



The World Bank

Angola Strengthening Statistical Capacity (P178043)

Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 03-Feb-2022 | Report No: PIDA33067



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Angola	Project ID P178043	Project Name Angola Strengthening Statistical Capacity	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA EAST	Estimated Appraisal Date 17-Jan-2022	Estimated Board Date 30-Mar-2022	Practice Area (Lead) Poverty and Equity
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Angola	Implementing Agency National Institute for Statistics of Angola (INE)	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The PDO is to improve Angola's statistical capacity, its efficiency in data production, and its use of data for public program monitoring.

Components

- Component 1. Institutional Reform and Statistical Capacity
- Component 2. Data Production and Dissemination
- Component 3. Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	60.00
Total Financing	60.00
of which IBRD/IDA	60.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	60.00
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Environmental and Social Risk Classification



Low

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- 1. Angola is a lower middle-income country that has been suffering from an economic recession since 2015, with half of its nearly 32 million people living on less than \$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day in 2018.** It is one of the largest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and one of the largest African oil producers. After its independence from Portugal in 1975, the country suffered a civil conflict that lasted 27 years, ending only in 2002. Propelled by the end of the conflict and high oil prices, its economy grew at an average rate of 12.5 percent between 2004 and 2008, with slower growth after the 2008-2009 global crisis. It is, however, highly dependent on oil exploration, which accounted for 94 percent of its exports in 2020 even after a 30 percent decline in oil production since 2015. Falling oil prices and oil production, exacerbated recently by the COVID-19 pandemic, have fueled five years of recession that have resulted in Angola's GDP shrinking by 10.8 percent from its peak in 2015.
- 2. Though its economy has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, Angola has been able to avoid high infection rates of COVID-19 so far.** A total of 86,636 cases and 1,789 deaths were registered as of January 5, 2022, for an overall case fatality of 2.1 percent. Angola is currently experiencing a fourth wave of COVID-19 infections, likely boosted by the Omicron variant, with more than 20,000 cases being diagnosed in the last 3 weeks. Angola has made impressive progress in vaccinating its people against COVID-19 and as of January 5, 2022 had vaccinated roughly 52 percent of the adult population with the first dose, while 26 percent are fully vaccinated.
- 3. The collapse of oil prices since 2014 has resulted in fiscal stress and high debt ratios forcing large expenditure cuts.** The falling price of oil and subsequent drop-off in investments has resulted in a steep decline in production. This has placed strain on fiscal revenues, 60 percent of which consisted of oil revenues. In 2020, fiscal revenues dropped to 21 percent from 30 percent of GDP in 2014. Correspondingly, government spending fell from 36.5 percent of GDP to less than 23 percent. Public debt, much of it in foreign currency, reached 135 percent of GDP in 2020 due to the depreciation of the Kwanza. Higher oil prices in 2021 are generating higher fiscal and export revenues, even with falling production. At the same time, tax measures introduced since 2019, including a value-added tax, have resulted in increased non-oil revenues which grew by 45 percent year-on-year in the second quarter. Even so, the reduction in public revenues have forced large expenditure cuts, including to statistics.
- 4. Angola's shrinking economy is unable to generate sufficient opportunities for its rapidly growing population with women and youth particularly disadvantaged, representing a critical challenge for Angola's growth.** Over 46 percent of Angolans are under the age of 15 and fertility rate remains high at 6.2 births



per woman. There are significant gender gaps in Angola in endowments, agency, and economic opportunities. Lower levels of education among the adult population (56 percent of women in the labor force have less than primary education), lower rates of enrollment in schooling among the youth (secondary school enrolment rates are 37 percent for girls vs. 43 percent for boys), one of the highest fertility rates in general and particularly for adolescents (148 births per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19), and high prevalence of violence against women (32 percent of women have been victims of violence) leave women behind when looking for opportunities. As a result, women's employment outcomes are significantly worse than men's when considering median earnings, informal and vulnerable employment. Informality is widespread but more predominant for women (88.5 percent of women work in informal jobs vs. 70.8 percent of men). Similarly, despite having more education than earlier generations, 95.3 percent of employed youth are informal (compared to 75.6 percent for the 25-64 population), including high rates of unpaid work and subsistence self-employment. The unemployment rate for young people aged 15-24 years is more than twice the unemployment rate for the overall adult population (57.7 percent vs. 27.9 percent).¹ Young women (aged 15-34) face an even more disadvantaged situation being far less likely to have paid jobs and more likely to be unpaid or subsistence workers than young men.²

