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Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 28-Jun-2024 | Report No: PIDIA00638



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Project Beneficiary(ies)	Region	Operation ID	Operation Name
Angola	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	P181495	Enhancing the Social Protection System for Human Capital and Resilience
Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Approval Date	Practice Area (Lead)
Investment Project Financing (IPF)	17-Jun-2024	27-Sept-2024	Social Protection & Jobs
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency		
Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning	FAS Local Development Institute, Ministério da Acção Social, Família e Promoção da Mulher (MASFAMU)		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

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

Components

- Component 1. Human Capital and Resilience Building
- Component 2. Improving Social Protection Implementation and Institutional Capacity
- Component 3. Project Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation
- Component 4. Contingent Emergency Response Component

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

Maximizing Finance for Development

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)?	No
Is this project Private Capital Enabling (PCE)?	No

SUMMARY

Total Operation Cost	520.00
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Total Financing	520.00
of which IBRD/IDA	400.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	400.00
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Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	120.00
Borrower/Recipient	120.00

Environmental And Social Risk Classification

Moderate

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **The Republic of Angola is a lower middle-income country which remains overly dependent on the oil sector.** The petroleum industry accounts for a quarter of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 60 percent of tax revenues, and 95 percent of exports.¹ More recently, however, oil production is in structural decline due to depletion and lack of investment, falling from two million to 1.1 million barrels per day between 2010 and 2023.² The reliance on oil has led to high vulnerability to external shocks and limited economic diversification and job creation.

2. **Despite its relative wealth, Angola experiences persistently high rural and urban poverty, and inequality.** 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 percent of the 30.8 million population (around 10 million people) characterized as poor in 2018-19.³ This is particularly

¹ World Bank. [Macro Poverty Outlook](#). April 2024.

² The value of oil exports fell by 27 percent in 2023 alone, due to lower oil prices and production.

³ National Poverty Rate. Survey on Expenditure, Income and Employment in Angola (Inquérito Sobre Despesas, Receitas e Emprego em Angola, IDREA) 2018-19



true for rural areas where poverty rates are almost three times higher (54.7 percent) than in urban areas (17.8 percent).⁴ The poverty rate is almost three times higher amongst illiterate households than amongst literate ones. Similarly, the poverty rate is more than 50 percentage points higher amongst households headed by someone with no education, compared to households headed by someone with university education.⁵ The traditional rural sector is dominated by low-productivity subsistence agriculture, with 69 percent of households in the poorest national quintile employed in this sector. In the export-oriented oil-economy in urban centers, employment in agriculture is marginal, and poverty tends to be linked with unemployment and informality.⁶ This inequality between urban and rural areas is further reflected in Angola's Gini coefficient of 0.51, one of the highest globally.⁷

3. **Furthermore, Angola's human capital outcomes are among the lowest globally.**⁸ Angola's Human Capital Index (HCI) is 0.36 in 2020. Chronic malnutrition among children under five years evidenced by a stunting rate of 43.2 percent is the fourth highest in Africa.⁹ Maternal and child mortality rates at 44 and 68 respectively per 1,000 live births are double the LMIC average. This is the result of poor access to critical services including water, basic sanitation, hygiene, health, and education services, and poor uptake of good practices such as initiating early and exclusive breastfeeding, and delayed pregnancy. Only 58 percent and 52 percent have any access to basic drinking water and basic sanitation, respectively. In terms of uptake of good practices, 52 percent of mothers do not initiate breastfeeding early, 63 percent do not exclusively breastfeed, only 25 percent of births are registered, and only 11 percent of children attend early childhood education.¹⁰ Immunization rates are among the worst in Africa – 40 percent of children have never been immunized. One in six school-aged children do not attend school, and only six percent of girls of secondary school age are enrolled in school.¹¹ Angola has the second highest fertility rate in the world and pregnancy among teenage girls (15-19 years) the highest globally.¹²

