



# ANGOLA

## Water and Sanitation Profile

| POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS                           |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Population (2006)  | 16.6 million         |
| Proportion of population living in urban areas             | 54%                  |
| Urban/Rural population growth rates (1980-2000)            | 5.5 / 2.1%           |
| Diarrheal deaths/year (2004)                               | 43,500               |
| Under age 5 mortality rate                                 | 260/1000 live births |
| Under age 5 mortality rate due to diarrheal disease (2000) | 19.1%                |

### SECTOR OVERVIEW

Angola has the highest rate of diarrheal disease in the world with 114 years of life lost to diarrheal diseases for every 1,000 Angolans. Contaminated water, inadequate storm water drainage, and lack of even minimal sanitation facilities have resulted in high, and steadily increasing, rates of water and excreta-related diseases. Angola's water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector has until recently remained the least developed in Africa due to four decades of persistent civil conflict. For example, some of the worst sanitation in Angola can be found in its capital, Luanda, as well as in the hillside refugee camps surrounding the city where more than a million internally displaced persons still reside.

The sprawling growth of peri-urban populations continues to put stress on already feeble WSS infrastructure, which is probably not captured by statistics on urban and rural access to improved water sources or sanitation. Although Angola is on track to meet MDG targets for water supply, it is unlikely to meet targets in the rural sanitation sub-sector by 2015. Nevertheless, the Angolan government has committed to implementing an aggressive capital investment program to expand and rehabilitate WSS

infrastructure as well as implement much needed institutional reforms.

### SECTOR FRAMEWORK

Significant WSS sector transformations began with the passage of Angola's General Water Law in 2002 and the formation of the 2003 Water Sector Development Strategy. The Water Strategy and Law called for decentralization of WSS service delivery to autonomous provincial water and sanitation utilities (PWSUs), especially in peri-urban and rural areas.. While the streamlining of institutional reforms has fostered momentum in WSS sector development, constraints on further reforms and sustainability are due to the lack of financial, managerial, and technical capacity in the sector.

The institutional framework for WSS is undergoing significant change. Currently, the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA ) and Ministry of Finance (MINFIN) share responsibility of regulating WSS services, including the establishment of tariffs. MINEA handles sector planning through the National Water Directorate (DNA). A component of the new reforms calls for the creation of a regulatory agency to develop and enforce PWSU delivery standards and establishment of public enterprises for WSS service provision.

| WATER AVAILABILITY IN ANGOLA  |        |
|---|--------|
| Renewable water resources per capita, m <sup>3</sup> /person/year (1960-2007)   | 10,909 |
| Water withdrawals, m <sup>3</sup> /person/year (2000)   | 25     |
| Projected water resources per capita, m <sup>3</sup> /person/year in 2015   | 8,643  |
| Note: 2015 projected water resources per capita is a straight-line regression calculation based on population growth rates with no adjustment for consumption or technology changes |        |

## KEY AGENCIES

| Agency  | Description  | Contact Information |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Ministério da Energia e Águas (MINEA) or Ministry of Energy and Water                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministerial coordination of the Directorate of Water (DNA)</li> <li>National water resources management policy</li> </ul>   |                     |
| Direcção Nacional de Águas (DNA) or National Directorate of Water                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All aspects of WSS sector management</li> </ul>   |                     |
| Ministério da Saúde or Ministry of Health   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets drinking water quality standards</li> <li>Supports improved sanitation</li> <li>Health education</li> </ul>  |                     |
| Ministério da Família e Promoção da Mulher (MINFAMU) or the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensures gender integrated planning and implementation as a result of under-representation and the substantial number of women led households (result of civil war)</li> </ul> |                     |
| Autonomous provincial water and sanitation utilities (PWSUs)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide WSS service; 11 CUs exist in eight out of nine provinces</li> </ul>   |                     |
| Empresa Pública de Águas E.P. (EPAL)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water utility serving Luanda</li> <li>All water supply functions within Luanda</li> </ul>   |                     |
| Empresa de Limpeza e Saneamento de Luanda (ELISAI)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State utility responsible for sewerage and solid waste management in Luanda</li> </ul>  |                     |

Under the 2003 Water Strategy (which covers the period until 2016) Angola's primary focus is on urban areas. The strategy calls for two phases. The first phase focused on emergency actions to rehabilitate the existing system and expand if and where possible, targeting provincial capitals and other large urban populations. The strategy's second phase began in 2005 and focuses on the longer term interventions needed to meet MDG and national targets. The principles of cost recovery are included in both the Law and the Water Policy, yet the current system still relies on provincial budget and direct subsidies from the central government.

## THE URBAN SUB-SECTOR

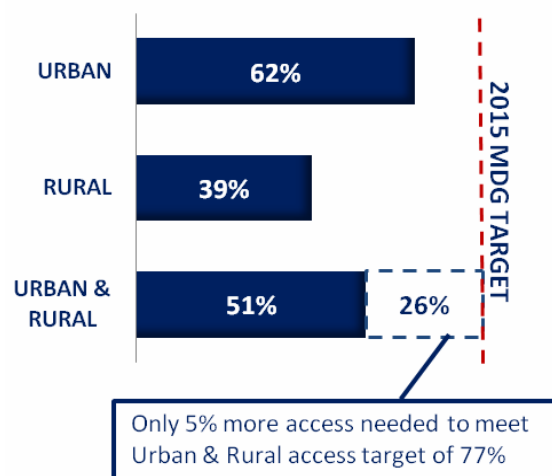
Angola's urban centers are struggling with aging infrastructure built to support much smaller populations. Further, the systems have deteriorated during the war years from lack of maintenance. As a result, continuity of service is a major problem in the water sub sector. The Government's priority, therefore, is to invest as much new investment into the system as possible to expand coverage. In large urban areas, WSS master planning and pre-feasibility system rehabilitation studies are the first steps in a systematic overhaul of the urban WSS sub-sector. The DNA provides technical assistance to PWSUs in operating newly rehabilitated systems. WSS services (apart from Luanda) are provided by the provincial water directorate (DPA) of the provincial directorate of water and energy.