5. At the same time, Angola faces growing risks from climate change as it is already experiencing its impacts - especially through severe droughts in the South and increased floods.³ There is a measurable increasing trend in the frequency and the severity of droughts in several parts of the country, with the number of people affected by these expected to increase in the coming years. While the Southern region has been suffering directly from severe droughts since 2012, food insecurity effects have reverberated nationally. At the same time, Angola suffers an estimated US \$94 million (about 0.8 percent of GDP) in economic losses per year due to flooding. Vulnerability to climate shocks is further exacerbated by high internal migration to urban centers stemming from the civil war but persisting into recent years, especially to the capital region. This has concentrated the population and infrastructure on the coast, increasing vulnerability to sea level rise, erosion, and storm surges. Climate variability and change are also expected to increase the potential for water conflict across the country's river basins by 2040. Finally, since it is an economy highly dependent on oil production, global trends towards decarbonization to address climate change generate additional urgency for the Angolan economy to diversify. However, promising alternative sectors – notably agriculture and fisheries - are highly climate dependent and already under stress from climate change.

6. To tackle these challenges, Angola is investing heavily in economic diversification while also beginning to build up its social protection system. For both of these priorities, stronger and regular monitoring is an important prerequisite. Angola needs a strong economic diversification push to compensate for falling oil revenues and to generate gainful employment for the majority of its population who lives in poverty. This includes a push to invest in and formalize the heavily informal private sector. At the same time the country is building up its social protection system - the implementation of the cash transfer program "Kwenda" is an example. A lack of timely and reliable data poses a problem for evidence-based decision making in key areas and has constrained the ability of the Government of Angola to implement reforms. Improved regular monitoring across social and economic key indicators is thus needed in order to put in place the public policies necessary for the diversification and social protection agendas. Stronger statistics will inform the Government's policies and allow monitoring of policies as well as the degree of their efficacy.

Sectoral and Institutional Context



7. The National Institute for Statistics (INE: Instituto Nacional de Estatística de Angola) is the main official provider of statistics in Angola.⁴ INE is supported by departments in line ministries (ODINEs, Delegated Organs of INE) which are the main producers of sectoral statistics, and the regional statistics offices (SPINES, Statistics Provincial Services) which coordinate activities at the level of province (Annex 1). Another main stakeholder of the Angolan National Statistical System (NSS) is the National Council of Statistics (CNEST), under the Ministry of Economy and Planning. The INE is the managerial agency of the Council, main statistical producer, and in charge of producing the national accounts and other economics statistics as well as demographic and social statistics. The Central Bank (BNA) is the agency which produces monetary, financial, and foreign exchange statistics.

8. Angola's statistical capacity has increased over the last 5 years according to the statistical performance indicators (SPI) of the World Bank, although its score is still lower than the average of Lower-Middle Income Countries (54.9 out of 100 in 2019 for Angola compared to 56.7 for Lower Middle-Income Countries).⁵ The *Angola Statistics Project (P157671)*, referred to as StatCap I in this document, made significant progress in filling some of Angola's most critical data gaps. Under this project, the 2018/19 household income, expenditure and employment survey (IDREA) was collected, followed by the preparation and publication of updated poverty and welfare indicators – the first since 2008-09. The project also financed Angola's first agricultural and fisheries census (the RAPP) since the early 1970s as well as its first enterprise and establishment census (the REMPE). The project introduced a quarterly labor force survey (the IEA) – which proved particularly useful during the COVID-19 pandemic as one of the few household welfare data sources in the country. It supported strengthening of institutional capacity through regular statistical coordination meetings between users and producers of data, including meetings of the CNEST. Institutional capacity has been increased through establishing improved coordination mechanisms between INE and sector producers; continued trainings of INE's staff during the project; investments into modern information and communications technology equipment to improve INE productivity at central and province level; and implementation of organizational and managerial best practices, such as data collection through the CAPI software Survey Solution (SuSo) of the World Bank.