4. **High exposure to economic shocks and extreme climate events poses further risks for Angola's growth and food security situation, with disproportionate impacts on the poor and vulnerable.**¹³ Angola is ranked as the 38th most vulnerable country to climate change with its readiness to adapt worse.¹⁴ Between 2005 and 2017, the country's economic losses from climate-related disasters amounted to nearly US\$1.2 billion.¹⁵ In rural areas, where 85-90 percent of Angolans rely on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood, climate shocks are a key cause of food insecurity. At least a third of Angolan households are vulnerable to falling into or experiencing worsening poverty if affected by

⁴ World Bank. 2020. [Angola Poverty Assessment](#).

⁵ Ibid

⁶ In Luanda, non-employed households represent almost half (47%) of the population in the poorest, vs.24% in the third quintile. IDREA 2018-19

⁷ World Bank. 2020. [Angola Poverty Assessment](#).

⁸ Human capital consists of knowledge, skills, and health that people invest in and accumulate throughout their lives, enabling them to realize their potential as productive members of society. World Bank. 2020. The Human Capital Index 2020 Update: Human Capital in the Time of COVID-19.

⁹ The Human Capital index measures the human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by her 18th birthday, given the risks of poor health and poor education prevailing in her country. HCI of 0.36 implies that a child born today will be only 36 percent as productive as a future worker as she would be if she enjoyed complete education and full health. Angola's HCI is below Sub-Saharan Africa and LMIC averages of 0.40 and 0.48, respectively.

¹⁰ UNICEF and Countdown to 2030. 2023. [THRIVE: Nurturing Care for Early Childhood Development – Country profiles for early childhood development](#).

¹¹ World Bank. 2020. Angola Poverty Assessment.

¹² World Bank. 2020. Angola Poverty Assessment.

¹³ World Bank. 2022. [Angola Country Climate Development Report](#), or CCDR, 2022

¹⁴ 171 for readiness to adapt, out of 182 countries. 2018 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Readiness Index.

¹⁵ CCDR, 2022



covariate shocks. The impacts of droughts and floods on agricultural productivity could have a spiraling effect on national food prices through an increasing reliance on expensive food imports.

5. **The economy is not generating enough jobs to keep up with Angola’s growing working age population, and even with developments in Lobito Corridor, poor youth and women are less likely to benefit.** Between quarter four (Q4) of 2022 and Q4 2023, over 550,000 new workers joined the labor force, but only 10,000 jobs were added.¹⁶ Angola’s Utilization-Adjusted HCI is 0.22, implying that only 22 percent of its working-age population are in productive jobs. Agriculture is the main source of work among the poor, with 70 percent of poor employees engaged in it.¹⁷ Lower educational attainment and low skills among poor, particularly youth, limits access to productive opportunities outside subsistence agriculture. As a result, 83 percent of unemployed are youth. Women also tend to be employed at a lower rate, and when employed, work in low quality jobs.¹⁸ Furthermore, low access to start-up capital (in-kind assets, business grants, or microcredit) or savings mobilization modalities such as savings groups compound challenges for micro-entrepreneurship.¹⁹ About 40 percent of the poor live along the Lobito corridor²⁰, and as such getting them employment ready is critical to the country’s overall poverty reduction strategy.

6. **Gender gaps persistently contribute to higher poverty and vulnerability among women in Angola.** Poverty rates in large rural households headed by women aged 30 to 50 years old are almost seven times higher than amongst smaller male-headed households. These differences are also apparent in access to capital, with 60 percent of women being financially excluded (compared to 46 percent of men) and only one in three women having access to formal financial products.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

7. **Angola’s social protection system has been based on three main pillars: i) social insurance, ii) social assistance, and iii) jobs and productive inclusion programs.** Until 2018, fuel subsidies were the fourth. Social insurance system consists of contributions-financed pensions for retired formal sector workers and former combatants of Angola’s Civil War. Social assistance programs include the Kwenda safety nets program, as well as the Support to Vulnerable Families (the Kikuia Card) program, which was implemented between 2014 and 2019, and the Child Grant Program (Valor Criança) which was implemented in 2020 in six municipalities.²¹

