



FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Angola

Thematic window
Democratic Economic Governance

Joint Programme Title:

Governance of Water and Sanitation in Angola's
Poor Neighborhoods

May | **2013**

Prologue

The [MDG Achievement Fund](#) was established in 2007 through a landmark agreement signed between the Government of Spain and the UN system. With a total contribution of approximately USD 900 million, the MDG-Fund has financed 130 joint programmes in eight Thematic Windows, in 50 countries around the world.

The joint programme final narrative report is prepared by the joint programme team. It reflects the final programme review conducted by the Programme Management Committee and National Steering Committee to assess results against expected outcomes and outputs.

The report is divided into five (5) sections. Section I provides a brief introduction on the socio economic context and the development problems addressed by the joint programme, and lists the joint programme outcomes and associated outputs. Section II is an assessment of the joint programme results. Section III collects good practices and lessons learned. Section IV covers the financial status of the joint programme; and Section V is for other comments and/or additional information.

We thank our national partners and the United Nations Country Team, as well as the joint programme team for their efforts in undertaking this final narrative report.

MDG-F Secretariat

FINAL MDG-F JOINT PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT

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I. PURPOSE

a. Provide a brief introduction on the socio economical context and the development problems addressed by the programme.

Many years of war in Angola have translated into extremely low social indicators, placing Angola amongst the countries with low human development – i.e. Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.508 –, ranking 148th out of 186 countries in HDI ranking. With a GDP per capita of US \$5328 PPP in 2012 (97th out of 195 countries) the country shows a paradoxical situation of rich economic potential and low human development.

Access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities (WatSan) is still precarious in Angola. In peri-urban Luanda, people pay high prices for poor quality water from private vendors, as a great proportion of water standpoints, especially those managed by state-owned public utilities, break down frequently or do not function; many sub-urban neighborhoods simply do not have water points. In the Moxico province, most people, among whom there is a high number of returnees, take water from rivers, exposing families to water-borne diseases and infections linked to unpurified water.

Sanitation is also a serious problem. The lack of adequate sanitation facilities in peri-urban Luanda, resulting in haphazard disposal of excreta and pollution of water, aggravates the spread of diarrhetic diseases. Consumption of poor quality water resulted in successive outbreaks of cholera, a typically water born disease, that from February 2006 to October 2007 affected 85.000 people and resulted in 3.237 deaths. The mortality rate in informal settlements of peri-urban Luanda can reach 20 times that of the center of the city where water and sanitation facilities exist. Moreover, the quality of life within communities, especially women, are affected by the time spent looking for water and the grief of carrying it through long distance.

Improving access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation is one of the greatest development challenges in Angola, as in 2003 the proportion of population without access to improved source of water was estimated at 43% in 2003 and those not having access to improved sanitation facilities 74%. For illustration, achieving Target 10 of “Halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation” (under MDG 7) in Angola by 2015, would require the provision of safe water to 9 million people and appropriate sanitation to 7.7 million people nationwide over the next eight years.

The Angolan government’s objective is to increase the proportion of people having access to safe-drinking water and adequate sanitation from 33% to 81% and from 48% to 74% respectively in the period 2003-2016.

Significant water supply and sanitation sector transformations began with the passage of Lei das Águas in 2002, which, together with the formation of the 2003 Water Sector Development Strategy² and Water Sector Programme³ and the initiative Water for all in 2007, define the policy framework for water resources management and sets the foundation for the national policy for the use of water as consumption good.

The programme was approved by the Secretariat of the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F) on 2 April 2008, but a few months later one of the partners, the United Nations Human Rights Office (UNHRO), had to close operations in the country. This substantially delayed the start of the programme, which was adapted to be implemented by the remaining agencies and their governmental partners.

In August 2012 there were celebrated the National Election in Angola, this fact affected to the projects as for some months before the Elections the Angolan authorities got involved full time in the politic campaign.

b. List joint programme outcomes and associated outputs as per the final approved version of the joint programme Document or last agreed revision.