9. Despite these advances, significant challenges remain. INE's limited capacity to provide official statistics is reflected by Angola's SPI score being lowest in Pillar 4: Data sources (28.9 out of 100) reflecting lack of administrative and geospatial data and limited census and surveys data. The existing sectoral statistics that are published are insufficient to assess the performance of the economy. Statistics on the informal sector, source of 80 percent of employment in the country, and on labor costs, among other statistics, are either not produced or have insufficient quality. These challenges extend beyond INE – for example, the Government of Angola currently monitors the progress of strategic public programs through manual data collection from sector-level coordinating and implementing agencies at the national and provincial levels. The lack of uniformization in the production of statistics has been identified as a major barrier to the monitoring and assessment of Angola's socioeconomic performance

10. At the same time, survey costs have been high in part due to low capacity, posing a challenge during StatCap I and a risk to the sustainability of Angola's statistical development. This is reflected in the recent experience of the collection of the RAPP, which suffered from significant delays and a cost overrun. This cost overrun resulted in no longer being able to include planned complementary agriculture and fisheries surveys as well as a new household budget survey in the *Statcap I*. The cost overrun led to important changes being implemented. These include (i) the cancellation of several service provision contracts such as vehicle maintenance, trainings, and consultancies that were considered overvalued; (ii) efforts to establish contacts with suppliers offering more competitive prices; (iii) the standardization of unit costs of budget items across activities with the



objective to increase transparency; and (iv) the implementation of a procurement tool for improving monitoring of ongoing contracts, including regular check-ins with the responsible technical teams. A concerted effort will be needed to continue applying these lessons and tools to new activities.

11. Sector statistics in the form of administrative records have the potential to provide cheap and timely information given that different entities, such as line ministries, already collect them. As noted in World Bank (2018)⁶, interviews with Government counterparts in the case studies consistently emphasized that the data necessary for policy making and service delivery needs to be sufficiently disaggregated and regularly updated. Surveys are not always sufficient for this purpose – instead, administrative data collected by line ministries is an important part of the equation. At the same time, the 2021 World Development Report (WDR) notes that there are accuracy concerns for administrative data, citing for example a study showing vaccination rates were overreported by about 5 percent and primary school enrollment by a third relying on low quality administrative records.⁷ The lesson is that, though these data already exist, they still need to be developed carefully and transparently to be used for accurate statistical means.

12. The Angola National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS; 2015–25) defines a strategy toward a modern NSS in Angola, with one of the three main strategic directions being to develop the technical capacity of all NSS stakeholders, including line ministries, to improve the quality of official statistics. However, data quality in administrative data systems in Angola is often low and the data are underutilized. These data are frequently collected without any independent monitoring or quality control. Line ministries have insufficient technical capacity and either employ inappropriate methods to produce these statistics or the statistics produced do not cover the whole country. Currently statistics obtained from administrative sources represent an underutilized and underdeveloped source of regularly available information to support monitoring. These include vital statistics, education, crime, and health. Overall, ministries have insufficient technical capacity and either employ inappropriate methods to produce these statistics or the statistics produced do not cover the whole country.

Relationship to CPF

13. The proposed project is aligned with the priorities emphasized in World Bank's World Development Report "Data for Better Lives"⁸ as well as the World Bank's engagement strategy for Angola. The recession that began in 2015 - triggered initially by shocks in oil price and production and more recently exacerbated by the global COVID-19 pandemic - has dramatically changed the country context, the country's need for support, and thus the partnership between Angola and the World Bank over the past five years. The Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD), finalized in December 2018, identified critical data gaps in terms of availability, quality, and timeliness of data, which have undermined the potential to make comprehensive evidence-based policies. An updated Country Partnership Framework (CPF) is being prepared for 2022 (the current Country Partnership Strategy was discussed by the Board of Executive Directors in September 2013 and a Performance and Learning Review was done in March 2018).¹ By improving quality and frequency of the information needed for well-targeted and well-designed public policy implementation and monitoring (including new surveys on the informal sector and agricultural sectors), the proposed project directly supports the two pillars of the most recent CPF, 1) economic diversification with a priority on revitalizing rural economies (through improvements in economic data,

¹ Country Partnership Strategy (FY14 - FY16) for the Republic of Angola Report No. 76225-AO and Performance and Learning Review of the Country Partnership Strategy for the Republic of Angola for the Period FY14-FY16 Report No. 100984-AO.



particularly statistics related to the critical sectors of agriculture and fisheries) and 2) improving the quality of service-delivery (through improved monitoring and data needed for targeting).

14. This project also contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda, the World Bank Group Gender Strategy (2016 to 2023), and the World Bank Groups' corporate commitments to support the production of development data for policy. Consistent with the fundamental value that multi-topic household surveys have to inform policymaking, the project will contribute to improving the availability and reliability of critical statistics for tracking progress towards the achievement of the SDGs and the World Bank's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. This includes gender-informed statistics supported by the production and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data based on international standards. The WBG Gender Strategy calls for better country-level diagnostics on gender gaps to "highlight how closing the key gender gaps in endowments, economic opportunities, and voice and agency would boost the attainment of the WBG twin goals."

