



# Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Appraisal Stage

### **(ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 06/26/2024 | Report No: ESRSA03580



**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Operation Data**

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P181495	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	SP for Human Capital and Resilience	2025
Operation Name	Enhancing the Social Protection System for Human Capital and Resilience		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Angola	Angola	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	Social Protection & Jobs
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning	FAS Local Development Institute, Ministério da Acção Social, Família e Promoção da Mulher (MASFAMU)	17-Jun-2024	27-Sept-2024
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
12-Jun-2024	520,000,000.00		

**Proposed Development Objective**

Increase access to opportunities to build foundational human capital and household resilience, and to strengthen the social protection system.

**B. Is the operation being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?**

No

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities**

*[Description imported from the PAD Data Sheet in the Portal providing information about the key aspects and components/sub-components of the project]*

The project will be implemented nationally in rural and urban areas. The proposed project will focus on: (i) boosting human capital accumulation, household resilience, and productive opportunities for the poor, by supporting: the poverty targeted cash transfer program, its expansion to urban areas, accompanying human capital measures, and



productive inclusion interventions; (ii) modernizing the social protection system to be more efficient, and enable timely detection and response to economic, climate, health, and social shocks, through investments in the SP delivery system and shock-responsive cash transfers (at the outset focused on droughts in Cunene, Huambo, Huila, Namibe, Cuanza Sul and Benguela); and (iii) strengthening capacity and institutional coordination in the SP sector; (iv) strengthening decentralized capacity to support implementation at scale (including access to digital infrastructure for ADECOS), communications and outreach efforts related to the new elements of the project, and continuous learning and evaluations. A contingency emergency response component will be included to allow for rapid reallocation of project resources in the event of a disaster, natural or man-made crisis (other than droughts), which caused or could cause a large economic and social impact. The proposed project will also complement and closely coordinate with the World Bank investments in other sectors, including, health, education, agriculture, governance, and digital development.

## D. Environmental and Social Overview

### D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings

*[Description of key features relevant to the operation's environmental and social risks and opportunities (e.g., whether the project is nationwide or regional in scope, urban/rural, in an FCV context, presence of Indigenous Peoples or other minorities, involves associated facilities, high-biodiversity settings, etc.) – Max. character limit 10,000]*

The Project will be implemented nationwide (in urban and rural areas); however at this stage, the specific location of project activities has yet to be defined. Given its national coverage, environmental and social (E&S) contexts will differ among the specific project locations and subprojects.

Although Angola has a similar GDP per capita to lower-middle-income countries (LMICs), its poverty rates and labor market indicators are closer to low-income countries. Angola's wealth has minimally benefitted its population, with 32.3% of the 30.8 million population (around 10 million) characterized as poor in 2018-19. This is particularly true for rural areas where poverty rates (54.7%) are almost three times higher than in urban areas (17.8%). The poor and vulnerable, especially women, are primarily engaged in self-employment in urban and rural areas. Gender inequality is a crucial driver of poverty and vulnerability in Angola.

The country's high vulnerability to covariate shocks, especially droughts, undermines poverty reduction and shared prosperity. Angola is ranked as the 38th most vulnerable country to climate change, with its readiness to adapt worse. In rural areas, where 85-90% of Angolans rely on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood, climate shocks are a key cause of food insecurity. The most drought-prone areas include southern pastoralist areas (Cunene and Namibé), maize and beans-producing central highlands (Huambo, Huila, and Cuanza Sul), and transitional maize and cassava regions (Benguela and Cuanza Sul). Floods particularly affect socioeconomically vulnerable areas around Cunene, Coporolo, and Zambezi Rivers. Urban poor residents live in heavily congested slums lacking adequate drainage facilities and housing, leading to heightened vulnerability to climate disasters and other macroeconomic shocks.

On the productive inclusion (PI), the project will offer two packages - a light and an intensive package (subcomponent 1C). The light package will comprise climate resilience training (including modules to support poor households in obtaining the knowledge and skills to adapt their day-to-day activities and livelihoods to climate-related risks), basic financial and digital literacy, life skills, and linkages to PI-related programs offered by other stakeholders. Wherever feasible, the project will support linking Kwenda beneficiaries to other PI initiatives (such as MOSAP3 project, P P177305), which facilitates the access to farmer field schools and participation in a matching grants application process. The intensive package includes the light package and will promote entrepreneurship and the establishment or expansion of micro/household level enterprises to increase resilience against shocks and will also receive among others, productive inclusion grants or asset transfers (that may include buying animals to beneficiaries, basic equipment).