8. **Angola’s average spending on social safety net programs over the last decade has been low, at 0.4 percent of GDP compared to a SSA average of 1.2 percent.** Historically fuel subsidies, despite being highly regressive, represented the bulk of the social protection (SP) spending. The government spent US\$3.1 billion on subsidies in 2022, averaging

¹⁶ World Bank. Macro Poverty Outlook. Annual Meetings 2023; CCDR, 2022

¹⁷ World Bank. 2020. Angola Poverty Assessment.

¹⁸ 92 percent vs 78 percent for men. Monsalve Montiel, Emma Mercedes; Cunningham, Wendy; Ngarachu, Maria Njambi. Good Jobs for Angolan Youth: Opportunities, Challenges, and Policy Directions - Policy Brief (English). Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.

¹⁹ Survey on Expenditure, Income and Employment in Angola 2019 (IDREA 2019), IFC 2019, Creating Markets in Angola, Opportunities for Development through the Private Sector, Country Private Sector Diagnostic)

²⁰ Lobito corridor is centered around the Benguela rail line that runs from Lobito port to Luau in Democratic Republic of Congo through provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Bie, and Moxico. Recent concession agreement for operation of this rail line is reinvigorating government efforts to leverage it for regional integration and economic diversification with private sector support.

²¹ The Kikuia card and Valor Criança programs did not reach national scale and were eventually discontinued.



about three percent of GDP.²² Eighty percent of SP expenditure benefits the elderly, survivors, and former combatants, mainly through contributory pensions and social insurance (averaging about 1.3 percent of GDP). Expenditure on social safety nets also declined in the past decade, driven by reductions in war-related social assistance spending without a commensurate increase in spending on other social assistance programs.

9. Angola’s SP sector is underpinned by several laws, policies, and presidential decrees that have set priorities and funding envelopes since 2004. The Basic Law on Social Protection of 2004 provides the legal and institutional framework for social protection in Angola with three pillars: Basic, Compulsory, and Complementary. While the compulsory and complementary pillars refer to contributory social insurance schemes linked to employment the basic pillar refers to non-contributory social assistance. The National Policy on Social Action (*Política Nacional da Acção Social*, PNAS) adopted in 2021 lays out the strategy for investments in decentralized delivery of social services.²³ More recently, the Long-Term Strategy (LTS) “Angola 2050”, and National Development Plan 2023-2027 (NDP) provide a vision for SP’s contribution to Angola’s development objectives along three pillars—human capital, economic diversification, and opportunities. These policies have also led to increases in SP spending targets. In particular, the LTS forecasts an increase in spending on basic SP up to 1.2 percent in 2050.²⁴ Concurrently, the government has initiated a multi-stage fuel subsidy reform to redirect resulting savings to social sectors.

10. Several international development partners provide support to Angola’s social protection sector, with differing degrees of partnership with the Government. These partners include the European Union (EU), the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Through EU financing and technical assistance from UNICEF, the Support to Social Protection Strengthening in Angola Project (*Apoio à Protecção Social em Angola*) piloted the municipalization of social action and the Valor Criança under Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women (*Ministério da Acção Social, Família e Promoção da Mulher*, MASFAMU). FCDO has financed technical work on climate change through the World Bank’s Disaster Protection Program. JICA and USAID, on the other hand, have implemented human capital related interventions through community-based health and sanitation agents (*Agentes de Desenvolvimento Comunitário e Sanitário*, ADECOS). Coordination among partners is achieved through various efforts from participation in development partners working groups to joint operational and analytical programming (including parallel or co-financing) and joint dialogue with the Government.

