The Gambia	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources Network Against Gender Based Violence, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare,	The Gambia Bureau of Statistics surveyors	Households, Businesses, communities, Vulnerable groups including Women, Children, Persons with disabilities.	International organizations, Civil society, government

	GBOS Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education			
African Union	TBD	TBD	Executive Committee (EC) of SHaSA 2 Committee of Director Generals of National Statistics Office (CoDGs)	Elderly, Women, Children, The unemployed, The illiterate, Persons with disabilities, Data collectors, Manual/site workers, Marginalized/underserved communities, Former combatants
ECOWAS	AFRISTAT, CONSULTANTS, Contact persons, WAEMU	AFRISTAT, CONSULTANTS, Contact persons, WAEMU	AFRISTAT, CONSULTANTS, Contact persons, WAEMU	AFRISTAT, CONSULTANTS, Contact persons, WAEMU
WAEMU	BCEAO, World Bank, IMF	NSO of WAEMU Members states, BCEAO	NSO of WAEMU Members states, BCEAO, World Bank, IMF, UNCTAD	NSO of WAEMU Members states, BCEAO, BOAD, AU-Africstat, ECOWAS, WAMA and WAMZ, World Bank, IMF, UNCTAD, Scholls of statistics, CEA, FAO, ILO, FERDI

3.2 Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

Stakeholder mapping is a process of examining the relative influence that different individuals and groups have over a project as well as the influence of the project over them. The purpose of a stakeholder mapping is to:

- Study the profile of the identified stakeholders and the nature of the interest and/or influence in the project;
- Understand each group’s specific issues, concerns as well as expectations from the project that each group retains; and
- Gauge their influence on the project.

Based on this understanding, the stakeholders are categorized as **High Influence/Priority**, **Medium Influence/Priority** and **Low Influence/Priority**. The stakeholders who are categorized as high influence are those who are expected to have a high influence over the Project or are likely to be heavily impacted by the Project activities: they should thus be high up on the Project’s priority list for engagement and consultation.

Similarly, the stakeholders categorized as medium influence are those who are expected to have a moderate influence over the Project or even though they are to be impacted by the Project, such impact is deemed unlikely to be substantial: these stakeholders should thus be neither high nor low on the Project’s engagement list. Lastly, stakeholders deemed with low influence are those who are expected to have a minimal influence on the decision-making process or are to be minimally impacted by the Project: they should thus be low on the Project’s engagement list.

Therefore, stakeholders important to this project must be identified and analyzed in respect to location, interest, mandate, influence and vulnerability; and including level of literacy and potential mode of engagement.

Table 2: Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

Stakeholder Group(s)	Role/interest in project	Level of Interest	Level of Influence
Data collection commissioners			
Country specific government	Sponsors the data collection	High	High
International institutions	Sponsor data collection	High	High
Intergovernmental bodies	Sponsor data collection	High	High
Data collectors			
Country specific PIUs	Organize data collection	High	High
Country specific National Statistics Offices	Organize collection of data	High	High
Country specific enumerators	Collects field data	Medium	Medium
Data Providers			
Country Households, communities	Provides information/data for project	Medium	Medium
Country specific vulnerable groups	Provides information/data for project	Medium	Medium

Country specific businesses	Provides information/data for project		
Country specific NSO	Provides information/data for project	High	Medium
Country specific Public and private administration	Provides information/data for project	Medium	Medium
Data users			
Country specific academics	Use data for multiple purposes	Medium	Low
National and international research bodies	Use data for multiple purposes	Medium	Low
International institutions	Use data for development programs of project	Medium	Low
NGO and Civil Society Organizations	Use data for multiple purposes	Medium	Medium
Intergovernmental bodies	Use data for multiple purposes	High	High
Country specific government	Use data for multiple purposes	High	High

4.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

The project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement to ensure effective engagement and meaningful consultations of all relevant stakeholders during the project implementation:

- **Openness and life-cycle approach:** public consultations for the project(s) will be arranged during the project life cycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation.
- **Informed participation and feedback:** information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities are provided for communicating stakeholders' feedback, for analyzing and addressing comments and concerns.
- **Inclusiveness and sensitivity:** stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders at all times encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, especially, women, youth, elderly, Persons with Disabilities, displaced persons, those with underlying health issues, and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.
- **Flexibility:** if social distancing inhibits traditional forms of engagement, the methodology should adapt to other forms of engagement, including various forms of internet communication. (See Section 3.2 below).

Stakeholder engagement under the project will use a variety of engagement techniques depending on the stage of project implementation to build relationships with stakeholders, consult and gather information from them, as well as disseminate project information. In selecting any consultation technique, a number of issues will be taken into consideration including the level of formal education of stakeholders and cultural sensitivities to ensure that consultation is meaningful and accessible.

At each stage of project implementation, the PIUs and regional implementation units will ensure meaningful engagement and consultation and disclosure of project information to all stakeholders. The disclosure and consultation activities will be designed in line with the following key principles:

- Consultations must be widely publicized particularly among the project affected stakeholders/communities, preferably a week prior to any meeting or engagements
- Ensure non-technical information summary is accessible prior to any event to ensure that people are informed of the assessment and conclusions before scheduled meetings
- Location and timing of meetings must be designed to maximize stakeholder participation and availability
- Information presented must be clear, and non-technical, and presented in all appropriate local languages where necessary
- Consultations must consider accessibility of vulnerable groups (such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, literacy levels, language, language, access to information technology, etc.) and must therefore ensure the format and platforms for consultation facilitate inclusive and participatory engagement
- Engagements must be facilitated in ways that allow stakeholders to raise their views and concerns in a way which stakeholders feel safe to freely express their views without fear of reprisal
- Issues raised must be addressed and feedback provided to participants either during the consultation or if further information is needed to be obtained, at a subsequent meeting and communicated to stakeholders when feedback is to be expected

4.1 Stakeholder Engagement Activities during Project Preparation

Stakeholder engagement activities were undertaken during the development of the SEF to support the initial design of HISWACA-SOP1 Project. Stakeholder engagement activities of the Project started with a virtual discussion inception meeting that was undertaken by the HISWACA-SOP1 officials, World Bank representatives and the Environmental and Social Consultants in January 2023.

During these initial stages, consultations were undertaken with pre-identified major Project stakeholders. The preliminary discussions focused on the general scope of the Project, the introduction of National Statistics Institutions and their associated partners. The consultations also sought input from stakeholders on issues related to Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), vulnerable groups and marginalized gender minority groups that are difficult to reach during Census or Survey Data Collection, grievance mechanism, relevant environmental and social permitting as part of the Project, and the training needs.

Table 3 below shows all project stakeholders that were pre-identified for consultation with their relevance to the HISWACA-SOP1 project. It further explains the stakeholders consulted and those not and reasons for not having engaged them. Detailed key stakeholder consultation as well as community stakeholder consultations, engagement and sensitization will be undertaken before commencement of procurement, rehabilitation and construction activities. Preliminary Stakeholder meetings were conducted through conferencing as well as email correspondences with the key stakeholders to document their input in the formulations of this SEF and other environmental and social ESF instruments including the umbrella-ESMF.

Table 3: Summary of Preliminary Stakeholders Engagement Activities during Project Preparation

Country	Stakeholders Engaged	Date of consultation	Mode of Engagement	Main Issues discussed	Key feedback (list in bullets)
Benin	PIU: Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie	25/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2021, 1,539 cases of early pregnancy, 708 cases of early marriage and 507 children, including 400 girls, were recorded as victims of kidnapping and confinement in Benin. ● Ministry in charge of secondary education recorded 2,763 cases of pregnancy out of 301,821 girls enrolled for the year 2016-2017 ● More than a quarter of women aged 15-49 (27%) reported experiencing physical violence at some point in their lives since the age of 15. Twelve percent (12%) of women experienced physical violence during 2018. The proportion of women who experienced physical violence during 2018 was highest in the department of Alibori (22%). ● One in 10 women have experienced sexual violence at some point. Five percent of women experienced sexual violence in 2018. Recent sexual violence is highest in the Plateau department (9%) ● The most vulnerable groups to gender-based violence are people living with HIV, gender workers, transgender people, child workers/domestic workers, teenagers ● the mechanisms implemented to deal with complaints related to surveys and censuses are: awareness raising and communication before, during and after the survey, training of surveyors to respond appropriately to respondents' questions, dissemination or wide dissemination of the results of the survey, and presentation of the provisions of the law that protect respondents on all collection tools ● Some of the actions implemented by Republic of Benin in addition to ratification of several international texts which all promotes and protect human rights, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Care for GBV victims by the Social Promotion Centers, which are structures

					<p>of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Microfinance (MASM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The implementation of the SIDOFFE-NG (Integrated System of Family, Woman and Child Data, New Generation), a dynamic web application for the collection, production, processing and dissemination of statistical data related to social action in Benin, including GBV data ○ More traditional communication campaigns are also implemented. In 2020, a major campaign on the prevention of violence and existing support mechanisms was held in the country. The campaign was carried out at the national level and was broadcasted on various media (social networks, TV, radio, posters, mobile networks) to reach the maximum number of people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction and rehabilitation of a building requires an environmental permit based on a well-documented procedure
Guinea	PIU: Institut National de la Statistique	17/03/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to the Harmonized Survey on Living Conditions of Households (EHCVM-218-2019), the literacy rate for men is 54.4% compared to 27.7% for women ● According to the 2018 Health and Demographic Survey, the female genital mutilation rate is 95% nationally and 39% among girls aged 0-14 years. According to the MICS survey in 2016, the proportion (%) of women who have experienced sexual violence and psychological violence since the age of 15 are 29.3% and 67.7% respectively. ● The category of persons more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in Guinea are 15-24 years girls and the source of vulnerability to GBV is associated to physical, psychological and sexual violence, excision, malicious acts ● government's response in terms of strategies to deal with GBV consists of adoption of Law

					<p>L/010/2000/AN of July 2000 on reproductive health in the Republic of Guinea, which prohibits all forms of violence and sexual abuse and stipulates that human beings must not be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of their bodies in general and their reproductive organs in particular. It provides that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is criminalized and therefore penalize</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● other actions include creation in 2011 of the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (OPROGEM), creation of the National Committee in charge of coordinating efforts to end this practice, creation in 2012 of the National Committee for the Promotion of the Abandonment of FGM/Children ● A religious decree prohibiting the practice of FGM in Guinea has been issued to fight GBV ● The mechanisms to handle survey and census related complaints is based on awareness and communication programs ● Positive feedback on using a toll-free digital platform include security of the data, reduction of the time of data collection, Ease of data collection and processing, Ease of supervision ● Negative feedback includes poor coverage of the internet network, the lack of electrical power, The poor quality of the tablet and the servers, The negligence in the supervision ● The construction, rehabilitation and Installation of electronic equipment of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure.
Guinea-Bissau	PIU: Système National d'Information Statistique	20/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The relevant institutions interviewed on GBV issues do not have statistical data on this issue ● The Government's response in terms of strategies to deal with GBV is based on several instruments such as specific laws (law on the criminalization of all acts of violence committed within the framework of domestic and family relations,

					<p>domestic violence, prohibition of female circumcision and punishment for human trafficking), action plans on GBV, action plan for the promotion of equality and gender equity, but there are bottlenecks regarding the dissemination and implementation of these instruments, as well as difficulties related to the material and human resources needed to carry out their activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Positive views on using a toll-free digital platform in terms of speed in receiving and responding to complaints ● The construction, rehabilitation and Installation of electronic equipment of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure. ● There is a sanitary procedure model to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys that include: preparation and submission of the investigation protocol to the ethics commission; approval of the protocol; supervision of the implementation of the approved protocol
Mali	PIU : Institut National de la Statistique du Mali	16/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Displaced persons due to conflicts are the category of persons that are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in Mali ● The government of Mali and its partners, notably the European Union and the United Nations System, initiated in 2018 the Spotlight Initiative Program, which aims to reduce cases of GBV from harmful traditional practices, and finally the promotion of all components of reproductive health and to eliminate violence against women and girls in all spheres of society. ● Moreover, the penal code characterizes sexual violence and pedophilia as a crime. ● The Republic of Mali's interest is also reflected in the inclusion of GBV issues as a priority through the creation in 2018 of the National Program for the Abandonment of Gender-Based Violence (PNVBG), which is a central service attached to the

					<p>Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family (MPFEF). In 2019, the National Strategy for the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and its 2019-2030 Action Plan were developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since 2020, Mali has been involved in a process of setting up a national database on GBV to better monitor and assess the phenomenon. ● To resolve the grievances, a monitoring team was set up within the technical direction of the census, whose main mission is to ensure regular monitoring of the operation. ● There is a very high level of satisfaction from the people who use the toll-free digital platform. Sometimes the committee receives calls back to share their joy and appreciation for the diligent handling of their complaints ● The construction and rehabilitation of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure. ● The ethical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys requires a letter is sent with the methodological documents of the survey to the National Ethics Committee for Health and Life Sciences (CNESS), which meets and gives its opinion
Mauritania	PIU: Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Démographique et Economique (ANSADE)	17/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mauritania conducted its first survey on violence against women in 2011 ● Young girls and boys are the category of persons who are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in Mauritania ● Very positive views on using a toll-free digital platform. It is even planned that this tool will be included on the ANSADE website. ● The construction, rehabilitation and installation of electronic equipment of a building does not require an environmental permit

<p>Niger</p>	<p>PIU: Institut National de la Statistique</p>	<p>17/01/23</p>	<p>Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires</p>	<p>PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Young women are category of persons that are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in Niger. ● The risk factors are at three levels: i) individual, ii) community and iii) society. ● At the community level, there is persistent violence against women. The internalization by some women and society members of social norms perpetuating perceptions of inferiority in relation to men reinforces this situation, especially since they often have little access to financial independence, access to income, and opportunities for formal employment. They also tend to have (especially in rural areas) less knowledge of their rights, lower levels of educational attainment, less access to land rights, lower literacy levels. Overall, women's economic, social and decision-making dependence on men may help to understand their exposure to certain forms of violence. ● At the societal level, impunity and corruption in public services are likely to promote a culture of violence and the vulnerability of the poorest. In addition, armed conflict and socio-political unrest mean that the risk of physical violence tends to increase during or after armed conflicts. A crowded environment is conducive to the occurrence of certain acts of violence such as assault and battery and abusive language. ● The measures taken by the government to deal with GBV include: the quota law, the national social protection policy, the national strategy for the prevention and response to GBV in Niger (2017-2021), the opening of multifunctional centers, the revision of the penal code to strengthen repression, capacity building of stakeholders, awareness raising on different issues (early marriage, female genital mutilation) ● The construction, rehabilitation and installation of electronic equipment of a building does not require an environmental permit
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys, the ethics committee must be consulted for certain specific investigations; it is affiliated with the Ministry of Health.
Senegal	PIU: Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD)	18/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Senegal adopted a national action plan in 2015 to combat gender-based violence and promote human rights. ● The construction of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure.
The Gambia	Country specific PIU named as Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBOS), and other stakeholders including National Environment Agency, Network Against Gender Based Violence – National Coordinator, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare – Deputy Permanent Secretary, Gambia Federation for the Disabled – Director, KMC – Department of Services, Community Service Manager, Central Bank – Principal	19/01/23 to 21/01/23 and 23/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2021 or 2022 number of rape/defilement cases and proportion of survivors who are females ● Persons who are vulnerable to SEA/SH in The Gambia include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Young girls (teenagers). The source of vulnerability is associated to peer influence, taken advantage of by trusted relatives or lack of parental care/guidance. ▪ Persons with disabilities. Their disability status makes them weak and easily taken advantage of ▪ Widows: their source of vulnerability is associated to single marital status – power influence/relations ▪ Women: their source of vulnerability is associated to Dominance of patriarchal system, marriage to abusive husbands, poverty ▪ Elderly men and women. Their source of vulnerability is linked to medical condition or lack of strength due to old age. ● Response mechanisms have been established with stakeholders ● National GBV Act (2013) & Policy ● National Strategy on FGM ● Gender Policy 2023 – 2032

	<p>Economist, Gambia Revenue Authority – Tax Manager, Department of Fisheries – Deputy Director, Department of Fisheries – Head of Research and Development, Governor West Coarst Region, PRO of the Brikama Area 9199783 Council, National Coordination Organisation for Farmers Association,</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Worked with the Network Against Gender Based Violence to construct a temporary safe house for Survivors ● Established toll-free lines 199 and 1313 to report GBV cases ● Established mobility support to emergency response services ● In the process of setting up a GBV Advisory Council to investigate cases reported and advise the executive on certain cases. ● Support the one-stop centers with capacity building of staff. ● Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection include: ● Fula: source of vulnerability is associated to Nomadic lifestyle. The strategy to reach this tribe is to make pre census visits to know their irregular locations prior to census dates. Sensitize them on the importance of the exercise. ● Vulnerable religious groups during census or survey data collection include Jehovah’s witness. Their source of vulnerability is associated to their religious belief ● There is no proper coordination between GBOS and relevant stakeholders; Most Ministries, Departments and Agencies don’t know about the Management Information Systems for statistics. So Administrative data are always left lying and not keyed in. ● Data collectors can be attacked to steal the tablets which can be attractive. ● Remote locations where staff charge them can be risky. ● The population can be concerned on how secure their data can be. There is communication gap at the community level. ● In the event of fire, all data could be lost. ● There is tendency to exclude in household surveys/census persons with intellectual disabilities.
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some staff lose their jobs due to modernization. ● Working in border villages is risky as field workers can be arrested for intrusion at any time as boundaries are not aligned clearly. ● Field workers are sometimes sent out of their homes or harassed (in the case of the females) by the population during census or survey visits. ● The field workers are sometimes attacked by snakes or other reptiles. ● Family conflicts sometimes result from wives disclosing information in the absence of husbands. ● Due to COVID regulations, cost of project implementation doubles overnight. ● There is sometimes Conflict when 2 villages are in a scuffle over boundaries of communities. ● Data produced form NSS institutions is sometimes not of standard and no policy cohesion. ● The tendency to lose staff at GBoS after training will be high after capacity building. ● With Stakeholders, GBoS sometimes face challenges in coordination in terms of statistical production. ● Sometimes businesses drive away field workers and refuse to give out information during surveys. ● Lack of Surveys on rape and Sexual Violences. ● Hospital based Intimate partner violence research conducted recently shows that it is on the rise. ● Data on Female Genital Mutilation obtained from surveys has stagnant over the years. ● Data accessibility is a problem as GBoS don't have all data needed at times. ● People might not give answers to sensitive questions asked during a survey related to sexual violence. ● Some people will not give a true count of their children or even answer the question as it is a cultural taboo (given high/unreported polygamy rates) ● The field workers might take advantage of the vulnerability of some of the people at community
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					<p>level especially when some field workers might stay in communities for long depending on how large the coverage is. This can lead to Sexual exploitation, abuse, violence within the family or even rivalry between friends or neighbors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Persons with disabilities or mental challenges tend to be left out by family members during surveys or census. ● Some sex workers might be skipped or double counted because they are likely to live in motels where field workers might not want to go given moral/cultural norms. Field workers might visit and count them after their family has already counted them. ● Statistics unit is small compared to the country size. ● Low capacity and traditional means of data collection might affect project implementation. ● Labs where data is collected is small and underequipped. ● Weak collaboration between GBoS and the department. ● There is no data for certain indicators in the unit due to lack of funding and equipment. ● Limited capacity of supervisors ● Limited logistical support. ● Most data providers are half educated and they think they know it all. ● The sometimes they do not want show you all the members, (Disability) people ● Specialist training is needed on fisheries economics and fisheries biology to obtain specific data. ● The department of fisheries can be supported with a standard laboratory with required equipment so data collected can be precise. ● A fishery working group should be set up to discuss and manage fisheries data. ● The department of fisheries can be supported to provide data for all the indicators through
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					provision of funds for purchase of fish samples and sampling equipment.
African Union	Statistical Department in AU		Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	
ECOWAS	Regional Implementation Unit in ECOWAS	17/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction and rehabilitation of a building and installation of electronic equipment require an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure. • A protocol needs to be sent to the National Health Research Ethics Committee (NHREC) to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys
WAEMU	Regional Implementation Unit in WAEMU	17/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WAEMU has developed the gender strategy whose objective is to contribute to the promotion of a community institutional environment favorable to equality and equity between women and men in the economic, political, social and cultural fields.

4.2 Implementation Mechanism for SEF

The mechanism for implementing SEF is based on the methods described in the IFC Stakeholder Engagement Good Practice Handbook (2007), which is also in line with the World Bank's ESF, including:

1. **PLAN AHEAD AND INFORM:** Provide all stakeholders with balanced and objective information to ensure they understand the nature of the Project, any changes, and the likely impacts, benefits and long-term legacy of the Project.
2. **CONSULT USING BASIC PRINCIPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE:** Consult with all stakeholders by providing mechanisms for two-way information flows between PIUs/ RIUs and their stakeholders (refer to Section 6.2 Consultation and Disclosure Tools).
3. **INVOLVE:** Work directly with all stakeholders throughout the process to ensure their issues and concerns are consistently understood and considered.
4. **COLLABORATE:** Foster partnerships with all stakeholders whereby input is sought during key decision-making processes.

The importance of establishing a transparent, informative, and two-sided communication process for stakeholder engagement will assist countries and regional implementation units in:

- Avoiding potential community disaffection from a lack of understanding of the Project activities and the permitting process
- Identifying and managing key potential impacts for the project implementation process
- Seeking local people's invaluable knowledge, ideas and inputs into the project implementation and decision-making process
- Reduced risk of potential Project delays by ensuring local people and stakeholders are fully informed
- Managing unrealistic demands and expectations
- Building productive and long-term relationships between and all stakeholders

4.3 Stakeholder Engagement during Project Implementation

For the project implementation phase, each country PIU and RIU will develop a country-specific SEP. Implementation of project activities should be conducted in a participatory, community-based ways that are informed and continually optimized according to community feedback to detect and respond to concerns, rumors and misinformation. To tackle misinformation in the engagement processes, the project team of each PIU/ RIU will ensure that the sources of information are verified and credible before dissemination.

SEP during project implementation will use a variety of engagement techniques to build relationships with stakeholders, consult and gather information from them, as well as disseminate project information. In selecting any consultation technique, several issues are taken into consideration including stakeholders' level of formal education and cultural sensitivities to ensure that the purposes of each engagement will be achieved. The following will be considered while selecting channels of communication, considering the current COVID-19 situation, and in the event of any outbreak of contagious diseases during project implementation:

- Avoid public gatherings (taking into account national restrictions or advice), including public hearings, workshops and community meetings

- If smaller meetings are permitted/advised, conduct consultations in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings. If not permitted or advised, make all reasonable efforts to conduct meetings through online channels where applicable
- Diversify means of communication and rely more on social media and online channels. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chatgroups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders
- Employ traditional channels of communications (TV, newspaper, radio, dedicated phone-lines, and mail) when stakeholders do not have access to online channels or do not use them frequently. Traditional channels can also be highly effective in conveying relevant information to stakeholders, and allow them to provide their feedback and suggestions
- Assess and deploy alternative tools to engage stakeholders such as the use of community radio, use of key community influencers and peer groups, visual aids, and social media
- Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, identify channels for direct communication with each affected household via a context specific combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators
- Each of the proposed channels of engagement should clearly specify how feedback and suggestions can be provided by stakeholders

At each stage of project implementation, the PIU and RIU will ensure meaningful engagement and consultation and disclosure of project information to all stakeholders. The disclosure and consultation activities will be designed along with some key guiding principles, including the following:

- Consultations must be widely publicized particularly among the project affected stakeholders/communities, preferably a week prior to any meeting or engagements
- Ensure non-technical information summary is accessible prior to any event to ensure that people are informed of the assessment and conclusions before scheduled meetings
- Location and timing of meetings must be designed to maximize stakeholder participation and availability
- Information presented must be clear, and non-technical, and presented in all appropriate local languages where necessary
- Engagements must be facilitated in ways that allow stakeholders to raise their views and concerns
- Issues raised must be addressed, at the meetings or later
- For each country, local language needs must be considered when conducting stakeholder engagement and in all communications.

The techniques to be used for the different stakeholder groups have been summarized in table 4 below. As the stakeholder groups are the same across the eight participating nations, one table on engagement approaches is offered. Each PIU and RIU, while preparing their SEP, will prepare a detailed table on methods of engagement for country specific stakeholders, including identifying language requirements for all stakeholders regardless of their vulnerability status and consider accessibility.

Table 4: Methods Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation during Project Implementation

Stakeholder Group(s)	Role/interest in project	Level of Influence	Methods of consultation and engagement	Responsibility
Data collection commissioners				
Country specific government	Sponsors the data collection	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings • emails • phone calls 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> workshops focus group discussions 	
International institutions	Sponsor data collection	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal meetings, emails, phone calls, workshops, focus group discussions 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
Intergovernmental bodies	Sponsor data collection	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal meetings emails phone calls workshops focus group discussions 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
Data collectors				
Country specific PIUs	Organize data collection	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal meetings, emails, phone calls workshops focus group discussions 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
Country specific National Statistics Offices	Organize collection of data	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal meetings, emails, phone calls workshops focus group discussions 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
Country specific enumerators	Collects field data	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> workshops, focus group discussions trainings regular meetings 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
Data Providers				
Country Households, communities	Provides information/data for project	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community fora, radio/TV discussions meetings and consultation informal community meetings/ Village Development Committees (VDCs)/ local chiefs town/village Crier and religious institutions (i.e. mosques, churches) 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
Country specific vulnerable groups	Provides information/data for project	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community fora, radio/TV, discussions, meetings and consultation, informal community meetings/ Village Development Committees (VDCs)/ 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local chiefs, town/village Crier and religious institutions (i.e. mosques, churches) • meetings to be conducted in local languages 	
Country specific businesses	Provides information/data for project		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings • phone calls • emails • community fora • radio/TV • discussions • meetings and consultation 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
Country specific NSO	Provides information/data for project	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings • phone calls • emails • community fora • radio/TV • discussions • meetings and consultation 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
Country specific Public and private administration	Provides information/data for project	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings • phone calls • emails • community fora • radio/TV • discussions • meetings and consultation 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
Data users				
Country specific academics	Use data for multiple purposes	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings, • emails, • phone calls, • workshops, • focus group discussions 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
National and international research bodies	Use data for multiple purposes	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings • emails • phone calls • workshops • focus group discussions 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
International institutions	Use data for development programs of project	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings, • emails, • phone calls • workshops • focus group discussions 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project

NGO and Organization of Civil society	Use data for multiple purposes	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings • emails • phone calls • workshops, • focus group discussions 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
Intergovernmental bodies	Use data for multiple purposes	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings • emails • phone calls • workshops • focus group discussions 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project
Country specific government	Use data for multiple purposes	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings • emails • phone calls • workshops • focus group discussions 	PIU/ RIU, Ministry of Finance/Line Ministry in charge of Project

4.4 Guiding principles for Public Consultations and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder consultation and information disclosure will be an integral part of the project implementation process which shall be consciously carried at every phase of the project implementation. The PIUs in the respective countries and RIUs at regional level shall ensure that each consultation process is well planned, inclusive and documented; and must endeavor to communicate feedback on all follow up issues, concerns, and actions emanating from the stakeholder consultation processes. The engagement and consultation will be carried out on an ongoing basis to reflect the nature of issues, impacts, and opportunities emanating from the implementation of the project. While the selection of disclosure—both for notification and provision of information may vary according to audiences—the method would be based on how most people in the vicinity of specific project activities routinely access information. The project will ensure that women who may have limited access to information will be reached and consulted in small, separate groups animated by a woman. A variety of methods of communication would be used to reach the majority of stakeholders, and the project would select those that are most appropriate for each audience, including: mass media (e.g., newspapers, radio and television) capable of reaching a mass of people across vast areas, within a short period and at low cost; and face-to-face meetings (e.g., focus group discussions and community meetings) when project team members may need to directly interact with PAPs. In particular, the methods that will be used for information disclosure will include the following:

- Newspapers (including national, district and local papers)
- Radio (national, local/community radio)
- Television
- Brochures/leaflets
- Posters
- Information and graphic displays (including pictorial infographics)
- Nontechnical summaries (documents and reports) (written in local languages)
- Official correspondence (letters and emails)

- Formal in-person or meetings
- Website (MMMR and Ministry of Finance)
- Social media (e.g., WhatsApp and Facebook)
- Focus Group Discussions
- Informal community meetings/Village Development Committees (VDCs)/local chiefs
- Town/Village Crier
- Religious institutions (i.e. mosques, churches)

Table 5: Proposed Strategies for Information Disclosure

List of information/ Documents to be Disclosed	Target Stakeholder	Method to be used	Timing of Consultation/ Disclosure	Responsibility
PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan, Schedule for data collection, purpose of data collection, confidentiality protocols	Data collections commissioners, Data collectors, Data providers, Data users, people who are going to be tested for HIV prevalence	Newspaper, Website, Online and ICT enabled, Radio, Town Hall Meetings	During Project implementation	PIU
PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, SEA/SH Action Plan, TOR, RFQ, ESMP, Contractor Code of Conduct, Schedule for data collection, purpose of data collection, confidentiality protocols	Data collections commissioners, Data collectors, Data providers, Data users, people who are going to be tested for HIV prevalence	Newspaper, Website, Online and ICT enabled, Radio, Town Hall Meeting	Before commencements of works Throughout project implementation	PIU
Lessons Learning Sessions, Sustainability, confidentiality protocols	Data collections commissioners, Data collectors, Data providers, Data users, people who are going to be tested for HIV prevalence	Newspaper, Website, Online and ICT enabled, Radio, Town Hall Meeting	One month after project effectiveness Throughout project implementation	PIU
Civil works (Niger, Mauritania and Senegal), office furniture and equipment (for all PIUs)	Data collections commissioners, Data collectors, Data providers, Data users	Newspaper, Website, Online and ICT enabled, Radio, Town Hall Meetings	Before commencements of works Throughout project implementation	PIU

4.4 Engagement with Vulnerable Groups and Individuals

It is very important to understand project impacts and whether they may disproportionately affect disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or

understand the impacts of a project. The following will therefore inform the SEP's approach to engaging vulnerable groups so they can meaningfully participate in the project:

- Identify vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups and the limitations they may have in participating and/or in understanding the project information or participating in the consultation process
- An appreciation and understanding of the factors that might prevent disadvantaged individuals or groups from participating in planned processes or activities. For example, language differences, internet penetration and accessibility, lack of transportation to events, accessibility of venues, disability, lack of understanding of a consultation process, schedules of different audiences including women who may be too busy to participate, may all serve as impediments to their participation
- Recognition of how disadvantaged and vulnerable persons normally get information about the community, projects, activities
- Identifying limitations about time of day or location for public consultation, and what can be done to address such limitations and enhance their participation
- Identifying the additional support or resources that might be needed to enable disadvantaged and vulnerable people to participate in the consultation process. This might include providing translation into local languages, sign language, large print or braille information; choosing accessible venues for events; providing transportation for people in remote areas to the nearest meeting; having small, focused meetings where vulnerable stakeholders are more comfortable asking questions or raising concerns
- Where possible, engaging organizations active in the project area that work with vulnerable groups, such as persons with disability, medical providers, who may be more aware of marginalized groups and how best to communicate with them.