## D.2 Overview of Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

*[Description of Borrower’s capacity (i.e., prior performance under the Safeguard Policies or ESF, experience applying E&S policies of IFIs, Environmental and social unit/staff already in place) and willingness to manage risks and impacts and of provisions planned or required to have capabilities in place, along with the needs for enhanced support to the Borrower – Max. character limit 10,000]*

The project will be implemented by FAS Local Development Institute (FAS-IDL) and the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women’s Promotion (MASFAMU). FAS-IDL will implement all activities related to Components 1, 2A, 3A and 4, while MASFAMU will be responsible for implementing Components 2B and 3B. Since Component 2 will be jointly implemented by MASFAMU and FAS-IDL, a Project Coordination Committee (PCC) will be jointly led by the Secretary of State for MAT and the Secretary of State for MASFAMU. The PCC will include the management, technical, fiduciary, and E&S risk management project staff from FAS-IDL and MASFAMU. At the provincial level, FAS-IDL provincial directors and MASFAMU directors/representatives will streamline linkages between FAS-IDL and MASFAMU activities. At the community level, community-based health and sanitation agents (ADECOS) will be responsible for rolling out human capital, cash transfer and PI activities under Component 1, and household data collection under Component 2. Between central, provincial and community levels, this new Project should involve a large workforce, similar to the one involved in the implementation of the Kwenda Project, including about 90 FAS/MASFAMU staff in the provinces and Luanda and 3.500 ADECOS.

FAS-IDL, a semi-autonomous government institute under the supervision of MAT, is currently leading the implementation of the Kwenda project (P169779) under the World Bank's ESF, whose E&S risk is rated as Moderate. The E&S performance of Kwenda has been consistently rated as Satisfactory since March 2021. Since 2020, FAS E&S team has been institutionalized and is transversal to all projects/programs implemented by this institution. Currently, IDL-FAS E&S team includes a social specialist, a social assistant and an environmental assistant. The recruitment of an environmental specialist to strengthen the team is ongoing and expected to be finalized by June 2024, however this specialist is expected only to be engaged during the implementation of the ongoing Kwenda Project. The FAS E&S team presents a growing capacity to implement projects following the Bank's environmental and social standards (ESSs), namely developing and implementing E&S risk management plans, supervising small-scale works for the rehabilitation of CASIs, engaging with relevant stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups (including ethnolinguistic minorities), and developing and implementing a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). However, the existing capacity needs to be further strengthened in some areas such E&S screening, waste management and occupational and community health and safety. Continuous capacity building (including a 5-day ESF training delivered by the Bank in September 2023) and close follow-up from the Bank team contributed significantly to improving the team capacity. For implementing the new operation, FAS shall reinforce the team by hiring a Health and Safety specialist to manage the anticipated health and safety risks associated with the project's planned workforce and at the community level. Such a specialist shall be hired no later than one month after the Effective Date.

MASFAMU will appoint a focal team within the ministry to implement Subcomponents 2B and 3B, including a technical assistant for environmental and social risk management (ESRM) no later than one month after the Effective Date. MASFAMU's team has no prior experience implementing Bank-funded projects under the ESF. An assessment of MASFAMU's capacity to manage E&S risks is planned for the early stages of the Project, aiming to ensure capacity strengthening at an institutional level and adequate ESRM during the operational phase. MASFAMU's capacity will also profit from close collaboration with FAS's experienced E&S team.



Comprehensive support to FAS and MASFAMU for institutional capacity at all levels will be included in the ESCP, building on the ongoing support provided by the Bank in the scope of the Kwenda project. The Bank will maintain close supervision throughout project implementation, including workshops, advice on ESRM, site visits, and supporting assessments as required.