11. The establishment in 2020 of the safety net program, Kwenda, marked a turning point in the social assistance programmatic landscape. Initially designed to be a short-term compensatory mechanism for one million households in response to the planned fuel subsidy reform, Kwenda evolved into a poverty reduction program during the COVID-19 pandemic. It builds on previous government pilots of social assistance programs for poor and vulnerable²⁵, and World Bank-financed SP investments.²⁶ The Kwenda program is financed with a World Bank loan of US\$320 million through

²² Fuel subsidies were included as part of the SP budget until 2018. Since 2018, Angola’s state-owned oil company Sonangol reported and compensated for fuel subsidies. Starting in 2022, Ministry of Finance also reported quarterly and moved them into the budget, increasing transparency. (World Bank 2023, Angola Public Finance Review)

²³ Presidential Decree 37/21 of February 8, 2021

²⁴ Angola 2050 long-term strategy.

²⁵ The *Support to Vulnerable Families (the Kikuia Card)* program was implemented between 2014 and 2019, while the *Child Value Cash Transfer Program (Valor Criança)* was implemented in 2020 in 6 municipalities. Neither program reached national scale, nor were eventually discontinued.

²⁶ Local Development Project (P105101) piloted Kwenda and invested in local human capital, and productive local infrastructure.



Strengthening the National Social Protection System Project (P169779), to which the Government of Angola (GoA) has committed US\$100 million to scale-up to 1.6 million households. Additionally, GoA committed to increase Kwenda's duration to two years using subsidy reforms savings.²⁷ The program is implemented by FAS²⁸ Local Development Institute (*FAS-Instituto de Desenvolvimento Local*, FAS-IDL) which was initially established as a Social Support Fund but has since been institutionalized in 2020²⁹ as a unit under the Ministry of Territorial Administration (*Ministério da Administração do Território*, MAT).

12. **After four years of implementation, Kwenda has made significant progress in its establishment as a flagship Safety Nets program.** As of April 2024, the program has registered 1.5 million households using a census approach mostly in rural areas in 18 provinces and provided cash transfers to 1.03 million households. More than two thirds of recipients are women. The program also supports delivery of human capital services through municipal-level Integrated Social Action Centers (*Centros de Acção Social Integrada*, CASIs) and ADECOS.^{30,31} Kwenda coordinated with municipal representatives of Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health to extend civil and national ID registrations, and delivery of health services (e.g., immunizations to children under five) to beneficiary communities. It also provided productive inclusion activities to 25,500 beneficiaries, comprising: (i) productive assets among groups of beneficiaries, (ii) promotion of revolving funds and seed banks, and (iii) technical training.

13. **Kwenda has also established the foundations of a safety net delivery system.** This includes the development of: (i) a Kwenda Management Information System (MIS) with geocoded household socio-economic information which facilitates selection and registration of eligible households; (ii) a payment system using three modalities — multicaixa card, mobile money, and cash³²; (iii) a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system for tracking implementation progress; and (iv) a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) providing near real-time registration of queries and complaints by beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The Strengthening the National Social Protection Project (P169779) also established the foundations of the national social registry (*Cadastro Socio Único*, CSU)³³, implemented by MASFAMU, by linking the Kwenda MIS to MASFAMU's existing integrated beneficiary registry, Social Action Management Information System (*Sistema de Informação e Gestão da Acção Social*, SIGAS). However, these delivery systems are still nascent and experience constraints such as lack of adaptability to shocks, limited interoperability, low level of digitization, and cash-based larger and fewer payments (bi-annual).

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

Increase access to opportunities to build foundational human capital³⁴ and household resilience, and to strengthen the social protection system.

²⁷ Since March 2024, the government started to disburse its US\$100 million commitment.

²⁸ FAS used to be Fundo de Apoio Social or Social Support Fund until 2019 when it was transformed to FAS Local Development Institute under MAT.

²⁹ Through Presidential Decree 317/20

³⁰ National Social Action Policy 2021 envisions decentralized delivery of social action through CASIs operating within municipal administrations.

³¹ ADECOS support Kwenda registration, targeting, payments and grievances in the community.