In some larger urban areas, the DPA has ring-fenced water supply into informal "companies." Under the new reforms, this transition will go further with the strengthening of PWSUs that will have responsibility for contracting and supervising service operators through performance based contracts.

## THE RURAL SUB-SECTOR

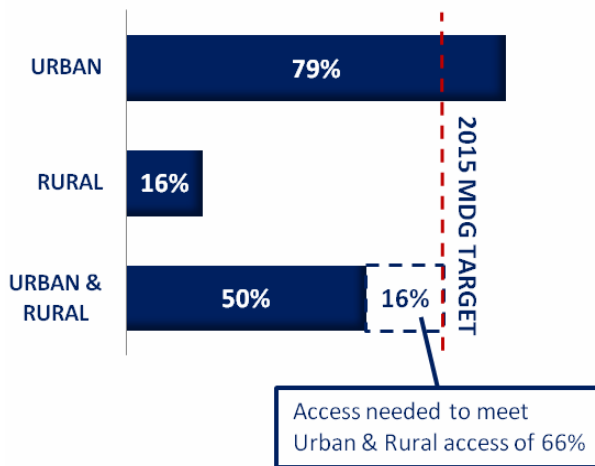
Rural water supply is also the responsibility of DPAs. Over 3,000 boreholes countrywide are said to form the chief means of rural water supply, according to the World Bank, but many of these are not working due to shortages of spare parts or fuel for pumps. Angola's

### Meeting MDG 7: Access to Water in 2006



Data Source: UN MDG Indicator Database

### Meeting MDG 7: Access to Sanitation in 2006



Data Source: UN MDG Indicator Database

rural areas remain far behind urban area in terms of access to WSS services. Difficulty accessing rural areas due to dilapidated roads and the slow process of clearing mines leftover from the Angolan 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 DNA and provincial PWSUs.

As an example, the “Agua para todos” or “Water for All” project has drawn \$650 million from the government to increase coverage to peri-urban and rural areas to 80 percent by 2012.

### DONOR INVOLVEMENT

Despite the lack of formal coordination among bilateral and multi-lateral agencies, informal coordination has occurred. The primary donors in the WSS sector include the World Bank, AfDB, European Union, UNICEF, and the governments of China, Brazil, Spain, and Portugal. Angola’s Ministry of Planning and Development will soon implement an aid coordination instrument with the support of the UNDP and UK’s DFID, as well as the establishment of a technical unit within the DNA to coordinate Angolan and donor-headed projects. Prominent support for the WSS sector will come from the newly approved World Bank “Water Sector Institutional Development Project,” AfDB’s Sumbe Water Supply, Sanitation and

Institutional Support Project, as well as an aid package of approximately \$240 million from China Credit for water infrastructure projects in four cities.

| DONOR                              | ACTIVITIES   | CONTACT INFORMATION  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| African Development Bank           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports WSS sector management through institutional capacity building (Supports the Sumbe Water Supply, Sanitation, and Institutional Support Project)</li> </ul>  | Tel: 216-71-333-511  |
| World Bank                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional reform and capacity building at national level and for WSS service provider</li> <li>• Development of regulatory agency</li> <li>• IWRM</li> <li>• Sustainable operations of PWSUs</li> </ul>                           | Luiz Claudio Martins Tavares (Wash DC)<br>ltavares@worldbank.org,<br>Tel: 258-21-482-375 |
| European Commission                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and capacity building for WSS regional institutions</li> <li>• Support for non-state utilities</li> <li>• Biodiversity management</li> <li>• Some infrastructure development in urban, peri-urban and rural areas</li> </ul> | Etelvina Varela<br>etelvina.varela@ec.europa.eu,<br>Tel: 222-39-12-77                    |
| UNICEF                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Angola Water and Sanitation Program</li> </ul>  | Manuel Eduardo<br>meduardo@unicef.org  |
| China (MOFCOM)                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in water supply and infrastructure</li> <li>• Investment in road building (access to rural areas)</li> </ul>   |  |
| Spain                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritizing access to potable water sources and basic sanitation in the City of Malanje and surrounding province</li> </ul>  | Tel: 244-2-39-11-66<br>244-2-39-11-87  |
| Portugal (IPAD)                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban and rural WSS service delivery</li> </ul>   | Tel: 244-2-22-33-34  |
| Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of emergency water supply rehabilitation and now sanitation infrastructure development in Benguela Province (rehabilitation and expansion of existing infrastructure)</li> </ul>  | Tel: 244-2-44-13-07  |

Additional information and sources: Statistics were compiled from the WHOSIS database, WRI-Earthtrends Water Resources and Freshwater Ecosystems database. Other sources included the UNDP Angola MDG Summary (2005), AfDB's Proposal for an AfDB Loan to Finance the Sumbe Project (2007), the World Bank Water Sector Institutional Development Project Information Document (2008), Redvers, Louise. "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/>

This Water and Sanitation Profile was prepared under the **Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative (ABRI)**. ABRI is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and addresses some of the most challenging water issues in the Middle East and Africa including the lack of access by the poor to improved water and sanitation services, inefficient and nonproductive water use, and transboundary river basin management. ABRI works closely with host country governments, actively pursues co-investments from the private sector, reaches out to like-minded foundations, and partners with regional institutions.