Main Outcome:

Community-oriented governance of peri-urban and rural water and sanitation sector promoted through autonomy driven institutional, regulatory and accountability system

Output 1: Pro-poor policy and regulatory framework featuring community participation in the management of WatSan utilities, in place

Output 1.1: Water and sanitation policies in place

Output 1.2: 6 municipal master plans for water and sanitation, including models of community management, developed and adopted

Output 1.3: Water and sanitation regulatory framework in favour of the most vulnerable consolidated

Output 1.4: SISAS disseminates information and guides policy reforms and regulations

Output 2: Autonomy-oriented community water structures ensuring sustainable access to WatSan in all targeted areas

Output 2.1: Users gain access to sustainable water and sanitation in target areas

Output 2.2: Community structures trained in the management of water and sanitation

Output 2.3: Local contractors trained for the supply of equipment and services to the community water system

Output 2.4: Sustainable livelihoods Projects implemented in target areas

Output 3: Mechanisms for monitoring and financing of community water systems and sanitation established at municipal level

Output 3.1: Information systems in place to monitor and supervise community structures

Output 3.2: Funds for Municipal Development of Water and Sanitation established

Output 4: Established mechanisms for accountability of municipalities in service delivery of water supply and sanitation in peri-urban and rural

Output 4.1: Residents of the areas targeted have knowledge of their rights and information on water and sanitation and its management

Output 4.2: Consumers' alliances trained and capacitated to demand the improvement of services

Output 4.3: National Forum on Water institutionalized

Output 4.4: Periodic participatory evaluation of the provision of WatSan services

Output 5: Management and monitoring of the Programme

Output 5.1: Coordination

Output 5.2: Monitoring and evaluation

c. Explain the overall contribution of the joint programme to National Plan and Priorities

The WASH JP has supported two Ministries (Ministry of Energy and Water and Ministry of Environment) in two of his the National Priorities: provide clean water and sanitation to the population.

In 2002, Angolan approved the Water Law of the Republic of Angola which defines as one of its principles the right of citizens and legal entities to access to clean water.

In 2007, the program *Water for all* the Angolan Government defines the target for 2012 as 100% the population of urban areas with access to clean water.

The Development Programme Water Sector (2004), establishes strategic goal for water and sanitation in pursuit of the MDGs. The document defines that in peri-urban (and rural) areas is assured of a minimum consumption of 30L/hab./day.

The Master Plan for Sanitation of Luanda (SOGREAH, Coba, 2007), defines as long-term objective to ensure sanitation coverage for 100% of the estimated population of 13 million people in 2025.

WASH JP has focused his activities in the support to these National Initiatives through the development of three Master Plans for Water and Sanitation in three municipalities, the National Environmental Sanitation Policy and the Urban Waste Management Strategic Plan, the construction of small infrastructures, and creation of community groups for the management of water and sanitation and small businesses development for the local communities in the water and sanitation sector.

The Joint Programme contributes as well to the objectives of the “Estratégia de Combate a Pobreza” (ECP), the Angola poverty eradication strategy aiming to support national priorities highlighted in the ECP regarding the water and sanitation sector, over the framework of the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration, especially goal 7c (reducing by half the proportion of people with no access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities), goal 6 related to combating other diseases (i.e. waterborne diseases like cholera), goal 4 (reduce child mortality) and goal 3 (promoting gender equality and empowerment of women).

The JP programme enhanced the health and quality of life of the poor and vulnerable through increased access to improved WASH services. The links between sanitation, water and improvements in public health outcomes are directly affected by hygiene behaviour. By increasing the practice of safe hygiene behaviours the project did ensure that the water and sanitation inputs are used effectively in order to achieve the best possible public health outcomes.

Gender and HIV and AIDS sensitive approach were used in WASH JP because it is empowering and more sustainable. It is most likely that after raising the awareness on WASH, more women and PLHIV were interested to join other activities like latrine production and latrine building initiatives, take part in water user committees and to monitor the improved water structures because they can directly benefit from them.