³² 79 percent of payments are cash-based, 20 percent are digital using multicaixa cards, and one percent by mobile money. Key constraints to making timely and more regular payments include manual processes by banks, lack of sufficient number of bank agents to travel to rural communities, poor telecom and physical infrastructure, and financial literacy of the beneficiaries.

³³ CSU was established through Presidential Decree 136/19

³⁴ Defined for this project as the health and nutrition status in the first 1000 days of a child's life (from conception to two years) and early stimulation of children less than five years old.



Key Results

PDO Level Indicators

To increase access to opportunities to build foundational human capital:

- Cash transfer beneficiary households who have knowledge of early childhood development benefits (Percentage)
- Cash transfer beneficiary households utilizing child-targeted human-capital services (Percentage)

To increase access to opportunities to build household resilience:

- Beneficiaries of social safety net programs (disaggregated by gender and youth) (Number)
- Beneficiary households that launch, grow, and/or diversify their economic activity within six months of receiving intensive productive inclusion package (Percentage)

To strengthen social protection system:

- Households within identified climate vulnerable areas³⁵ covered by social registry (Percentage)

D. Project Description

Component 1: Human Capital and Resilience Building (US\$360 million equivalent IBRD, US\$120 million GoA Financing)

Subcomponent 1A. Increasing investments in Human Capital (US\$60 million equivalent)

14. **This subcomponent aims to improve the uptake of human capital services among Kwenda beneficiary households.** It will support: (i) piloting innovative approaches/co-responsibilities to incentivize utilization of early stimulation, health (e.g., immunization), nutrition, and education services; (ii) encouraging the adoption of practices to improve human capital through group-based care-giver groups; (iii) home visits to “at risk” pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under five years, and (iv) monitoring linkages and uptake of human capital services by ADECOS, and training for ADECOS and municipal authorities.

Subcomponent 1B. Strengthening household resilience and adaptiveness to shocks (US\$260 million equivalent IBRD, US\$120 million GoA Financing)

15. **This subcomponent aims to build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households by providing income support.** It will finance: (i) cash transfers to existing beneficiaries enrolled in Kwenda; (ii) expansion of cash transfers in urban areas; and (iii) adaptive SP (cash transfers) to those affected by climatic shocks.

Subcomponent 1C. Enhancing productive opportunities (US\$40 million equivalent)

16. **This subcomponent aims to improve the productive opportunities of Kwenda cash transfer beneficiaries, including those in the Lobito corridor.** The project will offer two PI (PI) packages—a light and an intensive package. The light package will comprise: (i) basic financial literacy; (ii) digital literacy; (iii) life skills training, (iv) climate resilience training, and (v) linkages to PI-related programs offered by other stakeholders. The climate resilience training aims to

³⁵ Number of people living in the most drought-prone areas of Cunene, Namibé, Huambo, Huila, Cuanza Sul, and Benguela where droughts are most prevalent and persistent.



extend the sustainability of impacts of the cash transfers and strengthen resilience to climate shocks. It will include modules to enable poor households obtain the knowledge and skills to adapt their day-to-day activities and livelihoods to climate-related risks. This subcomponent will also, wherever feasible, support linking Kwenda beneficiaries to other PI initiatives such as the Angola Agricultural Transformation Project (MOSAP3, P177305), which facilitates access to farmer field schools, and participation in a matching grants applications process.

Component 2. Improving Social Protection Implementation and Institutional Capacity (US\$27 million equivalent)

17. This component will be implemented by FAS-IDL (subcomponent 2A) and MASFAMU (subcomponent 2B) in accordance with their respective legal mandates and with each having independent fiduciary and management responsibility. The two subcomponents will work in tandem and reinforce each other to realize the full results of the project. To contribute to the climate impacts of the project, all technology and equipment purchased³⁶ under this component will be energy efficient.³⁷

Subcomponent 2A. Improving Efficiency of Kwenda Delivery Systems (US\$15 million equivalent)

18. **This subcomponent will invest in Kwenda’s delivery systems by updating data, systems and processes that support program implementation.** This subcomponent will support: (i) updates to existing Kwenda beneficiary household information; (ii) updates and improvements to Kwenda’s MIS, (iii) improvements in automatization, digitization, frequency, and timeliness of payments, (iv) investments to improve responsiveness of GRM; (v) development of shock response objective triggers and delivery system adaptations; and (vi) payment service provider fees for cash transfer and grants delivery.