Table 6: Strategies for engaging with vulnerable project stakeholders

Table 6: Strategies for engaging with vulnerable project stakeholders

Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means	Specific needs
Persons with disabilities	Persons with disability are usually excluded and may have a number of impairments including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mobility ● Hearing ● Vision ● Speaking ● Inability to read and write ● Intellectual ● Susceptible to SEA/SH 	Official and unofficial/ local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Written information ● Radio ● Letter ● Word-of-mouth ● Town/Village Crier ● Religious leaders ● Local leaders/Village Development Committees/Chiefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accessibility to meeting venues ● Interpreter(s) ● Sign language interpreters ● Braille ● Use of pictorial/infographics ● Daytime meetings ● Large print ● Extra lighting
Elderly persons	Elderly persons may have several factors impeding their participation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mobility problems ● Hearing impairment ● Inability to read and write official language ● Vision impairment ● Low literacy level 	Official and unofficial/ local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Written information ● Radio ● Word-of-mouth ● Town/Village Crier/Chiefs/VDCs ● Religious institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accessibility to meeting venues; ● Interpreter(s) ● Daytime meetings ● Central meeting places in community ● Use of graphics ● Large print
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Low literacy levels ● Disempowered and voiceless ● Housekeepers ● Sex workers ● Petty traders ● Susceptible to SEA/SH ● Linguistic minorities ● Informal workers ● Landless/lease farmland for livelihoods ● Lack access to information technology (including computers, mobile phones/lack of access to credit to use phones) 	Official/unofficial /local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Written information ● Radio ● Word-of-mouth ● Town/Village Crier ● VDC/Chiefs ● Religious institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Separate, but public meetings from men ● Effective facilitation in joint meetings with men ● Day time meetings (when they are not working in the home or in outside work) ● Organize meeting close to their businesses/homes/communities ● Interpreter(s)

Youth (male and female)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mostly unemployed ● Disempowered and voiceless ● Susceptible to GBV/SEA/SH (especially female) ● Low literacy ● Sex workers and opportunistic tourist workers 	Official/unofficial/ local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Written information ● Radio ● Word-of-mouth ● Town/Village Crier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Separate, but public meetings from male adults ● Effective facilitation in joint meetings with male adults ● Day time meetings ● Central meeting places in communities ● Interpreter(s)
Illiterate persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mostly unemployed ● Illiterate ● Disempowered and voiceless 	Unofficial/ local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Radio ● Word-of-mouth ● Town/Village Crier ● Religious institutions ● VDCs/chiefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective facilitation in joint meetings with the literate ● Day time meetings ● Central meeting places in communities ● Interpreter(s) ● Use of graphics/pictorial infographic
Migrant laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unemployed ● Mostly illiterate ● Disempowered and voiceless ● May not be citizens 	Unofficial/ local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Radio ● Word-of-mouth ● Town/Village Crier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective facilitation in joint meetings with the literate ● Day time meetings ● Central meeting places in communities ● Interpreter(s) ● Use of graphics
Remote communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack basic ICT infrastructure (including internet) and access to internet ● Higher poverty levels ● Lack access to mobile phones ● Rough terrain ● Mostly illiterate residents 	Unofficial/ local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Radio ● Word-of-mouth ● Town/Village Crier ● Trusted community leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective facilitation in joint meetings with the literate ● Day time meetings ● Central meeting places in communities ● Interpreter(s) ● Use of pictorial and infographics

Internally Displaced persons/Refugees/Returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unemployed ● Mostly illiterate ● Susceptible to SEA/SH (especially female) ● Linguistic minorities 	Unofficial/ local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Radio ● Word-of-mouth ● Town/Village Crier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective facilitation in joint meetings with the literate ● Day time meetings ● Central meeting places in communities ● Interpreter(s) ● Use of graphics
Persons living with chronic diseases. x	<p>Persons living with chronic diseases may usually have a number of impairments including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Living with the physical effects of the disease ● Dealing with the chronic treatments that could be expensive. ● Living with negative image ● Lack of confidence and a positive self-image ● Unemployed 	Unofficial/ local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Written information ● Radio ● Letter ● Word-of-mouth ● Town/Village Crier ● Religious leaders ● Local leaders/Village Development Committees/Chiefs ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective facilitation in joint meetings with people living with chronic diseases ● Accessibility to meeting venues ● Interpreter(s) ● Use of pictorial/infographics ● Daytime meetings ● Large print
Persons living in fragile/conflict/insecure areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development challenges through the displacement of populations, spread of disease, reduced trade, and increased organized crime and terrorism; ● Lack of basic service delivery; ● Lack of job opportunities for at risk-youth; ● Exposure to poverty and vulnerability. ● Information asymmetries between elites and masses, ● Low levels of inter-personal coordination, ● Social dislocations, and security and mobility constraints 	Official and unofficial/ local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Radio ● Word-of-mouth ● Town/Village Crier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective provision access and safe space to women to listen to unbiased political radio broadcasts in order to overcome informational asymmetries and collective action problems in rural areas ● Effective facilitation in joint meetings with the displaced populations ● Organize daytime meetings close to their living place where safety is ensured. ● Central meeting places in communities ● Interpreter(s) ● Use of graphics

5.0 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

5.1 Principles and objectives for developing a Project Grievance Mechanism

The objective of this GM is to provide framework which the respective PIUs and RIUs will use to prepare and implement their own grievance mechanism prior to the start of project activities to address and resolve any project related issues and concerns promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all project-affected parties and interested parties, at no cost and without retribution. The GM shall not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies.

Grievances may take the form of specific complaints about actual damages or injury, general concerns about project activities, incidents and impacts, or perceived impacts. The project provides a GM that would provide opportunity for all direct and indirect beneficiaries, service providers and other stakeholders to report and seek redress for project related complaints. Stakeholders would be informed about the project GM, as well as measures put in place to address project related complaints at the community, national, and regional levels in a confidential manner. This will be done as part of the project stakeholder consultations by the PIUs in the respective countries and RIUs.

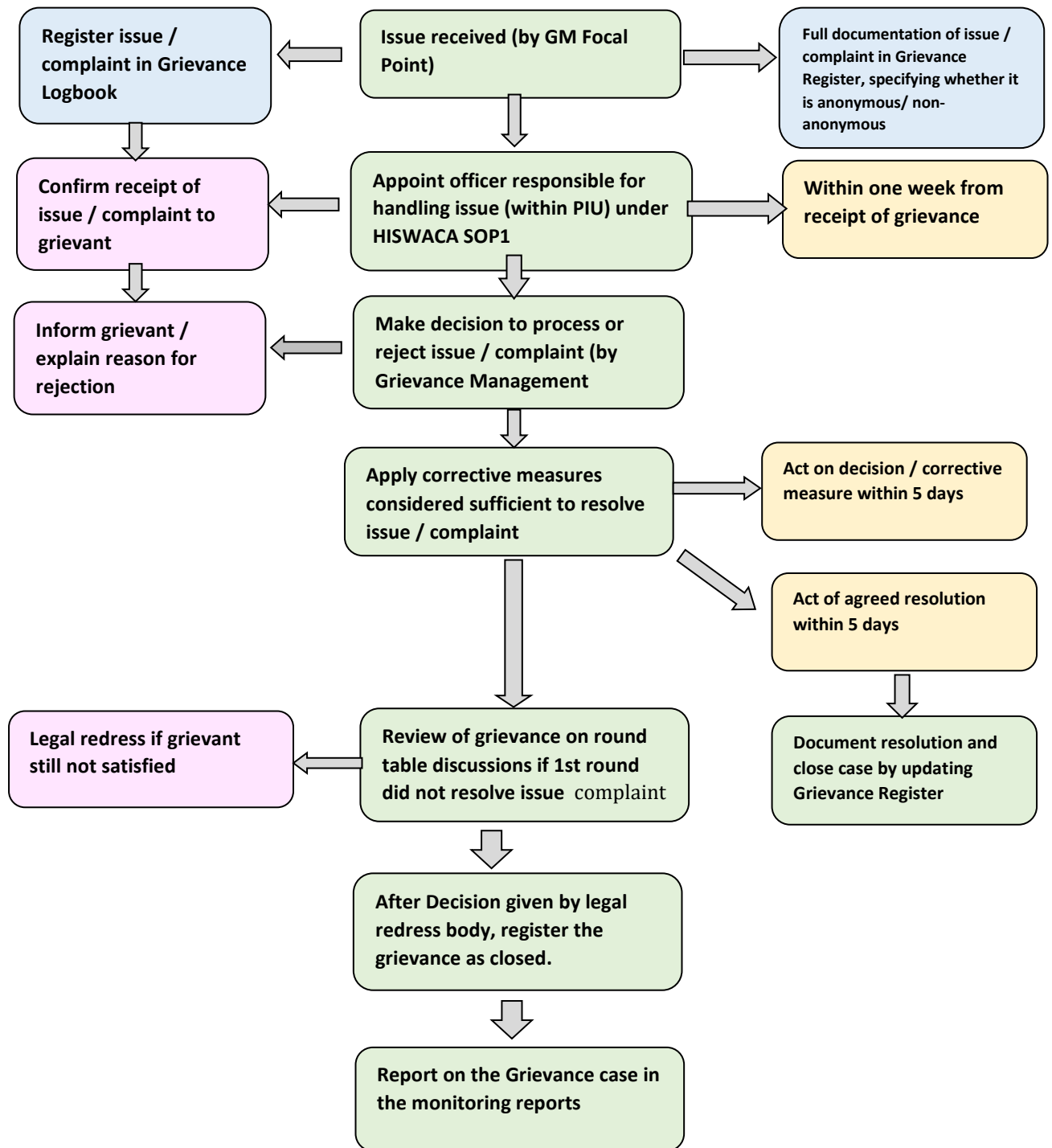
The GM will serve to meet requirements, prevent, and address individual, group or community concerns, reduce risk, and assist larger processes that create positive social change. It will also help to:

- Implement a communication and grievance process adapted to resolve Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) complaints including referral protocols to local GBV service providers.
- Implement interactive online interface for collection of comments, questions, and queries and ensure feedback.
- Ensure the availability of a system where Project-related query, call for clarification, problems, concerns from the concerned individual or group, can be received, investigated, and resolved in a timely manner.
- Provides affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the implementation of projects.
- Ensures that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants.
- Verify that complaints are met according to the proposed corrective actions and
- Avoids the need to resort to judicial proceedings, etc.

5.2 Grievance Mechanisms (GM) process for the HISWACA-SOP 1 Project

Although the GM in this SEF provides guidance to all PIUs/RIUs to follow when preparing their GMs. The GM is to also consider in country context and relevant entities for addressing grievances and should be proportional to risk. Information about the GM will be publicized as part of the initial program consultations and disclosure in all the participating agencies. Brochures will be distributed during meetings, training, workshops, and posters will be displayed in public places such as, project implementation team office, notice boards available to strategic stakeholders, etc. Information about the GM will also be posted online at the AU--STATAFRIC website. The proposed GM will follow the following structure.

Figure 1: Grievance Mechanism Process



5.2.1 GM Focal Point(s)

RIUs and PIUs will select a GM Focal Point: GM focal point will include the Environmental and Social Risk Management specialists on the project. The GM Focal Point's contact details will be made available to all stakeholders. Grievances will be lodged by anyone to the GM Focal Point within the RIU/PIU. The GM Focal Point will work with project E&S Risk Management (E&SRM) officers to support the handling of complaints brought to the attention of the GM Focal Point and will be the secretary of the Grievance Management Committee that will be housed at a local and national level. Members of the Committee will be selected by the different PIU during project implementation based on their position as a public/traditional authority and ability to resolve conflicts.

5.2.3 Monitoring of GM

The Project GM focal point will also be responsible for documenting (recording) (See Annex 3), logging grievances received and addressed (both anonymous and non-anonymous, and reporting on a regular to the Project committee members. To ensure that the identity of non-anonymous complainants is protected, grievance logbooks and reports should not include identifying information on individuals. See Annex 3 for sample grievance registry that shall be converted into excel and also kept as a physical copy.

5.2.4 Disclosure of GM

The GM will be disclosed as early as possible and maintained throughout the Project lifecycle. It will be disclosed in a culturally appropriate manner in English, French and another local languages in respective countries in an understandable format to all relevant stakeholders, stating the following information:

- Anyone can raise complaints, grievances, concerns, ask questions or make comments or suggestions related to the Project
- Anyone can contact the GM focal point using the GM focal point's contact details provided
- The GM focal point is responsible for receiving complaints, grievances, concerns, questions, comments, suggestions, and for responding to the person on a non-anonymous basis or generally via the Project's website on an anonymous basis
- GM focal point will confirm receipt of the complaint, grievance, concern, question, comment, suggestion, either providing a preliminary answer or confirming the expected timing to provide an answer
- Using this grievance mechanism, the complaint, grievance, concern, question, comment, suggestion with respect to the mini grid Project development will be received by the Project proponent which will endeavor to answer the complaint, grievance, concern, question, comment, suggestion and engage with the complainant and the Project's other relevant parties to mitigate any complaint, grievance, concerns, or incorporate any comment, suggestion in the Project development to the extent possible

The local government and all contractors will also be advised on the GM so that they can communicate the step-by-step process to all relevant stakeholders.

5.4 Principles for Grievance Process for SEA/SH issues

The country PIUs and regional PIUs will develop the survivor-centered procedures within the main GM prioritizing survivor's safety, confidentiality, and supportive, protective, and enabling environment for the survivor's rights. Staff will be trained on how to report SEA/SH cases and how to use the channels of lodging a complaint, code of conduct with clauses on sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment will be developed and signed by all field staff, acknowledging the fact that SEA/SH is prohibited and how misconduct will be sanctioned—and a sensitization campaign will be conducted for communities in project implementation areas to inform them about content of code of conducts, how to submit complaints and what services are available for survivors.

The GM will establish referral protocol to local GBV Service Providers, who will be identified and evaluated for the quality of their interventions prior to the start of project activities. SEA/SH survivors will be offered referral to medical, psychosocial and/or legal aid services as soon as the complaint is registered, and the Service Provider will accompany the survivor during the GM procedures.

The GM will establish procedures to verify the link of the SEA/SH complaint with the project and apply sanctions to project personnel or workers who breached Code of Conduct. The verification process will not seek to establish guilt or innocence of the alleged perpetrator but aims to determine whether the evidence shows that the alleged misconduct is substantiated (more likely to have occurred than not). The SEA/SH survivor is free to seek legal action, should that be her/his choice, at, during or after the GM procedure, including as the last resort.

The verification and management of the SEA/SH complaints will be handled by the GM committee at national level to minimize the risks of breach of confidentiality if local committee members are close to the survivor or alleged perpetrator. The members of the national level committee in charge of SEA/SH complaints management will have experience in GBV and sensitive social issues and will be charged with confidential data management and storing.

Data Sharing: GBV Service Providers will have their own case management process which will be used to gather the necessary detailed data to support the complainant and facilitate resolution of the case referred by the GM operator. The GBV Services Provider should enter an information sharing protocol with the GM Operator to close the case. This information should not go beyond the resolution of the incident, the date the incident was resolved, and that the case is closed. Service providers are under no obligation to provide case data to anyone without the survivor's consent. If the survivor consents to case data being shared, the Service Provider can share information when and if doing so is safe, meaning the sharing of data will not put the survivor or Service Provider at risk for experiencing more violence or abuse².

The GM will have in place processes to immediately notify both the PIU and the World Bank of any SEA/SH complaints with the consent of the survivor.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT, RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESOURCES

6.1 Implementation Arrangements and Responsibilities

The implementation arrangement and entities for the implementation of the SEF and related activities will vary from country to country and for the regional institutions. However, the following generic arrangements has been suggested for adaptation by each PIU/RIU:

- **Statistician-General (SG)/Deputy SG, NSO, Chair:** To help in the implementation of the SEP and ensure that HISWACA activities are undertaken in adherence to this SEP
- **Directors/Technical Committees and Principal/District Statisticians/Operations:** These categories are to provide guidance for stakeholder mapping and to ensure that outreach preparation and activities are fruitful. They are also to ensure that project activities are within the confines of this SEP, participate in stakeholder consultations and Tier-1 of the GM
- **The Ministry of Finance and PFMU:** These entities are to ensure adequate and timely disbursement and auditing of funds for SEP related activities
- **Ministry of Planning and Economic Development:** This is the supervisory Ministry of Stats. To help coordinate with other line Ministries to ensure smooth implementation of the SEP
- **Project Coordinator/Manager:** To provide adequate information to all stakeholders, ensure all HISWACA-SOP 1 activities are undertaken in accordance with this SEP, participate in all consultations, reporting to stakeholders and the implementation of Tier-2 of the GM
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist/Manager:** To participate in the preparation of the SEP, periodically review and objectively update this plan in accordance with the changes in stakeholders and their engagements in HISWACA-SOP 1 activities, to participate in public consultations, reporting and help ensure that all project activities adhere to this SEP.
- **Environmental and Social ESF Specialists:** To make sure that all stakeholders are adequately informed, guide and participate in all SEP related activities and to ensure that HISWACA is implemented in accordance with this SEP and ESS10. A GBV Consultant will be hired to support the Environmental and Social Risk Management Specialists in implementation of the SEA/SH prevention and response measures.
- **Financial Management Specialist and Procurement Specialist:** To make sure that all financial and procurement matters related to this SEP are timely and adequately achieved

² For more information on GBV data sharing see: <http://www.gbvims.com/gbvims-tools/isp/>

- **HISWACA-SOP 1 Consultants and service providers:** To ensure that all their activities are in consonant with this SEP, help develop an outreach mechanism and conduct stakeholder engagements and public disclosures.
- **Legal Departments, CSOs, NGO and Police/FSU:** Help in the implementation of this plan are the Tier-2 and the legal stage of GM
- **Admin Department and Assistant:** Ensure that all administrative matters related to this plan are adequately and timely undertaken and to participate in Teir-1 of the GM

6.4 Capacity Assessment and training needs

Capacities building training will be implemented for the purpose of implementing the SEF Training on the World Bank ESF and associated instruments such the GM, SEA/SH risk assessment as well as prevention and response, Labour Management Procedure will form the basis of the training plan.

6.5 Resources (Budget) for the Implementation of the SEF

The HISWACA-SOP1 intervention is a program with different components and sub-components, most of which trigger regional and national interests. this is an indicative budget.

Accordingly, this SEF would have gatherings for public disclosures and consultations, training activities and stakeholder consultation across the various countries. The estimate therefore is to cover the implementation of this SEP, which is also subject to periodic reviews. The budget for each SEP is approximately 122,010 USD per country and is included under component 3, Project Management and Coordination.

The calculation of this budget is done on an estimated basis as each country will have different circumstances and local context which could impact the budget. That said, all countries and specifics will need to work on finalizing their budget as part of their SEP preparation.

Table 7: Annual Indicative Budget for SEP

Budget Item	Cost (USD)
General expenses for SEP implementation (travel, printing, and community engagements)	40,000.00
SEP preparation (including logistics related to SEP activities)	60 ,000.00
Additional expenses on resource persons on SEP activities	10,000.00
Other (contingency 10%)	11,000.00
Total	122,010.00

7.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING OF SEPs

7.1 Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities

Monitoring the stakeholder engagement activities is important to ensure that consultation and disclosure efforts are effective and that stakeholders have been meaningfully consulted throughout the process. Monitoring also allows the Project to improve its strategies by using rigorous information acquired from the monitoring activities. Monitoring activities will focus on:

- The implementation of this SEF
- Consultation and disclosure activities conducted with all stakeholders
- The effectiveness of the engagement processes in managing impacts and expectations by tracking feedback received from engagement activities
- Number of comments by issue/ topic and type of stakeholders, and details of feedback provided
- How well the feedback from stakeholders is reflected in the project activities
- Numbers and type of grievance and the nature and timing of their resolution
- Recording and tracking commitments made to stakeholders
- Community attitudes and perceptions towards the Project based on media reports and stakeholder feedback

Stakeholder engagement activities throughout the Project will use a procedure that ensures that all grievances are received, tracked, that the data gathered is recorded and responded to in a timely manner. A stakeholder and grievance database will be established and will be populated and updated by the PIU social specialist/GM focal point for grievances (for every stakeholder engagement activity and every grievance received).

7.1.1 Reporting back to stakeholder groups

The Project proponent (AU, PIU and RIU), and the social specialist for each PIU/RIU in specific, will develop regular reports (typically monthly or quarterly during the construction in the three countries) which are typically required by the World Bank to present all activities, including stakeholder engagement activities, for the period and summarize the issues. The report and its annexes will also detail the measures taken to address the issues, timeline of responses, as well as corrective and mitigation measures to address grievances and analysis of trends.

Data reported on will include the following activities: information distribution of disclosure materials, public announcements and engagement of media, disclosure and consultation meetings, availability of the grievance mechanism, collection and incorporation of comments and feedback.

BENIN

GUIDING QUESTIONS and RESPONSES

A. Relevant In-Country Laws and Policies to Relevant Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA) (P169265),

1. Please, provide a list of the various legislations (Acts, Decrees, Regulations etc.) relevant to the project in the table below. These laws may be those establishing the Statistics Office or Department, empowering State Agencies to collect, store and use data. The laws should be listed in the columns in the table below

Relevant In-Country Laws: HISWA –SOP 1

Countries	Regulations on statistics			
	Laws	Decrees	Orders / Ordinances	Standards/Charter/Protocol
Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law n°22-07 of June 27, 2022, on the organization and regulation of statistical activities in the Republic of Benin - Law No. 2021-014 of January 15, 1999, on the code of territorial administration in the Republic of Benin - Law N°2018-07 of March 30, 2018 authorizing the ratification of the international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families - Law N°2019-08 of February 15, 2019 authorizing the ratification of the International Labour Organization Convention N°102 on social security - Law N°2017-05 of August 29, 2017 setting the conditions and procedure for hiring, placing labor and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree No. 2021-401 of July 28, 2021 establishing the model structure of ministries - Decree No. 2021-523 of October 13, 2021 approving the amended statutes of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis, now called the National Institute of Statistics and Demography - Decree No. 2022-452 of July 27, 2022, making it mandatory to use the Benin Nomenclature of Activities and Products in the working methods of public administrations - Decree No. 2022-319 of June 1, 2022 establishing the criteria for categorizing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-ministerial decree N°188/MDR/MF/DC /CC/CP of April 22, 1993 relating to the conditions of delivery and use in agriculture of the active materials entering in the composition of the agreed phytopharmaceutical products. - Ordinance N°73-65 of September 24, 1973 concerning the regime of explosive substances (It regulates the manufacture, conservation, import, transport, sale and purchase of explosive substances). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonization Strategy for Statistics in Africa (SHaSA2) 2017-2026 - African Charter on Statistics, ratified by Decree No. 2012-076 of April 10, 20120

	<p>terminating the labor contract in the Republic of Benin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law N°2017-05 of September 29, 2017 on the protection and promotion of the rights of disabled persons in the Republic of Benin - Law N°98-030 of February 12, 1999 on the framework law on the environment in the Republic of Benin - Law N°91-004 of February 11, 1991 on phytosanitary regulations in the Republic of Benin 	<p>communes in the Republic of Benin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree N°2022-320 of June 1, 2022 establishing the categorization of communes in the Republic of Benin - Decree N°2022-184 of March 16, 2022 on the Composition, Attributions, Organization and Functioning of the National Council for the Fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Hepatitis, STI and Epidemics - Decree No. 2001-178 of 28 May 2001 ratifying the International Labour Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour - Decree No. 2001-109 of April 4, 2001, setting the quality standards for wastewater in the Republic of Benin - Decree N°2003-332 of August 27, 2003 on solid waste management in the Republic of Benin. 		
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2. Are there any international standards/protocols that guide statistic, data collection storage, use and privacy in your country? If yes, please list them here and attach copies
 - *United Nations Generic Official Statistics Act.*
 - *Several framework documents for statistical development in Africa: (i) the Regional Strategic Reference Framework for Statistical Development in Africa (RRSF) adopted in 2007, (ii) the African Charter on Statistics adopted in 2009 and (iii) the second Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA 2) of 2018.*
 - *The international statistical nomenclatures and classifications put in place by the UN and its specialized agencies, as well as those of the West African Communities such as NAEMA-NOPEMA revision 1, COICOP, NTS, the classification of occupations, etc., are also used.*

3. Are there any policies that support data collection in your country? Please list the policies below and **provide copies of the policies you have listed**
 - i. National Development Plan (NDP) -----
 - ii. Government Action Program (PAG) -----
 - iii. National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) -----

B. Stakeholders list, role and area of influence

What are the different partner institutions and stakeholders you work with? List them on the Table below?

Stakeholders name	Data Collection Commissioners	Data collector (e.g. surveyor etc.)	Data providers (e.g. Communities)	Data users (research organizations etc.)	Role and area of influence (AI)
INStad, WAEMU, AFRISTAT, ANPE, GIZ	WAEMU (ERI-ESI)	Surveyors	Communities, Households	Government, International institutions, research organizations, students, etc.	Technical and financial support at the national level
INStad, UNICEF, ANV/MS, PNL, PMLS, DPP et DSME du MS	UNICEF (MICS)	Surveyors	Communities, Households	Government, International institutions, research organizations, students, etc.	Technical and financial support at the national level
INStad, PNUD	PNUD (COVID Surveys)	Surveyors	Communities, Households, Enterprises	Government, International institutions, research organizations, students, etc.	Technical and financial support at the national level
INStad, Gouvernement, ANPE	Gouvernement (Jobs created by PAG projects)	Points focaux des ministères sectoriels	Managers of PAG projects and other managers of structures involved in these projects	Government, International institutions, research organizations, students, etc.	Technical and financial support at the national level

INStAD, PAM, DSA-MAEP	World Food Program (WFP) (AGVSAN)	Surveyors	Communities, Households	Government, International institutions, research organizations, students, etc..	Technical and financial support at the national level
INStAD, USAID-UNICEF-UNFPA-PNLP, SP/CAN, MS, ICF, Fonds Mondial,	USAID-UNICEF-UNFPA-PNLP (EDS)	Surveyors	Communities, Households	Government, International institutions, research organizations, students, etc.	Technical and financial support at the national level
INStAD, MCA, SBEE	MCA (Energy survey)	Surveyors	Communities, Households, Enterprises	Government, International institutions, research organizations, students, etc.	Technical and financial support at the national level
INStAD, Government, Customs, Police, Local authorities, GIZ	Government (ECENE)	Surveyors	Communities, Points of passage	Government, International institutions, research organizations, students, etc.	Technical and financial support at the national level

C. Population Data of Beneficiary Countries

3. Please provide the population structure of your country per the table below

Population of Beneficiary Countries

Countries	Total Population	Sex Distribution				Growth Rate (% p.a.)	Vulnerable Groups		
		Males		Females			Disabled persons	Marginalised ethnic minorities	Marginalised gender based minorities
		No.	%	No.	%				
Benin	12 563 945 (in 2021)	6 193 170	49,3	6 370 775	50,7	3,5% (en 2013)	0,9% (en 2013)	ND	ND

C. Organization Details and Structure of NSO

4. Please provide a short description of the National Statistics Department/Service/Institute. This should include year established, enabling laws, objectives, mission and vision. Also talk about the departments (including those office outside head office), responsibilities and recent activities (e.g. last census, Demographic and Health Survey etc.). Also mention if there any statistics schools and their location. **Attach an organogram of your organization (NSO)**

Ref: DECREE N'2021 - 523 OF 13 October 2021, approving the amended statutes of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis, now called the National Institute of Statistics and Demography.

