



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(**ESRS Concept Stage**)

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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	FAS Local Development Institute	17-Jun-2024	27-Sept-2024
Estimated Concept Review Date	Total Project Cost		
21-Feb-2024	400,000,000.00		

Proposed Development Objective

Increase access to opportunities to build human capital and resilience, and to strengthen 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 Concept Data Sheet in the Portal providing information about the key aspects and components/sub-components of the project]

The proposed project will focus on: (i) boosting human capital accumulation, household resilience, and productive opportunities for the poor, by supporting: the poverty targeted flagship program, its expansion to urban areas, accompanying human capital measures, and productive inclusion interventions; (ii) strengthening the social protection system to enable the 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, through investments into incentive-compatible coordination mechanisms, expansion of human resource capacity, etc. (iv) strengthening decentralized capacity to support implementation at scale (including access to digital infrastructure for ADECOS and CASIs, and minimally CASI rehabilitation), 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, digital development, and private sector 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 2,000]

The Project will be implemented nationwide (in urban and rural areas). Given its national coverage, environmental and social (E&S) contexts will differ among the specific project locations and subprojects. In 2019, 32.3% of Angola's population could be characterized as poor, with the poverty rates in rural areas (54.7%) being 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 key driver of poverty and vulnerability in Angola. Additionally, the country's high vulnerability to covariate shocks, especially droughts, undermines poverty reduction and shared prosperity.

At this stage, the specific location of project activities is not yet defined. The Project may support CASI rehabilitation where the existing centers infrastructure is a binding constraint to service delivery. Besides minor refurbishment works (e.g. painting, roof reparation, demolition of existing structures, etc.), the CASI rehabilitation may also include small expansion interventions to accommodate the need to build extra rooms in some centers; however, all rehabilitation activities shall be confined to the CASI footprint. Therefore, the interference with critical habitats or legally protected and internationally recognized areas of high biodiversity value is not anticipated.

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 2,000]

The Project will be implemented by FAS-IDL, a semi-autonomous government institute under the supervision of the Ministry for Territorial Administration. FAS 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, 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 February 2024. 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 as E&S screening and waste management. 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. During project preparation, as part of the Bank's due diligence, the need to recruit and hire additional resources to strengthen the current team will be assessed. Based on the results of such an assessment, the Bank will agree with the Borrower on any commitments and timeline for additional hiring, which will be reflected in the ESCP. The Bank will also assess the feasibility of using the Borrower E&S framework in areas where its requirements are not materially different from the ESSs.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL 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 2,000]

The project environmental risk is rated as Moderate considering (i) the planned physical interventions for the rehabilitation of the CASI correspond to small-scale works and are expected to occur within the existing infrastructure footprint, not interfering with sensitive areas, (ii) the environmental risks and impacts potentially generated by the project activities are anticipated to be low to moderate and mitigated with readily available and reliable measures, (iii) the Borrower 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 (iv) the absence of relevant contextual factors that can exacerbate the project's environmental risks and impacts. The project's potential adverse environmental risks and impacts will be mainly associated with the rehabilitation of the CASI infrastructures, including soil and water resources pollution, dust and noise emissions, generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and occupational and community health and safety risks. These risks and impacts will be primarily site-specific (focusing on the areas interfered with by civil works), temporary, reversible, and manageable through cost-effective mitigation measures. Some safety and security risks may also occur for project workers and project beneficiaries involved in in-person payments for cash transfers. This kind of risk will be managed through the implementation of 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 and 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 2,000]

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)

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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 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. The social risks related to CASI rehabilitation works are expected to be minor.

[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 2,000]

B. Relevance of Standards and Policies at Concept Stage

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

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

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

FAS will prepare a Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project, including, as annexes, a Labor Management Plan (LMP), a GBV/SEA/SH Action Plan (AP) and E&S clauses to be included in the bidding documents and Contractors’ contracts for the planned civil works. 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 than one month after Effectiveness. An Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared and disclosed by Appraisal. The SEP shall outline means of consulting stakeholders, sharing information, and describing a GRM.

ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

The project will adopt a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), based on the one developed and updated for the existing Kwenda project (P169779), which will be updated and adapted for the new project to ensure continuous, inclusive, and meaningful stakeholder engagement (including with vulnerable groups). The SEP will include

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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 PIU will carry out stakeholder engagement activities during project preparation, which will be reflected in the updated SEP to be disclosed prior to Appraisal. The SEP will also include an outline for the ongoing implementation of the Kwenda project's GM.

ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

The project will involve direct, contracted, primary supply and community workers. The LMP will address labor requirements applicable to all workers in line with Angolan regulation and ESS2. The LMP will detail how labor issues will be managed throughout the project, include guidelines for a worker's GRM and provide details on the selection process for the community workers. The LMP will guide the preparation and implementation of Contractor's clauses to address labor management risks. 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

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

Best practices that relate to resource efficiency and pollution prevention shall be incorporated in the Project's Generic ESMP. The project will support activities under Component 4 related with small rehabilitation interventions of CASIs. These works are likely to result in the generation of small amounts of hazardous (including waste generated by the removal of asbestos-containing materials - ACM) and non-hazardous construction waste and limited soil pollution resulting from small accidental spillages of hazardous substances. As part of the Generic ESMP, the Borrower will adopt measures that adequately address these adverse risks, including measures to address risks related to the removal of ACM in line with the measures defined in the Bank EHSs and the Good Practice Guidance on the Management and Control of Asbestos published by the ADB on March 2022. All relevant measures shall be reflected in the E&S clauses to be included in the Contractors' bidding documents and contract.

ESS4 - Community Health and Safety

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

Cash transfer and productive inclusion activities entail potential community H&S risks. Based on the info available at this stage, main risks include possible 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

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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 Generic ESMP.

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

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

The project is not expected to involve land acquisition leading to economic or physical displacement, nor access restrictions associated with land use. The rehabilitation of CASIs will be minor and on existing state-owned structures/land. 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

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

The project does not anticipate to finance any activities that might result in the interference or loss of biodiversity values or living natural resources.

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

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

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 IPPF 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

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

Planned civil works (e.g., rehabilitation of CASI) are expected to be confined to the footprint of existing facilities and not interfere with any exterior areas.

ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries Not Currently Relevant

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[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

At the current stage, 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

TBD

[Optional explanation – Max. character limit 1,000]

During project preparation, as part of the Bank’s due diligence, the feasibility of using the Borrower E&S framework in areas where its requirements are not materially different from the ESSs will be assessed.

Use of Common Approach

No

[Optional Explanation including list of possible financing partners – Max. character limit 1,000]

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 Concept Stage PID – Max. character limit 5,000]

Environmental and Social risk is rated as Moderate. This rating results from the combination of the following factors: (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 Borrower prior experience implementing Bank-financed projects under 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 considering that small scale rehabilitation activities are being considered to improve some specifically identified CASI infrastructures, under Component 4A. Given the small size of the works to be carried out, these risks and impacts are expected to be site specific and will be temporary, limited in space and are not expected to be significant, and can be managed by adopting general mitigation measures applicable to civil works. The project social risk is rated as moderate. Social risks could include localized conflicts over the cash transfers and productive inclusion activities (e.g., between eligible and ineligible persons or within households), gender-based violence (GBV)/sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risks that could be exacerbated by the project – including intra-household conflict and given the context of operating in southern Angola that is home to Indigenous Persons and Ethnolinguistic Minority Communities that are amongst the most marginalized and vulnerable populations in the country.

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The rehabilitation (and/or expansion) of the CASI infrastructures are anticipated to be minor and no physical or economic displacement is expected.

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 Appraisal?

[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 3,000]

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

A Generic ESMP including, as annexes, a LMP, a GBV/SEA/SH Action Plan and E&S clauses to be included in the bidding documents and Contractors’ contracts for the planned civil works, will be prepared, consulted and disclosed no later than one (1) month after Effectiveness.

III. CONTACT POINT

Contact Point

Task Team Leader: Boban Varghese Paul Title: Senior Social Protection Specialist

Email: bpaul@worldbank.org

TTL Contact: Aylin Isik-Dikmelik Job Title: Senior Economist

Email: aisikdikmelik@worldbank.org

TTL Contact: Emma Mercedes Monsalve Montiel Job Title: Social Protection Specialist

Email: emonsalvemontiel@worldbank.org

IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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

V. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Boban Varghese Paul, Aylin Isik-Dikmelik, Emma Mercedes Monsalve Montiel
ADM Environmental Specialist:	Sofia Alexandra Da Silva Antunes
ADM Social Specialist:	Santiago Estanislao Olmos

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