- Contribute to efforts towards safe disposal of excreta by building on the communities’ existing sanitation knowledge and means, using the methodology Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in combination with High Impact Interventions key hygiene messages such Hand Washing and Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage appropriate and affordable local technologies to construct latrines;
- Build the WASH capacity of local partners so to provide the necessary WASH tools and knowledge to the communities and ensure the effective operation and maintenance of the improved water supply systems and follow-up on the sanitation work in the community.
- Influence WASH public policy by coordinating with CSO (Community Social Organization) , private and public WASH sector including with government agencies – National Directorate of Water and Sanitation (DNAAS) and Provincial Directorate of Energy and Water (DPEA) – the National WASH Group led by DNAAS and UN-WASH Cluster lead by UNICEF to share the learning from the project, to share new evidenced based best practice WASH technologies and approaches;

Capacity building of local government counterparts (e.g. through municipal brigades, local health facilities and community health workers) and other agencies working in the WASH sector by ensuring their participation in program activities such as design and training, as a result local government will consult local NGOs and CSOS in the preparation of municipalities development plan

d. Describe and assess how the programme development partners have jointly contributed to achieve development results

The JP required from all agencies involved a single approach to local governments and local authorities with clear methodologies to create autonomous communities with strong capacity building. All processes needed to be streamlined and this was one that took a little bit time due to the lack of adequate communication, lack of a project coordinator to keep the communication flowing between agencies. For the achievement of the goals, were involved the Government partners, MINEA, MINAMB, and ONGs as main partners of implementation as well as local communities as vector of sustainability.

As part of the evaluations of the achievements of water supply and sanitation services, a system for monitoring and evaluation of the program's CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation) was established with monthly field visits to the project sites. A seminar on Monitoring & Evaluation was organized in Luanda with the participation of the provinces. The M&E system was discussed and approved and provinces started collecting data on sanitation with consolidation at national level by UTNSA. It was given capacity building in several areas to partners from Government and ONGs. For water, the GAS groups were trained on the management of the water points as well as maintenance of the hand pumps, accountability for funds and sustainability via correct use of funds to procure spare parts.

The CLTS approach requires the use of simple, effective (and often shocking) demonstrations known as Triggering, where facilitators help highlight the link between open defecation and transmission of disease. Families then make the decision to change their sanitation practices and build their own latrine using locally available materials. For the effectiveness, that training method must be given to the facilitators that then will do a cascade to others (most of them are local volunteers doing for their own good and the communities). The new acquired skills by the communities is the autonomy to solve their own issues related to WASH and being able to pass their knowledge to others as required. The results can be seen with more than 2000 latrines built and several villages (36) being considered Open Defecation Free (ODF) benefiting more than 69,000 beneficiaries. Massive education campaigns in WASH in terms of HHWTSS, hand washing, and WASH in Schools.

II. ASSESSMENT OF JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS

a. Report on the key outcomes achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results. The narrative should be results oriented to present results and illustrate impacts of the pilot at policy level)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is one of the components of the ACSD (Accelerated Child Survival and Development) programme which is a conversion of interventions in health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and HIV/AIDS and aims to contribute to: i) 100% of targeted municipalities benefit from strengthened evidence-based national policy and provincial and municipal budgeted plans for ACSD, including health, water and sanitation plans; ii) 75 per cent of caregivers and communities have improved capacities in key family care practices in the 16 ACSD municipalities. The WASH component of the ACSD programme directly contributes towards MTSP focus area 1, and has inputs into all other focus areas through provision of services, advocacy for Government interventions and the development of strategic partnerships as well as directly contributing to MDG 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7.

The WASH component also directly contributed to increased and equal access and utilization of quality and integrated social services at national and sub-national levels with emphasis on MDG targets. Support is focused on national and provincial level WASH directorates and departments and Municipal Administrations aimed at improving capacity to plan and manage

the implementation of water and sanitation interventions. The main activities undertaken and measurable achievements/results are as follow.