15. The project also provides inputs necessary for the successful implementation of climate change mitigation strategies in Angola. Specifically, the project supports the preparation of survey instruments designed to assess household vulnerability to climate change (including droughts, floods, and increased temperature). It also supports the preparation of outputs and reports to inform mitigation and response strategies, including the preparation of an updated vulnerability map (under subcomponent 2.2), agricultural and fishery vulnerability to climate change and mitigation actions (under subcomponent 2.3); and updated household map of the country (prepared as part of the cartography update supported under subcomponent 2.4). This will result in updated housing maps to be used to identify number and location of households exposed to localized shocks, enabling better and more targeted policy response in the event of a climatic shock or natural disaster. This project also aims to improve monitoring of vulnerability to climate change and mitigation strategies in the National Development Plan by including key ministries and programs in the pilot for improving administrative records (subcomponent 1.2).² Increasing the quality of administrative data in these topics will help track the progress made in these programs and also potentially bring to light new data that can systematically be used to identify vulnerability of different regions and sectors to climate disaster and inform targeted policy and response.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The PDO is to improve Angola's statistical capacity, its efficiency in data production, and its use of data for public program monitoring

Key Results

PDO Level Indicators

18. The achievement of the PDO level results will be measured by three high-level indicators. The proposed indicators assess: i) the progress in the overall statistical capacity in the production and use of core and quality

² Examples from the current National Development Plan include Programs 2.3.4 (Fostering the Sustainable Exploration and Management of Forest Resources) and 2.3.6 (Sustainable Development of Fresh and Saltwater Resources) in the Ministry of Agriculture; and Programs 2.4.1 (Climate Change), 2.4.2 (Biodiversity and Conservation Areas), 2.4.3 (Marine Spatial Planning and Ecosystem Health) and 2.4.4 (Risk Prevention and Environmental Protection) in the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment].



statistics by the national statistical system, ii) the dissemination of statistics for program monitoring, and iii) the efficiency of data production:

- a) Improvement in statistical capacity as measured by composite score derived from the World Bank Statistical Performance Indicator (SPI) methodology (number). Baseline [3.37] Target [8.0]
- b) Increased usage of data for monitoring as measured by the number of public programs of the National Development Plan that are monitored following established standards and protocols (number). Baseline [0] Target [12]
- c) Efficiency gains in data production as measured by reduction in per-interview cost of surveys (percent). Baseline [0] Target [10 percent]

The first PDO indicator measures the overall capacity improvements in the production and use of core statistics, the second PDO measures its use for policy monitoring, and the third measures efficiency gains in their production. As part of the core statistics, the first PDO indicator includes quality measures specifically for the NSA. The second PDO indicator is directly linked to this Project's support to improving access to frequent and relevant indicators through development of Angola's administrative record agenda under Subcomponent 1.2. Revised and upgraded indicators will be sourced from administrative records with the target of 12 based on the inclusion of two to three programs each from the five ministries included in the pilot. The third PDO indicator is focused on measuring the gains in efficiency in survey data production in INE, taking survey costs from the *StatCap* / as the baseline against which to improve.

D. Project Description

19. **The project will be structured in three components:** (1) Institutional Reform and Statistical Capacity, (2) Data Production and Dissemination, and (3) Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (Table 1). The project components and subcomponents were identified through discussions with INE. During preparation, input and feedback is being sought from a sample of intended primary project beneficiaries, to confirm whether proposed project activities are relevant and appropriate, and to identify any additional potential risks associated with the proposed project.

Table 1. Overview of components and subcomponents supported by this project

Module	Description
Component 1	Institutional Reform and Statistical Capacity
Subcomponent 1.1	Institutional Modernization and capacity
Activity 1.1.1	Statistical planning and NSS coordination
Activity 1.1.2	Organizational modernization
Activity 1.1.3	Quality Framework
Activity 1.1.4	IT modernization