The National Institute of Statistics and Demography has legal personality and financial autonomy. It is governed by the provisions of the present statutes, Law No. 2020-20 of September 2, 2020 on the

creation, organization and operation of public enterprises in the Republic of Benin, and the OHADA Uniform Act on Commercial Companies and Economic Interest Groups. It is placed under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of the Economy. Its headquarters are located in Cotonou. The National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INStAD) is administered by a Board of Directors chaired by the representative of the Ministry in charge. The Director General of the Institute is responsible for the day-to-day management and smooth running of the Institute. He is responsible for the execution, coordination and management of its activities and its development in accordance with the guidelines approved by the Board of Directors.

The Institute's mission is to coordinate all activities related to the development, production, use, dissemination and archiving of official statistics. It is the central statistical authority of the National Statistical System and the main producer of official statistics in Benin.

In addition, the National Institute of Statistics and Demography oversees and manages the National Observatory of the Demographic Dividend, whose mission is to centralize and analyze multidisciplinary statistics, specifically socio-demographic, socio-cultural and economic statistics, to understand the impact of the population structure on the level of the country's economic indicators.

In terms of administrative organization, the Institute has a General Directorate, an Administrative and Financial Directorate and four Technical Directorates (see organization chart).

Also, INSTAD has a Professional Training Center which allows it to train Statistical Agents and Technical Assistants (ATS-ADS) in its premises, using syllabuses linked to those of the CAPESA institutions.

The major statistical operations carried out in recent years are:

- The RGP4 and the RGE3 which are being prepared for 2023
- EHCVM 2nd edition in 2022
- Survey on Unregistered Foreign Trade (ECENE) 2022
- MICS in 2021
- EHCVM 1st edition in 2020
- Benin Migration Survey 2020
- Survey on Electricity Consumption in Benin in 2020
- National survey for the analysis of the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 in 2020
- Survey on Non-Registered Foreign Trade (ECENE) 2018-2019
- ERI-ESI in 2018
- Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) in 2017
- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in 2017-2018
- EMICoV in 2015
- Survey on Transition to Working Life (ETVA) 2014
- MICS in 2014

The organization chart of INStAD is attached.

D. GBV Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

5. Please share any studies, surveys or latest statistics/data on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in your country with us (Examples: percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by age, percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner, number of rape and defilement case in 2020, 2021 and 2022 and incidence (percentage) of Female Genital Mutilation etc. literacy rate for males and females)- Please, provide the source of statistics or data

Reference to administrative sources: SIDOFFE-NG (Système Informatisé des Données sur la Famille, la Femme et l'Enfant Nouvelle Génération).

In 2021, 1,539 cases of early pregnancy, 708 cases of early marriage and 507 children, including 400 girls, were recorded as victims of abduction and kidnapping in Benin. These figures are undoubtedly far from the reality, as the data in this database only concern cases received at the Social Promotion Centers (CPS). Early pregnancies are a permanent threat to girls' schooling: the Ministry in charge of secondary education recorded 2,763 cases of pregnancy out of 301,821 girls enrolled in the 2016-2017 school year.

Source reference INStAD surveys: 2018 Demographic and Health Survey.

More than a quarter of women aged 15-49 (27%) reported having experienced physical violence at some point in their lives since the age of 15. Twelve percent (12%) of women experienced physical violence during 2018. The proportion of women who experienced physical violence during 2018 is highest in the department of Alibori (22%).

One in 10 women experienced sexual violence at some point. Five percent of women experienced sexual violence in 2018. Recent sexual violence is highest in Plateau department (9 percent).

Overall, 42% of women in union or relationship breakdown experienced domestic violence (emotional, physical, or sexual) from their husband/partner at any time and 32% experienced domestic violence in 2018. More than half of women in the departments of Atacora and Plateau experienced spousal violence at any time from their current or most recent husband/partner.

Survey source reference outside INStAD: Afrobarometer survey, Round 9 (2021/2022) to explore Beninese experiences and perceptions of gender-based violence.

According to the respondents, the use of physical violence against women and girls is not common in Benin. Indeed, nearly eight out of 10 Beninese (78%) say that it is "not very common" (50%) or "not at all common" (28%) for men to use violence against women and girls in the home or community. Nearly one-quarter (22%) felt that it was "somewhat common" (18%) or "very common" (4%).

Looking at the results by demographic group, 24% of women versus 20% of men think it is common for men to use physical violence against women and girls. This perception is more prevalent among the least affluent (26%), the most educated (29%) and the youngest (27%) than among the most affluent (17%), the uneducated (17%) and the oldest (22%).

Violence often takes many forms in society. Among the cases of violence that respondents report, psychological violence is the most common, with one-third (35%) of citizens reporting that they or a member of their household has experienced such a situation in the past year. This is followed by physical violence (15%), harassment in the workplace (14%), sexual violence (6%) and rape (3%).

In addition, common forms of gender-based violence are typically verbal abuse. The majority of Beninese say that husbands insult their wives (58%), and that women also insult their men (52%) regularly. In addition, 17% of Beninese say that men "often" or "always" beat their wives, and 5% say that women do so on their husbands. For 15% of Beninese, men often/always beat girls.

6. Which category of persons are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in your country? Please give reasons why? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry of Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

Vulnerable Group e.g. Young girls	Source of vulnerability to GBV (Reasons why they are vulnerable)
Persons living with HIV	- Violence and disrespect - Stigma and discrimination (exclusion from social events and health services)
Sexual Worker	- Violence (physical, sexual and psychological/emotional) due to lack of protection - Exposure to sexually transmitted diseases and infections
Transgender	- Social exclusion and discrimination - Violence
Children at work/domestic service	- Exposure to exploitation and hazardous work (DHS 2017-2018 reveals that 33% of children in Benin are victims of the child labor phenomenon and 23% end up performing hazardous work) - Trafficking in prostitution (for girls aged 12 to 17) - Trafficking in beggars
Teenagers	Exposure to sexually transmitted diseases and infections

7. What has been your government's response in terms of strategies to deal with Gender Based Violence? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry or Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

The Republic of Benin has ratified and joined several international texts which all promote and protect human rights. These texts include, but are not limited to

- *The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979);*
- *The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981);*
- *The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (May 25, 2000);*
- *The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (November 15, 2000);*
- *The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (adopted on November 15, 2000);*
- *The Declaration of ECOWAS Heads of State on the fight against trafficking, 2001;*
- *The ECOWAS/EECAC Multilateral Agreement on Regional Cooperation to Fight against Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children in West and Central Africa signed in Abuja on July 6, 2006;*
- *The ECOWAS Plan of Action on the fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children, 2016-2020;*
- *Law N°2021-11 of December 20, 2021, on special provisions for the repression of offenses committed based on gender and the protection of women in the Republic of Benin.*

Some of the actions implemented include the following

- *Care for GBV victims by the Social Promotion Centers, which are structures of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Microfinance (MASM);*
- *The implementation of the SIDOFFE-NG (Integrated System of Family, Woman and Child Data, New Generation), a dynamic web application for the collection, production, processing and dissemination of statistical data related to social action in Benin, including GBV data;*
- *More traditional communication campaigns are also implemented. In 2020, a major campaign on the prevention of violence and existing support mechanisms was held in the*

country. The campaign was carried out at the national level and was broadcasted on various media (social networks, TV, radio, posters, mobile networks) in order to reach the maximum number of people.

8. Are there any ethnic groups/tribes who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question: *NO*

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Ethnic Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these tribes/ethnic groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

9. Are there any religious groups who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during census national surveys? If yes, kindly complete the below. - *No*

Vulnerable Religious Groups during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Religious Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these religious groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

10. Are there any Gender minority groups who difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question - *No*

Type of gender minority Group	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these gender minority groups and make them give you the data as part of the

E. Grievance Mechanisms

What complaints and questions do you receive during censuses or surveys?

- i. *Misclassification of a group in the Nomenclature of Ethnic Groups*

- ii. *Disturbance of neighborhood and village boundaries by some populations*
 - iii. *Misunderstanding of the objectives of the statistical operation and the benefits for the populations*
 - iv. *Assurance of the measures taken for the confidentiality of the information given*
 - v. *High illiteracy rate*
4. What mechanisms are in place to handle survey and census related complaints and questions from the public?
- i. *Awareness and communication before, during and after the survey*
 - ii. *Training of enumerators to properly respond to respondents' questions* _____
 - iii. *Dissemination or wide circulation of the survey results* _____
 - iv. *Presentation on all data collection tools of the provisions of the law that protect the respondent*
5. What mechanisms are in place to receive and handle complaints from vulnerable groups e.g. the Aged, ethnic and religious minorities, Person Living With Disability during census or surveys? Use the Table below

There are no formal mechanisms in place, but during monitoring and supervision missions of the data collection work, any complaints from these vulnerable people or groups are forwarded to the Institute for attention.

Name of Vulnerable Persons or Group	Means of Receiving Grievance/Complaints	Mode of providing Feedback to Group ?person

6. What are views (**positive and negative**) on using a toll free digital platform (mobile phone) as a means of receiving sorting and providing feedback on complaints that will be raised during a census or survey? No particular objection
7. Do think the use of toll free platform (mobile phone) can be used to receive, sort and provide feedback on complaints during census and surveys in your country ? **YES**

F. Environmental Permits and Ethnical Clearance for Project Activities

8. Does your organization need an environmental permit/license/certificate to undertake the following? Please tick yes or no. **Kindly consult with the Environmental Protection Agency in your country on this is question**
- a. Construct a new building (office block, classroom etc. - YES
 - b. Rehabilitate/Upgrade a new structure - YES
 - c. Install electronic equipment e.g. server, computers etc. - No
9. If yes in question 15a (new building construction), Kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

The different steps of the administrative procedure for issuing the environmental and social compliance certificate by e-Service are: (Article 32 of Decree N°2022-390 of July 13, 2022 on the organization of environmental and social assessment procedures in the Republic of Benin)

- 1. Send a detailed description of the project to the Beninese Environment Agency (ABE) which has five (05) working days to give a response;*
- 2. Transmit the draft Terms of Reference of the environmental and social impact study for category A projects by the proponent for validation by the Agency, which has five (05) working days to take action;*
- 3. Carry out the environmental and social impact study, and, where appropriate, the resettlement and compensation plan for affected populations and/or the site rehabilitation plan;*
- 4. Submit the application for an environmental and social compliance certificate accompanied by a document specifying the investment cost of the project;*
- 5. To be issued the pro forma invoice which mentions the amount of the royalty to be paid within 72 hours from the date of receipt of the project investment cost;*
- 6. Submit the file including the receipt of payment of the fee, five (05) copies and an electronic version of the draft environmental and social impact study report and other complementary reports or annexes, if any;*
- 7. The visit to the host sites, which is mandatory for category A projects (Article 25 of the Decree), takes place within five (05) working days from the date of receipt of the file deemed complete;*
- 8. Organize a validation workshop;*
- 9. Submit the final environmental and social impact study report in one (01) copy and an electronic version after taking into account the amendments;*
- 10. Receive a positive opinion from the Beninese Environment Agency (ABE) on the quality of the final report;*
- 11. If the final report is accepted by the Agency, the draft environmental and social compliance certificate is sent to the Ministry in charge of the Environment, no later than five (05) working days after acceptance of the final version by the Agency;*
- 12. If not, the report is returned to the proponent within the same period of time to take into account the corrections*

- 10. If yes in question 15b (building rehabilitation or upgrading), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us*

The content of a resettlement and compensation action plan includes at least (Article 43 of Decree No. 2022-390 of July 13, 2022, on the organization of environmental and social assessment procedures in the Republic of Benin):

- 1. A non-technical summary including a compensation data sheet specifying in particular the number of beneficiaries, the categories of goods to be compensated, the overall cost;*
- 2. A description of the project, highlighting the activities that may cause involuntary displacement;*
- 3. A presentation of the legislation/regulations applicable in matters of expropriation in the public interest, land, social protection and specific compensation relating to the project sector;*
- 4. Socio-economic evaluation of the resettlement;*
- 5. A detailed inventory of the property, persons and activities adversely affected, with an indication of the vulnerable persons concerned;*
- 6. Methodology and evaluation of compensation measures, their nature and cost;*
- 7. The summary of public participation including information periods; posting and deadline of census and list confirmations;*

8. *The organizational framework of the resettlement with the specification of the different actors and their respective roles.*
9. *The mechanism for managing challenges and disputes;*
10. *The mechanism for monitoring and evaluating resettlement and its effects;*
11. *The minutes of the information, negotiation and confirmation meetings, and the list of names of the beneficiaries.*

11. If yes in question 15c (electronic and electrical installations), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

12. Does your organization need any ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys? - YES

13. **Kindly consult with the Health Authorities in your country on this is question**

14. If yes in question 19 can share the procedure with us

1. *Submit a request with the protocol of the operation to the National Committee of Ethics for Health Research (CNERS) to the Minister of Health*
2. *Pay the application according to the Committee's fee schedule*
3. *Respond to the concerns of the Committee's reviewers*

15. Does your PIU have an Environmental and Social Specialist – No.

16. If yes in question 20, what is his/her responsibility (job description)

a. _____

G. Training Needs

Kindly complete the table below (You can add more training needs to this table in so far as it related to Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues)

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Training on World Bank ESF (ESS1-10) and in-country E&S laws	INSTAD Management Team and Equipment and Logistics Department Staff	20
Training on Labour Relation	All INStAD staff	100
Training of Works Contractors in Occupational Health And Safety Issues	Construction contractors and INSTAD Material and Logistics Department personnel	25

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
relating to Construction and ESMP requirements		
Training on Community Entry and Relations	Few INStAD managers	25
	Few surveyors	100
Basic Security Awareness Training	All staff	100
Handling of Specimen e.g. blood	Some INStAD executives and health agents solicited at the Ministry of Health	100
Road Safety Training	Equipment Department Staff and Administrative Vehicle Drivers	10
Training on data security and protection	A few statisticians and computer managers of INStAD	50
Sensitization on GBV/SEA/SH Issues	Some INStAD managers	25
	Some surveyors	100
Training on Conflict Resolution/Grievance Redress	INSTAD Management Team and Human Resources Department Staff	20

GUINEA

GUIDING QUESTIONS and RESPONSES

D. Relevant In-Country Laws and Policies to Relevant Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA) (P169265),

- Please, provide a list of the various legislations (Acts, Decrees, Regulations etc.) relevant to the project in the table below. These laws may be those establishing the Statistics Office or Department, empowering State Agencies to collect, store and use data. The laws should be listed in the columns in the table below

Relevant In-Country Laws: HISWA –SOP 1

Countries	Regulations on statistics			
	Laws	Decrees	Orders / Ordinances	Standards/Charter/Protocol
Guinea	L/2014/019/AN on the organization and regulation of statistical activities	D/2010/078/PRG /CNDD/SGG on the creation and statutes of the	A/2015/4027/MP on the creation, composition, attribution and functioning of	

	National Institute of Statistics	specialized commissions	
	-		
	D/2015/151/PRG/SGG on the attribution and functioning of the National Statistics Council	A/2015/4028/MP on the modalities for the communication of data to the statistical services and bodies of the national statistical system by public administrations and bodies	
	D/2015/152/PRG/SGG on the modalities of management of the financial resources of the Statistique national	A/2015/4029/MP on the appointment of members of the National Statistical Council	
	D/2022/285/PRG/CNRD/SGG on the attribution, organization and functioning of the National Institute of Statistics	A/2015/6042/PM/SGG/CAB on the appointment of members of the National Statistics Council	
	D/2022/290/PRG/CNRD/SGG on the appointment of members of the board of directors of the National Institute of Statistics		

5. Are there any international standards/protocols that guide statistic, data collection storage, use and privacy in your country? If yes, please list them here and attach copies

- *The African Charter on Statistics*
- *The Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Sub-Saharan Africa (SHaSA 2)*
- *Nomenclature of activities of AFRISTAT Member States rev 1*
- *Nomenclature of outputs of AFRISTAT Member States rev 1*

6. Are there any policies that support data collection in your country? Please list the policies below and **provide copies of the policies you have listed**

- i. *The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2008-2015*
- ii. *The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2016-2020*
- iii. *The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2021-2025*

E. Stakeholders list, role and area of influence

What are the different partner institutions and stakeholders you work with? List them on the Table below?

Stakeholders name	Data Collection Commissioners	Data collector (e.g. surveyor etc)	Data providers (e.g. Communities)	Data users (research organizations etc)	Role and area of influence (AI)
INS	<p>- Government Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Sectorial Ministries Central Bank of the Republic</p> <p>-Technical and Financial Partners World Bank United Nations Development Program United Nations System Coordination United Nations Population Fund United Nations Children's Fund World Health Organization International Organization for Migration etc.</p> <p>Local communities Municipalities</p>	INS Senior staff and officers	Public and private administration, households,	The Government, The Republican Institutions The technical and financial partners, the socio-economic and political actors, The academics National and international non-governmental organizations The private sector	National
The Strategy and Development Office	<p>- Government Sectorial Ministries Central Bank of the Republic</p> <p>Technical and Financial Partners</p>	Dedicated Senior staff and data collection agents	Public and private administration, households	The Government, The Republican Institutions The technical and financial partners, the socio-economic and political actors, The academics National and international non-governmental organizations The private sector	Sectorial
The Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea	The Government The IMF		Public administration	The private sector	National

Other services producing statistics	The Government PTF	Dedicated Senior staff and data collection agents	and banking, households	The Government, The Republican Institutions The technical and financial partners, the socio-economic and political actors, The academics National and international non-governmental organizations The private sector	National and or sectorial
		Senior staff and data collection agents	Public and private administration and households	The Government, The Republican Institutions The technical and financial partners, the socio-economic and political actors, The academics National and international non-governmental organizations The private sector	

F. Population Data of Beneficiary Countries

3. Please provide the population structure of your country per the table below

Population of Beneficiary Countries

Countries	Total Population	Sex Distribution				Growth Rate (% p.a.)	Vulnerable Groups		
		Males		Females			Disabled persons	Marginalized ethnic minorities	Marginalized gender based minorities
		No.	%	No.	%				
Guinea	13.261.63	6.442.347		6.819.291		2,9%	1,5%	None	None

H. Organization Details and Structure of NSO

11. Please provide a short description of the National Statistics Department/Service/Institute. This should include year established, enabling laws, objectives, mission and vision. Also talk about the departments (including those office outside head office), responsibilities and recent activities (e.g. last census, Demographic and Health Survey etc.). Also mention if there any statistics schools and their location. **Attach an organogram of your organization (NSO)**

Created by Decree D/2010/048/PRG/CNDD/SGG of May 10, 2010, the National Institute of Statistics is the official public provider of statistics. It is responsible for the technical and administrative coordination of statistical activities.

The National Institute of Statistics is responsible for implementing the government's policy on the production and dissemination of statistical information.

In this respect, it is particularly responsible for:

- *Preparing draft legislative and regulatory texts on the production and dissemination of statistical information and ensuring their application*
- *Coordinating statistical activities throughout the national territory*
- *Developing national accounts and economic indices*
- *Ensuring the quality and harmonization of data produced at the national level;*
- *To carry out statistical surveys on a national scale, population censuses and statistical studies necessary for the establishment and updating of the statistical information system on household living conditions and poverty*
- *To centralize, process and disseminate all statistical information;*
- *Creating and managing the socio-economic data banks of all the sources of information of public statistics;*
- *Liaising with national and international statistical services*
- *To provide the necessary technical support to the services in charge of statistics within the administration;*
- *To promote research in the field of statistics;*
- *To contribute to the training, improvement and retraining of personnel in charge of statistics in public and parapublic services;*
- *examining survey files relating to the granting of statistical approval;*
- *To ensure the secretariat of the National Statistical Council;*
- *Participating in sub-regional, regional and international meetings dealing with statistical issues.*

The INS is organized into a General Directorate and Technical Directorates. The technical departments include

- *Directorate of Human Resources and Training*
- *Directorate of Statistical Coordination and International Cooperation (DCCI)*
- *Directorate of National Accounting (DCN)*
- *Directorate of Economic and Financial Statistics (DSEF)*
- *Directorate of Demographic and Social Statistics (DSDS) ;*
- *Directorate of Statistical Information Management (DMIS)*
- *Research Directorate (DR)*

- I. **GBV Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)**

12. Please share any studies, surveys or latest statistics/data on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in your country with us (Examples: percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by age, percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner, number of rape and defilement case in 2020, 2021 and 2022 and incidence (percentage) of Female Genital Mutilation etc. literacy rate for males and females)- Please, provide the source of statistics or data

According to the Harmonized Survey on Living Conditions of Households (EHCVM-218-2019), the literacy rate for men is 54.4% compared to 27.7% for women

According to the 2018 Health and Demographic Survey, the female genital mutilation rate is 95% nationally and 39% among girls aged 0-14 years. According to the MICS survey in 2016, the proportion (%) of women who have experienced sexual violence and psychological violence since the age of 15 are 29.3% and 67.7% respectively.

13. Which category of persons are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in your country? Please give reasons why? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry of Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

Vulnerable Group e.g. Young girls	Source of vulnerability to GBV (Reasons why they are vulnerable)
15-24 years Young girls	Physical, psychological and sexual violence, excision, malicious acts

14. What has been your government's response in terms of strategies to deal with Gender Based Violence? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry or Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

The strategies consisted of

The adoption of Law L/010/2000/AN of July 2000 on reproductive health in the Republic of Guinea, which prohibits all forms of violence and sexual abuse and stipulates that human beings must not be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of their bodies in general and their reproductive organs in particular. It provides that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is criminalized and therefore penalized.

The creation in 2011 of the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (OPROGEM)

The creation of the National Committee in charge of coordinating efforts to end this practice

The creation in 2012 of the National Committee for the Promotion of the Abandonment of FGM/Children

The involvement and training of judicial and medical personnel, as well as awareness campaigns targeting local authorities, traditional and religious leaders and schools.

Involving the media (television and radio) and launching poster campaigns.

The creation of a hotline for reporting FGM offenses (managed by the Guinean Association of Social Workers),

Training of law enforcement officials on the content of the law and the use of an SMS tracking tool to report cases of FGM

A religious decree prohibiting the practice of FGM in Guinea has been issued.

15. Are there any ethnic groups/tribes who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question (No)

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Ethnic Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these tribes/ethnic groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

16. Are there any religious groups who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during census national surveys? If yes, kindly complete the below. (No)

Vulnerable Religious Groups during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Religious Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these religious groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

17. Are there any Gender minority groups who difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question (No)

Type of gender minority Group	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these gender minority groups and make them give you the data as part of the

J. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

What complaints and questions do you receive during censuses or surveys?

- i. *Inaccessibility of some locations*
- ii. *Reluctance of some households*
- iii. *Poor telephone network coverage*

- iv. *Poor internet coverage*
 - v. *Poor electrical network coverage*
 - vi. *Poor quality of tablets*
 - vii. *High illiteracy rate*
17. What mechanisms are in place to handle survey and census related complaints and questions from the public?
- v. *Communication and awareness*
 - vi. *The guide*
 - vii. *Supervision*
18. What mechanisms are in place to receive and handle complaints from vulnerable groups e.g. the Aged, ethnic and religious minorities, Person Living With Disability during census or surveys? Use the Table below

Name of Vulnerable Persons or Group	Means of Receiving Grievance/Complaints	Mode of providing Feedback to Group ?person
People with disabilities	The supervision team	The meeting with the interested parties

19. What are views (**positive and negative**) on using a toll free digital platform (mobile phone) as a means of receiving sorting and providing feedback on complaints that will be raised during a census or survey?
- Positive feedback**
- i. *The security of the data*
 - ii. *Reduction of the time of data collection*
 - iii. *Ease of data collection and processing*
 - iv. *Ease of supervision*
- Negative feedback**
- v. *The poor coverage of the internet network*
 - vi. *The lack of electrical power*
 - vii. *The poor quality of the tablet and the servers*
 - viii. *The negligence in the supervision*

20. Do think the use of toll-free platform (mobile phone) can used to receive, sort and provide feedback on complaints during census and surveys in your country ? **YES**

K. Environmental Permits and Ethnical Clearance for Project Activities

21. Does your organization need an environmental permit/license/certificate to undertake the following? Please tick yes or no. **Kindly consult with the Environmental Protection Agency in your country on this is question**
- d. Construct a new building (office block, classroom etc. **YES**
 - e. Rehabilitate/Upgrade a new structure **YES**
 - f. Install electronic equipment e.g. sever, computers etc. **YES**

22. If yes in question 15a (new building construction), Kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

Send a letter to the Directorate General of Administration and Control of Major Projects.

23. If yes in question 15b (building rehabilitation or upgrading), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us. **RESPONSE:** *Send a letter to the Directorate General of Administration and Control of Major Projects*

24. If yes in question 15c (electronic and electrical installations), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us. **RESPONSE:** *Send a letter to the General Management of the Autorité de Régulation des Postes et Télécommunications*

25. Does your organization need any ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys? **YES** - *Consult with the Health Authorities in your country on this is question*

26. If yes in question 19 can share the procedure with us: **RESPONSE:** *Send a letter to the General Management of the National Institute of Public Health*

27. Does your PIU have an Environmental and Social Specialist. **NO**

28. If yes in question 20, what is his/her responsibility (job description)

b. _____

L. Training Needs

Kindly complete the table below **(You can add more training needs to this table in so far as it related to Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues)**

<i>Type of Training</i>	<i>Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)</i>	<i>Estimated Number of Participants</i>
Training on World Bank ESF (ESS1-10) and in-country E&S laws	Surveyors And Drivers	400
Training on Labour Relation	Senior Staff and agent	200
Training of Works Contractors in Occupational Health And Safety Issues relating to Construction and ESMP requirments		
Training on Community Entry and Relations	Surveyors Supervisors And Driver	200
Basic Security Awareness Training	Senior Staff Agents Supervisors And drivers	400

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Handling of Specimen e.g. blood	Surveyors and Supervisors	200
Road Safety Training	Senior Staff Agents Supervisors And drivers	200
Training on data security and protection	Senior staff Agents Supervisors	200
Sensitization on GBV/SEA/SH Issues	Senior Staff Agents Supervisors And drivers	400
Training on Conflict Resolution/Grievance Redress	Seniors staff and supervisors	200
	Surveyors And Drivers	400

GUINEA BISSAU

GUIDING QUESTIONS and RESPONSES

G. Relevant In-Country Laws and Policies to Relevant Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA) (P169265),

7. Please, provide a list of the various legislations (Acts, Decrees, Regulations etc.) relevant to the project in the table below. These laws may be those establishing the Statistics Office or Department, empowering State Agencies to collect, store and use data. The laws should be listed in the columns in the table below

Relevant In-Country Laws: HISWA –SOP 1

Countries	Regulations on statistics			
	Laws	Decrees	Orders / Ordinances	Standards/Charter/Protocol
Guinea-Bissau	Fundamental Law of the National Statistical System (10/09/2007), Law No. 06/2007; Regulation of the SEN Fundamental Law (08/12/2022). Labor Code N°7/2022 of 19/07/2022	Decree-Law no. 2 of 04/08/2020, Central Census Department) Law N° 4/2007 of 3/09/2007 Decree N° 4, 5 and 6/80 of 09/02/1980		

Law for the regulation of social protection It regulates the compulsory insurance for work accidents and occupational diseases.	Law N° 6/2014 of 04/02/2014		
Criminalization of all acts of violence committed within the framework of domestic and family relations.	Decree-Law N° 5/86 of 29/03/1986. Law N° 6/2014 of 20/01/2014		
General regime of social security for workers	Act N° 14/2011 of 06/06/2011 Act N° 12/2011 of 06/06/2011.		
Domestic violence	Decree N° 02/2012 of 05/04/2012		
Prohibition of female circumcision			
Punishment for human trafficking			
Obligation to institutionalize the plan and health and safety managers in companies			

8. Are there any international standards/protocols that guide statistic, data collection storage, use and privacy in your country? If yes, please list them here and attach copies

- *System of National Accounts 2008*
- *Harmonized System of Foreign Trade*
- *Nomenclature des Activités Economiques des Etats membres d'AFRISTA*
- *Classification of economic activities*
- *Product nomenclature*
- *COICOP - classification of individual consumption by purpose*
- *African Charter on Statistics*
- *The fundamental principles of official statistics defined at the international level by the United Nations in April 1994 and the African Charter on Statistics (ACS) in force since May 2015.*
- *Criteria: Scientific Independence, Impartiality, Transparency, Accountability, Quality*

9. Are there any policies that support data collection in your country? Please list the policies below and provide copies of the policies you have listed: **SEN Basic Law**

H. Stakeholders list, role and area of influence

What are the different partner institutions and stakeholders you work with? List them on the Table below?

