



# Project Information Document (PID)

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Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 04-Aug-2021 | Report No: PIDC32303



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Angola	Project ID P177004	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Climate Resilience and Water Security in Angola (P177004)
Region AFRICA EAST	Estimated Appraisal Date Jan 10, 2022	Estimated Board Date Mar 29, 2022	Practice Area (Lead) Water
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Energy and Water	

**Proposed Development Objective(s)**

The Project Development Objective is to improve WASH services and water resources development in targeted areas and strengthen the institutional capacity for climate resilience in the water sector.

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**

**SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	450.00
<b>Total Financing</b>	300.00
<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	300.00
<b>Financing Gap</b>	150.00

**DETAILS**

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	300.00
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Environmental and Social Risk Classification  
Substantial

Concept Review Decision  
Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue



Other Decision (as needed)

## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

- 1. Angola is a resource-rich, fast-urbanizing country of about 32 million people.** The country is the third largest economy in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and the second largest oil producer in SSA. During the period of high oil prices (2005-14), it has achieved rapid economic growth. However, growing oil wealth resulted in an overvalued currency, which fostered import dependency and stymied production in the non-oil tradable sectors. Currently, its population is growing at an annual rate of 3.3 percent. Following the end of the war in 2002, the rural population, including many of the poorest, migrated to the cities in search of greater economic opportunities. As a result, the urban population now represents about 65 percent of the total population, and still grows at 4.5 percent per year, one of the fastest urbanization rates of the continent. About a quarter of Angola's population lives in the capital Luanda. The country is very young, with a share of population under 15 years of age as high as 45 percent.
- 2. Angola endures a fifth year of recession in 2020.** The country fell into a recession when oil prices declined in 2015 and the sharp drop in oil prices in early 2020 further exacerbated the economic situation. GDP declined by 5.2 percent in 2020, following a cumulative decline of 5.6 percent over 2015-19. Both the oil sector (-8 percent) and non-oil sector (-4 percent) contracted in 2020. Angola's per capita Gross National Income (GNI) in nominal US\$ in 2020 has fallen to less than half its 2015 peak. Poverty, defined as the proportion of the population living below the international poverty (less than \$1.90 a day), is likely to continue increasing further in the near-term due to a combination loss of employment opportunities and higher food inflation. Projections suggest that more than 56 percent of Angolans lived in poverty in 2020, an increase of nearly 2.6 million people since 2018. The size of the public debt, much of it is in foreign currency, was further boosted by currency depreciation and reached 135 percent of GDP in 2020.
- 3. The country holds a frail Human Capital Index (HCI<sup>1</sup>) of 0.36, largely due to persistent under-investment in social sectors, such as health, education, social assistance, girls' education, among others.** For instance, there is also ongoing work needed to reduce the gender gap in Angola in a variety of sectors and currently, 27% of women are less likely to be salaried workers compared to 40% of men. Moreover, of those employed, 81% of women possess vulnerable employment compared to 54% of men. Investment in human capital, effective institutions and a favorable business environment are critical for economic diversification and job creation.
- 4. The COVID-19 pandemic has made acutely apparent the importance of ensuring access to safely managed water supply and sanitation (WSS), which are particularly important given Angola's limited service coverage<sup>2</sup>.** In March 2020, Angola joined the ranks of countries with confirmed increasing cases of COVID-19. This viral outbreak poses an even greater threat to the health and welfare of the Angolan population, due to the lack of WASH services and ongoing difficulties in addressing recurrent infectious diseases (e.g., malaria, cholera, typhoid). Epidemics of vector-borne diseases and water-associated diseases in Angola are likely to become worse under climate change, due to both increased droughts and increased flood occurrence, expanding the geographic range and the seasonality of events and associated vectors (mosquitoes) and conditions (flood waters, unsanitary conditions).
- 5. The Government of Angola (GoA) is committed to establishing a more sustainable and inclusive growth model**

