



ANGOLA

Water and Sanitation Profile

POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS	
Population (2008)	18.0 million ^a
Proportion of population living in urban areas (2008)	57% ^a
Average annual urban/rural population growth rates (1990-2008)	5.3 / 0.8% ^a
Under age 5 mortality rate (2007)	158/1000 live births ^b
Under age 5 mortality rate due to diarrheal disease (2004)	22% ^b
Note: Most recently available data provided.	
^a World Bank. <i>2009 World Development Indicators (WDI) Database</i> .	
^b World Health Organization (WHO). <i>World Health Statistics 2009</i> .	

WSS SECTOR OVERVIEW

Angola has abundant water resources, but existing infrastructure is largely inadequate to serve its population. As a result, access to water supply in Angola ranks among the lowest in Africa, despite its higher than average gross domestic product (GDP) per capita.¹ Access to sanitation is even lower, particularly in urban areas. Insufficient volumes of treated drinking water, contaminated water sources, inadequate storm water drainage, and lack of sanitation facilities have resulted in high rates of water-borne diseases and deaths due to inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene.

Angola has endured four decades of persistent civil conflict, leading to the destruction and deterioration of critical infrastructure, including water supply and sanitation (WSS) facilities. Approximately 4 million people were displaced as a result of the war, with most fleeing to Luanda or other urban centers. The sprawling growth of peri-urban populations continues to put stress on the already feeble WSS

¹ AfDB/Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). *African Economic Outlook: Angola* (2007).

infrastructure. The Government of Angola (GoA) has committed to implementing an aggressive capital investment program to expand and rehabilitate the WSS infrastructure as well as implement much needed institutional reforms. The *Aguas Para Todos* (Water for All) program has the objective to increase WSS coverage to 80 percent of the rural population by 2012.² Progress since 1990 includes a 14 percent increase in access to an improved drinking water source and a 32 percent increase in access to improved sanitation facilities.³

WATER AVAILABILITY IN ANGOLA	
Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita, m ³ /person/year (2008)	8213 ^c
Water withdrawals, m ³ /person/year (2002)	23 ^c
Projected water resources per capita, m ³ /person/year in 2015	6,718 ^d
Note: Most recently available data provided.	
^c UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). <i>FAO Aquastat Database</i> . "Freshwater resources" refers to estimates of runoff into rivers and recharge of ground water and does not include flows from other countries.	
^d Note this value was calculated using a straight-line calculation based on average population growth rates (1990-2008) with no adjustment for consumption or technology changes. Data was obtained from <i>World Bank WDI Database</i> (population) and <i>FAO Aquastat Database</i> (water resources).	

WSS SECTOR FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) handles sector planning through the National Water Directorate (DNA). DNA is responsible for developing policy, ensuring adherence to national standards and providing technical assistance to provinces and municipalities. At the provincial level, WSS services are provided by the provincial water directorates (DPAs). Significant WSS sector transformations began with the passage of Angola's General Water

² AfDB. *Appraisal Report: Angola - Sumbé Water Supply, Sanitation, and Institutional Support Project* (2007).

³ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water, 2010 Update*.

Law in 2002 and the 2003 Water Sector Development Strategy. The GoA identified the needs and deficiencies of the current system and formulated an ambitious 14-year program as part of the strategy to develop the sector.

The 2003 Water Strategy includes two phases. The first phase focused on emergency actions to rehabilitate the existing system and expand where possible, targeting provincial capitals and other large urban populations. The strategy's second phase focuses on the longer term interventions needed to meet Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and national targets. Specifically, national objectives include a 70 percent increase in improved water production, and for sanitation, an access rate of 85 percent in urban populations and 65 percent in rural areas by 2016.⁴

The 2003 Water Strategy and 2002 Water Law also call for decentralization of WSS service delivery to autonomous/commercial provincial water and sanitation utilities (PWSUs). Components of the new reforms include the creation of a regulatory agency to develop and enforce PWSU delivery standards as well as the creation of a National Water Resources Institute (INRH), focusing on water resources management.

While the streamlining of institutional reforms has fostered momentum in WSS sector development, constraints on further reforms and sustainability include the lack of financial, managerial, and technical capacity in the sector. In addition, the WSS sector still relies on direct subsidies from the central government.

THE URBAN SUB-SECTOR

An estimated 66 percent of the total population lives in overcrowded urban and peri-urban areas with limited access to basic urban services, including water supply and sanitation.⁵ Due to large and growing urban populations in provincial capitals, which are served by WSS systems designed for much smaller populations, these urban centers have

⁴ AfDB/OECD. *African Economic Outlook: Angola* (2007).

⁵ World Bank. *Water Sector Institutional Development Project: Project Information Document - Republic of Angola, Ministry of Energy and Water* (2006).

KEY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Agency	Description	Contact Information
DPA's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of WSS services in provinces. 	Varies
<i>Empresa de Limpeza e Saneamento de Luanda</i> (ELISAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State utility responsible for sewerage and solid waste management in Luanda. 	
<i>Empresa Publica de Aguas E.P.</i> (EPAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water utility serving Luanda. 	Mr Lucrécio da Costa, Managing Director Tel. 244-222-335001
MINEA, DNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of water resources and WSS sector; Develops policy, provides guidance to provincial governments. 	Tel: 234-222-430602 or 244-222-339988 www.minea.gv.ao
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets drinking water quality standards; Health education. 	
PWSUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide WSS service; 11 exist in eight out of nine provinces. 	Varies.

very low WSS coverage. Continuity of service is a major problem in the water sub-sector.