Stakeholders name	Data Collection Commissioners	Data collector (e.g. surveyor etc)	Data providers (e.g. Communities)	Data users (research organizations etc)	Role and area of influence (AI)
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<i>World Bank</i>	<i>World Bank/ Government</i>	<i>NSO technicians, investigating agents from Guinea Bissau</i>	<i>Population, households, households heads</i>	<i>Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics</i>	<i>Financial, data users and capacity building</i>
<i>WAEMU</i>	<i>WAEMU/ Gouvernement</i>	<i>NSO technicians, investigating agents from Guinea Bissau</i>	<i>Population, Households, Business, NGO, public Sector</i>	<i>Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics</i>	<i>Financial, data users and capacity building</i>
<i>ECOWAS</i>	<i>ECOWAS / Gouvernement</i>	<i>NSO technicians, investigating agents from Guinea Bissau</i>	<i>Business, Public and private sector, Banks</i>	<i>Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics</i>	<i>Finance and data users</i>
<i>AU</i>	<i>AU/ Gouvernement</i>	<i>NSO technicians, Surveyors from Guinea Bissau</i>	<i>Business, Public and private sector, Banks</i>	<i>Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics</i>	<i>Finance and data users</i>
<i>BCEAO</i>	<i>BCEAO/ Gouvernement</i>	<i>NSO technicians, Surveyors from Guinea Bissau</i>	<i>Business, Public and private sector, Banks</i>	<i>Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics</i>	<i>Finance and data users</i>

<i>UNICEF</i>	<i>UNICEF/ Gouvernement</i>	<i>NSO technicians, Surveyors from Guinea Bissau</i>	<i>Population, households, households heads</i>	<i>Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics</i>	<i>Finance and data users</i>
<i>UNDP</i>	<i>EU/ Gouvernement</i>	<i>NSO technicians, Surveyors from Guinea Bissau</i>	<i>Population, households, households heads</i>	<i>Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics</i>	<i>- Finance and data users</i>
<i>IMO</i>	<i>UE/ Gouvernement</i>	<i>NSO technicians, Surveyors from Guinea Bissau</i>	<i>Population, households, households heads</i>	<i>Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics</i>	<i>- Finance and data users</i>
<i>ILO</i>	<i>ILO/ Gouvernement</i>	<i>NSO technicians, Surveyors from Guinea Bissau</i>	<i>Population, households, households heads</i>	<i>Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>UNFPA</i>	<i>UNFPA/ Gouvernement</i>	<i>NSO technicians, Surveyors from Guinea Bissau</i>	<i>Population, households, households heads</i>	<i>Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics</i>	<i>-</i>

PAM	UE/ Gouvernement	NSO technicians, Surveyors from Guinea Bissau	Population, households, households heads	Academics, civil society, companies, researchers, public administration, technical and financial partners, students, academics	-
AFRISTAT					Technical assistance, Capacity building
IMF					Funder and Capacity Building
PARIS2					Capacity building
INS Portugal					Capacity building

I. Population Data of Beneficiary Countries

3. Please provide the population structure of your country per the table below

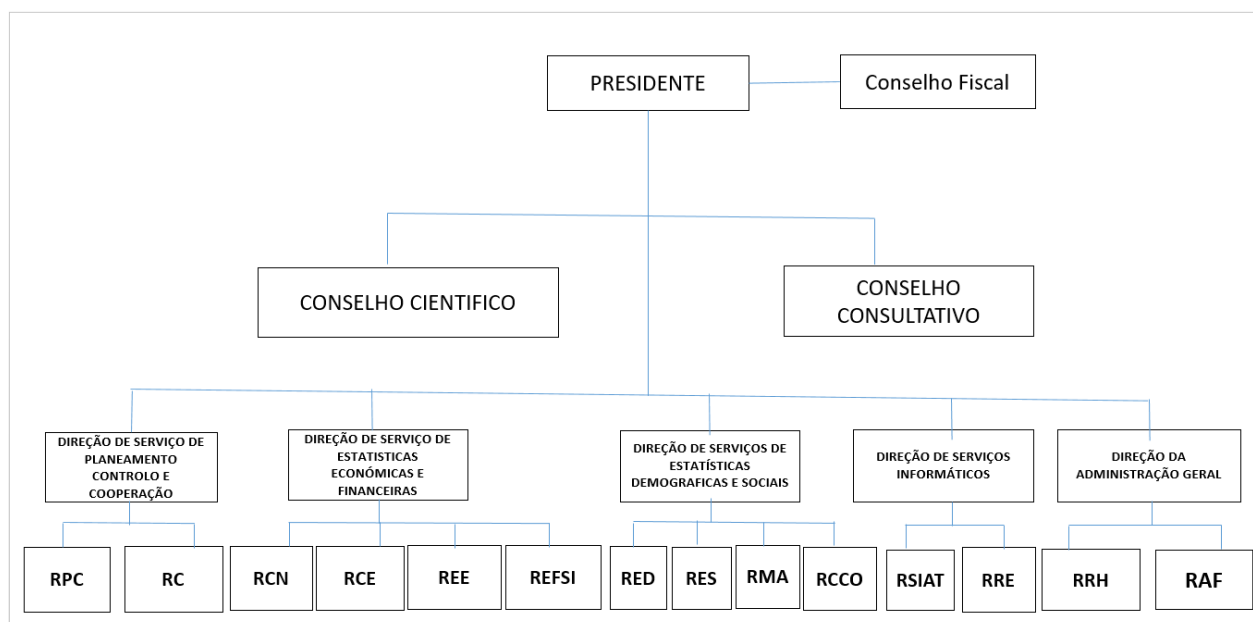
Population of Beneficiary Countries

Countries	Total Population	Sex Distribution				Growth Rate (% p.a.)	Vulnerable Groups		
		Males		Females			Disabled persons	Marginalised ethnic minorities	Marginalised gender based minorities
		No.	%	No.	%				
Guinea Bissau	Projected population 2022 1,763,277	837 765	47.5.	925 512	52.5	2.1			

M. Organization Details and Structure of NSO

18. Please provide a short description of the National Statistics Department/Service/Institute. This should include year established, enabling laws, objectives, mission and vision. Also talk about the departments (including those office outside head office), responsibilities and recent activities (e.g. last census, Demographic and Health Survey etc.). Also mention if there any statistics schools and their location. **Attach an organogram of your organization (NSO)**
- *Creation of the National Statistical Information System - Decree-Law No. 2/91 of March 25;*
 - *Objectives: "To build a well-coordinated national statistical system, with a legal, organizational and operational framework, adequate resources and capable of meeting the needs of national development programs, international agendas and other users."*

- The vision of the National Institute of Statistics (INE) is to build "a national statistical system with an appropriate legal and organizational framework, with adequate resources, capable of meeting the needs of users and of disseminating quality data.
- Four strategic axes have been identified below:
- Strategic Area I: Improving the management of the legal and institutional framework ;
- Strategic Area II: Development of statistical production;
- Strategic Area III: Promotion of the use of statistical data and statistical culture;
- Strategic Area IV: Sustainable Financing of Statistics.
- There are 9 regional planning and statistical offices
- Responsibilities:
 - (a) Monitor all statistical activities in the Regions ;
 - (b) Liaison between INE and the regional authorities;
 - (c) Collaborate with regional authorities in the execution of regional development plans;
 - (d) Submit annual reports;
 - (e) Coordinate all activities related to household surveys in the regions, such as the MICS survey, the Harmonized Survey on Living Conditions of Households (EHCVM).



N. GBV Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

19. Please share any studies, surveys or latest statistics/data on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in your country with us (Examples: percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by age, percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner, number of rape and defilement case in 2020, 2021 and 2022 and incidence (percentage) of Female Genital Mutilation etc. literacy rate for males and females)- Please, provide the source of statistics or data

The relevant institutions interviewed do not have statistical data on this issue

20. Which category of persons are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in your country? Please give reasons why? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry of Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

Vulnerable Group e.g. Young girls	Source of vulnerability to GBV (Reasons why they are vulnerable)
<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>

21. What has been your government’s response in terms of strategies to deal with Gender Based Violence? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry or Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

There are several instruments such as specific laws (law on the criminalization of all acts of violence committed within the framework of domestic and family relations, domestic violence, prohibition of female circumcision and punishment for human trafficking), action plans on GBV, action plan for the promotion of equality and gender equity, but there are bottlenecks regarding the dissemination and implementation of these instruments, as well as difficulties related to the material and human resources needed to carry out their activities.

22. Are there any ethnic groups/tribes who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question *(Not applicable in the case of Guinea Bissau)*

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Ethnic Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these tribes/ethnic groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

23. Are there any religious groups who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during census national surveys? If yes, kindly complete the below. *(Not applicable in the case of Guinea Bissau)*

Vulnerable Religious Groups during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Religious Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these religious groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

24. Are there any Gender minority groups who difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question: **Not applicable in the case of Guinea Bissau**

Type of gender minority Group	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these gender minority groups and make them give you the data as part of the

O. Grievance Mechanisms

What complaints and questions do you receive during censuses or surveys? **Cases of omissions**

29. What mechanisms are place to handle survey and census related complaints and questions from the general public? **Send enumerators back to the site in a timely manner to identify these cases of omission**
30. What mechanisms are in place to receive and handle complaints from vulnerable groups e.g. the Aged, ethnic and religious minorities, Person Living With Disability during census or surveys? Use the Table below

Name of Vulnerable Persons or Group	Means of Receiving Grievance/Complaints	Mode of providing Feedback to ?person Group
Persons with disabilities	Téléphone	Personally or by phone

31. What are views (**positive and negative**) on using a toll free digital platform (mobile phone) as a means of receiving sorting and providing feedback on complaints that will be raised during a census or survey?

Positive aspects

- *Speed in receiving and responding to complaints*
- *Less expensive*

Negative aspects

- *Not accessible for all*
- *Lack of electricity and internet access*
- *High cost of operation*

32. Do think the use of toll free platform (mobile phone) can used to receive, sort and provide feedback on complaints during census and surveys in your country? **YES**

P. Environmental Permits and Ethnical Clearance for Project Activities

33. Does your organization need an environmental permit/license/certificate to undertake the following? Please tick yes or no. **Kindly consult with the Environmental Protection Agency in your country on this is question**

- g. Construct a new building (office block, classroom etc) - **YES**
- h. Rehabilitate/Upgrade a new structure - **YES**
- i. Install electronic equipment e.g. sever, computers etc. - **YES**

34. If yes in question 15a (new building construction), Kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

- a. *These projects will be subjected to a screening procedure, under the responsibility of the Environmental and Social Expert (EES), in collaboration with the AAAC, by using a Simplified Diagnostic File (SDF). The preparation of this sheet will be done in parallel with the AAAC's mission to categorize the sub-project. Among other things, the Sheet will allow for the identification of the project's environmental and social risks (high, substantial, moderate or low risk) in a direct and concise manner, as well as the definition of the most appropriate social and environmental management tool or tools.*
- b. *For those investment sub-projects whose environmental and social risks are considered low and for which the preparation of an ESIA is not considered necessary, a simple Environmental and Social Information Sheet (ESIS) will be prepared, including, among other things, appropriate corrective measures (from those already identified in this ESMF) to be included in the contractors'/operators' Terms of Reference.*
- c. *However, for projects with moderate and higher environmental and social risks, and for which adequate corrective measures can be identified and implemented, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) - including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) - must be prepared, in accordance with both the AAAC procedures and the Environmental and Social Standards set forth for this Project. All corrective measures will be included in the specifications of the construction companies. Public consultations will be held as part of the preparation of the ESIA/ESMP. The AAAC, which will be responsible for overseeing the process, will provide written advice to the PMU on the environmental feasibility of the project before the ESIA/ESMP is forwarded to the Bank for no objection.*
- d. *For sub-projects with social risks in relation to resettlement of populations and for which adequate corrective measures can be identified and implemented, a Resettlement Plan (RAP) must be prepared in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard No. 5. Compensation must be paid before the start of activities.*

35. If yes in question 15b (building rehabilitation or upgrading), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

- a. *These projects will be subjected to a screening procedure, under the responsibility of the Environmental and Social Expert (EES), in collaboration with the AAAC, by using a Simplified Diagnostic File (SDF). The preparation of this sheet will be done in parallel with the AAAC's mission to categorize the sub-project. Specifically, the sheet will allow the identification of the project's environmental and social risks (high, substantial, moderate or low risk) in a direct and concise manner, as well as the definition of the most appropriate social and environmental management tool(s).*
- b. *For those investment sub-projects whose environmental and social risks are considered low and for which the preparation of an ESIA is not considered necessary, a simple Environmental and Social Information Sheet (ESIS) will be prepared, including, but not limited to, appropriate corrective measures (from those already identified in this ESMF) to be included in the contractors' / operators' Terms of Reference.*
- c. *On the other hand, for projects with moderate and higher environmental and social risks, and for which appropriate corrective measures can be identified and implemented, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) - including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) - must be prepared, in accordance with both the AAAC procedures and the Environmental and Social Standards triggered for this Project. All corrective measures*

will be included in the specifications of the construction companies. Public consultations will be held as part of the preparation of the ESIA/ESMP. The AAAC, which will be responsible for overseeing the process, will provide the PMU with a written opinion on the environmental feasibility of the project before the ESIA/ESMP is forwarded to the Bank for no objection.

36. If yes in question 15c (electronic and electrical installations), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us
- d. *These projects will be subjected to a screening procedure, under the responsibility of the Environmental and Social Expert (EES), in collaboration with the AAAC, by using a Simplified Diagnostic File (SDF). The preparation of this sheet will be done in parallel with the AAAC's mission to categorize the sub-project. Specifically, the sheet will allow the identification of the project's environmental and social risks (high, substantial, moderate or low risk) in a direct and concise manner, as well as the definition of the most appropriate social and environmental management tool(s).*
- e. *For those investment sub-projects whose environmental and social risks are considered low and for which the preparation of an ESIA is not considered necessary, a simple Environmental and Social Information Sheet (ESIS) will be prepared, including, but not limited to, appropriate corrective measures (from those already identified in this ESMF) to be included in the contractors' / operators' Terms of Reference.*
- f. *On the other hand, for projects with moderate and higher environmental and social risks, and for which appropriate corrective measures can be identified and implemented, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) - including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) - must be prepared, in accordance with both the AAAC procedures and the Environmental and Social Standards triggered for this Project. All corrective measures will be included in the specifications of the construction companies. Public consultations will be held as part of the preparation of the ESIA/ESMP. The AAAC, which will be responsible for overseeing the process, will provide the PMU with a written opinion on the environmental feasibility of the project before the ESIA/ESMP is forwarded to the Bank for no objection.*
37. Does your organization need any ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys? **YES Kindly consult with the Health Authorities in your country on this is question**

38. If yes in question 19 can share the procedure with us

There is a sanitary procedure model in case of blood and other specimens on people during the investigations presented below:

- *Preparation and submission of the investigation protocol to the ethics commission*
- *Approval of the protocol*
- *Supervision of the implementation of the approved protocol*

39. Does your PIU have an Environmental and Social Specialist - **YES**

The Regional Statistics Project is in the early stages of preparation and therefore does not have the necessary expertise on environmental and social issues.

40. If yes in question 20, what is his/her responsibility (job description)

Q. Training Needs

Kindly complete the table below (**You can add more training needs to this table in so far as it related to Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues**)

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Training on World Bank ESF (ESS1-10) and in-country E&S laws	<i>Specialists in environmental and social issues</i>	<i>14 participants</i>
Training on Labour Relation	<i>Interviewers, drivers, supervisors, technical project team members</i>	<i>3000 participants</i>
Training of Works Contractors in Occupational Health And Safety Issues relating to Construction and ESMP requirements	<i>Service providers (construction company)</i>	<i>50 participants</i>
Training on Community Entry and Relations	<i>interviewers, drivers, supervisors, technical project team members</i>	<i>3000 participants</i>
Basic Security Awareness Training	<i>Technical team</i>	<i>15 participants</i>
Handling of Specimen e.g. blood	<i>Health workers</i>	<i>2500 participants</i>
Road Safety Training	<i>interviewers, drivers, supervisors, technical project team members</i>	<i>3000 participants</i>
Training on data security and protection	<i>interviewers, supervisors, technical project team members, PMU</i>	<i>2850 participants</i>
Sensitization on GBV/SEA/SH Issues	<i>surveyors, drivers, supervisors, project technical team members, PMU</i>	<i>3020 participants</i>
Training on Conflict Resolution/Grievance Resolution	<i>Local complaint management committee members, regional, sectoral and local administration, central complaint management committee</i>	<i>10,000 participants</i>

MALI

GUIDING QUESTIONS and RESPONSES (*in italics*)

J. Relevant In-Country Laws and Policies to Relevant Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA) (P169265),

10. Please, provide a list of the various legislations (Acts, Decrees, Regulations etc.) relevant to the project in the table below. These laws may be those establishing the Statistics Office or Department, empowering State Agencies to collect, store and use data. The laws should be listed in the columns in the table below

Relevant In-Country Laws: HISWA –SOP 1

Countries	Regulations on statistics			
	Laws	Decrees	Orders / Ordinances	Standards/Charter/Protocol
Mali	<i>Law N°2022-001 on the revision of the Transition Charter</i>	<i>Decree No. 92-0731 P-CTSP promulgating the constitution</i>	<i>Ordinance 09-016/P-RM of 20 March 2009 establishing the National Institute of Statistics</i>	
	<i>Law 96-015 of 13 February 1996 on the General Statute of Public Establishments of a Scientific, Technological or Cultural Nature</i>	<i>Decree 204/PG- RM of 21 August 1985 establishing the procedures for managing and controlling the administrative bodies of public services</i>	<i>Ordinance 04-007/P-RM of 25 March 2004 establishing the National Directorate for Development Planning.</i>	
	<i>Law 2014-049 of 19 September 2014 establishing the fundamental principles of the creation, organisation and control of public services</i>	<i>Decree 2016-0497/P-RM of 7 July 2016 establishing the operating procedures of the National Statistics Council</i>	<i>Ordinance 04-009/P-RM of 25 March 2004 establishing the National Directorate for Land Use Planning</i>	
	<i>Law 82-101/AN-RM of 2 June 1982 on the special status of public servants in the statistics sector</i>	<i>Decree 2018-0009/P-RM of 10 January 2018 laying down general regulations on public accounting</i>	<i>Ordinance 04-010/P-RM of 25 March 2004 establishing the National Population Directorate</i>	
	<i>Law 09-032 of 27 July 2009 ratifying Ordinance No. 09-016/P-RM of 20 March 2009, creating the National Institute of Statistics</i>	<i>Decree 09-126/P-RM of 20 March 2009 establishing the organization and operating procedures of the National Statistics Institute</i>	<i>Ordinance 015-013/P-RM of 2 April 2015 establishing the Centre for Training and Advanced Training in Statistics (CFP- STAT)</i>	
	<i>Law 06-040 /AN-RM of 11 August 2006 establishing the national identification number for natural and legal persons</i>	<i>Decree 2016-0502/P-RM of 7 July 2016 laying down the specific rules for the operation of the National Statistical System</i>	<i>Order 06-3249/MPAT-SG of 29 December 2006 establishing the organization and operating procedures of the sub-regional Planning, Statistics and Information, Land Use and Population Services</i>	

	<i>Law 2016-005 of 24 February 2016 governing public statistics</i>	<i>Decree 07-166/P-RM 28 May 2007 establishing the organization and operating procedures of the Planning and Statistics Units</i>	<i>Inter-ministerial Order 090 -642/MEIC-MEFP-MAT-SG of 24 March 2009 establishing the Coordination Committee of the Planning and Statistics Unit of the Industry, Trade, Crafts, Employment and Private Investment Promotion Sector</i>	
	<i>Law 07- 020 of 27 February 2007 creating Planning and Statistics Units</i>	<i>Decree 07-427/P-RM of 13 November 2007 establishing the Coordination Committees of the Planning and Statistics Units</i>	<i>Inter-ministerial Order 2018 - 2110/MA-MEP-SG of 27 June 2009 establishing the organization and functioning of the Coordination Committee of the Planning and Statistics Unit of the Rural Development Sector</i>	
	<i>Law 2015-025 of 11 June 2015 ratifying Ordinance No. 09-016/P-RM of 20 March 2009 creating the Centre de Formation et de Perfectionnement Statistique (CFP STAT)</i>	<i>Decree 04-341/P-RM of 18 August 2004 establishing the Regional Directorates for Planning, Statistics, Information Technology, Land Use Planning and Population</i>	<i>Inter-ministerial Order 2017 - 24343/MDFL-MAT/MSPC/MRN/MTFP/MARC-SG of 27 December 2017 establishing the organization and functioning of the Coordination Committee of the Planning and Statistics Unit of the Territorial Administration, Public Service and Internal Security Sector</i>	
		<i>Decree 04-224/P-RM 21 June 2004 to lay down the organization and operating procedures of the National Directorate for Development Planning</i>	<i>Inter-ministerial Order 4770/MAECI-MMEIA-SG of 30 November 2011 establishing the organization and functioning of the Coordination Committee of the Planning and Statistics Unit of the Cooperation and Integration Sector</i>	
		<i>Decree 04-225/P-RM of 21 June 2004 establishing the organization and operating procedures of the National Population Directorate</i>	<i>Order 2018 - 1930/MATP-SG of 12 June 2018 establishing the composition of the specialized Commissions of the National Statistics Council.</i>	
		<i>Decree 04-226/P-RM of 21 June 2004 establishing the organization and</i>	<i>Decision 113/MATP-SG of 31 July 2017 appointing the members of the Scientific</i>	

		<i>operating procedures of the National Directorate for Land Use Planning</i>	<i>Committee of the National Institute of Statistics</i>	
		<i>Decree 07-189/P-RM of 18 June 2007 determining the organic framework of the Planning and Statistics Unit of the Territorial Administration, Public Service and Internal Security Sector</i>	<i>Decision 10-0001/10 CA-INSTAT of 01 December 2010 establishing the organic framework of INSTAT</i>	
			<i>Decision 10-0002/10 CA-INSTAT of 01 December 2010 establishing the details of the internal organization and the specific rules relating to the functioning of the National Institute of Statistics</i>	
			<i>Decree No. 2020-0147/P-RM of 23 March 2020 approving the Statistics Master Plan (SDS) and its 2020-2024 action plan</i>	
			<i>National Strategy CREDD 2019-2023 of 29 May 2019 Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD) covering the period 2016-2018</i>	
			<i>National Strategy 3rd Generation March 2020 The Master Plan for the Development of Statistics (SDS 3) adopted by the Government and covering the period 2020-2024</i>	
			<i>Establishment Agreement 25 November 2016 governing working relations within INSTAT</i>	

11. Are there any international standards/protocols that guide statistic, data collection storage, use and privacy in your country? If yes, please list them here and attach copies
- *The African Charter on Statistics*
 - *The Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA2)*
 - *NOPEMA; NAEMA, etc.*

12. Are there any policies that support data collection in your country? Please list the policies below and **provide copies of the policies you have listed**

- i. *Statistics Master Plan (SDS 2020-2024) ;*
- ii. *Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD 2019-2023).*

K. Stakeholders list, role and area of influence

What are the different partner institutions and stakeholders you work with? List them on the Table below?

Stakeholders name	Data Collection Commissioners	Data collector (e.g. surveyor etc)	Data providers (e.g. Communities)	Data users (research organizations etc)	Role and area of influence (AI)
Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Mali (CCIM)			X	X	Mali's economic operators; AI: National.
Organisation Patronal des Industriels du Mali (OPI)			X	X	Mali Manufacturers' Association; AI: National.
National Council of Employers of Mali (CNPM)			X	X	Mali Patrons' Association; AI: National.
National Civil Society Council (CNCS)			X	X	Mali OSC Foundation; ZI : National.
The Early Warning System (EWS)	X			X	Assess the food security situation and propose measures to be implemented to support populations at risk of food insecurity; AI: National
UNICEF	X			X	Conducting studies and research for the consideration of the rights of children and teenagers.
Switzerland Cooperation	X			X	Support to local authorities in the framework of decentralization through the preparation of regional accounts.

SWEDD Project	X			X	<i>Carry out activities to empower women and achieve the demographic dividend.</i>
UNFPA	X			X	<i>Conduct studies and research on population and capacity building within the framework of the implementation of population and Gender Based Violence (GBV) policies in addition to the Segou district and the District of Bamako.</i>
National Employment and Training Observatory (ONEF)	X		X	X	<i>Conducting studies on labor markets.</i>
Institute of Research for Development (IRD)	X			X	<i>Conducting studies and research on migration, GPS statistics.</i>
IOM	X			X	<i>Conducting studies and research on migration.</i>
UNDP	X			X	<i>To carry out actions in favor of the fight against poverty.</i>

L. Population Data of Beneficiary Countries

3. Please provide the population structure of your country per the table below

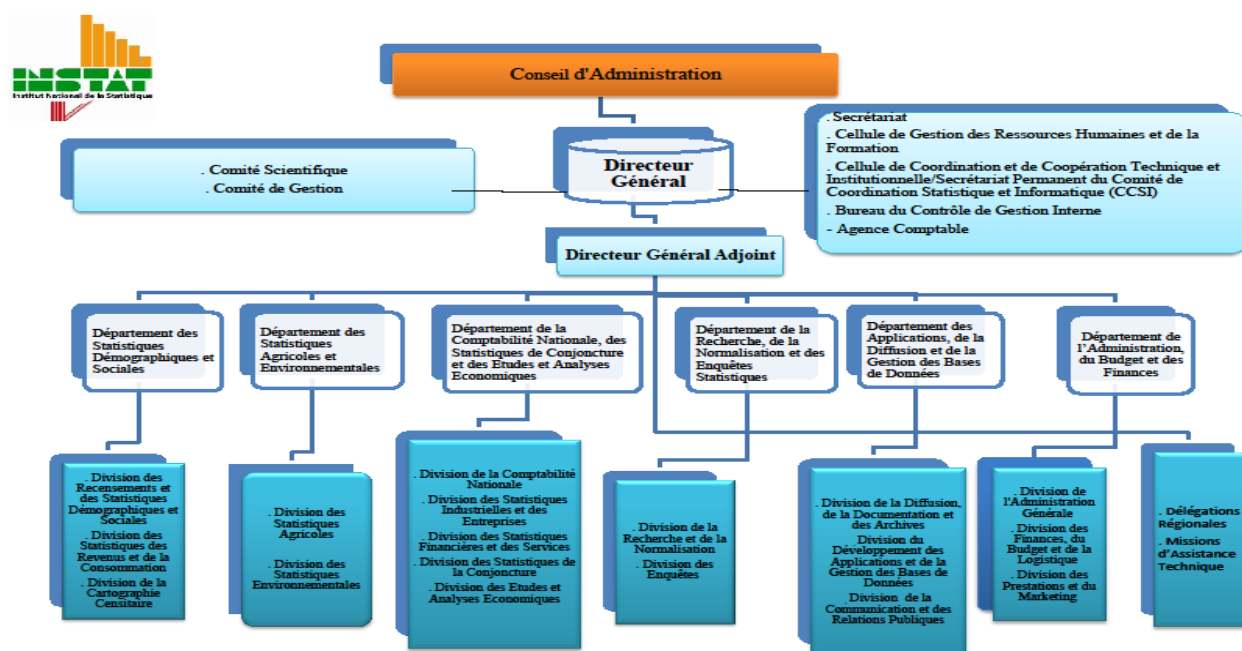
Population of Beneficiary Countries

Countries	Sex Distribution					Growth Rate (% p.a.)	Vulnerable Groups		
	Total Population	Males		Females			Disabled persons	Marginalised ethnic minorities	Marginalised gender based minorities
		No.	%	No.	%				
Mali	22 799 000	11 339 000	49,73	11 460 000	50,27	3,6	1,4	None	None

R. Organization Details and Structure of NSO

25. Please provide a short description of the National Statistics Department/Service/Institute. This should include year established, enabling laws, objectives, mission and vision. Also talk about the departments (including those office outside head office), responsibilities and recent activities (e.g. last census, Demographic and Health Survey etc.). Also mention if there any statistics schools and their location. **Attach an organogram of your organization (NSO)**

- See below



INSTAT was created in 2009 by Ordinance N°09-016/P-RM of March 20, 2009 to replace the National Directorate of Statistics and Informatics (DNSI) and is the central structure of the NSS. It is a Public Scientific and Technological Establishment (EPST), with legal status and management autonomy. Its objective is to "promote research, training and development in the field of statistics". From the interpretative analysis of INSTAT's founding texts and Decree No. 2016-0502//P-RM of July 7, 2016, establishing the specific rules of the National Statistical System, INSTAT's main missions include: the production of relevant and credible statistical data; research and standardisation; analysis and development of statistical outputs; advisory support; technical cooperation; training and institutional and technical coordination of NSS activities.

Its vision contributes to the achievement of the SDS through the provision of an appropriate legal and organizational framework and adequate resources, capable of producing, analyzing and disseminating quality data covering the needs of different users.

