



# Angola

## Country Fact Sheet

The MDG-F in Angola	
<b>Joint Programmes: 2</b>	<b>Total Budget:</b> USD 11,600,000
Joint Programmes Information	
<b>Joint Programme</b>	<i>Governance of Water and Sanitation in Angola's poor Neighborhoods (MDGF- 1830)</i>
<b>Thematic Window</b>	Democratic Economic Governance
<b>Budget</b>	USD 7,600,000
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF.
<b>Participating Government Agencies</b>	Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA), Ministry of Environment (MINAMB), UTNSA. Municipalities of Cacuaco, Viana, Kilamba Kiayi, Moxico, Luau, Camenongue and Luena.
<b>Dates</b>	20 March 2009 - 20 March 2013
<b>Regions of Intervention</b>	Luanda and Moxico provinces, Municipalities of Cacuaco, Viana and Kilamba Kiayi (Province of Luanda) and Municipalities of Luena, Camenongue and Luau (Province of Moxico)
<b>Programme in Brief:</b>	
<p>This programme aimed to promote sustainable access to water and sanitation for poor neighbourhoods in Angola by enhancing the governance of the sector. The model of governance proposed entailed promoting a network of autonomous units of small utilities, with the local government at the 'centre' confining its role to monitoring the network, regulating the sector, pushing for the autonomy of communities in the management of their water scheme.</p> <p>The programmes specific goals were to: (i) establish an institutional framework guided by a rights-based approach; (ii) set-up a regulatory framework to ensure equity and inciting environment to private providers; (iii) reinforce the capacity of local administrations to monitor the network, mobilize resources and fund community water projects and (iv) put in place an accountability system.</p>	
<b>Key achievements<sup>1</sup></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 258,000 persons (100,844 women) were benefited with new or rehabilitated water systems (new water points: 50; water points rehabilitated; 72 water supply at schools)</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Carravilla C. (2013) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Governance of Water and Sanitation in Angola's poor Neighbourhoods*.

were installed or rehabilitated; 41 Water supply at health centres were installed or rehabilitated; 8 small water systems were installed or rehabilitated).

- The programme made significant contributions to the development of the water and sanitation public policy framework that are in the process of institutionalization, namely: (1) three studies that will facilitate the effective implementation of the *Lei de Águas* (MINEA); (2) *Plano Nacional de Saneamento Ambiental* (MINAMB); (3) *Plano Estratégico Nacional de Gestão de Resíduos Sólidos* (MINAMB), which was partially sponsored by the programme.
- In addition, the *Modelo de Gestão Comunitária de Água*, developed by the Angolan non-governmental organization Development Workshop (DW) in partnership with UNICEF and the European Union, was widely applied by UNICEF during the programme implementation and has been officially endorsed by the MINEA.
- Approximately 68,216 persons were trained in Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), which is an approach to sanitation considered as strategic by the *Executivo Angolano* (EA) and included in its “*Estratégia de Combate a Pobreza*” (Poverty Reduction Strategy).
- *Águas de Portugal*, the consulting company that facilitated the participative elaboration of the *Plano Diretor de Água e Saneamento* of Kilamba Kixi Municipality compiled and submitted all the materials used to the *Instituto de Formação de Administração Local* (IFAL), which is the institution responsible for municipal capacity development in Angola. IFAL has already trained some other municipalities in the preparation of participative *Planos Diretores Gerais Municipais*, although needs some capacity building to replicate training specializing in the elaboration of *Planos Diretores Municipais de Água e Saneamento*.

**More information:**

<http://www.mdgfund.org/program/governancewaterandsanitationangola%E2%80%99spoorneighbourhoods>

<b>Joint Programme</b>	<b><i>Children, Food Security and Malnutrition in Angola (MDGF- 1997)</i></b>
<b>Thematic Window</b>	Children, Food Security and Nutrition
<b>Budget</b>	USD 3,999,999
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	FAO, IOM, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP
<b>Participating Government Agencies</b>	Ministries of Health, Planning, Agriculture, Social Assistance and Reinsertion, family and social welfare. Provincial administration and government of Bie, Moxico and Cunene.
<b>Dates</b>	14 December 2009- 30 June 2013.
<b>Regions of Intervention</b>	Moxico, Cunene, Bie
<b>Programme in Brief:</b>	
<p>The main objective of the joint programme (JP) was to improve the nutritional status and health education of poor and vulnerable groups by the close of the JP. The implementation strategy of the JP aimed to achieve the following objectives: 1) Strengthened capacities for recovery and community management to mitigate hunger and malnutrition among families and infants; 2) Increased advocacy</p>	

for the protection of children from the adverse effects of rising food prices, with the purpose to increase the commitment of the Government of Angola in reforming policies and strategies to protect the most vulnerable, children and pregnant women; 3) Improved research, monitoring and evaluation of food and nutrition of children in beneficiary areas.

**Key achievements:**

- The programme and the Government of Angola supported Vitamin A supplementation and deworming of children under 5 years, which was successful in routine treatment and biannual campaigns in 2010 and 2011.
- A breakthrough for the programme in the revitalization of health services was the extension of nutrition services in three provinces, which included: opening units in areas of health nutrition - equipment, training in nutrition protocol, *plumpy nut* - and a review of the treatment protocol for nutrition. This allowed an increased detection rate of severely malnourished children who were not placed in provincial hospitals / municipal nutrition centers due to distance (+20% between 2010 and 2011, 60% between 2011 and 2012).
- The programme facilitated the detection and treatment of severely malnourished children (with and without complications) and provided for about 4,000 children per year. The programme treated 4,166 children in 2010, 3,637 children in 2011 and 5,298 children in 2012, due in 2012 to the expansion of the CNT (therapeutic nutrition centre) and a nutritional crisis in Cunene Province (and others).
- Health services implemented a package of accelerated reduction of child mortality in six cities. The package included: prenatal consultations (folic acid supplementation, antenatal HIV testing, HIV IEC); malaria prevention; health centers performed daily lectures to 450 and 600 community workers in Moxico and Bie respectively (target 1,200 community workers), who were trained to disseminate key family practices and family strengthening skills; producing and valuing local products to improve the nutritional status of the beneficiaries; 7 days of vaccination (polio), discussion of key family practices at Community level ('door to door') by trained activists; promotion of breastfeeding.
- 300 and 53 social workers (health workers, health technicians and agriculture) respectively in Bie and Moxico were trained (for ToT-training of trainers) in good health practices and Food Security and Nutrition.

**More information:**

<http://mdgfund.org/program/childrenfoodsecurityandmalnutritionangola>