Result 1: Policy and regulatory framework for pro-poor, characterized by the participation of communities in the management of water and sanitation systems established

3 Master Plans for 3 Municipalities of Luanda and Moxico were completed and approved. The baseline designed in 2010 defined 6 Master Plans for 6 Municipalities. For the elaboration of the Master Plan of Kilamba Kiayi Municipality, the local authorities in charge of the management of water and sanitation were capacitated and trained. Following the Angola Government regulation, all the municipalities of the country have to have a Master Plan for Water and Sanitation by 2014. The initiative of supporting these 3 Master Plans will show the way to other municipalities.

As it was planned, it has been prepared (it is under discussion in the National Parliament) in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, the National Environmental Sanitation Policy and the Urban Waste Management Strategic Plan (already approved in the National Parliament). These two national policies will contribute to create a solid legal framework in the water and sanitation sector.

In regard to the approval, and dissemination of National Policy for Environmental Sanitation (PNSA) and the national strategic plan, UNICEF continued to work closely with Ministry of Environment to advocate on the relevance of consultation and dissemination of the policy among the relevant stakeholders for validation of the policy. The policy represents an opportunity for greater engagement and to monitor the progress made and new initiatives that seek to improve the condition of sanitation and public health.

Besides this new Policy and Strategic Plan, the program is supporting the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) to develop 3 studies who will contribute to create a table with legal and regulatory guidance in favor of the vulnerable in the water's field. It was planned to conduct 4 studies, one of them, Water Law Commented, could not be carried out due to the unavailability of the only consultant who applied for this consultancy.

The establishment of the mechanisms and legal framework and the Master Plan and studies undertaken have created the bases to achieve the MDG 7, and the objectives of the government. Under this new regulation and following the guideline included in the Master Plan supported by the studies implemented, the local population (in particular the inhabitants of the 3 municipalities included as target in the programme) have the legal and planning context in order to have access to a decent water and sanitation services.

Result 2: Water Committees structures autonomous ensuring sustainable access to water and sanitation established.

The sustainability of water and sanitation infrastructures is linked with capacity of communities to manage their water points rather than technical solution. One of the lessons learned on construction and management of water points in rural and peri-urban areas of Angola is that the facilities are sustainable only when there is active and continuous support from the users that include as well financial contribution for proper operation and maintenance (O&M). However, organizing and motivate communities for this role sometime it is a challenge especially in remote rural communities, furthermore involvement and responsibility of government to facilitate this process through education of the rural population should be always an important component for long-term sustainability. The social mobilization department within DPEAs has the responsibility to create and train the GAS (Grupo de Agua e Saneamento) group among the communities. UNICEF will continue to work in supporting provincial government partners in strengthening training of rural communities in organizing themselves in GAS groups (Water and Sanitation Committees) for maintenance of water points. It is known that behavioural change takes time to show results that always goes beyond the time scope of the programme.

Community management is not just a mere concept to increase the efficiency of water points, but also a practical and effective methodology that promote and increases community participation, social inclusion and local democracy. As a result of the actions of within the MDG F joint program, a total of 122 GAS associations for management of water point were created in Angola. This process was supported by the project team, the municipal administrations, with participation of municipal water departments in the municipality of Luanda and Moxico and the Provincial Division of Chafarizes of EPAL. The creation of GAS associations required a thorough knowledge of the local community and area of intervention.