According to the decisions n°001 and n°002 of the CA-INSTAT of December 01, 2010 on the organization and internal functioning of INSTAT, INSTAT is comprised, in addition to the management,

technical and intentional coordination, administrative and financial bodies, of technical departments. These departments include: the Department of Demographic and Social Statistics (DSDS); the Department of Agricultural and Environmental Statistics (DSAE); the Department of National Accounting, Business Statistics, Economic Studies and Analysis (DCNC); the Department of Research, Standardization and Statistical Surveys (DRNE), and the Department of Applications, Dissemination and Database Management (DADD).

In addition to INSTAT, the SSN includes 11 CPSs: CPS/Secteur Administration Territoriale, Fonction Publique et Sécurité Intérieure (CPS/SATFPSI); CPS/Secteur Coopération et Intégration (CPS/SCI); CPS/Secteur Culture et Jeunesse (CPS/SCJ); CPS/Secteur Développement Rural (CPS/SDR); CPS/Secteur Education (CPS/SE); CPS/Secteur Eau, Environnement, Urbanisme et Domaines de l'Etat (CPS/SEEUDE); CPS/Secteur Equipement, Transports et Communication (CPS/SET); CPS/Secteur Industrie, Commerce, Artisanat, Emploi et Promotion de l'Investissement Privé (CPS/SICAEPPI); CPS/Secteur Justice (CPS/SJ); CPS/Secteur Mines et Energie (CPS/SME); CPS/Secteur Santé, Développement Social et Promotion de la Famille (CPS/SSDSPF).

There are also the Regional Directorates of Planning, Statistics, Information Technology, Land Use and Population (DRPSIAP), which are the regional representatives of INSTAT. It should be noted that these directorates also represent other directorates responsible for the areas they cover. DRPSIAPs exist in each of the eight regions and in the District of Bamako.

The local Services of Planning, Statistics, Informatics, Land Use and Population represent the DRPSIAP, and therefore INSTAT, at the level of the region's circles.

There is also a statistical training school, called the Centre de Formation et de Perfectionnement en Statistique (CFP-STAT) created by Ordinance N°015-013/P-RM of April 2, 2015, and observatories, essentially seven (07) in number, which are responsible for conducting in-depth analyses at the level of their coverage sector. Thus, they contribute to more valorization of the official statistics of the CPS and other data sources related to their field of competence. These are : Observatoire du Développement Humain Durable et la Lutte Contre la Pauvreté (ODHD); Observatoire National de l'Emploi et de la Formation (ONEF); Observatoire du Marché Agricole (OMA); Observatoire des Transports (OT); Observatoire National du Dividende Démographique (ONDD); Observatoire National de la Ville (ONav) and Observatoire National de l'Industrie (ONI).

S. GBV Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

26. Please share any studies, surveys or latest statistics/data on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in your country with us (Examples: percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by age, percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner, number of rape and defilement case in 2020, 2021 and 2022 and incidence (percentage) of Female Genital Mutilation etc. literacy rate for males and females)- Please, provide the source of statistics or data.
27. Which category of persons are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in your country? Please give reasons why? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry of Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

Vulnerable Group e.g. Source of vulnerability to GBV (Reasons why they are vulnerable)	
Young girls	
Internally displaced persons	Due to conflicts

28. What has been your government’s response in terms of strategies to deal with Gender Based Violence? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry or Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

The government of Mali and its partners, notably the European Union and the United Nations System, initiated in 2018 the Spotlight Initiative Program, which aims to reduce cases of GBV from harmful traditional practices, and finally the promotion of all components of reproductive health and to eliminate Violence against women and girls in all spheres of society.

Moreover, the penal code characterizes sexual violence and pedophilia as a crime.

The Republic of Mali's interest is also reflected in the inclusion of GBV issues as a priority through the creation in 2018 of the National Program for the Abandonment of Gender-Based Violence (PNVBG), which is a central service attached to the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family (MPFEF). In 2019, the National Strategy for the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and its 2019-2030 Action Plan were developed.

Since 2020, Mali has been involved in a process of setting up a national database on GBV to better monitor and assess the phenomenon.

29. Are there any ethnic groups/tribes who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question **(No)**

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Ethnic Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these tribes/ethnic groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

30. Are there any religious groups who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during census national surveys? If yes, kindly complete the below. **(No)**

Vulnerable Religious Groups during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Religious Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these religious groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

31. Are there any Gender minority groups who difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question. **(No)**

Type of gender minority Group	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these gender minority groups and make them give you the data as part of the

T. Grievance Mechanisms

To resolve the grievances, a monitoring team was set up within the technical direction of the census, whose main mission is to ensure regular monitoring of the operation.

This team is responsible for monitoring the progress of the enumeration work in the field, identifying problems, alerting agents to any discrepancies observed, responding to the concerns of the population and taking the necessary decisions for the smooth running of the data collection in order to obtain quality data within the planned timeframe.

Availability of a toll-free number within the monitoring team to receive grievances

Identify the Control Zone in which the target persons are located

Report to the Supervisor of the concerned zone or to the team leader of the concerned enumeration district

Provide appropriate responses to the population's questions and concerns received through the toll-free number.

41. What are some of the complaints and questions you receive during census or surveys?

No formal complaint against the Institute, but the following cases are noted

42. What mechanisms are place to handle survey and census related complaints and questions from the public?

The sensitizations are made to anticipate on the findings noted previously

43. What mechanisms are in place to receive and handle complaints from vulnerable groups e.g. the Aged, ethnic and religious minorities, Person Living With Disability during census or surveys? Use the Table below

Name of Vulnerable Persons or Group	Means of Receiving Grievance/Complaints	Mode of providing Feedback to ?person Group
	<i>Toll-free service number</i>	<i>Dispatch of field agents to handle the problem</i>
	<i>INSTAT website (Sending emails to</i>	<i>Send the email received to the field agents to handle it</i>
	<i>Local media (private radio stations)</i>	

	<i>Social networks (Facebook account dedicated to the General Census (RGPH5); Twitter account)</i>	

44. What are views (**positive and negative**) on using a toll free digital platform (mobile phone) as a means of receiving sorting and providing feedback on complaints that will be raised during a census or survey?

Positive opinions. There is a very high level of satisfaction from the people who use the Platform. Sometimes we receive calls back to share their joy and appreciation for the diligent handling of their complaints.

45. Do think the use of toll free platform (mobile phone) can used to receive, sort and provide feedback on complaints during census and surveys in your country ? **Yes/No**

U. Environmental Permits and Ethnical Clearance for Project Activities

46. Does your organization need an environmental permit/license/certificate to undertake the following? Please tick yes or no. **Kindly consult with the Environmental Protection Agency in your country on this is question**

- a. Construct a new building (office block, classroom etc. **YES**
- b. Rehabilitate/Upgrade a new structure. **YES**
- c. Install electronic equipment e.g. sever, computers etc. **NO**

47. If yes in question 15a (new building construction), Kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

An environmental impact study is carried out by a consultant and the report is submitted to the departments in charge of environmental protection (Direction Nationale de l'Hydrolique; Direction Nationale de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitant; DNACPN) for approval.

48. If yes in question 15b (building rehabilitation or upgrading), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

An environmental impact study is carried out by a consultant and the report is submitted to the departments in charge of environmental protection (Direction Nationale de l'Hydrolique; Direction Nationale de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitant; DNACPN) for approval.

49. If yes in question 15c (electronic and electrical installations), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

50. Does your organization need any ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys? i. **Yes** ii. No
Kindly consult with the Health Authorities in your country on this is question

51. If yes in question 19 can share the procedure with us

A letter is sent with the methodological documents of the survey to the National Ethics Committee for Health and Life Sciences (CNESS), which meets and gives its opinion

Does your PIU have an Environmental and Social Specialist -yes

52. If yes in question 20, what is his/her responsibility (job description)

V. Training Needs

Kindly complete the table below (You can add more training needs to this table in so far as it related to Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues)

<i>Type of Training</i>	<i>Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)</i>	<i>Estimated Number of Participants</i>
Training on World Bank ESF (ESS1-10) and in-country E&S laws	<i>Human Resources and Program Managers</i>	5
Training on Labour Relation	<i>Human Resources and Communication and Coordination Officer</i>	5
Training of Works Contractors in Occupational Health And Safety Issues relating to Construction and ESMP requirements	<i>Administration Officer</i>	4
Training on Community Entry and Relations	<i>Communication</i>	3
Basic Security Awareness Training	<i>Driver; Human Resources; Communicators and IT.</i>	10
Handling of Specimen e.g. blood	<i>Surveyors</i>	12
Road Safety Training	<i>Drivers</i>	10
Training on data security and protection	<i>IT specialist; secretariat; documentalist and archivist; accounting and project management unit</i>	25
Sensitization on GBV/SEA/SH Issues	<i>All staff</i>	140
Training on Conflict Resolution/Grievance Redress	<i>General Management; the Human Resources Management Unit and the Union Committee</i>	30

MAURITANIE

GUIDING QUESTIONS and RESPONSES (*italics*)

M. Relevant In-Country Laws and Policies to Relevant Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA) (P169265),

13. Please, provide a list of the various legislations (Acts, Decrees, Regulations etc.) relevant to the project in the table below. These laws may be those establishing the Statistics Office or

Department, empowering State Agencies to collect, store and use data. The laws should be listed in the columns in the table below

Relevant In-Country Laws: HISWA –SOP 1

Countries	Regulations on statistics			
	Laws	Decrees	Orders / Ordinances	Standards/Charter/Protocol
Mauritania	<i>Public Statistics Act 2005-017 of January 27, 2005 (under revision)</i>	- Decree No. 2021-027 of February 25, 2021, establishing the rules of organization and operation of the National Agency for Statistics and Demographic Analysis (ANSADE); - Decree No. 2022-122 of August 18, 2022, establishing the rules of organization and operation of the National Statistics Council (CNS);	Order No. 2022-087 of February 11, 2022, establishing the Rules of Organization and Operation of the Scientific Committee of ANSADE; - Order 2022-0156 of February 10, 2022, establishing the Specialized Working Group on Quarterly National Accounts (SWG-QNA); - Order No. 2022-1190 of November 14, 2022, establishing, organizing, operating and assigning responsibility for the Technical Committee on Macroeconomic Scoping.	<i>General Data Dissemination System/FMI;</i>

14. Are there any international standards/protocols that guide statistic, data collection storage, use and privacy in your country? If yes, please list them here and attach copies

Statistics in Mauritania are produced in accordance with the fundamental principles, notably those of the United Nations, governing official statistics and setting out the legal framework applicable to their collection, processing, storage and dissemination. At the local level, they are governed by the public statistics law and its implementing regulations. Mauritania is also a member of AFRICSTAT.

15. Are there any policies that support data collection in your country? Please list the policies below and **provide copies of the policies you have listed**
- i. *Since 2000, Mauritania has developed its first Master Plan for Statistics (SDS: 2000-2005)*
 - ii. *Since 2007, Mauritania has designed its National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), which is aligned with the first plan of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP 2003)*
 - iii. *This strategy was revised in 2012 to take into account some aspects of the 2nd five-year action plan of the PRSP*
 - iv. *After the end of the PRSP cycle, in 2016, Mauritania developed its National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP: 2016-2030). Indeed, a new NSDS with a five-year plan: 2016-2020 has been prepared to allow for better monitoring and evaluation of the first five-year plan of the SCAPP.*
 - v. *Then in 2020, Mauritania updated its Ten-Year National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SNDDS - 2021-2030) with a 1st five-year action plan (2021-2025) to ensure, among other things, the follow-up of the second five-year plan of the SCAPP: 2021-2025.*

N. Stakeholders list, role and area of influence

What are the different partner institutions and stakeholders you work with? List them on the Table below?

Stakeholders name	Data Collection Commissioners	Data collector (e.g. surveyor etc)	Data providers (e.g. Communities)	Data users (research organizations etc)	Role and area of influence (AI)
Gouvernement (GVT)	GVT	Surveyors	National Institutions, households, Public Administration, private institutions and companies, etc.	GVT ; Internationales NGO, Researchers ; Policy makers, students,	Mauritania
SSN including ANSADE	SSN, International organizations	Households and businesses, etc.	Providers of essential/basic services, NGOs	International institutions and organizations, national institutions, scientific researchers, etc.	Mauritania
International organizations	Other users, etc.	Surveyorss, others	National and international institutions, institutions and companies, ANSADE, etc.	International Organizations National Institutions, Scientific Researchers, etc.	Mauritania

O. Population Data of Beneficiary Countries

3. Please provide the population structure of your country per the table below

Population of Beneficiary Countries

Countries	Total Population	Sex Distribution				Growth Rate (% p.a.)	Vulnerable Groups		
		Males		Females			Disabled persons	Marginalised ethnic minorities	Marginalised gender based minorities
		No.	%	No.	%				
Mauritania	4 372 036	2 161 472*	49,4	2 210 564*	50,6	2.11	0,958	None	None

W. Organization Details and Structure of NSO

32. Please provide a short description of the National Statistics Department/Service/Institute. This should include year established, enabling laws, objectives, mission and vision. Also talk about the departments (including those office outside head office), responsibilities and recent activities (e.g. last census, Demographic and Health Survey etc.). Also mention if there any statistics schools and their location. **Attach an organogram of your organization (NSO)**

The National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE) is a public administrative institution created in February 2021 following the merger of the former National Statistics Office (ONS) with the former Mauritanian Center for Policy Analysis (CMAP). The objective of

this reform is to transform the central body of the national statistical system (NSS) into a center of scientific excellence specializing in the fields of statistics and economic, demographic and social analysis, and a cornerstone for planning.

In general, ANSADE is in charge of ensuring NSS coordination, coherence and harmonization of reflections on nomenclatures and concepts, production and dissemination of official statistics according to the required standards of good practice.

More specifically:

- *ANSADE's activities are governed by a mission letter from the supervisory authority setting out indicators that form the basis for evaluating the Agency's performance*
- *The selection for positions of responsibility (advisors, directors, heads of departments) is made after a call for competition;*
- *A Scientific Committee is established within ANSADE, made up of high-level scientific personalities, to give technical, methodological, analytical and research opinions on statistical matters;*
- *ANSADE's staff is governed in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Code and the Collective Agreement, notwithstanding the applicable legislative and regulatory provisions in force;*
- *ANSADE's budgetary resources come from a subsidy from the government budget, a proportion of the statistical tax, and the proceeds from its services.*

X. GBV Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

33. Please share any studies, surveys or latest statistics/data on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in your country with us (Examples: percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by age, percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner, number of rape and defilement case in 2020, 2021 and 2022 and incidence (percentage) of Female Genital Mutilation etc. literacy rate for males and females)- Please, provide the source of statistics or data: - *Mauritania conducted its first survey on violence against women in 2011. (See the 2011 ENVF report.)*
34. Which category of persons are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in your country? Please give reasons why? *(Consult with the Ministry of Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)*

Vulnerable Group e.g.	Source of vulnerability to GBV (Reasons why they are vulnerable)
Young girls	
Young girls and boys	

35. What has been your government’s response in terms of strategies to deal with Gender Based Violence? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry or Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

The Mauritanian government has created a Ministry of Social Action, Childhood and the Family (MASEF) whose main programs are directed toward women and children. In addition, there is also the Ministry of Youth, which also works on issues related to combating all kinds of gender-based violence. Also, Imams or religious preachers play an essential role in the fight against violence against women through the Friday Khotbas (preaching).

36. Are there any ethnic groups/tribes who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question (No)

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Ethnic Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these tribes/ethnic groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

37. Are there any religious groups who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during census national surveys? If yes, kindly complete the below. (No)

Vulnerable Religious Groups during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Religious Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these religious groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

38. Are there any Gender minority groups who difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question

Type of gender minority Group	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these gender minority groups and make them give you the data as part of the

Y. Grievance Mechanism

What complaints and questions do you receive during censuses or surveys?

In general, various data collection operations, of whatever nature (censuses or surveys or indirect data collection operations) are carried out without any problems. It is important to note that statistics are governed by the statistical law in its articles 5 and 6, which makes it compulsory to respond to statistical surveys and censuses and ensures statistical confidentiality.

53. What mechanisms are place to handle survey and census related complaints and questions from the general public?

The only mechanisms that deal with complaints related to surveys and censuses are statutory instruments (the Act and its implementing legislation).

54. What mechanisms are in place to receive and handle complaints from vulnerable groups e.g. the Aged, ethnic and religious minorities, Person Living With Disability during census or surveys? Use the Table below

Name of Vulnerable Persons or Group	Means of Receiving Grievance/Complaints	Mode of providing Feedback to Group ?person

55. What are views (**positive and negative**) on using a toll free digital platform (mobile phone) as a means of receiving sorting and providing feedback on complaints that will be raised during a census or survey? - *Very positive views. It is even planned that this tool will be included on the ANSADE website.*

56. Do think the use of toll free platform (mobile phone) can used to receive, sort and provide feedback on complaints during census and surveys in your country? **YES**

Z. Environmental Permits and Ethnical Clearance for Project Activities

57. Does your organization need an environmental permit/license/certificate to undertake the following? Please tick yes or no. **Kindly consult with the Environmental Protection Agency in your country on this is question**

- d. Construct a new building (office block, classroom etc. - **NO**
- e. Rehabilitate/Upgrade a new structure. - **NO**
- f. Install electronic equipment e.g. sever, computers etc.- **NO**

58. If yes in question 15a (new building construction), Kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us. - *ANSADE is a public institution and the site it occupies is part of the public domain and its construction is in the public domain*

If yes in question 15b (building rehabilitation or upgrading), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us - *same as above*

59. If yes in question 15c (electronic and electrical installations), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

60. Does your organization need any ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys? - **YES**
Kindly consult with the Health Authorities in your country on this is question

61. If yes in question 19 can share the procedure with us - *This work is done by mutual agreement with the Ministry of Health.*

62. Does your PIU have an Environmental and Social Specialist- **NO**

63. If yes in question 20, what is his/her responsibility (job description)

AA. Training Needs

Kindly complete the table below (You can add more training needs to this table in so far as it related to Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues)

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Training on World Bank ESF (ESS1-10) and in-country E&S laws	Senior staff in charge of handling legal and regulatory issues, particularly relating to environmental and social issues.	5 to 7 peoples
Training on Labour Relation	Senior staff in charge of human resources and management	5 to 7 peoples
Training of Works Contractors in Occupational Health And Safety Issues relating to Construction and ESMP requirments	--	--
Training on Community Entry and Relations	--	--
Basic Security Awareness Training	--	--
Handling of Specimen e.g. blood	--	--
Road Safety Training	--	--
Training on data security and protection	Senior staff in charge of processing and using data from surveys and censuses	7 to 10 peoples
Sensitization on GBV/SEA/SH Issues	--	--
Training on Conflict Resolution/Grievance Redress	Senior staff in charge of managing legal and regulatory issues.	5 to 7 peoples

NIGER

GUIDING QUESTIONS and RESPONSES (*italics*)

P. Relevant In-Country Laws and Policies to Relevant Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA) (P169265),

16. Please, provide a list of the various legislations (Acts, Decrees, Regulations etc.) relevant to the project in the table below. These laws may be those establishing the Statistics Office or Department, empowering State Agencies to collect, store and use data. The laws should be listed in the columns in the table below

Relevant In-Country Laws: HISWA –SOP 1

Countries	Regulations on statistics			
	Laws	Decrees	Orders / Ordinances	Standards/Charter/Protocol
Niger	<i>Law No. 2004-011 of March 30, 2004, amended and supplemented by Law No. 2014-066 of November 5, 2014 on the organization of statistical activity and creating the National Institute of Statistics (INS)</i>	<p><i>- Decree No. 2004-265/PRN/ME/F establishing the powers, composition and functioning of the National Statistics Council (CNS) of 14 September 2004;</i></p> <p><i>- Decree No. 2004-264/PRN/M/E/F establishing the status, powers and functioning of the National Statistics Institute of 14 September 2004.</i></p> <p><i>Decree No. 2004-263/PRN/M/E/F on the special status of the staff of the statistics and economic studies framework</i></p>	<p><i>- Order N°0001/ME/F/INS of January 04, 2016 on the organization of the NSO and setting the attributions of its branches replacing order N°00387 of November 21, 2005,</i></p> <p><i>- Order N°0061/MP/INS of 02 August 2017 adopting the National Quality Assurance Framework for Official Public Statistics (CNAQ/SP) and the quality charter.</i></p>	<i>Circular N°01884/PM/DIRCAB of 24/11/2015 on strengthening the coordination of the NSS, the quality and reliability of official statistics produced by the NSO.</i>

17. Are there any international standards/protocols that guide statistic, data collection storage, use and privacy in your country? If yes, please list them here and attach copies

- Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;*
- African Charter on Statistics;*
- IMF General Data Dissemination System.*

18. Are there any policies that support data collection in your country? Please list the policies below and **provide copies of the policies you have listed**

- i. *Economic and Social Development Plan (ESDP) 2022-2026*
- ii. *National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2022-2026*

Q. Stakeholders list, role and area of influence

What are the different partner institutions and stakeholders you work with? List them on the Table below?

Stakeholders name	Data Collection Commissioners	Data collector (e.g. surveyor etc)	Data providers (e.g. Communities)	Data users (research organizations etc)	Role and area of influence (AI)
<i>Gouvernement</i>	X			X	<i>Statistical policy, standards adoption, advocacy and funding</i>
<i>Statistics Departments of the Ministries</i>	X		X	X	<i>Production of statistics and users of NSO data for the calculation of certain indicators</i>
<i>Journalists for Statistical Development Network (JSDN)</i>				X	<i>Participates in the promotion of statistical culture</i>
<i>Association of Traditional Leaders of Niger (ACTN)</i>				X	<i>Participates in the sensitization of the population</i>
<i>Network of Parliamentarians for the Promotion of Statistics (REPP-STAT)</i>				X	<i>Statistical Advocacy</i>
<i>UNDP</i>	X			X	<i>Support for the monitoring of the SDGs and the preparation of the national human development report; Support to the realization of the impact study of insecurity on the economy in 2023.</i>
<i>Delegation of the European Union in Niger</i>	X			X	<i>- Technical assistance, currently being mobilized, for additional support to strengthen the</i>

					<p><i>education and training sector, as well as training sector, as well as in the context of support for the preparation of program budgets.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Technical assistance in the framework of the RGP/H.</i>
FAO	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Support for the implementation of nutrition and vulnerability surveys and support for the realization of the RGACE</i>
IMO	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Funding of a DANIDA II project on migration statistics</i>
WHO	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Support for the implementation of nutrition surveys</i>
UNFPA	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Support to the realization of the RGP/H and to the realization of the qualitative component of the survey on fertility and mortality of children under five (5) years.</i>
UNICEF	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Support for the operation of the NigerInfo database and the E-commune platform</i> - <i>Support in the realization of the nutrition surveys in 2023. Support for the realization of the RGPH2023</i>
World Bank	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Funding for the Quality Data</i>

					<p>for Decision Making (QDD) project for approximately \$20 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing the Harmonized Survey on Living Conditions of Households
GIZ	X			X	<p>EU Implementing Agency for Phase 2 of the Nutrition Information Platform (NIP) for an amount of 875,000 Euros</p>
IMF	X			X	<p>Technical assistance in the production of national accounts and price statistics</p>
WAEMU	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for the survey on international trade in services and the production of the HICP ; - Support for the development of a detailed SAM for macroeconomic analysis in 2023
World Food Program	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for the implementation of nutrition and vulnerability surveys
USAID	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for the implementation of nutrition surveys
CRS	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for the implementation of nutrition surveys
Global Fund	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for the implementation of nutrition surveys
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA/BSR-AO)	X			X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for the establishment of the Group of Technical and Financial Partners for the Development of

					<i>Statistics (GStat)</i>
<i>Action Against Hunger (AAH)</i>	X			X	- <i>Support for the implementation of nutrition surveys</i>
<i>NGO Concern</i>	X			X	- <i>Support for the implementation of nutrition surveys</i>
<i>Millennium Challenge Account Niger (MCA-Niger)</i>	X			X	- <i>Support in the framework of statistical reforms through GOPA</i>
<i>John Hopkins University (JHU)</i>	X			X	- <i>Support within the framework of the PMA (Performance Monitoring for Action) and the Count down project.</i>
<i>African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)</i>	X			X	- <i>Financing of the data value chain project for an amount of 150 million over three years.</i>
<i>UN WOMEN</i>	X			X	- <i>Study on obstacles to the deployment of women in uniform in UN peacekeeping missions.</i>
<i>UNHCR</i>	X			X	- <i>Support for the implementation of the nutrition survey (refugee camp)</i>
<i>Save the Children</i>	X			X	- <i>Support for the implementation of nutrition surveys</i>
<i>ECOWAS</i>	X			X	- <i>Support for the Regional Statistical Harmonization Project in West Africa (PHASAO)</i>
<i>AfDB</i>	X			X	- <i>Support for the project on increasing data availability and use in Africa</i>
<i>Statistical, Economic and</i>	X			X	- <i>Transversal support</i>

<i>Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)</i>					
<i>Afristat</i>	X			X	- <i>Cross-cutting support</i> - <i>Support for the G5-Sahel statistical program</i>
<i>African Union</i>	X			X	- <i>Transversal support</i>
<i>IFORD</i>	X			X	- <i>Training in demography</i>
<i>National Statistical Commission</i>	X			X	- <i>Transversal support</i>
<i>African Statistical Schools (ENSAE, ENSEA, ISSEA, etc.)</i>	X			X	- <i>Short and long term training in statistics, research and dissertations</i>
<i>Po Population, households and business</i>			X	X	- <i>Questionnaire respondents and data users</i>
<i>Data Collection Agents</i>		X			- <i>Data collection</i>

R. Population Data of Beneficiary Countries

3. Please provide the population structure of your country per the table below

Population of Beneficiary Countries

Countries	Total Population	Sex Distribution				Growth Rate (% p.a.)	Vulnerable Groups		
		Males		Females			Disabled persons	Marginalised ethnic minorities	Marginalised gender based minorities
		No.	%	No.	%				
Niger	24 463 374	12 158 366	49,7 %	12 305 010	50,3 %	3,9%	4,2%	None	None

BB. Organization Details and Structure of NSO

39. Please provide a short description of the National Statistics Department/Service/Institute. This should include year established, enabling laws, objectives, mission and vision. Also talk about the departments (including those office outside head office), responsibilities and recent activities (e.g. last census, Demographic and Health Survey etc.). Also mention if there any statistics schools and their location. **Attach an organogram of your organization (NSO)**

The NSO was created in 2004 by Law No. 2004-011 of March 30, 2004 on the organization of statistical activity and creating the National Institute of Statistics (INS) amended by Law No. 2014-66 of November 05, 2014. Its operation is by:

- Decree No. 2004-264/PRN/M/E/F on the status, attributions and functioning of the National Institute of Statistics of September 14, 2004;
- Order No. 0001/ME/F/INS of January 04, 2016 on the organization of the INS and setting the powers of its branches, replacing Order No. 00387 of November 21, 2005.

The main missions of the NSO include

- to coordinate the activities of the National Statistical System (NSS)
- To produce and make available to users statistical information that meets internationally recognized statistical standards and relates to all areas of national life
- to centralize the data produced by all the services and organizations of the National Statistical System (NSS) and to ensure their conservation and, if necessary, their dissemination
- To promote the development of methodologies and applied research in the areas of collection, processing and dissemination of statistical data, and to ensure the dissemination of quality information by all the services and organizations under the National Statistical System
- To promote the training of managers in the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of information in statistical training institutions, in particular through advanced courses provided by the INS itself or specialized centers.

CC. GBV Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

40. Please share any studies, surveys or latest statistics/data on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in your country with us (Examples: percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by age, percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner, number of rape and defilement case in 2020, 2021 and 2022 and incidence (percentage) of Female Genital Mutilation etc. literacy rate for males and females)- Please, provide the source of statistics or data

The overall prevalence of GBV during a lifetime is 29.0% (38.2% for women and 16.3% for men). During the 12 months preceding the survey, the overall prevalence of GBV was 4.8% (7.8% for women and 2.0% for men). Among the respondents who said they had already experienced GBV in their life, 10.0% had been victims of GBV in the twelve months prior to the survey (13.8% for women and 4.9% for men). (Study on the scope and determinants of gender-based violence in Niger, June 2021).

41. Which category of persons are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in your country? Please give reasons why? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry of Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

Vulnerable Group e.g. Young girls	Source of vulnerability to GBV (Reasons why they are vulnerable)
Young women	<p><i>The actual causes are complex, including the context of poverty, promiscuity, etc. (Study on the extent and determinants of gender-based violence in Niger). These are risk factors at three levels: i) individual, ii) community and iii) society.</i></p> <p><i>At the community level, the collective imagination that considers women to be inferior to men constitutes an asset to the persistence of violence against women. The acceptance of social norms by some women and society members of perceived inferiority in relation to men reinforces this situation, especially since they often have little financial (income and main occupations) and cultural (knowledge of their rights, level of education, literacy) capital. Overall, women's economic, social and decision-making dependence on men may help to understand their exposure to certain forms of violence.</i></p>

At the societal level, impunity and corruption in public services are likely to promote a culture of violence and the vulnerability of the poorest. In addition, armed conflict and socio-political unrest mean that the risk of physical violence tends to increase during or after armed conflicts. A crowded environment is conducive to the occurrence of certain acts of violence such as assault and battery and abusive language.

