

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

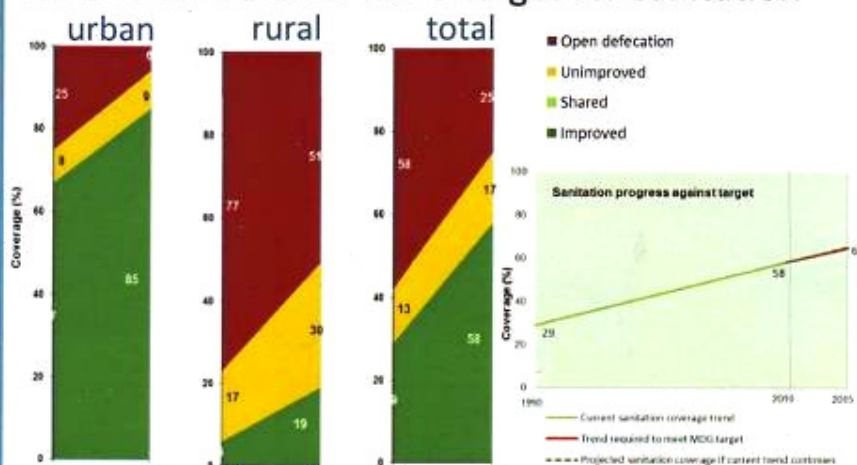
- Expansion and consolidation of CLTS approach in five provinces including high impact intervention HWTSS and hand washing;
- Improvement to water supply in rural and peri-urban communities in five provinces;
- Technical assistance to DNAAS (National Directorate for Water) in MIS SISAS database development;
- Strategy for the integration of WASH activities with the ongoing nutrition crisis response in four most affected provinces.

National WASH Sector

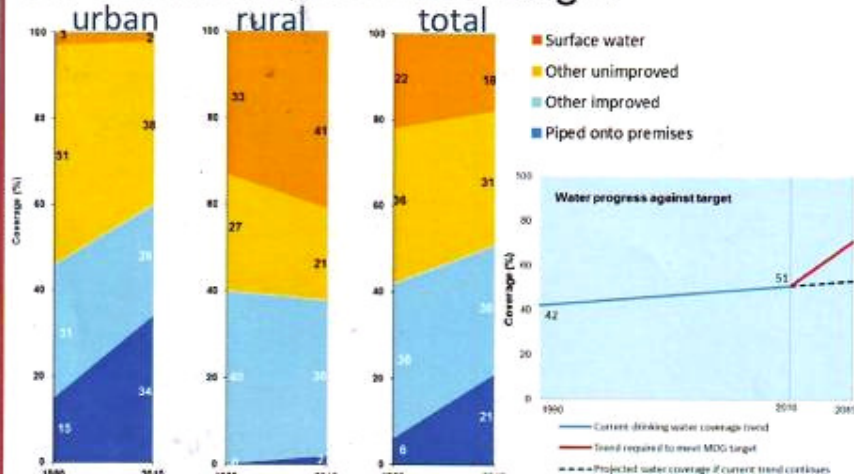
The Government of Angola has been developing policy instruments and actions in social areas that have contributed to an effective reduction in poverty that still affects about 36 percent of Angola's population (62% in 2001, RDI).

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*



Off-track for MDG water target



WASH in Schools scorecard

Good progress (Green), Some progress (Yellow), No progress (Red), No data (Grey)

- % 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? ●

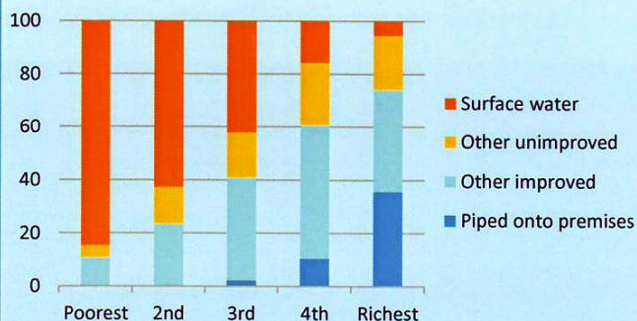
Emergency WASH

UNICEF's response: A strategy is being proposed for the incorporation of WASH intervention within the on-going 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.

