THE SUBNATIONAL DOING BUSINESS PROJECT

The Doing Business subnational studies go beyond the analyses of the business environment in the main economic urban center of each country as is done through the well-known annual evaluation of the World Bank Group - Doing Business. The Doing Business project, on the other hand, considers the conditions existing in several cities of the same country or region, seeking to capture ways of applying national laws in different cities, as well as the differences between existing and applicable regulations at each level, local. These comparative studies aim to promote competitiveness and encourage regulatory reforms that improve the business environment and contribute to the convergence between different cities around best regulatory practices. Since 2005, the Subnational Doing Business studies have already covered more than 510 locations in 75 countries, including Kenya, South Africa, Nigeria, and Portugal. These reports can be found at:

www.doingbusiness.org/subnational

PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS WITH AN IMPACT ON IMPLEMENTATION

The Subnational Doing Business reports serve as support tools for policy makers as follows:

- **Diagnostic tools**: create a baseline and allow national and international comparability.
- **Reform instruments**: evidence constraints and identify local good practices, promote peer learning and are used as reform incentives.
- **Monitoring and evaluation instruments**: measure the progress of reforms and create incentives for the maintenance of the reform effort even when there is a change of government.

THE SUBNATIONAL DOING BUSINESS PROJECT IN MOZAMBIQUE 2019

The study was conducted by the World Bank with the support of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. It was funded by the UK Government, the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, SECO, and the World Bank Group.

It analyzes and compares business regulations in 4 areas of the regulatory environment, namely: starting a business, registering property, and enforcing contracts in 10 provinces: Cabo Delgado, Cidade de Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Niassa, Nampula, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia.

It also analyses trading across borders in four border crossings, three seaports: Beira port, Maputo port, Nacala port, and the land border of Ressano Garcia.

In each of these areas, the project identifies good regulatory practices, evidence bottlenecks and recommend reforms based on examples drawn from the locations used in the comparative analysis of 189 other economies studied by Doing Business. The results are shared with local and national partners of the project in support of the Government of Mozambique and its centralized and/or decentralized reform processes and aim at facilitating economic and business activity in Mozambique.

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