42. What has been your government’s response in terms of strategies to deal with Gender Based Violence? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry or Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

The measures taken by the government include: the quota law, the national social protection policy, the national strategy for the prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) in Niger (2017-2021), the opening of multifunctional centers, the revision of the penal code to strengthen repression, capacity building of stakeholders, awareness raising on different issues (early marriage, female genital mutilation...)

43. Are there any ethnic groups/tribes who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question **(No)**

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Ethnic Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these tribes/ethnic groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

44. Are there any religious groups who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during census national surveys? If yes, kindly complete the below. **(No)**

Vulnerable Religious Groups during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Religious Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these religious groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

45. Are there any Gender minority groups who difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question

Type of gender minority Group	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these gender minority groups and make them give you the data as part of the

DD. Grievance Mechanisms

What complaints and questions do you receive during censuses or surveys?

- viii. *Taking into account local circumstances when recruiting agents.*
- ix. *The inaccessibility of certain locations*

64. What mechanisms are place to handle survey and census related complaints and questions from the public?

- i. *Implementation of an online recruitment platform,*
- ii. *Recruitment of agents at the local level for certain operations or subjects (general census of companies, general census of population and housing...)__,*
- iii. *Translation of questionnaires into local languages by professionals*

65. What mechanisms are in place to receive and handle complaints from vulnerable groups e.g. the Aged, ethnic and religious minorities, Person Living With Disability during census or surveys? Use the Table below

Name of Vulnerable Persons or Group	Means of Receiving Grievance/Complaints	Mode of providing Feedback to Group ?person

66. What are views (**positive and negative**) on using a toll free digital platform (mobile phone) as a means of receiving sorting and providing feedback on complaints that will be raised during a census or survey?

Positive opinions include.

- *Effective consideration of people's aspirations*
- *We welcome the idea of using a toll-free digital platform.*

67. Do think the use of toll free platform (mobile phone) can used to receive, sort and provide feedback on complaints during census and surveys in your country? YES

EE. Environmental Permits and Ethnical Clearance for Project Activities

68. Does your organization need an environmental permit/license/certificate to undertake the following? Please tick yes or no. **Kindly consult with the Environmental Protection Agency in your country on this is question**

- g. Construct a new building (office block, classroom etc .
- h. Rehabilitate/Upgrade a new structure - NO
- i. Install electronic equipment e.g. sever, computers etc. - NO

69. If yes in question 15a (new building construction), Kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

70. If yes in question 15b (building rehabilitation or upgrading), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us
71. If yes in question 15c (electronic and electrical installations), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us
72. Does your organization need any ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys? **YES**
Kindly consult with the Health Authorities in your country on this is question
73. If yes in question 19 can share the procedure with us - *The ethics committee must be consulted for certain specific investigations; it is affiliated with the Ministry of Health*
74. Does your PIU have an Environmental and Social Specialist - **NO**
75. If yes in question 20, what is his/her responsibility (job description)

FF. Training Needs

Kindly complete the table below (You can add more training needs to this table in so far as it related to Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues)

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Training on World Bank ESF (ESS1-10) and in-country E&S laws	INS staff	15
Training on Labour Relation	INS staff	25
Training of Works Contractors in Occupational Health And Safety Issues relating to Construction and ESMP requirments	INS staff	30
Training on Community Entry and Relations	INS staff	20
Basic Security Awareness Training	INS staff	300
Handling of Specimen e.g. blood	INS staff	20
Road Safety Training	Drivers	15
Training on data security and protection	INS staff	50
Sensitization on GBV/SEA/SH Issues	INS staff	300

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Training on Conflict Resolution/Grievance Resolution	INS staff	30

SENEGAL

GUIDING QUESTIONS and RESPONSES (*italics*)

S. Relevant In-Country Laws and Policies to Relevant Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA) (P169265),

19. Please, provide a list of the various legislations (Acts, Decrees, Regulations etc.) relevant to the project in the table below. These laws may be those establishing the Statistics Office or Department, empowering State Agencies to collect, store and use data. The laws should be listed in the columns in the table below

Relevant In-Country Laws: HISWA –SOP 1

Countries	Regulations on statistics			
	Laws	Decrees	Orders / Ordinances	Standards/Charter/Protocol
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law n° 2012-03 of January 3, 2012 modifying and completing Law n° 2004-21 of July 21, 2004 on the organization of statistical activities - Law n° 2001-01 of April 12, 2001 on the Environment Code - Law No. 2009-23 of July 8, 2009 on the Construction Code - Law No. 2008-43 of August 20, 2008 on the Urban Planning Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree N° 2005-436 relating to the ANSD - Decree No. 2011-1059 of July 29, 2011, establishing and setting the rules of organization and operation of ENSAE - Decree No. 2001-282 of April 12, 2001 on the implementation of the environmental code - Decree No. 2010-99 of January 27, 2010 on the construction code (regulatory part) - Decree No. 2009-1450 of December 30, 2009 concerning the regulatory part of the Urban Planning Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Order n°04871 of June 6, 2008 which establishes the list of members of the National Statistics Council (CNS) - Order n°00322 of January 26, 2009 which establishes the list of members of the Technical Committee on Statistical Programs (CTPS) - Order n°008980 of September 19, 2007 which establishes the list of services and organizations of the National Statistical System (NSS) for the production of public statistics - Order n°07245 of July 28, 2009 which creates and sets the rules of organization and operation of subcommittees and thematic groups of the Technical Committee on Statistical Programs (CTPS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document of the African Charter on Statistics, currently being ratified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad (MAESE) - Adherence to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), since 2017

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Order n°001031 of March 9, 2005 of the Ministry of Public Service, Labor, Employment and Professional Organizations (MFPTEOP) which creates the Intersectoral Committee for the Fight against Child Labor - Order n°002211 of February 27, 2004 of the MFPTEOP which creates the Coordination Unit for the Fight against Child Labor - Order n°3751 of June 6, 2003 of the MFPTEOP which establishes the categories of enterprises and work prohibited to children and young people as well as the age limit to which the ban applies - Order 3750 of the MFPTEOP of June 6, 2003, which establishes the nature of dangerous work prohibited to children and young people - Order 3749 of the MFPTEOP of June 6, 2003, which establishes and prohibits the worst forms of child labor - Order 3748 of the MFPTEOP of June 6, 2003 concerning child labor. 	
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20. Are there any international standards/protocols that guide statistic, data collection storage, use and privacy in your country? If yes, please list them here and attach copies

Senegal uses many international statistical standards to collect, process and disseminate detailed data. Below are some examples:

- *United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics*
- *African Charter on Statistics*
- *System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008)*
- *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)*
- *Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, generally referred to as the "Harmonized System" or "HS".*
- *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)*
- *Classification of household consumption functions (COICOP)*

21. Are there any policies that support data collection in your country? Please list the policies below and **provide copies of the policies you have listed**

- vi. *SDS 2008-2013*
- vii. *SNDS 2014-2018*
- viii. *SNDS 2019-2023*

T. Stakeholders list, role and area of influence

What are the different partner institutions and stakeholders you work with? List them on the Table below?

Stakeholders name	Data Collection Commissioners	Data collector (e.g. surveyor etc)	Data providers (e.g. Communities)	Data users (research organizations etc)	Role and area of influence (AI)
Public structures (DGPPE, BOS, ISRA, CETUD, etc.)				x	Supporting training by hosting interns, among other roles.
Private structures (banks, insurance companies, research firms, laboratories, etc.)	x				Supporting training by hosting interns, among other roles.
International organizations (BCEAO, World Bank, OECD (Paris 21), IFPRI, IMF, UNDP, AFRISTAT, IMF, FAO, etc.)				x	Supporting training by hosting interns, among other roles.

U. Population Data of Beneficiary Countries

3. Please provide the population structure of your country per the table below

Population of Beneficiary Countries

Countries	Total Population	Sex Distribution				Growth Rate (% p.a.)	Vulnerable Groups		
		Males		Females			Disabled persons	Marginalised ethnic minorities	Marginalised gender based minorities
		No.	%	No.	%		%	%	%
Guinea	17 738 795 (Population projections , 2023)	8 825 227 (Population projections , 2023)	49,8	8 913 568 (Population projections , 2023)	50,2	2,5	5,9 (RGPHAE , 2013)	None	None

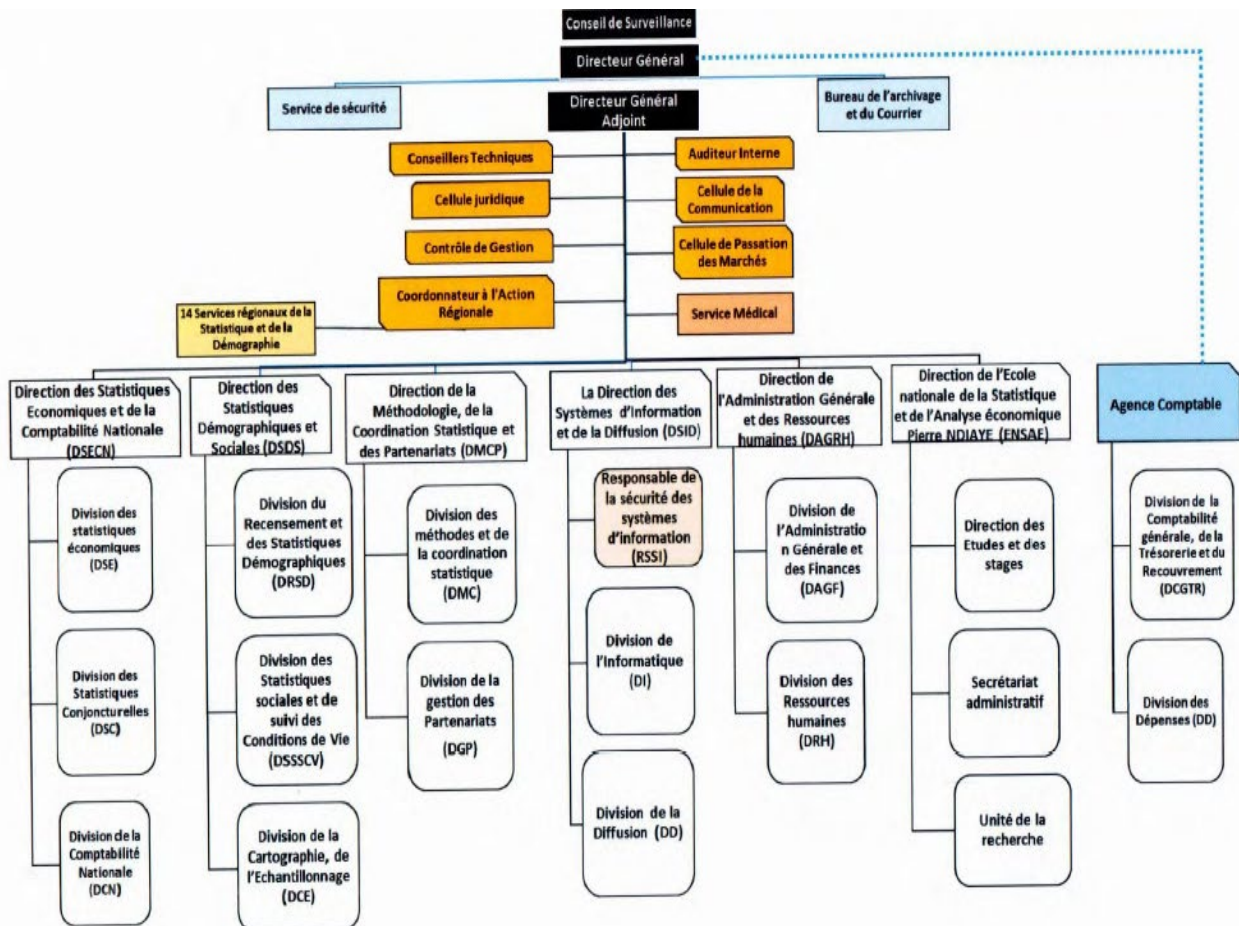
GG. Organization Details and Structure of NSO

46. Please provide a short description of the National Statistics Department/Service/Institute. This should include year established, enabling laws, objectives, mission and vision. Also talk about the departments (including those office outside head office), responsibilities and recent activities (e.g. last census, Demographic and Health Survey etc.). Also mention if there any statistics schools and their location. **Attach an organogram of your organization (NSO) - see below**

The National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD) was created by Law No. 2004-21 of July 21, 2004 on the organization of statistical activities of the National Statistical System (NSS). Its operation is governed by Decree 2005-436 of May 23, 2005, issued in application of this law. It is an administrative structure with legal personality and management autonomy. Placed under the supervision of the Minister of Economy and Finance, it is administered by a Supervisory Board.

In Senegal, the ANSD has a school of statistics called the National School of Statistics and Economic Analysis (ENSAE-Pierre NDIAYE). This school plays a key role in building the capacity of NSS actors.

Below is the organizational chart of the ANSD.



HH. GBV Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

47. Please share any studies, surveys or latest statistics/data on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in your country with us (Examples: percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by age, percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner, number of rape and defilement case in 2020, 2021 and 2022 and incidence (percentage) of Female Genital Mutilation etc. literacy rate for males and females)- Please, provide the source of statistics or data

- Study on the contribution of women's entrepreneurship and leadership to the added value of the Senegalese economy - gender approach
- Gender-based violence and women's empowerment - 2019
- Gender analysis of existing databases - 2016
- DHS 2015 and gender-based violence – 2016

Table 16.1 Physical violence

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage of women who experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey, by selected sociodemographic characteristics, Senegal 2019

Percentage of women having experienced

Percentage of women who have experienced violence

Socio-economic Features	physical violence Since 15 years ¹	in the 12 months prior to the survey			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ²	
Age					
15-19	19,8	2,2	4,8	7,0	405
20-24	15,7	1,4	2,9	4,3	334
25-29	14,5	1,0	3,6	4,5	276
30-39	17,7	0,7	4,4	5,1	559
40-49	15,4	2,7	1,7	4,4	295
Residency					
Urban	18,0	2,0	4,5	6,5	902
Rural	16,0	1,0	2,9	4,0	967
Region					
North	5,8	1,2	2,8	4,0	317
West	17,2	2,1	4,2	6,3	685
Center	16,0	1,1	2,0	3,0	567
South	30,0	1,2	6,6	7,9	299
Marital status					
Single	16,8	1,6	3,5	5,1	497
Married	16,7	1,5	3,7	5,2	1 289
In rupture of union	22,6	0,9	3,3	4,2	83
Employment					
Worked and got paid in money	15,3	1,7	2,4	4,1	727
Worked but did not get paid in money	16,9	1,0	6,4	7,4	286
Did not worked	18,5	1,5	3,8	5,4	856
Number of children alive					
0	16,4	1,4	4,1	5,5	651
1-2	15,3	1,7	2,5	4,1	484
3-4	17,6	2,1	3,9	5,9	401
5+	19,9	0,8	4,3	5,1	333
Level of education					
No education	16,8	0,7	3,6	4,2	922
Primary scholl	17,6	3,8	4,4	8,2	398
Secondary school or more	16,8	1,3	3,3	4,6	548
Quintiles of economic well-being					
The lowest	20,3	1,5	5,1	6,6	322
Average	18,0	1,1	2,7	3,8	332
Moyen	13,5	0,5	4,1	4,6	359
Fourth	19,2	2,2	4,4	6,5	428
The highest	14,3	2,0	2,2	4,2	428
Set	17,0	1,5	3,7	5,2	1 869

- ¹ Includes violence experienced in the past 12 months. For women who were in a union before age 15 and who reported physical violence by their husbands, it is possible that the violence occurred before age 15..
- 2 Including women for whom the frequency of violence during the 12 months is not known

Table 16.3 Sexual Violence

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who experienced sexual violence at any time and percentage of women who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey, by selected sociodemographic characteristics, Senegal 2019

Socioeconomic Features	Percentage of women who experienced sexual violence		Number of women
	At any time ¹	In the last 12 months	
Age			
15-19	2,1	1,0	405
20-24	3,5	2,9	334
25-29	3,6	2,8	276
30-39	4,1	3,1	559
40-49	3,7	3,4	295
Residency			
Urbain	3,6	3,1	902
Rural	3,2	2,2	967
Region			
North	3,5	3,5	317
West	3,0	2,5	685
Center	4,3	2,4	567
South	2,5	2,4	299
Marital status			
Single	1,5	1,1	497
Maried	4,0	3,2	1 289
Breaking up the union	5,0	2,7	83
Employment			
Worked and was paid in money	3,0	2,5	727
Worked but was not paid in money	2,1	1,5	286
Did not work	4,2	3,1	856
Number of children alive			
0	2,3	1,3	651
1-2	3,6	3,2	484
3-4	5,9	5,1	401

5+	2,2	1,3	333
Level of education			
No Education	3,5	2,9	922
Primary school	4,6	3,5	398
Secondary or higher	2,3	1,5	548
Quintiles of economic well-being			
The lowest	3,1	2,7	322
Second	3,6	3,2	332
Moyen	3,6	2,4	359
Fourth	4,6	3,3	428
The highest	2,0	1,7	428
Set	3,4	2,6	1 869

¹ Y compris les violences subies 12 derniers mois.

Table 16.3 Sexual violence

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who experienced sexual violence at any time and percentage of women who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey, by selected sociodemographic features, Senegal 2019

Socioeconomic features	Percentage of women having experienced sexual violence		Number of women
	At any time ¹	In the last 12 months	
Age			
15-19	2,1	1,0	405
20-24	3,5	2,9	334
25-29	3,6	2,8	276
30-39	4,1	3,1	559
40-49	3,7	3,4	295
Residency			
Urban	3,6	3,1	902
Rural	3,2	2,2	967
Region			
North	3,5	3,5	317
West	3,0	2,5	685
Centre	4,3	2,4	567
South	2,5	2,4	299
Marital status			
Single	1,5	1,1	497
Married	4,0	3,2	1 289

Breaking up the union	5,0	2,7	83
Employment			
Worked and was paid in money			
Argent	3,0	2,5	727
Worked but was not paid in money			
en argent	2,1	1,5	286
Did not work	4,2	3,1	856
Number of children alive			
0	2,3	1,3	651
1-2	3,6	3,2	484
3-4	5,9	5,1	401
5+	2,2	1,3	333
Level of education			
No Education	3,5	2,9	922
Primary scholl	4,6	3,5	398
Secondary or higher	2,3	1,5	548
Quintiles of economic well-being			
The lowest	3,1	2,7	322
Second	3,6	3,2	332
Average	3,6	2,4	359
Fourth	4,6	3,3	428
The highest	2,0	1,7	428
Set	3,4	2,6	1 869

² Including violence experienced in the past 12 months.

Table 16.5 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who experienced first acts of sexual violence before reaching certain specific ages, by current age and current marital status, Senegal 2019

Socioeconomic features	Percentage of women who first experienced sexual violence before they reached the exact age of:					% of respondents who never experienced SV	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		

Âge							
15-19	0,0	0,0	0,0	na	na	97,9	405
20-24	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	na	96,5	334
25-29	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,4	96,4	276
30-39	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,7	95,9	559
40-49	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	96,3	295
Marital status							
Single	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	98,5	497
Maried	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,6	96,0	1 289
Breaking up the union	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	95,0	83
Set	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4	96,6	1 869

na = Non applicable

Table 16.7 Violence during pregnancy

Among women aged 15-49 who are currently pregnant or have ever been pregnant, percentage who reported experiencing physical violence while pregnant, by selected sociodemographic features, Senegal 2019

Socioecdemographic features	% of women having experienced	
	Sexual violence	Number of womens Currently pregnant or having beenbeen pregnant
	During pregnancy	
Âge		
15-19	1,8	65
20-24	4,0	196
25-29	3,0	219
30-39	4,1	512
40-49	3,7	284
Residency		
Urban	4,8	570
Rural	2,8	706
Region		
North	1,1	215
West	5,6	441
Centre	3,7	398
South	2,4	222
Marital status		
Single	(6,7)	19
Maried	3,6	1 181
Breaking up the union	4,7	75

Number of children alive		
0	(8,5)	58
1-2	1,5	484
3-4	6,3	401
5+	3,0	333
Level of education		
No Education	3,3	749
Primary school	4,9	311
Secondary or higher	3,2	216
Quintiles of economic well-being		
The lowest	3,1	247
Second	1,3	238
Average	4,0	242
Fourth	7,1	296
The highest	2,4	253
Set	3,7	1 275

Note Values in brackets are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16.9 Types of domestic violence

Percentage of women aged 15-49 currently in or out of union who experienced various forms of violence from their husband/partner at any time or in the 12 months prior to the survey, Senegal 2019

Type of violence	At any time	In the last 12 months 12 mois Prior to the survey	Frequency in the last 12 months prior to the survey	
			Often	Sometimes
Physical Violence				
Any form of physical violence	11,5	4,6	1,3	3,3
Was pushed, shaken, had something thrown at her	2,7	1,6	0,3	1,3
Was slapped	8,4	3,6	1,2	2,4
Had his arm twisted or his hair pulled	1,8	0,6	0,1	0,5
Was hit with a fist or something that could hurt	5,4	2,3	0,7	1,5
Kicked, dragged or beaten	1,6	0,7	0,1	0,6
Dragged to the ground or beaten	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Tried to strangle or burn her				
burned				

Threatened or attacked with a knife, gun or other type of weapon	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
Sexual violence				
Any form of violence sexual	3,9	3,0	1,0	1,9
Was physically forced to have sexual intercourse with the husband/partner when she did not want to	3,7	2,7	0,9	1,8
Was physically forced to perform any other sexual act with the husband/partner when she did not want to	1,6	1,4	0,5	0,9
Forced by threatening her or in any other way in any other way to perform sexual acts that she did not want	1,5	1,5	0,5	1,0
Emotionnal Violence				
Any form of emotional violence				
The husband/partner said or did something to humiliate her in front of other people	9,9	6,2	1,7	4,5
Husband/partner threatened to hurt her or hurt her or someone close to her	6,1	4,0	0,9	3,1
someone close to her				
The husband/partner has insulted or belittled her	1,0	0,8	0,2	0,6
belittled her				
Any form of violence physical and/or sexual	7,8	4,9	1,1	3,8
Any form of violence emotional, physical and/or sexual	13,3	6,1	2,2	3,9
Any form of emotional violence	16,9	9,3	3,4	5,9
Domestic violence committed by any husband/partner				
Physical violence	11,7	4,6	na	na
Sexual violence	4,0	3,0	na	na
Emotional violence	9,9	6,2	na	na

Any form of violence physical and/or sexual	13,4	6,1	na	na
Any form of violence emotional, physical and/or sexual	17,0	9,3	na	na
Number of women in union or in break-up of a union	1 372	1 372	1 372	1 372

na = Not applicable

Note : Note: Husband/partner is the current husband/partner for women currently in a union and the most recent husband/partner for women in a broken union.

Table 16.10 Domestic violence by selected socio-demographic features

Percentage of women aged 15-49 currently in or out of union who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/partner, by selected sociodemographic characteristics, Senegal 2019

Sociodemographics features	Emotionn al Violence	Physical Violence	Sexual Violence	Emotional, physical and sexual Violence		Emotionn al or physical or sexual Violence		Number of women in union or broken union
				Physical and sexual Violence	Physical or sexual Violence	Physical and sexual Violence	Physical or sexual Violence	
Âge								
15-19	1,6	5,1	1,7	0,4	0,4	6,4	7,1	101
20-24	8,6	11,7	5,1	2,9	2,2	14,0	17,7	215
25-29	9,4	12,1	4,1	2,5	0,9	13,7	16,8	235
30-39	11,1	12,3	4,0	1,5	0,7	14,8	18,4	531
40-49	12,0	11,4	3,6	3,0	2,9	11,9	16,8	289
Residency								
Urban	10,3	11,3	4,5	2,9	2,2	12,9	16,0	590
Rural	9,6	11,6	3,5	1,5	0,8	13,5	17,5	782
Region								
North	4,5	4,6	4,3	3,3	2,3	5,7	6,7	235
West	9,1	12,1	3,6	2,3	1,8	13,4	15,6	467
Centre	12,0	9,4	4,5	1,3	0,9	12,6	18,7	450
South	13,1	21,7	3,0	2,3	0,6	22,4	26,6	220
Marital status								
Maried	9,6	11,1	3,9	2,0	1,4	13,0	16,5	1 289
Breaking up the union	14,9	16,9	4,8	4,8	0,9	16,9	22,4	83
Number of children alive								
0	3,4	7,5	4,2	2,0	1,0	9,7	10,1	168

1-2	10,2	9,2	3,6	2,0	1,3	10,9	16,1	470
3-4	10,7	12,3	5,6	4,0	2,7	14,0	17,7	401
5+	11,9	15,5	2,2	0,2	0,2	17,5	20,3	333
Employment								
Worked and was paid in money	10,4	11,1	3,2	2,3	2,0	12,0	15,2	626
Worked and did not get paid in money	9,4	9,5	3,2	1,2	0,1	11,5	18,8	185
Did not work	9,5	12,5	5,0	2,3	1,1	15,2	18,1	561
Level of education								
No Education	9,6	12,1	3,4	1,7	1,0	13,8	16,7	816
Primary school	11,2	13,1	5,3	4,0	2,6	14,4	19,0	325
Secondary or higher	9,3	6,7	4,0	1,0	1,0	9,7	14,4	230
Welfare quintiles economic								
The lowest	11,0	16,8	3,5	1,9	0,8	18,4	21,7	263
Second	8,4	9,3	3,1	0,8	0,8	11,7	16,2	262
Average	7,4	7,9	4,5	1,9	0,8	10,5	12,4	260
Fourth	13,8	15,5	5,4	3,6	2,7	17,2	21,8	312
The highest	8,3	7,1	2,9	2,2	1,6	7,9	11,4	274
Set	9,9	11,5	3,9	2,1	1,4	13,3	16,9	1 372

Note : Husband/Partner: The husband/partner is the current husband/partner for women currently in a union and the most recent husband/partner for women who are divorced, separated or widowed.

Table 16.12 Domestic violence in the last 12 months

Percentage of women aged 15-49 currently in or out of union who experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the 12 months prior to the survey, by selected sociodemographic features, Senegal 2019

Sociodemographics features	Emotionnal Violence	Phisical Violence	Sexual Violence	Physical and Sexueal Violence	Physical Sexual Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	émotionnal, or Physiquele Violence	Number of women in union or in broken union
Âge								
15-19	1,5	3,1	0,4	0,4	0,4	3,1	3,8	101
20-24	7,8	5,1	3,6	2,2	2,2	6,5	11,0	215
25-29	5,6	4,2	2,7	1,2	0,7	5,7	8,5	235

30-39	6,4	5,1	3,1	0,9	0,2	7,3	10,7	531
40-49	6,9	4,4	3,3	2,8	2,8	4,9	8,0	289
Residency								
Urban	6,4	5,9	3,8	2,5	2,0	7,3	10,4	590
Rural	6,0	3,6	2,3	0,7	0,6	5,2	8,4	782
Region								
North	4,2	4,1	4,3	3,3	2,3	5,2	6,2	235
West	3,7	5,2	2,6	1,8	1,8	6,1	7,4	467
Centre	8,5	2,9	2,9	0,2	0,2	5,5	11,0	450
South	9,0	7,5	2,3	1,5	0,6	8,4	13,2	220
Level of education								
No Education	6,2	4,1	2,4	0,8	0,7	5,7	9,1	816
Primary school	6,0	7,1	4,1	3,7	2,6	7,6	9,4	325
Secondary or higher	6,4	3,1	3,2	0,9	0,9	5,4	9,8	230
Welfare quintiles economic								
The lowest	7,5	6,7	2,5	1,2	0,8	7,9	10,9	263
Second	6,0	2,9	2,6	0,7	0,7	4,8	9,5	262
Average	5,2	2,1	2,9	0,8	0,8	4,2	7,0	260
Fourth	6,1	6,8	4,0	3,2	2,7	7,6	10,1	312
The highest	6,2	4,3	2,6	1,2	0,7	5,6	8,9	274
Set	6,2	4,6	3,0	1,5	1,2	6,1	9,3	1 372

Note : Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent and past husbands/partners.