Subcomponent 2B. Strengthening Social Protection Systems, Policy, and Skills (US\$12 million equivalent)

19. **This subcomponent aims to strengthen the CSU, SP policy, and availability of SP skills.**³⁸ This subcomponent will support MASFAMU to: (i) procure IT systems and equipment, software licenses, and consultants needed to develop the CSU; (ii) operationalize the CSU through household data collection and functional interoperability with other SP programs, ensuring coverage of households residing in the most climate vulnerable regions in the CSU; (iii) develop relevant SP policies and strategies, and (iv) develop a National SP curriculum and certification program.

Component 3. Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$13 million equivalent)

Subcomponent 3A. FAS-IDL project management and M&E (US\$10 million equivalent)

³⁶ Approximately 80 percent of the financing under Component 2A and 2B is dedicated to procuring IT equipment. Currently, there are no national minimum efficiency standards for new equipment purchases in Angola. The project will thus adhere to procuring ENERGY STAR certified products only, which will be specified in the POM.

³⁷ *Common Principles for Climate Mitigation Finance Tracking*. December 2023.

³⁸ The stakeholders likely to be engaged include MINFIN, MAT, MASFAMU, FAS-IDL, Minister of State for Social Area, disaster management institutions—National Civil Protection Commission (Comissão Nacional de Protecção Civil, CNPC) and National Directorate of Food, National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia e Geofísica, INAMET) and Nutrition Security in Ministry of Agriculture (Direção Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional, DNSAN), Ministries of Health and Education, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Institute of Administrative Modernization (Instituto de Modernização Administrativa, IMA).



20. This subcomponent aims to ensure effective project management and implementation, including continuous learning and evaluation at FAS-IDL. It will finance consultants, a robust monitoring and evaluation including an impact evaluation, training, and certification of ADECOS through a training-of-trainer cascade model using SP curriculum and certification process developed under Subcomponent 2B, and other operating costs.

Subcomponent 3B. MASFAMU project management and capacity building (US\$3 million equivalent)

21. This subcomponent aims to ensure effective project management and implementation, including continuous learning for MASFAMU. It will finance short-term consultants and operating costs. MASFAMU will designate its staff to work on the project.

Component 4. Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)

22. This is a zero-allocation CERC for rapid reallocation of project resources in the event of a disaster, natural or human-caused crisis, including fuel subsidy reforms. This component will allow government to quickly reallocate and mobilize funds to support response to an eligible crisis or emergency.

Legal Operational Policies

Triggered?

Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50

No

Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60

No

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Environmental and Social (E&S) risk is rated moderate. This rating results from the combination of the following factors: (i) 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 Borrower’s prior experience implementing Bank-financed projects under the ESF and commitment to implement the project in a manner consistent with ESF requirements; and (iii) the absence of relevant contextual factors that can exacerbate the project’s environmental risks and impacts. The project environmental risk is rated as moderate from Occupational Health and Safety risks associated with the engagement of a large workforce, including community level workers, to deliver the project. The project social risk is rated as moderate. Social risks include localized conflicts over the activities (e.g., between eligible and ineligible persons or intra-household), Gender-Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment risks that could be exacerbated by the project and the context of operating in southern Angola, home to Indigenous Persons and Ethnolinguistic Minority Communities who are highly marginalized and vulnerable.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements



23. **Building on the previous project and in line with the Presidential Decree 175/20 from June 2020, the existing Inter-sectoral Steering Committee for Social Action led by the Minister of State for Social Affairs will continue to be responsible for overall oversight and coordination of this Project.** The Committee includes the Ministry of Finance (MINFIN), Ministry of Planning (MINPLAN), MAT, MASFAMU, FAS-IDL, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Justice. Other relevant Ministries and institutions, especially related to disaster response and prioritizing the delivery of human capital services to beneficiary communities will be included during implementation of this project. The Inter-Sectoral Steering Committee will mobilize overall government support and engagement and provide high-level strategic guidance for project implementation. This Inter-Sectoral Steering Committee meets at least twice a year.