<sup>1</sup> HCI measures the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18. It conveys the productivity of the next generation of workers compared to a benchmark of complete education and full health – [https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/hci/HCI\\_2pager\\_AGO.pdf?cid=GGH\\_e\\_hcpexternal\\_en\\_ext](https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/hci/HCI_2pager_AGO.pdf?cid=GGH_e_hcpexternal_en_ext)

<sup>2</sup> According to JMP 2020, coverage for water supply and sanitation services stood at 57 and 51 percent, respectively. In addition the report reveals a 57.8% of coverage in terms of hygiene, measure through number the presence of a handwashing facility with soap and water on-premises



**and fighting the impact of climate change.** The National Development Plan (NDP), sets out the medium-term development objectives for Angola between 2018 and 2025, prioritizing among others infrastructure development, including water supply and sanitation. More specific to climate risk, the NDP explicitly mentions the need to prioritize addressing the impact of climate change through adaptation and mitigation efforts under the area of environmental sustainability. The GoA recognizes that the country has been significantly impacted by extreme events, particularly drought and flooding and it has developed of a National Strategy for Climate Change (ENAC 2018-2030) to fight climate change and they remain committed to the Paris Accords, SDGs, and the African Agenda 2063.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

#### Climate change threatens water security in Angola

6. **Angola's high exposure to extreme climate events further threatens its economic stability and the safety and well-being of its population.** Climate variability is expected to continue, therefore increasing the frequency and intensity of hydrometeorological disasters, particularly in the southern part of Angola. Based on historical and recent data, the South of Angola suffered a severe drought from the time of the weak rainy season in 2012/2013 until the arrival of the 2019 rainy season, affecting the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, Huíla, and significant parts of Benguela, Cuanza Sul, and Cuando Cubango. The most recent drought that impacted the country between November 2020 and January 2021 was recorded as the worst drought in the last 40 years<sup>3</sup>.

7. **The economic impacts of recurring droughts across all sectors are estimated at over US\$749 million in the three most affected provinces,** with the agriculture and water for human consumption areas the most impacted. Apart from the directly monetizable losses, the drought brought a rising trend in malnutrition, among others. This situation could increase the number of people vulnerable to food insecurity from 2.3 to 7.4 million. In addition, UNDP reports that about 80 percent of existing boreholes were nonfunctional in 2016 due to water scarcity and limited maintenance (approximately 2,400 boreholes were damaged) in Cunene, Namibe, and Huila, affecting the livelihood of people particularly in these areas.

8. **The structural causes of these drought impacts are limited rural water point governance and drought preparedness.** The lack of functional systems to monitor, maintain and repair water points in the rural water supply subsector is at the core of the region's drought vulnerability. Other important vulnerabilities are due to the limited drought preparedness, low water resources management capacity, and the need for improved knowledge base on groundwater resources<sup>4</sup>. The activities proposed under this project will increase drought resilience in the south of Angola by strengthening the rural water supply subsector; increasing the groundwater knowledge base to strengthen water management planning to mitigate climate induced drought and flooding, through hydrological studies; and implementing strategic storage options. In addition, the expansion of the project activities with water utilities to the Cuando Cubango and Benguela provinces is also a cornerstone for drought resilience in these provinces, in addition to expanding access to basic WASH services in the COVID context.

9. **The effects of drought during infancy often negatively impact women's opportunities throughout their lives and even those of their children.** Women and children are traveling longer distances to fetch drinking water (2 to 40 km). The greater burden has forced some children to drop out of school, both to fetch water from longer distances or to care for younger siblings when women take this added responsibility. Economic stress on families has also led to increased abandonment of families or repudiation of children by both men and women. Furthermore, women reported that males have left for better work opportunities in larger urban areas and end up building new families, abandoning

<sup>3</sup> "Angola Brief | World Food Programme." n.d. Accessed July 8, 2021. <https://www.wfp.org/countries/angola>

<sup>4</sup> Serrat-Capdevila, Limones, Marzo & Wijnen (2020) Water Security and Drought Resilience in the South of Angola (World Bank Report).



those left behind<sup>5</sup>. The impacts of drought on male rural exodus and the increased burdens placed on women are also corroborated by data from the last census, showing lowest masculinity index values (number of men divided by the number of women) over the most drought affected areas of the South of Angola (between 0.79 to 0.85).