Following are outlined the main outcomes:

- Strengthened institutional and management capacity of two national departments (water and sanitation), through networking, information exchanges and external capacity building events;
- Improved hygiene skills and practices of over four million primary school children through the catalytic support of a national hand washing campaign;
- Strengthened the capacity of 1,500 provincial staff and municipal community workers in the implementation of the CLTS approach and promoted the self-help construction of 48,895 family latrines;
- Provided access to safe water drinking water to 258,000 people in peri-urban and rural areas of Luanda and Moxico province through the construction and rehabilitation of water points and new small water systems;
- Established hygiene clubs in primary schools, involving over 20,000 school children and 737 school teachers in partnership with NGOs;
- Testing of the community based water management model (MOGECA) in Huambo, Luanda and Kunene provinces in partnership with NGO Development Workshop, which included training of community groups and establishment municipal water brigades;
- Reduced impact of cholera epidemics/outbreaks, from 67,256 cases in 2006, 18,930 in 2007, 10,541 in 2008 to around 2,198 cases in 2012 with a lethality rate of four percent. This was possible through social mobilization and hygiene campaigns using different media outlets and focusing on hand washing and promotion of sanitation facilities, and promotion of household water treatment systems.
- 59 Income generating activities (IGA) set up in rural Moxico province, or a 98% achievement of the minimum targeted under the updated results matrix at the project inception. 56 IGAs set up in peri-urban areas of Luanda province, or a 140% achievement compared to the minimum planned results. 23% of the associations are led by women with some women-only associations as well, against a planned result of 25%. The income increase of 25% could not be demonstrated due to the lack of a baseline measurement to serve as reference and benchmark. Nonetheless, internal end-of-evaluation report prepared by IOM M&E Staff testifies that 84% of direct beneficiaries in Moxico and 62% of them in Luanda declare an income situation better or much better than at the project inception. Likewise and also attesting to a positive contribution of IOM's component towards the improvement of household income, 33% of the beneficiaries in Moxico; and up to 47% of them in Luanda declare the IGA as their first source of income.

Result 3: Monitoring and funding mechanism of water and sanitation committees established at municipal level.

UNICEF and the Government of Angola have cooperated in the field of water supply, sanitation and hygiene for over 20 years. In 2005 the National Directorate of Water and Sanitation (DNAAS) of the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) and UNICEF started to jointly develop the Management Information System for the Water and Sanitation Sector (SISAS) with financial support of MDG F and European Union (EU). UNICEF continued supporting DNAAS (National Directorate for Water) of Ministry of Water in the development of MIS SISAS for water and sanitation sector. The main objective of database development SISAS are the following: 1) Determine the current state of water and sanitation services and report results to the actors involved in the sector, underscoring the challenges to meet the need for improved access to water and sanitation; 2) Facilitate planning, formulation of policies, rules, strategies, and carry out monitoring and follow-up to sector progress and the impact of investments; and 3) Provide a unified and official information management system for the sector, for the provision of quality information which is reliable, up to date, and timely. The National management information system for water and sanitation (SISAS) operational at National Water and Sanitation Directorate of MINEA with effective participation of all 18 provincial water departments, and ready to be used to track progress and improve planning and budgeting. Based on the assessment of SISAS database, discussions were held with the main partners involved (DNAAS, AT DNAAS, UNICEF, DW) review of existing technical documents, an assessment of findings and recommendations for the full implementation of SISAS were made, including overall assessment and recommendations, and module-specific assessments. A company was contracted for the implementation of SISAS database including the additional modules. The finalization of SISAS database and additional modules will be concluded within the financial support of European Union.

Result 4: Accountability mechanisms of municipal and national authorities in the provision of water & sanitation services in peri-urban and rural areas established

The model for community management of water points MOGECA (Modelo de Gestão Comunitária) has been finalized and now is officially acknowledged by Ministry of Energy and Water as an important tool for sustainability and management of community water points. UNICEF in partnership with DW supported DNAAS for the official presentation of the publication. The approval of MOGECA set a milestone to establish a sound environment to improve the sustainability of the water and sanitation sector in Angola. According to latest estimate (SISAS) more than 30% of water points are not operational due to non-existence of O&M and management schemes. Peri urban community (mostly poor) still rely heavily in private vendors and water trucking at very high costs (10-30 USD/m³), when the average official network tariff charged by EPAL (Empresa Pública de Águas) is around 1 USD/m³, however EPAL is able to collect only about one third of the billed revenue.

