Country Summary

Angola has a total population of 19,618,432 Million (2011) growing at an annual rate of 2.8% (2008-2012) (Source: World Bank). The fraction living in urban areas is 59%, or 11,574,874 Million. The under-five mortality rate stands at 158 (per 1,000 live births) (2011), of which 96 (per 1,000 live births) (2011) die under the age of one.

The proportion of children below the age of 15 in 2010 was 46.6%, 50.9% was between 15 and 65 years of age.

UNICEF WASH

- UNICEF Programme Cycle: 2009-2013
- Budget (RR, OR, ORE) for ceiling and actual: US$ 11.2 M
- Major donors: USAID, EU, DFID, TOTAL
- Key activities in 2012:
  - Expansion and consolidation of CLTS approach in five provinces including high impact intervention HWTSS and hand washing;
  - Improvement to water supply in rural and peri-urban communities in five provinces;
  - Technical assistance to DNAAS (National Directorate for Water) in MIS SISAS database development;
  - Strategy for the integration of WASH activities with the ongoing nutrition crisis response in four most affected provinces.

National WASH Sector

The Government of Angola has been developing policy instruments and actions in social areas that have contributed to an effective reduction in poverty that still affects about 36 percent of Angola’s population (62% in 2001, ROI).

The Water Law was enacted in 2002 which sets out policies for water resource management in general and lays the foundation for national policy on the use of water as a commodity. The Water Sector Development Strategy was prepared in 2004 and the first draft of National Environmental Sanitation Policy in 2011. Since 2007, the Government is also running the Water for All Programme, for the rehabilitation and construction of new water supply systems, with a budget of more than USD 650 million, aiming to achieve a coverage rate of 80% in rural and peri-urban areas.

Almost on-track for MDG target for sanitation*

Urban, rural, and total coverage by type of facility in 1990 and 2010. * Percentages do not add up to 100%, because no data was available for the category "Shared"

Off-track for MDG water target

Urban, rural, and total coverage by source in 1990 and 2010.

WASH in Schools scorecard

- % schools with access to adequate water supply
- % schools with adequate sanitation
- % schools with adequate handwashing facilities
- Is there a clear lead agency?
- Is there a public sector budget line for WinS?
- Is WinS included in policies/guidelines?
- Is WinS monitored at national level?
- Are there national standards for WinS?
- Is gender addressed?
- Is accessibility addressed?

Emergency WASH

UNICEF's response: A strategy is being proposed for the incorporation of WASH intervention within the ongoing nutritional response for in- and out-patient treatment of malnutrition and community-based management of acute malnutrition.

The proposed strategy has the aim to ensure a minimum condition at the Health Nutritional Centers in order to reduce the risk associated with lack of water, sanitation and hygiene and to provide a minimum WASH package (materials and information for household water treatment, safe storage and hand washing with soap) for mothers and children treated for malnutrition, after being discharged from in-patient facilities.

Updated: Jan 2013
Water

85% of the poorest quintile rely on untreated surface water, compared to just 5% of the richest.

[Graph showing water coverage by wealth quintile]

Sanitation

98% the poorest practice open defecation compared to just 8% of the richest.

[Graph showing sanitation coverage by wealth quintile]

Regional coverage of improved water supply varies greatly, between 27 and 62%.

[Graph showing regional water coverage by region]

Coverage by region (% improved)

Hiperenemica Mesoendemica Mesoendemica Luanda
Estavel Instavel

Access to both improved water and sanitation is higher among the urban, the more educated, and the more wealthy.

Data sources and interesting links

- Country coverage data for water and sanitation: www.childinfo.org
- IBEP (Inquérito do bem Estar da População), INE 2009

This factsheet was developed by ESARO in consultation with the respective country office. ESARO acknowledges the support given by the Statistics and Monitoring Section of UNICEF Headquarters, New York, in the supply of data and graphs.