24. **The FAS-IDL will implement all activities related to Components 1, 2A, 3A and 4 while MASFAMU will be responsible for implementing Subcomponents 2B and 3B.** MASFAMU will appoint a focal team within the ministry to implement these subcomponents and will be supported by technical assistance on the CSU, procurement, financial management, and environmental and social management. At the provincial level, the FAS-IDL provincial directors and MASFAMU directors will continue to streamline linkages and facilitate implementation of the project.

25. **A Project Coordination Team (PCT) under the auspices of the existing Inter-sectoral Steering Committee for Social Action will be responsible for the technical coordination of the project.** It will be jointly led by the Secretary of State for Social Action and the Secretary of State for MAT. It includes the secretaries of state for Finance, Planning, Justice, Agriculture, Health, Education, and Communications; the Director for Social Action, and FAS-IDL Director. The PCT will; (i) ensure that project implementation roles are integrated into the respective core responsibilities of both MASFAMU and FAS-IDL; (ii) provide an avenue for regular communication and collaboration between both implementation agencies; and (iii) review overall progress and performance and support the technical teams at FAS-IDL and MASFAMU to resolve implementation issues. The PCT could also include the management, technical, fiduciary, and Environmental and Social management project staff from FAS-IDL and MASFAMU. The PCT will meet at least half-yearly. Other technical sub-working groups could be established, as required, to facilitate a coordinated approach to the CSU, human capital interventions of the Kwenda program, and adaptive SP interventions. Development partners and non-government organizations could be engaged periodically through the PCT at the national, provincial, and municipal levels. This will facilitate joint support to reduce fragmentation, strengthen overlaps, and pool technical assistance for the implementation of this project.

26. **At community level, ADECOS will support the roll out Component 1 activities on human capital, cash transfer and PI, and household data collection under Component 2.** The capacity of ADECOS will be strengthened through continuous SP training, access to technology, and the adoption of a presidential decree which would regularize this cadre of community workers and integrate them into the GoA institutional structures.³⁹ Furthermore, regular hands-on support and technical training shall be provided through their municipal supervisors and technical experts (ECD and nutrition specialists) recruited for this purpose.

CONTACT POINT

³⁹ This decree would provide an institutional home for the ADECOS, define their roles and responsibilities, terms, conditions, and duration of their work, and stipends.



World Bank

Boban Varghese Paul
Senior Social Protection Specialist

Aylin Isik-Dikmelik
Senior Economist

Emma Mercedes Monsalve Montiel
Social Protection Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Finance

Patricio Neto
Director, Gabinete de Estudos e Relacoes Internacionais
patricio.neto@minfin.gov.ao

Ministry of Planning

Luis Epalanga
Secretary of State
luis.epalanga@mep.gov.ao

Implementing Agencies

FAS Local Development Institute

Belarmino Jelembi
Director General
belarmino.jelembi@fas.co.ao

Ministério da Acção Social, Família e Promoção da Mulher (MASFAMU)

Fatima Cabral
Director, Social Action
fatima.cabral@masfamumu.gov.ao

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

APPROVAL



Task Team Leader(s):	Boban Varghese Paul, Aylin Isik-Dikmelik, Emma Mercedes Monsalve Montiel	
Approved By		
Practice Manager/Manager:	Suleiman Namara	03-Jun-2024
Country Director:	Kofi Nouve	28-Jun-2024