### WASH services in Angola remain inadequate and call for critical interventions

10. **Angola's access to safe water and sanitation continues to be low, with 54 percent for water supply and 35 percent for sanitation, based on 2015 data.** Access to piped water service only averaged 29 percent nationally (55 percent urban, 9 percent rural), and access to sanitation stood at 57 percent for urban areas and 17 percent rural. Inadequate investment levels, the loss of technical, operation and maintenance capacities, and fast demographic trends, are the main causes for the lack of progress. Overall, the water sector investment needs over 2017-2022 were estimated at US\$22 billion.

11. **Efforts to increase access to safely managed WASH services are hindered by rapid population growth, poor targeting, and spatial disparities.** The movement towards urban areas during the war and post-war years has made major cities grow rapidly and with limited planning. Consequently, 60 percent of the urban population currently lives in overcrowded, unplanned, un/under served settlements and peri-urban areas. These types of informal settlements are often disproportionately affected by floods due to their occupation of hydraulic domains and floodable areas, as well as due to lack of drainage and land use planning. The effects of climate change will exacerbate their exposure to flood events since more intense rain events are projected.

12. **At the same time, the southern rural regions have been benefitted from limited investment on water supply and sanitation services, due to isolation and low connectivity.** Moreover, even the limited access to WASH services in the South is vulnerable due to expected drought events which will make water increasingly scarce. Sanitation service provision in general has been comparatively neglected – though access to improved latrines/toilets has shown modest gains over the past decades. At present, in rural areas, 55 percent of the population continues to practice open defecation and only 37 percent of households have access to an improved water source<sup>6</sup>. Improving targeting of interventions will benefit from increased citizen engagement following participatory approaches to prioritize vulnerable areas and communities.

13. **According to the DNA, numerous programs had limited success in the past to ensure effective citizen participation in water and sanitation service delivery in rural and peri urban areas.** The reason was that beneficiary communities were barely involved in the evaluation of needs related to the types of water system, technology, and management model. To this end, the MINEA, in 2014, designed and implemented the Community Water Management Model (MOGECA<sup>7</sup>) as part of Angola's water reform, aiming at ensuring affordability of water for consumers, while providing for the maintenance of the water infrastructure.

14. **The World Bank has been supporting the GoA in the water sector reform through several projects and initiatives.** By 2016, with the support from the World Bank-funded Water Sector Institutional Development Project (PDISA II-P151224), 16 such utilities had been supported through an utility turnaround approach, a water regulation capacity has been set up through the Water Regulatory Agency (IRSEA) as well as a water resource monitoring set up through the Water Resource Institute (INRH). These utilities and the regulator are still maturing and face capacity

<sup>5</sup> Uncharted Waters, 2020

<sup>6</sup> JMP, 2019

<sup>7</sup> In Luanda alone, since 2018, more than 200 committees for water kiosks representing more than 100,000 consumers have been formed. Each committee managed its own finances and handled conflicts, including enforcing the prohibition on illegal connections



challenges – not unlike what is observed in many other countries undergoing decentralization<sup>8</sup>.

15. **Based on successful outcomes achieved by the utilities supported by PDISA I and II, there is a need to extend this support to other provinces**, particularly those located in areas exposed to high climate variability. This new project will replicate interventions currently supported by the PDISA 2 in four additional provinces: Benguela, Zaire, Cuando Cubango and Kuanza Sul. These provinces have been prioritized by the GoA given their current conditions regarding WSS (see Annex 1). Moreover, the additional provinces supported by the project are in areas of the country that are vulnerable to drought which is expected to be exacerbated as a result of climate change. For example, Benguela and Cuando Cubango are among the provinces affected by the severe drought that started in 2012.