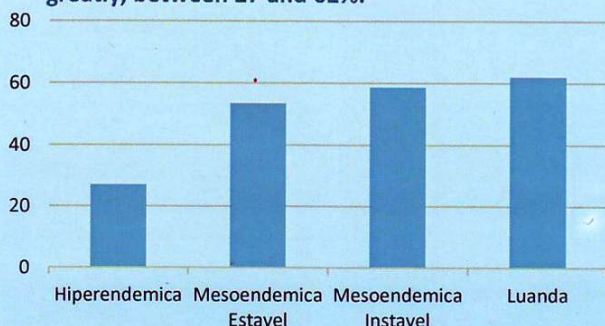
Water

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



National improved drinking-water coverage by wealth quintile

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



Coverage by region (% improved)

"48.8% of the rural population spends more than 30 mins per water collection trip; the poorest spend longer collecting water than the richest" source: INE 2009

The most recent data confirm the challenges faced by the water sector in Angola, particularly in rural and poor peri-urban areas.

Coverage for both water and sanitation presents great challenges in terms of equity, with the poorest being the least favoured: less than 30% of coverage in the poorest quintile versus more than 60% for the more wealthy.

This equity challenge is further exacerbated when considering the scale rural/urban coverage for:

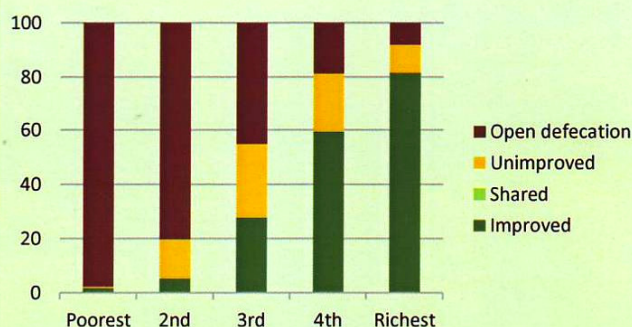
Sanitation: 31% in rural versus 85% in urban

Water: 23.7% in rural versus 59.1% in urban

These imbalances in the provision of vital services mirror poverty levels in rural areas. (source INE 2009)

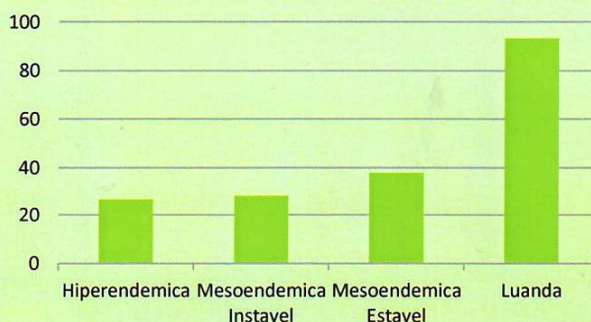
Sanitation

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



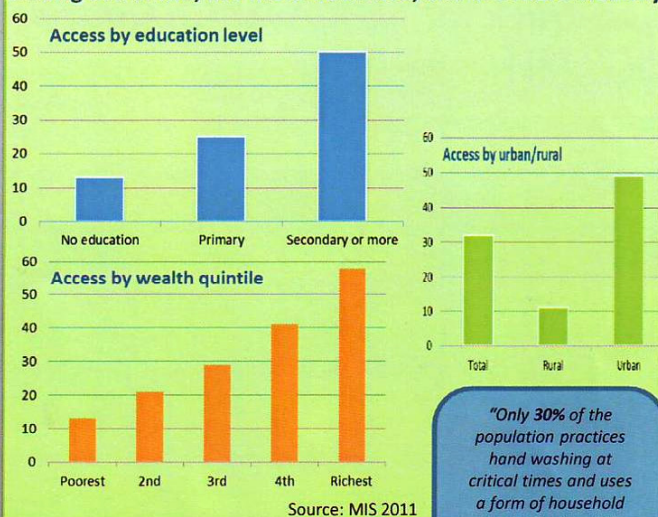
National improved sanitation coverage by wealth quintile

Stark contrast in improved sanitation coverage between in Luanda region (93%) and other regions (< 40%).



Coverage by region (% improved)

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



Source: MIS 2011

"Only 30% of the population practices hand washing at critical times and uses a form of household water treatment"

source: INE 2009



Data sources and interesting links

- UNICEF/WHO Progress report on Drinking Water and Sanitation. 2012 Update: www.wssinfo.org
- World Bank/ WSP Country Status Overview: www.wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/CSO-angola.pdf
- Country coverage data for water and sanitation: www.childinfo.org
- IBEP (Inquérito do bem Estar da População), INE 2009