Table 17.2 Prevalence of female genital mutilation

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have been mutilated and distribution (%) of women by type of mutilation, by selected sociodemographic features, Senegal 2019

Sociodemographics features	Percentage of women Mutilated	Number of women	Type of mutilation				Total	Number of mutilated women
			Entaille, pas enlevée	Notch, flesh removed	Sewn vagina	Don't know/missing		
Âge								
15-19	23,7	1 906	10,7	55,6	6,8	26,9	100,0	451
20-24	24,2	1 655	6,6	59,2	9,6	24,6	100,0	400
25-29	27,5	1 383	8,4	53,2	10,7	27,7	100,0	380
30-34	25,4	1 290	10,1	60,9	7,6	21,5	100,0	328
35-39	25,9	1 081	7,5	60,9	8,5	23,1	100,0	280
40-44	27,9	725	7,0	63,5	6,8	22,7	100,0	202
45-49	23,0	609	18,8	50,0	18,0	13,2	100,0	140

Religion								
Muslim	25,7	8 409	9,1	57,6	9,1	24,1	100,0	2 163
Christian	7,6	237	(18,0)	(67,2)	(2,8)	(12,0)	100,0	18
Animist	*	1	*	*	*	*	0,0	0
Without religion	*	3	*	*	*	*	0,0	0
Ethnic group								
Wolof	0,8	3 473	(4,8)	(39,4)	(18,5)	(37,3)	100,0	28
Poular	54,3	2 419	10,6	57,2	12,0	20,2	100,0	1 314
Serer	1,1	1 326	*	*	*	*	100,0	15
Mandingue/Socé	66,1	421	6,6	63,0	4,6	25,8	100,0	278
Diola	60,5	345	8,3	63,0	2,0	26,7	100,0	209
Soninké	66,4	227	6,9	50,7	4,1	38,4	100,0	151
Autre/non Sénégalais	42,3	439	7,0	56,6	5,4	31,0	100,0	186
Residency								
Urban	21,1	4 230	7,6	58,8	10,1	23,5	100,0	893
Rural	29,1	4 419	10,3	56,9	8,3	24,4	100,0	1 288
Region								
North	37,7	1 408	17,4	65,8	15,2	1,6	100,0	531
West	12,9	3 307	8,7	57,9	14,8	18,7	100,0	427
Centre	5,5	2 575	11,4	67,6	7,7	13,3	100,0	142
South	79,6	1 358	5,1	52,4	4,0	38,6	100,0	1 081
Set	25,2	8 649	9,2	57,7	9,1	24,0	100,0	2 181

Notes :

Values in brackets are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a value is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been removed.

Table 17.5 Female circumcision of girls aged 0-14 years according to the socio-demographic features of the mother

Percentage of girls aged 0-14 years who are mutilated, by age and sociodemographic features of the mother, Senegal 2019

Sociodemographic features	Current age			Set of girls aged
	0-4	5-9	10-14	0-14 years
Religion				
Muslim	11.5	18.6	20.5	16.4
Christian	0.0	(1.7)	(2.6)	1.3
Ethnie				
Wolof	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3
Poular	29.6	41.8	51.7	39.7
Serer	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mandingue/Socé	24.4	45.0	45.8	37.4
Diola	13.3	32.9	36.9	25.6
Soninké	9.4	27.9	29.6	23.2
Autre/non Sénégalais	6.4	30.7	29.7	19.9
Residency				
Urban	3.7	10.1	11.5	8.2
Rural	15.6	23.5	25.4	21.0

Region				
North	31.6	37.5	38.7	35.7
West	1.0	4.2	5.4	3.3
Centre	1.2	2.2	3.4	2.1
South	30.3	52.2	61.1	46.3
Level of education de la mère				
No Education	13.8	20.8	22.1	18.7
Primary scholl	7.9	14.9	16.8	12.7
Secondary or higher	6.0	8.3	7.8	7.0
Excision of the mother				
Excised	40.0	60.8	65.9	54.7
Not excised	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Quintiles of economic well-being				
The lowest	26.0	40.1	43.0	35.5
Second	12.1	21.2	21.0	17.6
Average	8.7	14.2	14.8	12.6
Fourth	2.6	5.8	9.0	5.3
The highest	2.9	3.2	5.9	3.8
Set	11.3	18.3	20.1	16.1

Notes : Information on female circumcision is based on the mother's statement.
Values in brackets are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

48. Which category of persons are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in your country? Please give reasons why? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry of Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

Vulnerable Group e.g.	Source of vulnerability to GBV (Reasons why they are vulnerable)
Young girls	

49. What has been your government's response in terms of strategies to deal with Gender Based Violence? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry or Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

Senegal adopted a national action plan in 2015 to combat gender-based violence and promote human rights.

50. Are there any ethnic groups/tribes who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question (No)

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Ethnic Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these tribes/ethnic groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

51. Are there any religious groups who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during census national surveys? If yes, kindly complete the below. (No)

Vulnerable Religious Groups during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Religious Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these religious groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

52. Are there any Gender minority groups who difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question

Type of gender minority Group	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these gender minority groups and make them give you the data as part of the

II. Grievance Mechanism

What complaints and questions do you receive during censuses or surveys?

- *Response burden (frequency of surveys)*
- *Length of interview*

76. What mechanisms are place to handle survey and census related complaints and questions from the public?
- *Provision of the contact information of the person in charge of the operation to the respondents*
 - *Setting up a toll-free number*
77. What mechanisms are in place to receive and handle complaints from vulnerable groups e.g. the Aged, ethnic and religious minorities, Person Living With Disability during census or surveys? Use the Table below
- *Provision of the contact information of the person in charge of the operation to the respondents*
 - *Setting up a toll-free number*

Name of Vulnerable Persons or Group	Means of Receiving Grievance/Complaints	Mode of providing Feedback

78. What are views (**positive and negative**) on using a toll free digital platform (mobile phone) as a means of receiving sorting and providing feedback on complaints that will be raised during a census or survey?
79. Do think the use of toll free platform (mobile phone) can used to receive, sort and provide feedback on complaints during census and surveys in your country ? – YES. *Yes, the platform could collect and process complaints in real time*

JJ. Environmental Permits and Ethnical Clearance for Project Activities

80. Does your organization need an environmental permit/license/certificate to undertake the following? Please tick yes or no. **Kindly consult with the Environmental Protection Agency in your country on this is question**
- Construct a new building (office block, classroom etc. - **YES**
 - j.** Rehabilitate/Upgrade a new structure - **NO (if there is no extension)**
 - k.** Install electronic equipment e.g. server, computers etc. - **NO**
81. If yes in question 15a (new building construction), Kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

An application for a building permit issued by the ministry in charge of urban planning is required

The documents to be provided are :

- *A handwritten request addressed to the mayor of the relevant municipality;*
- *A copy of the property title (land title, occupancy permit, certificate, lease or surface right)*

- *A location and delimitation plan of the project site (i.e. on which the site intended to receive the construction is shown); this plan must be certified as accurate by the Land Registry Service*
- *5 sets of architectural construction plans (location, mass, plan, section, facade) at a scale of 1/100*
- *An information sheet on the construction project*
- *A descriptive estimate of the project*
- *A septic tank plan or indicate the sewage system if it exists*

82. If yes in question 15b (building rehabilitation or upgrading), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us - *N/A*

83. If yes in question 15c (electronic and electrical installations), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us - *N/A*

84. Does your organization need any ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys? **YES**

Kindly consult with the Health Authorities in your country on this is question - *Yes, a protocol is sent to the National Health Research Ethics Committee (NHREC)*

85. If yes in question 19 can share the procedure with us

Before starting field activities for any health-related survey (EDSC, EIP, GATS, ...), a file consisting of copies of all technical documents (questionnaires and manuals) and letters (information and consent), accompanied by a check for 250,000 FCFA, is submitted to the Committee for review and authorization to conduct the operation. Without this, scientifically, the data will not be valid for conducting scientific studies/publications.

The responsibility of the NCERS is to:

- *Ensure that the procedures for conducting field surveys meet scientific standards and protocols;*

86. *Approve the entire process and allow researchers/academics to use the data to further their thinking*

87. Does your PIU have an Environmental and Social Specialist - **YES**

. Yes (At the level of the ministry in charge of the environment, there are specialists on environmental and social issues)

No If PIU stands for "Project Implementation Unit", then such an entity has not yet been established and therefore there is no specialist in environmental and social issues. However, in the plans for the creation of the PIU, it is foreseen to recruit such a profile in this unit.

88. If yes in question 20, what is his/her responsibility (job description) – *job description not yet designed*

KK. Training Needs

Kindly complete the table below (You can add more training needs to this table in so far as it related to Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues)

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Training on World Bank ESF (ESS1-10) and in-country E&S laws	Yes	10
Training on Labour Relation	Yes	15
Training of Works Contractors in Occupational Health And Safety Issues relating to Construction and ESMP requirments	Yes	20
Training on Community Entry and Relations	Yes	3
Basic Security Awareness Training	Yes	5
Handling of Specimen e.g. blood	Yes	20
Road Safety Training	Yes	10
Training on data security and protection	Yes	5
Sensitization on GBV/SEA/SH Issues	Yes	20
Training on Conflict Resolution/Grievance Redress	Yes	10

THE GAMBIA

GUIDING QUESTIONS and RESPONSES (in italics)

V. Relevant In-Country Laws and Policies to Relevant Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA) (P169265),

22. Please, provide a list of the various legislations (Acts, Decrees, Regulations etc.) relevant to the project in the table below. These laws may be those establishing the Statistics Office or Department, empowering State Agencies to collect, store and use data as well as social protection laws (labour laws, laws protecting Persons with Disability and HIV/AIDS, laws against child and forced labour and/or, work place health and safety). Others may local government laws and building and town planning laws covering building construction. Finally, environmental

laws relevant to the Project should be listed. The laws should be listed in the columns in the table below

Relevant In-Country Laws: HISWA –SOP 1

Countries	Laws			
	Data Collection/Statistics	Environment	Social Protection	Local Government/Planning
The Gambia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 Mines and Quarry Act, 2005 National Environment Management Act, 1994 Environmental Quality Standards Regulations 1999 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Offences Act, 2013 Domestic Violence Act, 2013 Public Health Act, 1990 The Children’s Act 2005 Labor Act (2007) The Women’s Act 2010 Women’s Act Amendment Act, 2015 Persons with disabilities Bill, 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Planning and Development Control Act, 1990

23. Are there any international standards/protocols that guide statistic, data collection storage, use and privacy in your country? If yes, please list them here and attach copies
24. Are there any policies that support data collection in your country? Please list the policies below and **provide copies of the policies you have listed**
 - i. *Statistics Act 2005*
 - ii. *National Action Plan for Improvement of Environmental Statistics in The Gambia.*
 - iii. *Data and Microdata Dissemination Policy for The Gambia.*
 - iv. *National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS II) 2018 - 2022 THE Gambia*

B. Stakeholders list, role and area of influence

What are the different partner institutions and stakeholders you work with? List them on the Table below?

Stakeholders name	Public/Private sector	Role and Area of influence
Ministry of Finance	Public	Oversees all finance in relation to the implementation of the project
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources	Public	Oversees the NEA and implementation of environmental laws and policies of The Gambia
Network Against Gender Based Violence	NGO	Help in coordinating all GBV related issues
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare	Public	There is a cultural norm indicating that men normally are the main income generators at the household level and tend take the

		leading role in negotiations. Some communities may not agree with consulting with women directly on any project-related issues. The Ministry remarked that gender issues need to be approached in a balanced way so that men do not feel left out of the project.
GBOS	public	GBOS monitors socio-economic data. It is currently updating the data system for all socio-economic surveys. The latest census dates from 2013.
Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education	Public	Providing information on National Education Statistics. They may assist the Project by providing data on Education indicators
Gambia Revenue Authority	Public	Responsible to provide information on taxes and revenue generation.
National Environmental Agency (NEA).	Public	NEA is the technical arm for environmental management in The Gambia and enforces the NEMA, 1994; ESIA Regulations 2014 and similar legislation
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoH&SW)	Public	Responsible for overall formulation and direction of the national health agenda, planning and health infrastructural development. Oversees the potential beneficiary health facilities of this Project
Water resources	Public	Responsible for the management, development, conservation and protection of the country's water resources in order to assure a safe and sustainable exploitation of these resources for domestic, trade, agriculture and other uses which are responsive to current and future quality of life and economic development needs of present and future generations of citizens of The Gambia and to provide timely and accurate weather and climate data and information to safeguard population and promote food security
Ministry of Lands and Regional Government (MoLRG)	Public	Oversees all the local government authorities including Regional Technical Advisory Committees; enforcement of legal regulations on land use and administration.

		Oversees the Department of Lands and Surveys, and the Department of Physical Planning and Housing.
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Population Data of Beneficiary Countries

3. Please provide the population structure of your country per the table below

Population of Beneficiary Countries

Countries	Total Population	Sex Distribution				Growth Rate (% p.a.)
		Males		Females		
		No.	%	No.	%	
The Gambia	1,857,181	913,755	49.2	943,426	50.8	3.1

LL. Organization Details and Structure of NSO

53. Please provide a short description of the National Statistics Department/Service/Institute. This should include year established, enabling laws, objectives, mission and vision. Also talk about the departments (including those office outside head office), responsibilities and recent activities (e.g. last census, Demographic and Health Survey etc.). Also mention if there any statistics schools and their location. **Attach an organogram of your organization (NSO)**

MM. GBV Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

54. Please share any studies, surveys or latest statistics/data on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in your country with us (Examples: percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by age, percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner, number of rape and defilement case in 2020, 2021 and 2022 and incidence (percentage) of Female Genital Mutilation etc. literacy rate for males and females)- Please, provide the source of statistics or data

#	One-Stop Center	Location
1	Edward Francis Small Teaching Hospital	Banjul
2	Serrekunda General Hospital	Kanifing, Kanifing Municipality
3	Bundung Maternal and Child Health Hospital	Bundung, Kanifing Municipality
4	Brikama District Hospital	Brikama, West Coast Region
5	Farafenni General Hospital (On the process of upgrading to be a one-stop center)	Farafenni, North Bank Region
6	Essau District Hospital (On the process of upgrading to be a one-stop center)	Essau, North Bank Region
7	Soma District Hospital (On the process of upgrading to be a one-stop center)	Soma, Lower River Region
8	Bansang Hospital	Bansang, Central River Region
9	Basse District Hospital	Basse, Upper River Region

2021 or 2022 # of rape/defilement cases and proportion of survivors who are females (Information not available as yet due to protocols required and time constraint)

55. Which category of persons are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in your country ? Please give reasons why? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry of Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

Vulnerable Group e.g. Young girls	Source of vulnerability to GBV (Reasons why they are vulnerable)
Young girls (Teenagers)	Peer influence, taken advantage of by trusted relatives or lack of parental care/guidance.
Persons with disability	Their disability status can lead to being easily taken advantage of
Widows	Single marital status – power influence/relations
Women	Dominance of patriarchal system, marriage to abusive husbands, poverty
Elderly men and women	Medical Condition or lack of strength due to old age.

56. What has been your Government’s response in terms strategies to deal with Gender Based Violence? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry or Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

Response mechanisms have been established with stakeholders;

- *National GBV Act (2013) & Policy*
- *National Strategy on FGM*
- *Gender Policy 2023 – 2032*
- *Worked with the Network Against Gender Based Violence to construct a temporary safe house for Survivors*
- *Established toll-free lines 199 and 1313 to report GBV cases*
- *Established mobility support to emergency response services*
- *In the process of setting up a GBV Advisory Council to look into cases reported and advice the executive on certain cases.*
- *Support the one-stop centers with capacity building of staff.*

57. Are there any ethnic groups/tribes who difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Ethnic Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these tribes/ethnic groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection
		Make pre census visits to know their irregular locations prior to census dates.

Fula	Normad lifestyle	Sensitize them on the important of the exercise.
Jolas	Living around the border	Make pre census visit before the date and sensitize them on the exercise.
All tribes	They typically don't like giving out information on number of children as it is a cultural norms.	Regular sensitization to inform them on the important of census

58. Are there any religious groups who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during census national surveys? If yes, kindly complete the below.

Vulnerable Religious Groups during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Religious Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these religious groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection
Jehovah's witness	Religious beliefs	Sensitization if necessary pay pre -census visit to their worship centers and talk to their pastors.

NN. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

59. What are some of the complaints and questions you receive during census or surveys?

- viii. *What are you going to do with my information?*
- ix. *How am I sure my information is confidential?*
- x. *Sometimes if data collectors do not meet the husband during counting, the wife will be reluctant to give any information in the absent of the man.*
- xi. *Some women also report back to them that their husbands have issues with them because they reveal the information of the family in their absence*

60. What mechanisms are place to handle survey and census related complaints and questions from the general public?

There are currently no mechanisms to handle them unless if a new project puts one in place.

61. What mechanisms are in place to receive and handle complaints from vulnerable groups e.g. the Aged, ethnic and religious minorities, Person Living With Disability during census or surveys?

There are currently no mechanisms to handle them unless if a new project puts one in place.

Use the Table below *Not applicable*

Name of Vulnerable Persons or Group	Means of Receiving Grievance/Complaints	Mode of providing Feedback to Group ?person
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62. What are views (**positive and negative**) on using a toll free digital platform (mobile phone) as a means of receiving sorting and providing feedback on complaints that will be raised during a census or survey?

Positive

- *It is easy to access*
- *Everyone will be willing to call the number and give a complaint as it is free, no fee attach to it.*
- *It will help the implementers to know PAPs concerns and have a quick response to them*

Negative

- *Everyone may want to make a call even if they do not have any reason to do so*
- *It can sometimes bring conflict within few households as some people think that if you call the number, you might breach the confidentiality of the family.*

63. Do think the use of toll free platform (mobile phone) can used to receive, sort and provide feedback on complaints during census and surveys in your country? **YES**

OO. Environmental Permits and Ethnical Clearance for Project Activities

64. Does your organization need an environmental permit/license/certificate to undertake the following? Please tick yes or no. **Kindly consult with the Environmental Protection Agency in your country on this is question**

- Construct a new building (office block, classroom etc. - **YES**
- Rehabilitate/Upgrade a new structure - **NO**
- Install electronic equipment e.g. server, computers etc. - **NO**

65. If yes in question 15a (new building construction), Kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

*An application is made to the National Environment Agency requesting for an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment at the proposed site where construction of the new building will take place. The Agency will conduct the Assessment and write back with an approval or rejection with supporting guidelines on the writing of Safeguards Instruments or reasons for rejection. **Get this info from NEA***

66. If yes in question 15b (building rehabilitation or upgrading), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us - N/A
67. If yes in question 15c (electronic and electrical installations), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us - N/A
68. Does your organization need any ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys? - YES
Kindly consult with the Health Authorities in your country on this is question

69. If yes in question 19 can share the procedure with us
*Gambia Government MRC Ethics Committee –
 The procedures is if one need a clearance you apply through the web site www.mrc.gm of the Gambia Government MRC Ethic Committee. All proposal should be received 14 days before the committee meets. The ethic community sit for meetings to review all the proposals every last for each month and give recommendation which would be shared to the applicants after the meetings.*

70. Does your PIU have an Environmental and Social Specialist - YES

71. If yes in question 20, what is his/her responsibility (job description)

Social Safeguard Specialist:

-The responsibility of the social safeguard specialist is to help in project preparation and implementation of safeguards requirement in the project.

-Undertake regular visits to project site to assess social impacts and verify social monitoring information provided in the reports of contractors and implementation partners.

Environment Safeguard Specialist:

-The responsibility of the environmental safeguard specialist is to help in project preparation and implementation of safeguards requirement in the project.

-Regular visits to project site to assess environmental impacts and verify monitoring information provided in the reports of contractors and implementation partners.

PP. Training Needs

Kindly complete the table below (You can add more training needs to this table in so far as it related to Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues)

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Training on World Bank ESF (ESS1-10) and in-country E&S laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E and S Focal Point GBOS relevant units related to project components Relevant Stakeholders	50

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Training on Labour Relation	Enumerators and Supervisors	1000
Training of Works Contractors in Occupational Health And Safety Issues relating to Construction and ESMP requirments	All Workers hired	100
Training on Community Entry and Relations	Enumerators and supervisors	1000
Basic Security Awareness Training	Enumerators and supervisors	1000
Handling of Specimen e.g. blood	Health care workers (Laboratory workers)	30
Road Safety Training	Drivers hired	500
Training on data security and protection	Supervisors	3000
Sensitization on GBV/SEA/SH Issues	All project workers (Stakeholders, GBOS staff, Supervisors, Health care workers, Enumerators and project site workers)	1500
Training on Conflict Resolution/Grievance Redress	Enumerators and Supervisors	1000

ECOWAS

GUIDING QUESTIONS and RESPONSES (in italics)

W. Relevant In-Country Laws and Policies to Relevant Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA) (P169265),

25. Please, provide a list of the various legislations (Acts, Decrees, Regulations etc.) relevant to the project in the table below. These laws may be those establishing the Statistics Office or Department, empowering State Agencies to collect, store and use data. The laws should be listed in the columns in the table below

Relevant In-Country Laws: HISWA –SOP 1

Countries	Regulations on statistics			
	Laws	Decrees	Orders / Ordinances	Standards/Charter/Protocol
ECOWAS				

26. Are there any international standards/protocols that guide statistic, data collection storage, use and privacy in your country? If yes, please list them here and attach copies - *Decision A/DEC. 11/7/96 on the adoption of an ECOWAS policy on statistics*

27. Are there any policies that support data collection in your country? Please list the policies below and **provide copies of the policies you have listed**

X. Stakeholders list, role and area of influence

What are the different partner institutions and stakeholders you work with? List them on the Table below?

Stakeholders name	Data Collection Commissioners	Data collector (e.g. surveyor etc)	Data providers (e.g. Communities)	Data users (research organizations etc)	Role and area of influence (AI)
AFRISTAT	x	x	x	x	AFRISTAT coordinates over 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa
CONSULTANTS	x	x	x	x	Nationally recognized consultants work closely with ECOWAS
Contact persons	X	X	X	X	Identified contacts

					persons accompany ECOWAS in the animation of certain technical workshops
WAEMU	X	X	X	X	WAEMU coordinates 8 countries that have a common currency and a common language. The 8 countries are also members of ECOWAS.

Y. Population Data of Beneficiary Countries

3. Please provide the population structure of your country per the table below

Population of Beneficiary Countries

ECOWAS member countries cover a territory of 5.12 million km² and have a population of about 414 million. This represents 3.4% of the world's inhabited area, 5.2% of the world's population and 32% of Africa's population.

Economic Community of West African States

**Economic Community of West African States
GDP to debt ratio**

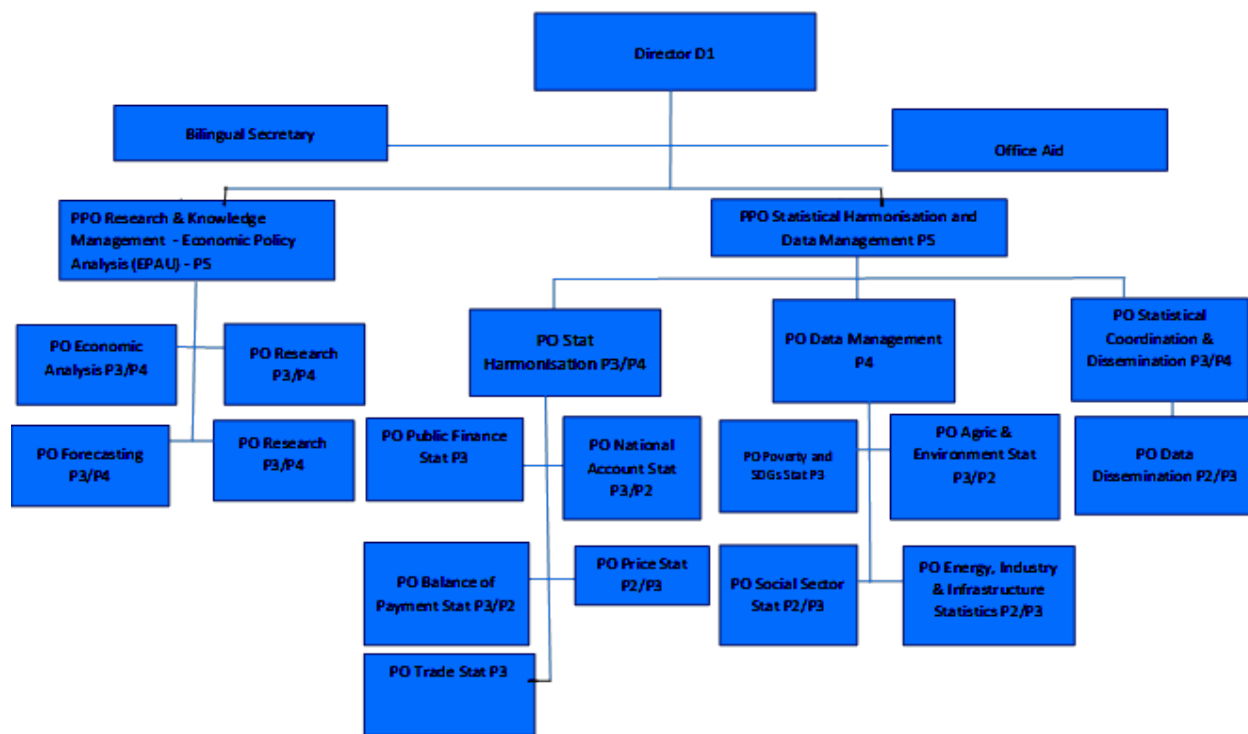
Benin, annual GDP : (14.954 M€) Burkina, annual GDP : (16.689 M€) Ivory Coast, annual GDP : (58.988 M€) Ghana, annual GDP : (66.882 M€), Guinea, GDP (13.402 M€) Liberia, (2.948 M€) Mali, annual GDP (16.186 M€) Niger, GDP (12.641 M€)

Countries	Total Population	Sex Distribution				Growth Rate (% p.a.)	Vulnerable Groups		
		Males		Females			Disabled persons	Marginalised ethnic minorities	Marginalised gender based minorities
		No.	%	No.	%		%	%	%
Niger	25 130 810	12 540 274	49,90 %	12 590 536	50,10 %	4,00%	4,20%		
Benin	12 451 031	5 976 495	48,00 %	6 474 536	52%	2,80%	1,02%		
Guinée	13 497 237	6 978 072	51,70 %	6 519 165	48,30 %	2,40%	2%		
Guinée-Bissau	2 015 490	1 080 303	53,60 %	935 187	46,40 %	2,20%	0,94%		
Mali	20 855 724	10 448 718	50,10 %	10 407 006	49,90 %	3,20%	1,55%		
Sénégal	17 196 308	8 563 761	49,80 %	8 632 547	50,20 %	2,60%	1,40%		
Gambie	2 486 937	1 293 207	52,00 %	1 193 730	48%	2,50%			
Mauritanie	4 615 000	2 261 350	49,00 %	2 353 650	51%	2,60%	0,93%		

QQ. Organization Details and Structure of NSO

72. Please provide a short description of the National Statistics Department/Service/Institute. This should include year established, enabling laws, objectives, mission and vision. Also talk about the departments (including those office outside head office), responsibilities and recent activities (e.g. last census, Demographic and Health Survey etc.). Also mention if there any statistics schools and their location. **Attach an organogram of your organization (NSO)**

DRS Organization Chart Below



RR. GBV Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

73. Please share any studies, surveys or latest statistics/data on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in your country with us (Examples: percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by age, percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner, number of rape and defilement case in 2020, 2021 and 2022 and incidence (percentage) of Female Genital Mutilation etc. literacy rate for males and females)- Please, provide the source of statistics or data

74. Which category of persons are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in your country? Please give reasons why? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry of Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question) NA**

Vulnerable Group e.g.	Source of vulnerability to GBV (Reasons why they are vulnerable)
Young girls	

75. What has been your government’s response in terms of strategies to deal with Gender Based Violence? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry or Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question) NA**

76. Are there any ethnic groups/tribes who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question **NA**

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Ethnic Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these tribes/ethnic groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

77. Are there any religious groups who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during census national surveys? If yes, kindly complete the below. **NA**

Vulnerable Religious Groups during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Religious Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these religious groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection

78. Are there any Gender minority groups who difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question **NA**

Type of gender minority Group	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these gender minority groups and make them give you the data as part of the

SS. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

What complaints and questions do you receive during censuses or surveys? **NA**

89. What mechanisms are place to handle survey and census related complaints and questions from the general public? **NA**

90. What mechanisms are in place to receive and handle complaints from vulnerable groups e.g. the Aged, ethnic and religious minorities, Person Living With Disability during census or surveys? Use the Table below. **NA**

Name of Vulnerable Persons or Group	Means of Receiving Grievance/Complaints	Mode of providing Feedback to ?person	Group

91. What are views (**positive and negative**) on using a toll free digital platform (mobile phone) as a means of receiving sorting and providing feedback on complaints that will be raised during a census or survey? **NA**

92. Do think the use of toll free platform (mobile phone) can used to receive, sort and provide feedback on complaints during census and surveys in your country? **YES**

TT. Environmental Permits and Ethnical Clearance for Project Activities

93. Does your organization need an environmental permit/license/certificate to undertake the following? Please tick yes or no. **Kindly consult with the Environmental Protection Agency in your country on this is question**

- a. Construct a new building (office block, classroom etc. - YES
- b. Rehabilitate/Upgrade a new structure -YES
- c. Install electronic equipment e.g. server, computers etc. YES

94. If yes in question 15a (new building construction), Kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us. - *Register the property at the domain level, request a lease and a land title. With the lease, it is possible to have an authorization for construction*

95. If yes in question 15b (building rehabilitation or upgrading), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us. - *For rehabilitation, you just need to have a building permit*

96. If yes in question 15c (electronic and electrical installations), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us. - *There is nothing to report on this point*

97. Does your organization need any ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys? i. Yes ii. No

98. Kindly consult with the Health Authorities in your country on this is question

99. If yes in question 19 can share the procedure with us

100. Does your PIU have an Environmental and Social Specialist - **YES**

101. If yes in question 20, what is his/her responsibility (job description) - *ECOWAS has an Environment Directorate that plans and coordinates all activities related to the sector*

UU. Training Needs

Kindly complete the table below (**You can add more training needs to this table in so far as it related to Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues**)

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Training on World Bank ESF (ESS1-10) and in-country E&S laws	PIU (CEP)	10
Training on Labour Relation	PIU (CEP)	10
Training of Works Contractors in Occupational Health And Safety Issues relating to Construction and ESMP requirements	None	0
Training on Community Entry and Relations	PIU (CEP)	10
Basic Security Awareness Training	PIU (CEP)	10
Handling of Specimen e.g. blood	None	0
Road Safety Training	PIU (CEP)	10
Training on data security and protection	PIU (CEP)	10
Sensitization on GBV/SEA/SH Issues	PIU (CEP)	10
Training on Conflict Resolution/Grievance Redress	PIU (CEP)	10

WAEMU

GUIDING QUESTIONS and RESPONSES (in italics)

Z. Relevant In-Country Laws and Policies to Relevant Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA) (P169265),

28. Please, provide a list of the various legislations (Acts, Decrees, Regulations etc.) relevant to the project in the table below. These laws may be those establishing the Statistics Office or Department, empowering State Agencies to collect, store and use data. The laws should be listed in the columns in the table below

Relevant In-Country Laws: HISWA –SOP 1

Countries	Regulations on statistics			
	Laws	Decrees	Orders / Ordinances	Standards/Charter/Protocol
WAEMU	Regulation n°07/2010/CM/UEMO A on the status of WAEMU staff Fight against discrimination (gender), Promotion of decent work		Decision No. 04/2013/CM/WAEMU on the establishment of the regional committee on statistics within the West African Economic and Monetary Union Decision 05/2013/CM/WAEMU on the creation of the data exchange framework	Treaty establishing the WAEMU (articles 70-75,)

29. Are there any international standards/protocols that guide statistic, data collection storage, use and privacy in your country? If yes, please list them here and attach copies

- *African Charter on Statistics;*

30. Are there any policies that support data collection in your country? Please list the polices below and **provide copies of the policies you have listed**

- *WAEMU Regional Statistical Program 2015-2020*
- *Decision No. 0296/2011/PCOM/WAEMU of November 3, 2011 on the attribution and organization of the Statistical Center*

AA. Stakeholders list, role and area of influence

What are the different partner institutions and stakeholders you work with? List them on the Table below?