## II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

### A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

#### A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

*[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 4,000]*

The project environmental risk is rated as Moderate considering (i) the moderate occupational health and safety (OHS) risks associated with the engagement of a large workforce to implement the project, namely the community workers (ADECOS responsible for rolling out human capital, cash transfer and PI activities under Component 1 and household data collection under Component 2, (ii) the low to moderate environmental risks and impacts potentially generated by the planned productive inclusion activities which can be mitigated with readily available and reliable measures, (iii) the project will not finance any activities or subprojects located in environmentally sensitive areas, (iv) FAS has prior experience implementing Bank-financed projects under ESF and is committed to reinforcing its E&S team from an early stage of the project to ensure it is implemented in a manner consistent with ESF requirements and to closely collaborate with MASFAMU in the ESRM, and (v) the absence of relevant environmental contextual factors that can exacerbate the project's risks and impacts. Some safety and security risks may also occur for project workers and beneficiaries involved in in-person payments for cash transfers. This kind of risk will be managed by implementing measures already adopted and tested in the scope of the Kwenda project. The project will not finance any activities or subprojects with high or substantial environmental risks or located in environmentally sensitive areas. With this aim, all activities and subprojects will be screened against an exclusion list, using criteria excluding high and substantial-risk activities or subprojects.

#### A.2 Social Risk Rating

Moderate

*[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 4,000]*

Project activities will include (a) cash transfers to poor households; (b) activities to support livelihoods and human capital accumulation; (c) adaptive cash transfers to protect poor and vulnerable households from climate shocks; (d) investments in delivery systems to support these activities; and (e) investments in institutional strengthening and coordination within the social protection system. On-demand registration in selected areas will be accompanied by strong communication and the implementation of an effective grievance mechanism (GM) at the community level. Component 1.B will prioritize response in the most drought-prone areas of Angola. Social risks could include (1) localized conflicts over cash transfers and project benefits (e.g., between eligible and ineligible persons or within households); (2) GBV/SEA/SH risks including potential requests for sex in exchange for inclusion as beneficiaries, and intra-household conflict over payments leading to GBV; (3) socio-cultural issues arising from implementing the program in IP/SSAHUTL communities; (4) risk of elite-capture of benefits, particularly if eligibility criteria are not disseminated in a transparent way; and (5) risk of potential exclusion from project benefits due to lack of access to

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identification documents (particularly in rural areas) . The IP/SSAHUTL communities in southern Angola are amongst the most marginalized and vulnerable populations in the country, and the impacts of drought in recent years have exacerbated the vulnerability of such communities. With the focus on drought-prone areas and measures to protect vulnerable households from climate shocks, the project will be operating in communities that are marginalized and where provision of services is constrained due to remote locations and limited infrastructure. There may be security risks associated with beneficiaries being robbed.

*[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating. This attribute is only for the internal version of the download document and not a part of the disclosable version – Max. character limit 8,000]*

## **B. Environment and Social Standards (ESS) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered**

### **B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards**

**ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts** Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

FAS-IDL will prepare a Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project, including, as annexes, a Labor Management Plan (LMP) and a GBV/SEA/SH Action Plan (AP). This plan will also include a procedure to determine the eligibility of activities and subprojects for financing under the project using criteria excluding high and substantial-risk activities or subprojects. The ESMP shall be finalized no later than one month after the Effective Date. An Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared and disclosed by Appraisal. The SEP outlines means of consulting stakeholders, sharing information, and describing a GRM.

**ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure** Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

To ensure a participatory, inclusive, and culturally appropriate approach during the project’s life cycle, the Borrower prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) in line with ESS10 requirements . The SEP is being consulted upon and will be disclosed in-country and on the Bank’s external website before Appraisal, and will include a record of the stakeholder activities carried out, along with information about the feedback from the stakeholders and the way the project will address their potential concerns. Consultations conducted during the preparation phase have included interested parties, various beneficiaries, and directly impacted persons and communities, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Key projects stakeholders include: i) IDL- FAS and MASFAMU; ii) other government institutions and local authorities; iii) affected communities, households and vulnerable groups; iv) civil society, including local organizations working on the project’s thematic areas. Other stakeholders will be identified and consulted during project implementation. During the consultation process, the Borrower provided information to stakeholders on the project and its potential environmental and social risks and impacts, and integrated stakeholder inputs into project design and subsequent mitigation measures. The SEP includes differentiated measures to allow the effective participation of those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable (e.g., the elderly, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, members of IP communities, and other vulnerable groups). The SEP also includes an outline for

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the ongoing implementation of the Kwenda project’s GM. The GM has multiple uptake channels, including grievance boxes, a dedicated telephone line, and an email address. Response and resolution timings are specified in the SEP and may be updated as needed. The GM also includes a specific GBV and SEA/SH grievance procedure to address potential GBV and SEA/SH cases in a confidential manner and adopting a survivor-centered approach.

**ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions**

Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

The project will involve a large workforce including direct, contracted, primary supply and community workers and civil servants from both implementing agencies (FAS and MASFAMU). Though the exact number of workers is not defined at this stage, the planned workforce is expected to include about 90 FAS/MASFAMU staff in the provinces and Luanda and 3.500 ADECOS. To ensure fair labor practices and adequate health and safety conditions for the project workers during project implementation, the borrower will prepare Labor Management Procedures as an Annex to the Project’s Generic ESMP, which shall be finalized no later than one month after the Effective Date. The LMP will address labor requirements applicable to all workers in line with Angolan regulation and ESS2, detail how workers will be managed throughout the project life cycle, include guidelines for a worker’s GRM and provide details on the selection process for the community workers. The LMP will clarify that: (a) civil servants are bound by their labor contracts, but the project will also ensure they meet ESS2 requirements regarding principles on the prohibition and prevention of child labor, forced labor, and non-discrimination, along with provisions on equal opportunity, establishment of workers’ organizations, and OHS; (b) provisions that all workers must meet the above requirements regarding child labor, forced labor and OHS, as well as measures to establish written labor management procedures and ensure clear proper working conditions, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, and the right to form workers’ organizations or unions; and (c) norms of conduct with SEA/SH provisions. The GBV/SEA/SH AP prepared for the project will ensure that any risks in the labor context are adequately addressed. A CoC on SEA/SH for all workers is expected to be in place. The GBV/SEA/SH AP will present example of the language required for this CoC. Contractors will manage OHS risks based on the E&S clauses included in the bidding documents and contracts. Quantification of the labor force to be employed by the Project is currently unknown as the type and number of investments have yet to be defined.

**ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

The activities financed under the project will require water and energy consumption. The required resource amounts are unknown at the current stage but are anticipated to be reduced. The activities financed under the project may generate minimal quantities of non-hazardous waste similar to domestic waste. The Project’s Generic ESMP will include measures to optimize energy use, avoid or minimize water usage and manage nonhazardous wastes in an environmentally sound and safe manner, as specified in the WBG Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines.

**ESS4 - Community Health and Safety**

Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

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Cash transfer and productive inclusion activities entail potential community H&S risks. Main risks include potential increase in GBV around the receipt of cash transfers by women (within households or at payment points), SEA/SH risks linked to sexual favors in exchange for registration, and risks related to the use of armed forces (police) to ensure security during cash transfers (these are expected to be minor considering the experience with Kwenda Project). The SEA/SH risks are exacerbated in the context of communities affected by drought, where there are reports of women engaging in survival sex. The project will address the SEA/SH risks according to the level of risk, including an accountability and response framework to handle allegations of SEA/SH and disciplinary actions for violations of the CoC by project workers. The measures to manage the risks associated with SEA/SH and the use of armed forces will be included in the Project’s Generic ESMP.

**ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement** Not Currently Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

The project is not expected to involve land acquisition leading to economic or physical displacement, nor access restrictions associated with land use. No productive inclusion activity will be approved if it should involve economic or physical displacement (land acquisition/landtake) or if there are any grievances about land currently being filed or unresolved. Should there be a situation where land acquisition results in economic or physical displacement, then the project will prepare, consult upon and disclose Resettlement Plans (RPs) developed in accordance with ESS5.

**ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources** Not Currently Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

The project does not anticipate financing any activities that might interfere with or result in the loss of biodiversity values or living natural resources.

**ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities** Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

The project will be implemented throughout Angola and with the objective to reach the poorest and most vulnerable households. IP/SSAHUTLCs, such as the San and other minority indigenous groups present primarily in the provinces of Huila, Cunene, Namibe, and Cuando Cubango, may be registered and eligible for the cash transfers and productive inclusion activities. The project will also screen for other groups that may meet the requirements of ESS 7. Special arrangements will be developed and integrated into an IPP which will be updated for this project (based on the one for Kwenda project –169779, which already has an IPPF and IPP being implemented). The project grievance mechanism will be culturally appropriate and accessible to these groups. Once the presence of IP/SSAHUTLCs is confirmed in specific areas of intervention of the project, Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) - or equivalent - will be prepared, consulted upon, cleared by the Bank and disclosed.