UNICEF in partnership with DW and other NGOs (Oxfam, LWF, TSA, etc...) supported the involvement of communities in the preparatory work before a well is dug – like for example determining the optimal location of the well, planning the start and end of digging operations, allocating the manpower and materials that the community must contribute, scheduling hygiene education sessions for the community, and electing a water management committee that will take over the “ownership” of the well and will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility.

The wells and boreholes are constructed in coordination with the water directorate of the respective provincial governments, who have also in charge to institutionalize the community management approach MOGECA in order to transform the interventions into sustainable activities. To date, the provincial governments continue to look at UNICEF as a partner in the area of water and sanitation, and a source for technical expertise in the planning and implementation of water and sanitation systems, community management of such systems, social mobilization due to added value with capabilities of global presence and continuous research and development in the WASH sector. The establishment of an effective institutional framework is critical and the roles of MINEA and MINAMB at national and local level need further clarification. The planning and budgeting process needs to be effectively decentralized to ensure more equity in the distribution

of resources. Water and Sanitation coverage in rural areas lags considerably in comparison to urban areas. Despite the efforts to renew the sector coordination mechanisms there is a need for more ownership and proactivity of Government (MINEA and MINAMB) senior staff in this process.

During the project implementation there have been some changes in the area of project implementation in particular Cacuo municipality that were directly or indirectly related to the project itself, mainly to highlight the fact of the establishment of three Treatment Plants and Water Distribution. This change contributed to the increase in distribution and access to drinking water to the population of the project area and has contributed in a significant increase in the number of operating water points (Chafarizes). There was also an increase in the volume of public investment in the construction sector with more than 270 new water points (Chafarizes) in the project area. Under the Government's program to reach the MDG goals 700,000 household water connections were planned, this will considerably increase in the project area household connections, especially in the municipality of Cacuo. This situation reinforced the partnership between UNICEF, DW, Municipal Water Department and EPAL (Empresa Publica de Agua de Luanda) through its Provincial Division of Chafarizes, with the completion of several joint planning and implementation of activities related to community management of water in the project area.

Monitoring Table of WASH activities MDG F 2009-2012							
Municipality	# of New Water points	# of Water Points Rehabilitated	# of schools with water supply	# of Health Centre with water supply	# of Water System	# of GAS groups trained	# of Beneficiaries
LUANDA							
Kilamba Kiaxi	0	65	28	6	0	65	150,000
Cacuaco	25	0	3	0	2	30	57,000
Viana	9	0	4	2	1	5	15,000
Sub Total	34	65	35	8	3	100	222,000
MOXICO							
Luena	12	0	6	0	2	5	10,000
Kamanongue	10	0	0	0	0	5	11,000
Luau	6	7	*1	*3	0	13	15,000
Sub Total	28	7	6	0	2	22	36,000
TOTAL	62	72	41	8	5	122	258,000

* Pontos executados entre escolas e centros de saúde

b. In what way do you feel that the capacities developed during the implementation of the joint programme have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes?

UNDP has been involved in all the selection processes of the consultants hired by the Government to work for the JP, guaranteeing the transparency of the processes. As it was mentioned in the interviews conducted by the external evaluator, staff from the Ministry of Energy and Water pointed out the good practices applied during the programme and how it will be apply in future interventions.

The local administration of the Municipality of Kilamba Kiaxi was capacitated in term of how to prepare a Master Plan, from the data collection to the preparation of the budget for future infrastructures.

Limited Government capacity in Water and Sanitation Sector in particular management, planning, supervision remains a challenge at provincial and municipal levels. For the years to come more attention is needed on strengthening the capacity of Human Resources of Water and Sanitation sector.