Activity 1.1.5	Capacity building
Subcomponent 1.2	Improvement of administrative records
Activity 1.2.1	Inventory, quality assessment, and improvement of AR
Activity 1.2.2	Definition and measurement of targets and indicators of selected public programs
Activity 1.2.3	Improving statistical products through use of AR
Activity 1.2.4	Tools and lessons from the pilots
Component 2	Data production and dissemination
Subcomponent 2.1	Economic data and national accounts
Activity 2.1.1	Updates to the Statistical Business Register (SBR)
Activity 2.1.2	Modernizing Quarterly and Annual National Accounts Compilation Framework
Activity 2.1.3	Better price measurement
Activity 2.1.4	Regular monitoring through economic surveys to firms and consumers
Subcomponent 2.2	Regular welfare monitoring
Activity 2.2.1	Household Survey IDREA 2022-23
Activity 2.2.2	Labor force survey (IEA)
Activity 2.2.3	Informal sector survey
Subcomponent 2.3	Agricultural and fisheries monitoring system
Activity 2.3.1	Agricultural and Fisheries Surveys
Subcomponent 2.4	Preparation for the Demographic Census
Activity 2.4.1	Census planning, methodology, and preparation activities
Activity 2.4.2	Cartography update
Subcomponent 2.5	Dissemination and communication
Activity 2.5.1	Document, anonymize, and disseminate
Activity 2.5.2	Communication strategy
Activity 2.5.3	Open Data
Activity 2.5.4	Outreach and user education
Component 3	Project management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)
Activity 3.1	Project implementation unit (PIU)



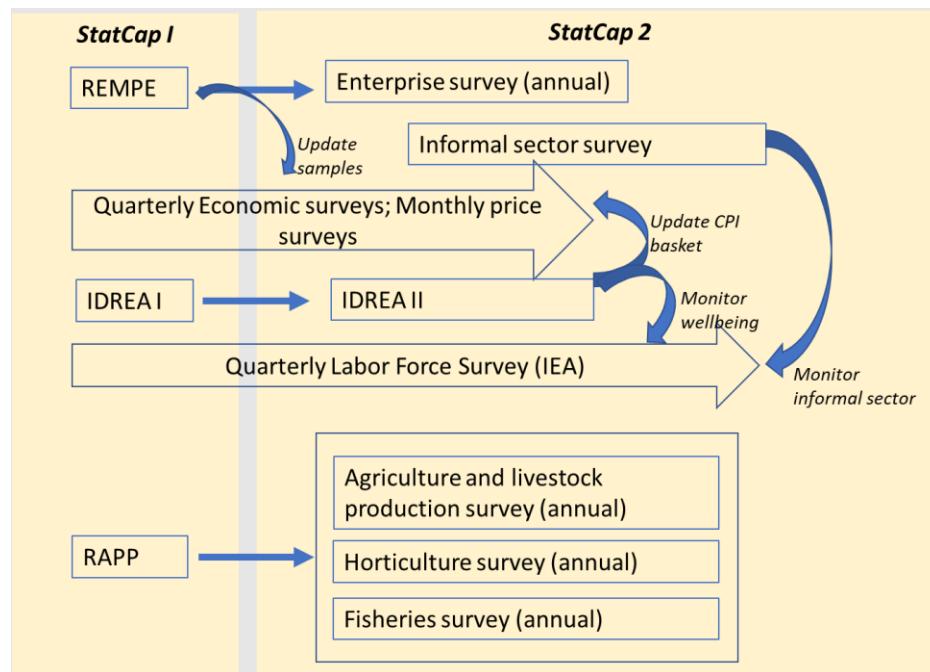
Activity 3.2

Monitoring and evaluating project implementation

The project components are described below:

20. **Component 1:** Institutional Reform and Statistical Capacity: The first component builds on the progress made under the earlier project, Angola Statistics Project (P157671) referred to as Statcap I in this document, to support the modernization of INE and the national statistical system of Angola. Statcap I supported a series of targeted assessments and follow-up actions recommended by these assessments, including a large investment in information and communications technology of INE, targeted trainings across technical and project management areas, and improving managerial processes and organizations. This component will build on earlier investments by continuing the modernization of the national statistical system and of INE and increasing collaboration across the national statistical system. It will also support the development and implementation of a quality framework for quality control for basic and aggregated statistics based on international best practices. It also includes activities to improve the quality of administrative data used for program monitoring.

21. **Component 2:** Data Production and Dissemination: The second component aims to build a sustainable and affordable system of surveys to provide the country with up-to-date and high-quality socioeconomic information. This is accomplished by building on the foundation of surveys and censuses prepared under the StatCap I (Figure 1). This component is made up of five sub-components: 1) Economic data and national accounts; 2) Regular welfare monitoring; 3) Agricultural and Fisheries monitoring system; 4) Preparation for the demographic census, including the update of the cartography; and 5) Dissemination and communication. Table 2 reports all survey activities that are proposed to be financed by this Project. In addition to collecting these data, INE will increase dissemination of information from these surveys, preparing and disseminating detailed and timely reports, and investing in open data by publishing indicators and tabulations and making freely available the anonymized datasets from each of these subcomponents in INE's micro-data library.