**ESS8 - Cultural Heritage** Not Currently Relevant

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*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

The activities financed under the project are not expected to interfere with cultural heritage values or sites.

**ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries**

Not Currently Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

The Project is not expected to involve Financial Intermediaries.

**B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways**

No

**OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas**

No

**B.3 Other Salient Features**

**Use of Borrower Framework**

No

*[Explanation including areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered - Max. character limit 10,000]*

Currently, the use of the Borrower E&S framework is not anticipated. During project implementation, an assessment of the Borrower framework will be conducted to identify areas where its requirements are not materially different from the ESSs, aiming to transition to reliance on such a framework.

**Use of Common Approach**

No

*[Explanation including list of possible financing partners – Max. character limit 4,000]*

N/A

**B.4 Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

*[Description provided will not be disclosed but will flow as a one time flow to the Appraisal Stage PID and PAD – Max. character limit 10,000]*

The project's environmental and social risk is rated as Moderate considering (i) the low to moderate E&S risks and impacts potentially generated by the project activities, which can be mitigated with readily available and reliable measures, (ii) the project will not finance any activities or subprojects located in environmentally sensitive areas, (iii) FAS has prior experience implementing Bank-financed projects under ESF and is committed to reinforcing its E&S team from an early stage of the project to ensure it is implemented in a manner consistent with ESF requirements and to closely collaborate with MASFAMU in the ESRM, and (iv) the existence of some social contextual risks, related to GBV/SEA/SH and the marginalization Indigenous Persons and Ethnolinguistic Minority Communities, that could be exacerbated by the project. The main anticipated environmental risks correspond to occupational health and safety risks associated with the large

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workforce expected for the project, namely, community workers (ADECOS) responsible for rolling out human capital, cash transfer and PI activities under Component 1 and household data collection under Component 2. Some safety and security risks may also occur for project workers and beneficiaries involved in in-person payments for cash transfers. Minor environmental risks and impacts will be associated with the use of resources and the management of non-hazardous waste resulting from the project activities. The project's social risks may include localized conflicts over the cash transfers and productive inclusion activities (e.g., between eligible and ineligible persons or within households), GBV/SEA/SH risks that could be exacerbated by the project (including intra-household conflict), and risks of exclusion of Indigenous Persons and Ethnolinguistic Minority Communities from the project benefits (these individuals/groups, located in the southern part of Angola, are amongst the most marginalized and vulnerable populations in the country). The project's anticipated E&S risks will be managed through a set of risk proportional measures included in the following E&S instruments prepared by the Borrower: (a) an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) setting out the E&S commitments for the project prepared with the Bank support and disclosed by Appraisal, (b) a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), summarizing main outcomes of the consultations conducted between March and April 2024, and disclosed by Appraisal, (c) a Project's Generic ESMP including, as annexes, LMP and a GBV/SEA/SH Action Plan prepared, consulted and disclosed no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, and (d) an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) prepared (based on the IPP under implementation for Kwenda project), consulted upon, and disclosed once the presence of IP/SSAHUTLCs is confirmed in specific areas of intervention of the project.

### C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

#### C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required by implementation?

*[Description of expectations in terms of documents to be prepared to assess and manage the project's environmental and social risks and by when (i.e., prior to Effectiveness, or during implementation), highlighted features of ESA documents, other project documents where environmental and social measures are to be included, and the related due diligence process planned to be carried out by the World Bank, including sources of information for the due diligence - Max. character limit 10,000]*

An ESCP and a SEP, including a GRM, will be prepared, consulted, and disclosed by Appraisal.

A Project's Generic ESMP including, as annexes, a LMP, a GBV/SEA/SH Action Plan will be prepared, consulted and disclosed no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date.

An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) prepared (based on the IPP under implementation for Kwenda project), consulted upon, and disclosed once the presence of IP/SSAHUTLCs is confirmed in specific areas of intervention of the project.

### III. CONTACT POINT

#### World Bank

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**IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

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**V. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s): Boban Varghese Paul, Aylin Isik-Dikmelik, Emma Mercedes Monsalve Montiel

ADM Environmental Specialist: Sofia Alexandra Da Silva Antunes

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