Stakeholders name	Data Collection Commissioners	Data collector (e.g. surveyor etc)	Data providers (e.g. Communities)	Data users (research)	Role and area of influence (AI)
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				organizations etc)	
NSO of WAEMU Members states		x	x	x	Chaque Etat membre
BCEAO	x	x	x	x	
BOAD				x	
Afristat				x	
ECOWAS				x	
WAMA and WAMZ				x	
World Bank	x		x		-
IMF	x		x		-
UNCTAD			x	x	-
Scholls of statistics				x	-
CEA				x	-
FAO				x	-
ILO				x	-
FERDI				x	

BB. Population Data of Beneficiary Countries

3. Please provide the population structure of your country per the table below

Population of Beneficiary Countries

Countries	Total Population	Sex Distribution				Growth Rate (% p.a.)	Vulnerable Groups		
		Males		Females			Disabled persons	Marginalised ethnic minorities	Marginalised gender based minorities
		No.	%	No.	%				

VV. Organization Details and Structure of NSO

79. Please provide a short description of the National Statistics Department/Service/Institute. This should include year established, enabling laws, objectives, mission and vision. Also talk about the departments (including those office outside head office), responsibilities and recent activities (e.g. last census, Demographic and Health Survey etc.). Also mention if there any statistics schools and their location. **Attach an organogram of your organization (NSO)**

THE STATISTICAL CENTER

- *Decision No. 0296/2011/PCOM/WAEMU of November 3, 2011 on the attribution and organization of the Statistical Center*

- *Decision No. 024/2013/PCOM/WAEMU of 4 February 2013 on the organization of the directorates and services attached to the Presidency of the Commission*
- *Decision n°305/2015/PCOM/UEMOA of 23 November 2015 on the organization of the WAEMU Commission*
- *Decision n°112/2017/PCOM/UEMOA of 12 June 2017 on the creation, assignment and composition of the implementation unit of the Harmonization and Modernization Program for Household Living Conditions Surveys*

WW. GBV Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

80. Please share any studies, surveys or latest statistics/data on Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in your country with us (Examples: percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by age, percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence whether physical, sexual or emotional by their husband or partner, number of rape and defilement case in 2020, 2021 and 2022 and incidence (percentage) of Female Genital Mutilation etc. literacy rate for males and females)- Please, provide the source of statistics or data - **NONE**
81. Which category of persons are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in your country? Please give reasons why? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry of Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

Vulnerable Group e.g. Young girls	Source of vulnerability to GBV (Reasons why they are vulnerable)
NONE	NONE

82. What has been your government’s response in terms of strategies to deal with Gender Based Violence? **(Please feel free to Consult with the Ministry or Department of Gender/Children Affairs or the appropriate Government Agency to answer this question)**

WAEMU has developed the gender strategy whose objective is to contribute to the promotion of a community institutional environment favorable to equality and equity between women and men in the economic, political, social and cultural fields.

83. Are there any ethnic groups/tribes who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Ethnic Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these tribes/ethnic groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection
ND (Not defined)	NA	NA

84. Are there any religious groups who are difficult to reach and/or collect data from during census national surveys? If yes, kindly complete the below.

Vulnerable Religious Groups during Census or Survey Data Collection

Name of Religious Group/Tribe	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these religious groups and make them give you the data including blood samples during data collection
ND (Not Defined)	NA	NA

85. Are there any Gender minority groups who difficult to reach and/or collect data from during national surveys? If yes, kindly use the table below to complete this question

Type of gender minority Group	Source of Vulnerability (Explain why it is difficult to reach them and/or collect data from them)	How you do reach these gender minority groups and make them give you the data as part of the
ND (not defined)	NA	NA

XX. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

What complaints and questions do you receive during censuses or surveys? - **ND**

102. What mechanisms are place to handle survey and census related complaints and questions from the public? - **ND**

103. What mechanisms are in place to receive and handle complaints from vulnerable groups e.g. the Aged, ethnic and religious minorities, Person Living With Disability during census or surveys? Use the Table below

Name of Vulnerable Persons or Group	Means of Receiving Grievance/Complaints	Mode of providing Feedback to Group ?person
ND	ND	ND

104. What are views (**positive and negative**) on using a toll free digital platform (mobile phone) as a means of receiving sorting and providing feedback on complaints that will be raised during a census or survey? -NC

105. Do think the use of toll free platform (mobile phone) can used to receive, sort and provide feedback on complaints during census and surveys in your country ? – NC

YY. Environmental Permits and Ethnical Clearance for Project Activities

106. Does your organization need an environmental permit/license/certificate to undertake the following? Please tick yes or no. **Kindly consult with the Environmental Protection Agency in your country on this is question**

- d. Construct a new building (office block, classroom etc. -
- e. Rehabilitate/Upgrade a new structure - NC i. Yes
- f. Install electronic equipment e.g. server, computers etc. - NC

107. If yes in question 15a (new building construction), Kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

If yes in question 15b (building rehabilitation or upgrading), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

108. If yes in question 15c (electronic and electrical installations), kindly share the procedure for obtaining the environmental permit/license/certificate with us

109. Does your organization need any ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys? - NC

Kindly consult with the Health Authorities in your country on this is question

110. If yes in question 19 can share the procedure with us

111. Does your PIU have an Environmental and Social Specialist - NO

112. If yes in question 20, what is his/her responsibility (job description)

ZZ. Training Needs

Kindly complete the table below (You can add more training needs to this table in so far as it related to Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues)

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Training on World Bank ESF (ESS1-10) and in-country E&S laws	PIU (CEP)	10
Training on Labour Relation	PIU (CEP)	10
Training of Works Contractors in Occupational Health And Safety Issues relating to Construction and ESMP requirments	None	0

Type of Training	Participants (e.g. Environmental and Social Specialist drivers, enumerators etc.)	Estimated Number of Participants
Training on Community Entry and Relations	PIU (CEP)	10
Basic Security Awareness Training	PIU (CEP)	10
Handling of Specimen e.g. blood	None	0
Road Safety Training	PIU (CEP)	10
Training on data security and protection	PIU (CEP)	10
Sensitization on GBV/SEA/SH Issues	PIU (CEP)	10
Training on Conflict Resolution/Grievance Resolution	PIU (CEP)	10

Annex 2: Country specific legal and policy framework related to stakeholder engagement.

SENEGAL

Public participation and engagement in the preparation and implementation process of a development project is governed by national (Senegalese) legislation and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), namely ESF No. 10.

Stakeholder engagement as advocated by Senegalese regulations is associated with the environmental and social assessment process. It deals with the public consultations provided for in the environmental and social assessments.

National legislative framework	General considerations
Law N°2001-01 of January 15 January 2001 on the environment code	<p>" Public participation ": Involvement of the public in the decision-making process. Public participation includes three stages: information, consultation and public hearing (Art. L 2)</p>
	<p>The public hearing process is an integral part of the environmental impact assessment. (Art. L52)</p>
	<p>The participation of the populations responds to the will to democratize the decision-making process and is guaranteed by the Government in the sense of decentralization and regionalization. (Art. L53)</p>
MINISTERIAL DECREE No. 9468 MJEHP-DEEC of November 28, 2001, regulating public participation in the environmental impact study	<p>Article 1 : Public participation is a component of the environmental impact assessment. It follows the following procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Announcement of the initiative by posting at the municipal or local government office and/or press release (written or spoken) - Filing of the documents at the relevant municipality or local authority - holding an information meeting - Gathering written and oral comments; - Negotiations if necessary;
	<p>The Environmental Code authorizes public participation at all stages of the environmental impact assessment of projects to ensure better decision-making. (Art. 2)</p>
	<p>The technical committee after scoping should inform (by posting, press release, etc.) the interested public about the ongoing environmental impact assessment, to allow them to have access to technical information, express their opinions, and highlight the collective values that should be considered in the decision-making. (Art. 3)</p>
	<p>The proponent is responsible for informing the public and involves the technical committee, the decentralized host community and the proponent. The modalities for the execution of the hearing will be agreed upon with the different parties involved. (Art. 4)</p>

NIGER

The requirements of Niger's legislation on public information and consultation are mainly contained in the regulations on environmental and social impact assessment. These requirements are established by the following texts:

National legislation	General considerations
<p>Law 2018-28 of May 14, 2018 determining the fundamental principles and environmental assessment in Niger.</p>	<p>Article 22. Any proponent of policies, strategies, plans, programs and projects or any other activities likely to have impacts on the environment shall inform and consult, from the beginning of the process and by any means, the public, in particular the administrative and customary authorities, the population as well as associations and NGOs working in the area where the project is to be implemented</p>
	<p>Article 23. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 22 above, the SEA, the ESIA, the EIESS or NIES, and the SEA are completed, as well as the the SEA are completed, if necessary, by a field verification mission and a public hearing.</p>
<p>Law 98-56 of December 29, 1998 on the framework law for environmental management in Niger</p>	<p>The framework law on environmental management in Niger does not specifically require the preparation of a SEP. However, there are conditions and requirements for ESIAAs that address stakeholder participation. Indeed, the law requires effective public consultation and participation as an integral component of environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) procedures. This requires project proponents to effectively and continuously engage people and communities affected by potential projects to ensure that issues affecting them are addressed in project design and implementation.</p> <p>In addition, the Act also gives citizens the right to be informed about any development project conducted by private or public institutions. Project</p>
	<p>Article 36. A decree issued by the Council of Ministers shall specify in particular:</p> <p>The administrative procedure for environmental impact assessment and review;</p> <p>The content of the environmental impact study;</p> <p>The conditions under which the environmental impact assessment will be made public and the mechanism</p>

	<p>provided for in order to allow the peoples and groups of persons concerned, and the</p> <p>public to be consulted in order to take account their comments and suggestions regarding the project</p>
<p>DECREE N°2000-397/PRN/ME/LCD of October 20, 2000 on the administrative procedure of evaluation and examination of environmental impacts</p>	<p>Article 4, Paragraph 6. In addition to approval, the decisions thus taken may include measures to prevent, control, eliminate, mitigate and compensate for the impacts, the procedures for implementing these measures, public participation and monitoring and evaluation. Paragraph 7. Prior to the implementation of the project, the relevant authority shall identify the impacts that require monitoring, as well as the relevant indicators. It will also specify the time frames for monitoring and evaluation, those responsible for monitoring (the authorities, specialized services, project members, the population, NGOs, associations, etc.), and the measures to be taken in the event that negative impacts exceed expectations.</p> <p>Article 5. The main stakeholders in the EIA, as defined in this decree, are the project proponent (or applicant), the relevant authority (the Minister in charge of the environment), the Ministry responsible for the project, and the population.</p> <p>Article 6. The stakeholders, other than those indicated in Article 5 above, are the National Council for the Environment for Sustainable Development (CNEDD), the relevant Authorities whose opinion is required, the funding agencies, the local authorities and the public through the environmental protection organizations. They do not systematically participate in the EIA but their opinion may be They are not systematically involved in the EIA, but their advice may be needed during the various stages of the EIA or project implementation.</p> <p>Article 10. The mechanism for publicizing the EIA consists of the following steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informing the public of the carrying out of studies for the possible implementation of a project. - Consultation with the people, groups of people affected by the project and the public

	<p>in general during the preparation of the final EIA report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility of the EIA by the affected populations and the general public to the Environmental - Environmental Assessment and Impact Studies Office (BEEEI). - Informing and consulting the population on the contents of the EIA by all appropriate means.
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GUINEA

Public participation takes place within the regulatory framework of Decree No. 199/PRG/SGG of November 8, 1989, codifying impact studies, Order No. A/2013/474/MEEF/CAB of March 11, 2013, adopting the General Environmental Assessment Guide; and (iv) Order No. A/2013/473/MEEF/CAB of March 11, 2013, on the administrative commissioning of the approval process for environmental and social assessment files

It consists of two phases:

- The public information and consultation session: A meeting where the project partners exchange with local authorities and local populations in order to obtain their support for the project. A common strategy will be defined for the implementation of the project, with a view to protecting the natural and human environment;
- The public inquiry: this consists of making the ESIA report available to the public and a commission made up of two BGACE agents, the coordinator of the public inquiries, and the Prefectural Director of the Ministry of the Environment. and the Prefectural Director of the Environment travels to neighboring communities to gather opinions and to collect the opinions and comments of the populations concerned by the project. A report report is written, including in particular the observations and comments of the public

The 2013 General Environmental Assessment Guide outlines all of the steps and procedures for developing an ESIA. Thus, the proponent, applicant or consultant in charge of the study must initiate a communication process before, during and after the impact study so that the opinions of interested parties can truly influence both the design and selection of the project and the preparation of the impact study.

Indeed, the impact study must consider the interests, values and concerns of local or regional populations and involve them in the project planning process. The recommendations resulting from the public consultation sessions are recorded in a report co-signed by the prefect and the mayors of the municipalities concerned, duly drawn up by an investigating commissioner recruited by the Ministry of the Environment and paid for by the promoter.

MALI

Public participation is a legal requirement under Mali's regulatory framework governing the Environment and Social Impact Assessment process, by way of Decree No. 2018-0991 of 31 December 2018 Relating to ESIA and Notice of Environmental and Social Impacts.

Article 6 of Decree No. 2018-0991 specifies Category A and B3 Projects require public consultation and disclosure of the methods used for public consultation. As per Article 16, public consultation aimed at collecting the opinions of Project Affected People is chaired by a state representative from the region in which the Project will be implemented. A signed record of the public consultation will be appended to the ESIA (Article 24). Evidence of public consultation and stakeholder engagement is also a requirement for the application for project that involve an ESIA.

MAURITANIA

Key Mauritanian laws and regulations that are relevant to the stakeholder engagement and management plan of the HISWACA-SOP 1 project are provided in Environment Code (2000). The key government agency responsible for environmental assessment of the Project via the EIA process is the Direction du Contrôle Environnemental (Department of Environmental Control; DCE) under the Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development; MEDD). The DCE is the central governing agency regarding environmental protection and is responsible for ensuring ESIA's are aligned with Mauritanian legislation throughout the Project lifetime.

The EIA and environmental permitting process in Mauritania is based on the requirements of the Environment Code (2000) and the process stipulated under Decrees n° 2004-094 (2004) and amended / supplemented by Decree n°2007-105 (2007). Stakeholder consultation and management is at the centre of Mauritanian legislation as these are key aspects of the EIA process, from the beginning at the *Reunion de Cadrage* of the TOR which aims to not only scope potential environmental impacts but to define and prioritise stakeholders including government, regional and local stakeholders and sets a timeline for consultation them.

The main chronological stages of the EIA process in Mauritania that depicts stakeholder consultation according to supplementary Decree n°2007-105 are:

- Drafting of the Terms of Reference (TOR) – scoping, identification and prioritisation potentially impacts and interested stakeholders;
- *Reunion de Cadrage* and approval of the TOR by the DCE – review and confirmation of identified priority stakeholders;
- Preparation of the EIA – Public consultation outcome-feedback-inputs, and an ongoing consultation and stakeholder management plan inclusive of a grievance mechanism;
- EIA is submitted by the Proponent to the Ministry – Ministry makes EAI Report available to Wali and Hakem who in turn make the Report available for review to the interested regional authorities and local communities;
- Public inquiry (approximately 30 day duration) – during this stage, interested regional and local communities will have the opportunity to express their feedback and concerns;

³ Category A Projects are those which may have negative impacts which are generally irreversible, unprecedented and over a large area. Category B Projects are those which have impacts less serious than Category A and are typically limited and rarely irreversible.

- Ministry decision – the validation Committee which is composed of representatives of several ministries and technical departments whom are likely government stakeholders will provide their inputs based on their interests, expertise and feedback received from the Public inquiries.

The Scoping Process is a legal requirement of the Mauritanian environmental legislation presented under Decree 2004-094 and Decree n° 2007-015. The scoping process aims to identify the elements of the environment that may be affected by the project for which a public, professional or legal concern arises. It also aims to verify that the arrangements for informing and public participation are clearly defined.

At the point of EIA submission, the evaluation process is divided into three components:

1. A site visit;
2. Public enquiry (which is conducted over approximately 30 days); and
3. Technical evaluation performed by the Comité Technique Environnement et Développement (Environment and Development Technical Committee; CTED) that the MEDD convenes for the purposes of evaluating the EIA.

After reception of the public enquiry report, the MEDD has 20 legal days before making a decision. This decision is based on the Environmental Framework, law n° 2000-045. In the event of a favourable opinion, the MEDD in collaboration with the various stakeholders will conduct environmental monitoring to control and strengthen the EIA recommendations if necessary. Should the opinion be unfavourable, an appeals process may be undertaken.

BENIN

The Table below indicates the relevant national laws that encourage stakeholder engagement in the Republic of Benin.

National legislation	General considerations
<p>Law No. 98-030 of 12 February 1999 establishing a framework law on the environment.</p>	<p>According to Beninese environmental assessment regulations, there are two forms of public participation: The public consultations and public inquiries that fall within the framework of carrying out an ESIA, SEA and CGES ;</p> <p>Article 96. A public hearing procedure on the environment is instituted in the Republic of Benin.</p> <p>The "public hearing on the environment" is the consultation of the population on environmental issues. Its objective is to involve citizens in decisions arising from projects whose impacts affect their living environment on the one hand, and to facilitate government decision-making on the other. It ensures that citizens have access to information and allows them to ask questions about the project or express their opinions.</p>

Decree No. 2022 - 390 of July 13, 2022, on the organization of environmental assessment procedures in the Republic of Benin.	This decree sets the modalities for the implementation of environmental studies and the procedure that the Ministry in charge of the Environment to ensure compliance with environmental standards, to environmental standards, to require corrective measures and to take sanctions in case of deliberate non-compliance or recidivism.
	Article 55: The purpose of the public hearing is to involve citizens in the decision-making process related to the implementation of projects that may have an impact on their living environment and to facilitate governmental decision-making. It ensures that citizens have access to information and allows them to ask questions related to the project, or to express their opinions.
	Article 7: The Strategic Environmental Assessment process is based on the principles of transparency, precaution and participation.

THE GAMBIA

The Table below indicates the relevant national policies and laws that encourage stakeholder engagement in the Gambia.

National Policy and law	General considerations
National Policy for the Advancement of Gambian Women and Girls (1999-2009)	Policy provides a legitimate point of reference for addressing gender inequalities at all levels of government and all stakeholders; Consultation of affected stakeholders is relevant for this Project since it must benefit both men and women equitably.
The Gambia National Gender and Women Empowerment Policy (2010–2020)	To mainstream gender in national and sectoral planning and programming to ensure equity and equality. Women will be consulted widely and will be involved in the local monitoring and evaluation process during project implementation
National Youth Policy (2019–2028)	Policy aims to empower the Gambian youth for employability and enterprise for optimal contribution to national growth and development. Successful project implementation will encourage youth engagement in skills to reduce youth underemployment where applicable.

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014	The EIA Regulations elaborate on the requirements for EIA procedure, environmental impact statements, approval, environmental monitoring, etc. The Regulations provide more details for the stakeholder engagement during EIA process and implementation of its ESMP.
Sexual Offences Act, 2013	Updates the law and procedures regarding the trial of rape, sexual offences, and related matters; This Act is relevant to the Project due to the need for engagement and protection of vulnerable persons within the Project sites against sexual offences, which is defined in the Act

GUINEA BISSAU

In Guinea Bissau, the National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP) is the policy framework document and regulator of environmental issues in Guinea-Bissau. This document contains the main concerns of other development sectors, not only in terms of conservation, but also of development itself. The Plan, through programs and projects, seeks solutions to ensure food security, poverty eradication, pollution control and environmental sanitation; conservation of natural resources and control of the spread of desertification and soil erosion, as well as minimizing the anthropic impacts that influence climate change. (NEMP, 2002). It includes the Environmental Code as well as specific regulations for environmental and social impact studies.

Guinea-Bissau has a legal framework related to stakeholder engagement in the process of environmental and social impact assessment of projects, plans, programmes and policies that are predominantly based on the Environmental Baseline Law and the Environmental Assessment Law; in addition, also at the level of sectoral legislation, references are made to environmental assessment. The Table below presents an overview of the country's main legal framework, covering interrelated issues related to stakeholder engagement as part of the environmental and social impact assessment process.

National legislation	General considerations
Law no. 1/2011, of 2 March on Environmental Framework Law	It sets out the fundamental principles of national environmental protection policy. Among many contributions it is mentioned that projects, plans, programs, public or private, that affect the environment or people need to respect the Environmental Assessment Law.
Law no. 10/2010, of 24 September establishing Environmental Assessment Law	Defines the fundamental principles and methodologies of the national environmental assessment process for projects, plans and programs. Projects subject to

	Environmental Assessment (EA) require a positive environmental certificate before any Licence is issued and work commences. The categorisation of projects into categories A, B and C. This law leaves open the possibility of future legislation regulating and detailing issues such as procedures for Public Participation, Environmental Audits, Distribution of Tax Revenues and Fines, as well as the accreditation of companies for the preparation of reports and ESIA studies.
Decree nº 5/2017, of 28 June on Public Participation	Defines the different procedures for Public Participation in the process of Environmental Assessment (and Social).
Decree nº 7/2017, of 28 June on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	Definition of different stages of the EA process, such as prior examination and categorization of projects, the Terms of Reference of the ESIA study, attributions of the Competent Environmental Assessment Authority (AAAC), sanctions, fines, among others.
Law no. 14/2011, of 6 July; Law no. 6/2014, of 4 February establishing Laws on Gender Based Violence	The first law establishes the combat and repression of the practice of female genital mutilation; the second law criminalizes domestic violence, in its different typologies, considering it a public crime. Both laws encourage engagement of affected stakeholders during project life cycle.
Law of 2018, September 12 th on Gender Parity Act	Establishes a minimum quota of 36% for women in decision-making and elective positions. The law encourage engagement of women in decision making process.

Annex 3: Sample Grievance Registry⁴ for complaints to be used by each participating country/regional institution

SECTION 1: Details of the GM focal person

1. Name of the staff recording the complaint
2. Level complaint is registered.
 - a. PIU/ National Level GM
 - b. City Level GM
 - c. Others (specify)
3. Designation of staff
 - a. Technical staff
 - b. ESS staff
 - c. Project management staff
 - d. Other (specify)
 - e.
4. Telephone number Contact/Focal GM person _____
5. Date complaint is received
6. Does the complainant consent to have personal information shared with the Borrower(s) and relevant third parties (e.g., contractors or project implementing agency) Yes No
7. If you selected **No**, proceed to section III, if YES complete section II

SECTION II: Details of Complainant

8. Name of Complainant (optional) _____
9. Address: _____
10. Gender (Please select your gender)
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Others (Specify)
11. Mobile Number (optional) _____

⁴ SEA/SH related complaint will require separate registry that follows the recommendation about confidential data storage and sharing.

12. Email address if any (optional): _____

13. Location (here we specify the district, town, province, chiefdom etc.)

SECTION III: Details of Complaint

14. Short description of the complaint

15. Attach a copy of the letter / complaint and evidence

16. Location / area where the complaint is lodged

17. The complaint is towards who? please select from the choices below

- MDA (Please specify _____)
- Implementing Agency (Please specify _____)
- Individual (Please specify _____)
- Process/Procedure (Please specify _____)
- Others (Please specify _____)

18. Is the complaint emanating from the implementation of HISWACA activities?:

- a. Yes
- b. No

19. If **yes**, specify the specific which activity

20. If **No**, please state where/ or to which agency the complaint should be forwarded and proceed to closure (section iv)

21. Do you have evidence of your claims? (Please select one)

- Yes
- No

22. Are there adverse impacts associated with this complaint/grievance?

- Yes
- No

23. Identify nature of the complaint or grievance

- a. Economic displacement
- b. Physical displacement
- c. Destruction of property
- d. Land dispute/ land acquisition
- e. Census/Survey related
- f. Other (specify)

How many people have been affected?

Section IV: GBV related complaints

- 24. Is the complaint GBV related? (Yes/No)
- 25. If Yes, what is the nature of each complaint
 - i. Land Dispute;
 - ii. Employment/Labour Dispute;
 - iii. Gender bias;
 - iv. corruption
 - v. Sexual harassment
- 26. provide a short description of the GBV related component
- 27. How many people have been affected

SECTION V: Complaint Resolution

- 28. Date for correspondence to the complainant that the complaint has been resolved.
- 29. Attach the following reports as evidence of investigation into the complaint:
 - a. Preliminary safeguards report (identifies the steps to be undertaken towards resolution of the complaint)
 - b. Site visit report (optional)
 - c. Final safeguards report

- 30. Attach photographs of the complaint site. (from the field visits)

- 31. What actions have been undertaken towards resolution of the complaint? (attach an action plan of activities)

- 32. Date when the complaint is resolved.

Sign (RTP): _____

Sign (or RTP): _____

Complainant

Community Representative (as applicable)

(By signing, I take responsibility for the accuracy of the information I have provided above)

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Sign: _____

GRC Focal Person or member recording grievance

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Annex 4: Sample Grievance Form

Grievance number:
LOCATION:
NAME OF COMPLAINANT:
ADDRESS:
DATE RECEIVED:
HISWA-SOP 1 categories of grievance:
<p>Delay in payment for enumerators, data collectors, cartographers etc.</p> <p>Interrupted traffic</p> <p>Environmental health related issues</p> <p>Delay in salaries of laborer</p> <p>Grievances raised by contractor</p> <p>Disruption of daily activity and livelihood</p> <p>Construction work related issues (quality of work or delay in work)</p> <p>Financial management</p> <p>Recruitment</p> <p>Procurement</p> <p>SEA/SH</p> <p>GBV</p> <p>OTHER (specify).....</p>
Brief description of the grievance:
Suggested action (by complainant) to address grievance:

Annex 5: Grievance Registry Log (for non-sensitive complaints)⁵

Case no.	Date Claim Received	Name of Person Receiving Complaint	Where/how the complaint was received	Name & contact details of complainant (if known)	Type of Claim Add content of the claim (include all grievances, suggestions, inquiries) *please note if the complaint was related to the project. If not, note it here and refer complainant to PIU for further processing	Was Receipt of Complaint Acknowledged to the Complainant? (Y/N – if yes, include date, method of communication & by whom)	Expected Decision Date	Decision Outcome (include names of participants and date of decision)	Was Decision communicated to complainant? Y/N If yes, state when, by whom and via what method of communication	Was the complainant satisfied with the decision? Y/N State the decision. If no, explain why and if known, will pursue appeals procedure	Any follow up action (and by whom, by what date)?

⁵ Separate form will be designed for SEA/SH complaints