#### **Limited capacity to manage WRM in Angola continues to foster an ever-increasing water insecurity**

16. **As the NDP aims at economic diversification, the investment for this transition are fundamental, including on management of water resources at the basin scale.** The lack of accountable frameworks for the management of water, land and other natural resources needs to be addressed for a stable and climate resilient economic growth across productive sectors. In addition, economic diversification across productive sectors is likely to be vulnerable to climate variability and change due to the lack of water storage development in the basins (watershed storage, dams, groundwater storage), and climate-resilient investments.

17. **Water Resources Management frameworks are being developed as part of the ongoing water sector reform**, however, institutional capacity required strengthening across the sub-sector. This is due to limited preparedness to droughts and floods as well as weak capacity to implement decisions and operationalize plans from the national level to provincial, municipal and basin administrations. PDISA2 is providing support to the country's National Water Resource Institution (INRH) to establish basic systems such as a cadaster of water resources uses, a national water resource information system, a dam safety program, increased hydrologic monitoring capacity, and a pilot for financial and economic regime of the use of water resources. The current project will build on these and other efforts.

18. **Institutional gaps between the national and local levels to address WRM have resulted in the creation of regional water organizations which aim to secure accessible and reliable water for rural communities.** According the Regulation for the General Use of Water Resources, INRH is responsible for ensuring the planning and management activities of water resources at the level of the Hydrographic Basins until the effective creation and installation of the Hydrographic Basin Administration Bodies. On 2015, the National Water Council approved legislation to create the Hydrographic Basin Administration Offices, for a closer and more operational management of the country's water resources.

19. **On 2019, the GoA approved the status of the Cabinet for the River Basin Management of Cunene, Cubango and Cuvelai (GABHIC), entitled to ensure the integrated water resources management of said river basins** (with administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy), with a mandate, among others to optimize and monitor the use of water resources. To date, GABHIC is operating with limited technical capacity, in terms of planning and tools to monitor superficial and groundwater resources in prioritized basins. GABHIC is the first and only Cabinet to be approved so far, reflecting the existing gaps in the governance structure necessary to oversee water resources management within the basin level.

#### Relationship to CPF

20. **The project is aligned with the World Bank's Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Angola for the period**

<sup>8</sup> Support was provided to utilities in the following provinces: Uíge, Cuanza Norte, Malanje, Huíla, Bie, Huambo, Namibe, Moxico, and Lunda Norte.



**2019-2023.** The project contributes mainly to the third focus area that forms part of the CPF: “Improve Human Capital through Multisectoral and Spatial Approach.” The CPF also places strategic emphasis on more inclusive development, which will be achieved through the project’s focus on peri-urban and low-income rural communities and on women’s empowerment. This project will ultimately provide the GoA with the opportunity to scale up the efforts against the effects of COVID-19 and enhance water supply and sanitation service delivery while addressing climate change-exacerbated weather-related shocks in vulnerable communities in the south. The activities in the project are also aligned with Angola’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) on reducing GHG emissions in terms of increases in energy efficiency through the reduction of non-revenue water, as well as the reduction of tanker truck water supply in favor of network water supply and household connections, among other measures. The proposed activities contribute to all the water related NDC adaptation targets of Angola.

**21. The project is aligned with the new World Bank COVID-19 Crisis Response Strategy and the Green, Inclusive and Resilient Approach (GRID).** The approach emphasizes the need to fight multiple threats in a comprehensive way and it specifies the impacts of COVID-19 and climate change. The project incorporates activities that will support COVID-19 recovery efforts and climate-change preparedness and resilience building which aligns with the approach. On the green side, efforts aimed at reducing NRW will contribute to the efficient use of water and energy. Inclusion is being promoted by the project by investing in rural areas that have lower access to WSS compared to their urban counterparts and that have lower connectivity to services and economic activities overall. Finally, resilience is one of the main components of the project that will incorporate resilience-building into water utility operations and will also increase the capacity of government agencies to monitor climate change data and use it to inform their decision-making.

**22. The project builds on past PDISA-I and ongoing PDISA-II projects and is the natural step towards building climate resilience and water security in Angola.** The expansion of support to new provincial utilities builds directly on the core experience of the above operations, with the added lens of climate resilience. The engagement in the rural water supply sub-sector was missing in past operations and it is a key sub-sector to reduce climate vulnerability and promote inclusion. The strategic storage planning, the water resources management at the basin scale, and the community-level water resources investment program and assistance to basin organizations builds on and is the natural continuation of past and ongoing efforts to strengthen the water resources management framework at the national level and the sustainable development of water resources.

### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

**23.** The Project Development Objective is to improve WASH services and water resources development in targeted areas and strengthen the institutional capacity for climate resilience in the water sector.

#### Key Results (From PCN)

- Core Sector Indicator: Number of people provided with access to improved water services, disaggregated by male and female<sup>9</sup>
- Number of people benefiting from measures aimed at alleviating drought impact on water availability (target 500,000)
- Percentage of maintained or repaired rural water systems supported by the project that are functional<sup>10</sup>
- Number of Municipalities/Provinces with “Municipal Water Plans”, including a Drought Contingency Plan (target 8) Database for groundwater resources established and operationalized to improve groundwater management

<sup>9</sup> To calculate with gender disaggregation (of male female ratio), a proxy will be calculated based on the official data from the 2013 National Census.

<sup>10</sup> Systems mean water source/well, pump system, tank and supply components



in water-stressed areas (Y/N)

#### D. Concept Description

24. The overall cost of the proposed Project is US\$ 300 million and was requested by the GoA to address the ongoing financial constraints in the country and climate-related risks, by financing technical assistance and investments to improve (WASH) services in targeted provinces and enhance the drought response in the south of Angola.

25. Moreover, the proposed project will build on the achievements of PDISA in terms of expanded access to improved WASH services and water resources management improvements to improve sector resilience. The PDISA2 project is supporting DNA, IRSEA, targeted PWSUs, on institutional strengthening, water supply and sanitation planning investments in urban and peri-urban areas. The project will scale up these benefits to four new provincial utilities (Benguela, Cuando Cubango, Kwanza Sul and Zaire), providing increased access to services, improving utility performance. Additionally, three of the new PWSUs (Benguela, Cuando Cubango and Kwanza Sul) are located in the drought-impacted region and in the coastal areas often affected by climate variability, and their strengthening will directly contribute to regional drought resilience. Finally, the project is also strengthening the capacity of sector institutions, including INRH and GABHIC to enhance WRM and monitor and improve rural water supply services.

#### Proposed project components

26. **Component 1: Improving WASH services in targeted urban and rural areas in Angola (\$180 million).** This component will support WSS services through a combination of TA, designs, investments, through two subcomponents.

- a) Rehabilitation and Expansion of WSS in medium-size cities (\$100 million). This component is to support new PWSUs currently not covered by PDISA 2, namely: Benguela, Cuando Cubango, Kwanza Sul and Zaire, in the development of priority infrastructure to expand system capacity, to increase service coverage and quality, and to improve the operating efficiency of the production and distribution systems. Moreover, sanitation planning will be a key part of the component given the disproportionate lack of sanitation in most of the targeted provinces. The component will be implemented through: i) the rehabilitation and expansion of production facilities , ii) the rehabilitation and expansion of distribution systems , iii) strengthening the institutional framework and capacity of the PWSUs for provision of sanitation services in the four targeted provinces using the Citywide Inclusive Sanitation approach and iv) TA will be provided to strengthen data performance management as well as the operation and financial management of the participating PWSUs.
- b) Strengthening rural water supply systems to build drought resilience in the South of Angola (\$80 million). Under this subcomponent, selected water sector institutions will be strengthened to improve their capacity to manage rural water supply systems and other infrastructure. Activities will be aimed at establishing and supporting a maintenance and repairs program for rural water points in the south of Angola (with emphasis on the provinces of Benguela, Namibe, Huila, Cunene and Cuando Cubango); institutional strengthening for the monitoring and maintenance of rural water points; program of repairs and new investments for rural water points; hydrologic information management, and municipal water plans for drought resilience .