**Table 2. Description of survey activities financed under Project**

Surveys	Frequency	Description of activities supported by project
2024 Demographic census preparation	every 10 years [2020/21]	Design and planning; Cartographic update
IDREA 2022/23	every 3 years [previous was 2018-2019]	Update of questionnaire, including to use as CPI basket update; 12 months of data collection
Informal sector survey	every 3 to 5 years	This is a new survey. Project will finance all design and data collection activities; 1 round of data collection
Agricultural and livestock survey	annual	These are new surveys. Project will finance all design and data collection activities; 1 round of data collection each.
Horticulture and arboriculture survey	annual	
Fisheries and beekeeping survey	annual	
Regular monitoring		<i>Project will finance data collection and dissemination for each of the surveys used for Regular Monitoring</i>
Labor force survey (IEA)	quarterly	Update of questionnaire, including to monitor welfare and informal sector (informed by IDREA 2022/23 and Informal Sector Survey)
Construction sector survey	quarterly	Update of sample based on ILACE; Revisions to questionnaires, methodology, and reporting
Annual Enterprise Survey	annual	Update of sample based on REMPE; Revisions to questionnaires, methodology, and reporting



Industrial Production Index	quarterly	Update of sample based on REMPE; Revisions to questionnaires, methodology, and reporting
Producer Confidence Survey	quarterly	Update of sample based on REMPE; Revisions to questionnaires, methodology, and reporting
Consumer Confidence Survey	quarterly	Revisions to questionnaires, methodology, and reporting
Consumer Price Index	monthly	Update of basket based on IDREA 2022-23; TA comparability and quality of the CPI series
Producer Price Index	quarterly	Update of sample based on REMPE; Revisions to questionnaires, methodology, and reporting
Building materials price index	monthly	Update of basket based on National Accounts; update methodology to improve quality of the IPMC series
Wholesale Price Index	monthly	Update of basket based on National Account, Export and Import Statistics and quality of the IPG series

22. **Component 3.** Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation: Project planning and management will be supported by the provision of technical advisory services, training, operation costs, and the acquisition of goods. Successful implementation of the project requires a dedicated Project Implementation Unit (PIU) staffed with a project coordinator as well as specialists in financial management (FM), procurement, safeguards, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The project will also require regular financial auditing, both internal and external.

Legal Operational Policies

Triggered?

Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50 No

Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60 No

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

23. The Environmental and Social (E&S) rating is low as no civil works are anticipated, and the identified E&S risks can be managed effectively with the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. The successful management of E&S risks will require the installation of capacity within the PIU and the training of project personnel, particularly survey enumerators. The main E&S risks identified for the project relate to the deployment of survey enumerators in the field, with potential risks for both survey enumerators and respondents. Codes of Conduct to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) will be required for project workers and contractors, and a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) must be developed and implemented to address any grievances that may arise from citizens, project workers, or other affected and interested parties. The implementation of appropriate Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) measures, and other measures to protect project workers, will also be necessary.



E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

24. INE will be the agency responsible for implementing the project. As the official provider of statistics in Angola, INE is the main beneficiary of the project. Therefore, INE is the implementing agency for the project to ensure ownership as well as an efficient project implementation and on-the-job capacity building for project management. This same approach was taken under the *StatCap I*, resulting in strong ownership of the project by INE as well as notable learning and improvements in project management. INE management will have overall responsibility over the project while the PIU will implement its day-to-day activities.

25. Coordination will be necessary both within INE and across various institutions. INE's senior directorship coordinate directly with the Ministries of Finance and MEP and represent INE in the CNEST, an important structure that has been established to discuss and decide on key strategic issues and ensure multi-agency coordination in the area of official statistics. INE's management and technical teams will also coordinate with the SPINEs, the provincial local offices, to implement survey collection and training across the country. INE also work in close partnership with ten ministries through the system of designated agencies known as ODINEs that coordinate technical activities related to sectoral statistics. INE will also coordinate and collaborate on activities supported by this Project with development partners, including the IMF [supporting the SNA], the ILO [related to the labor force survey], the FAO [for agricultural surveys], and the UNFPA [related to the population census]. CNEST will also support the project implementation, especially activities to strength the NSS through agile mechanisms of coordination.

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APPROVAL

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