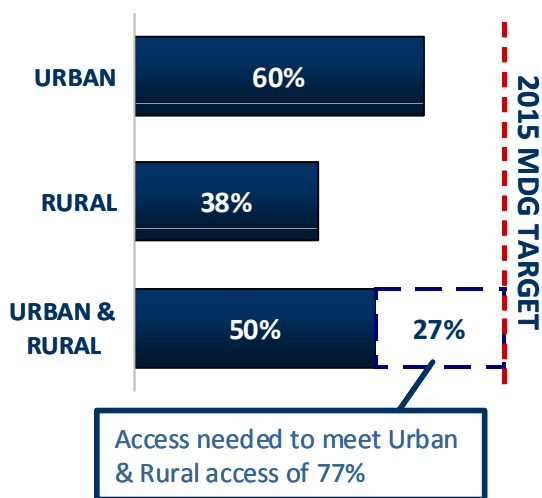
Regarding sanitation, only four cities outside Luanda have sewerage collection systems, and in all cases these serve only central urban areas covering 17 percent of the population.⁶

To address these challenges, the GoA's focus has been to invest in rehabilitation as well as expansion. GoA prioritized the rehabilitation and expansion of the dilapidated WSS systems in urban centers starting with 15 provincial capitals. In these areas, WSS master planning and pre-feasibility system rehabilitation studies have been key first steps in a systematic overhaul of the urban WSS sub-sector.

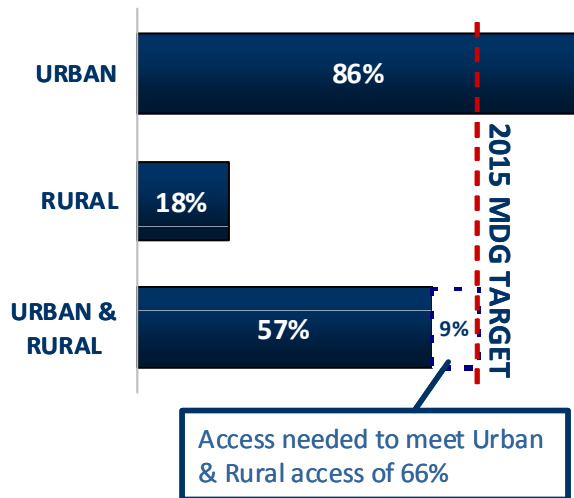
In addition to master planning and infrastructure improvements, commercial PWSUs are being established in the provincial capitals. The DNA provides technical assistance to these PWSUs in operating the rehabilitated and expanded systems. In line with the Water Law, the PWSUs are expected to adopt a phased approach to full cost recovery,

⁶ *Ibid.*

Meeting MDG 7: Access to Water in 2008



Meeting MDG 7: Access to Sanitation in 2008



Data Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water, 2010 Update*. Note on comparing baseline data from earlier reports: The JMP methodology uses all available data in each successive report. This means that estimates may be recalculated for earlier years if more data becomes available. The JMP notes that these new estimates may affect the baseline reported in earlier data sets.

including targets to achieve operation and maintenance cost recovery within one to two years.

THE RURAL SUB-SECTOR

Rural water supply is primarily the responsibility of DPAs. Angola's rural areas remain far behind urban areas in terms of access to WSS services. Safe water sources are in most cases standpipes, which are typically boreholes with hand pumps, and where water is free of charge. Up to 50 percent of all standpipes are out of order, however, due to lack of spare parts and maintenance. This situation obliges most people to rely on a seasonal supply of surface water, which they must often travel considerable distances to collect.

Difficulty accessing rural areas due to dilapidated roads and the slow process of clearing mines leftover from the civil war further constrain WSS improvements. However, donors such as the African Development Bank (AfDB) have stepped in to support comprehensive rural WSS improvement programs to formulate a strategy and investment plan in partnership with the GoA and PWSUs.

DONOR INVOLVEMENT

The primary donors in the WSS sector include the World Bank, AfDB, European Union, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the governments of China, Brazil, Spain, and Portugal. Despite the lack

of formal coordination among bilateral and multi-lateral agencies, informal coordination has occurred. Donor coordination in the sector will be strengthened through the establishment of the joint GoA and donors technical unit within DNA.

Prominent support for the WSS sector will come from the recently approved World Bank's Water Sector Institutional Development Project (US\$57 million); the AfDB's Sumbe Water Supply, Sanitation and Institutional Support Project; and an aid package from China for water infrastructure projects in four Angolan cities (US\$240 million).

DONOR	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT INFORMATION ^e
African Development Bank (AfDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting WSS sector management through institutional capacity building. 	Tel: 216-71-333-511
Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency water supply rehabilitation and now sanitation infrastructure development in Benguela Province (rehabilitation and expansion of existing infrastructure). 	Tel: 244-2-44-13-07
European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and capacity building for WSS regional institutions; Support for non-state utilities; Biodiversity management; Some infrastructure development in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. 	Etelvina Varela etelvina.varela@ec.europa.eu , Tel: 222-39-12-77
Portugal (IPAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban and rural WSS service delivery. 	Tel: 244-2-22-33-34
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritizing access to potable water sources and basic sanitation in the City of Malanje and surrounding province. 	Tel: 244-2-39-11-66 244-2-39-11-87
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the Angola Water and Sanitation Program. 	Manuel Eduardo meduardo@unicef.org
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional reform and capacity building at national level and for WSS service provider; Development of regulatory agency; Assistance with integrated water resources management; Sustainable operations of PWSUs. 	Luiz Claudio Martins Tavares (Washington DC) ltavares@worldbank.org , Tel: 258-21-482-375
^e Contact information may change frequently and therefore be different from what is noted above.		

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Additional information and sources that aided in the completion of this report include: UNDP, *Angola MDG Summary* (2005); Redvers, L., *Development-Angola: Building Sustainable Water Systems*, Inter Press Service News Agency (October 1, 2008); and the Government of Angola web portal <http://www.angola-portal.ao/>.

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