27. **Component 2: Strengthening Water Resources Management for climate resilience (\$100 million).** This component will strengthen selected institutions with technical assistance and key studies (i.e. groundwater, storage, drought contingency plans, and basin plans) and will support an extensive community-level infrastructure program to increase reliable access to water resources to improve climate resilience and water security in the region. Activities will



include (i) strengthening the capacity of GABHIC (Gabinete para Administração das Bacias Hidrográficas do Cunene, Cubango e Cuvelai), Provincial Governments of selected provinces, and in coordination with INRH (Instituto Nacional de Recursos Hídricos) to monitor, prepare and respond to climate events (i.e. drought preparedness and flood & drought emergency and disaster response programs); (ii) systematic monitoring of water resources including a groundwater monitoring pilot, and linking information to action; (iii) groundwater studies; (iv) an extensive community-level infrastructure program to develop water resources and storage, maximizing the use of nature based solutions, and minimizing capital investment and operational costs (energy efficiency); (v) development of an Integrated Basin Plan for the Namibe Coastal Basins region and update of the existing Plan for the Cunene River Basin; (vi) develop an integrated vision for storage and water resources investments in the South to support planning for water security: coordinated use of dams, aquifers, and watershed storage (integrating no-regrets flood planning/control infrastructure investments, aiming at synergies between flood mitigation and storage options; (vii) pre-feasibility studies for larger infrastructure in selected locations (notably in Benguela and Huila); and (viii) a pilot livelihoods and conservation program in the Upper Okavango basin.

28. **Component 3. Project Management (\$20 million).** This component will support an existing Project Implementing Unit (PIU), to implement, inter alia: (i) project’s monitoring and evaluation activities (including enhancing the existing information system for monitoring the project’s results indicators), procurement and FM activities; (ii) environmental and social standards, including indigenous peoples as needed; (iii) annual audits for the Project and providers; (iv) coordination efforts with sector institutions the climate change initiatives implemented through component 1 and 2; and (v) citizen engagement measures and grievance redress mechanisms for the Project activities as a whole.

29. **Component 4. Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) (US\$ 0 million).** This component will provide immediate response to eligible emergencies. As such, in the event of such an eligible emergency, as defined in the Contingency Emergency Response (CER) operational manual prepared and adopted by the GoA, this component would finance emergency activities and expenditures through the reallocation of funds from the Project.

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	TBD
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

30. **The project environmental and social risk rating is Substantial at this stage.** This is based on the project’s anticipated civil works; the number of construction activities in different locations that are not yet known; the social context in rural areas of southern Angola where the project is expected to have interventions; and on the Borrower’s lack of experience on the implementation of projects under the new ESF requirements.

31. **Investments are expected to occur in the provinces of Zaire, Kwanza Sul, Benguela, Namibe, Cunene, Huila and Cuando-Cubango.** Anticipated environmental impacts and risks are those typically associated with small to medium scale civil works. Environmental impacts are expected to be moderate to substantial and occur mainly during the



construction/expansion and rehabilitation phase and may lead to loss of vegetation or sensitive habitats, soil erosion and degradation, soil and surface water pollution, dust and noise emissions, impact on water usage, generation and disposal of construction waste, occupational health and safety concerns to contracted workers as well as community health and safety risks caused by public nuisance and increased road traffic. If not adequately managed, the operation and maintenance of the water infrastructures to be financed by the project may lead to an increase in pressure on water usage in the project area and deterioration in water quality, uncontrolled water leakages in the distribution network that could pose public health concerns.

32. **Civil works relating to the rehabilitation and expansion of water supply infrastructure, and the related provision of services, have the potential to result in significant social impacts**, in part due to the social context in some of the areas where project interventions will take place (e.g., rural communities affected by drought and characterized by extreme poverty). Although the social and economic impacts of the envisaged project interventions are expected to be highly positive overall, it is anticipated that there will be substantial social risks relating to the temporary or permanent impacts of civil works on communities, including issues relating to labor and working conditions (e.g., risk of child labor), labor influx, and sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH); potential temporary or permanent physical or economic displacement impacts; distribution of project benefits and social inclusion; and interventions in pastoralist and/or Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local (IP/SSAHUTL) communities in southern Angola.

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**APPROVAL**

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