This fact let UNICEF to organize a better system of monitoring and evaluation with the implementing partners and Government partners to make joint visits and joint evaluations of works. A series of seminars were organized and conducted on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of water quality in rural and peri-urban areas, contract management, MIS SISAS and Sanitation/CLTS (Community Led total Sanitation).

The main challenge in CLTS approach is the Monitoring and Evaluation of communities close to be declared ODF (Open Defecation Free) and sharing of the lessons learned in order to find the way forward for the expansion of the CLTS in other part of the country. As well sustainability needs to be addressed among the communities with the creation of Water and Sanitation Marketing. To overcome that fact a series of seminars were promoted to share information and create an exchange mechanism of information through exchange field visits between provinces and the STLC mail group.

As part of the capacity building and evaluations of the quality of water supply and sanitation, UNICEF in partnership with governments and other partners established a Monitoring and Evaluation system for the program components of Water Quality, MIS SISAS and CLTS. UNICEF organized workshop on Monitoring & Evaluation with the participation of government's counterparts and implementing partners from provinces. The different working groups were composed of officials and technicians from the DPEAs, National Technical Unit for Environmental Sanitation (UTNSA), Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy and Water, provincial governments, community leaders, private sector and various NGOs. The overall objective of the workshops was to assess the progress of the program and specifically to analyse and approve the monitoring and evaluation tools for national uniformity and collection of lessons learned to improve the sustainability of the different WASH program components.

The continuous engagement on capacity building of partners was a great exercise that helped a great deal on the results achieved.

Additionally to the technical capacity building provided to the associations for the installation, running and maintenance of the small business associations kick-start material; IOM provided capacity building on associations' sustainable management that brought attention of the association's leadership towards fair, equitable, accountable participation and linkage to the water and sanitation objectives. We have to acknowledge that the connection to the water and sanitation developmental outcome could have been more strongly advocated within the IGAs that were set up. In effect, IOM's evaluation shows that only close to respectively 25% and 40% of the direct beneficiaries had a complete and thorough understanding of the broader Joint Program's (JP) objectives and rationale of IOM activities, namely to see the associations reinvest jointly a part of the extra income created through the IGAs to the maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructures; and so despite the capacity building sessions conducted.

WASH JP has been involved in all the selection processes of the consultants hired by the Government to work for the JP, guaranteeing the transparency of the processes. As it was mentioned in the interviews conducted by the external evaluator, staff from the Ministry of Energy and Water pointed out the good practices applied during the programme and how it will be apply in future interventions.

The local administration of the Municipality of Kilamba Kiaxi was capacitated in term of how to prepare a Master Plan, from the data collection to the preparation of the budget for future infrastructures.

- c. Report on how outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes based on performance indicators and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions of these outputs. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes, including capacity development, amongst beneficiaries/right holders.**

Output 1: Pro-poor policy and regulatory framework featuring community participation in the management of WatSan utilities, in place

The Master Plan for Water and Sanitation of the Municipality of Kilamba Kaixi (Luanda), Luau and Kamanongue (Moxico) were created, approved and presented. The local authorities of the municipality of Kilamba Kiaxi were involved in the whole process, combining the creation of the Master Plan with a capacity building activity. Through this initiative is establishing mechanisms for accountability of municipalities in providing services in Water Supply and Sanitation and to monitoring and financing the community water and sanitation system established at municipal level. It has been prepared (it is under discussion in the National Parliament) in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, the National Environmental Sanitation Policy and the Urban Waste Management Strategic Plan (already approved in the National Parliament).

Besides this new Policy and Strategic Plan, the program is supporting the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) to develop 3 studies who will contribute to create a table with legal and regulatory guidance in favor of the vulnerable in the water's field.

Output 2. Autonomy-oriented community water structures ensuring sustainable access to WatSan in all targeted areas

The installation of 62 new water points, installation of 5 new water systems, rehabilitation of 72 public water points, rehabilitation of 41 water systems in schools and 8 in health centres and capacity building of 118 Grupo de Agua e Saneamento GAS (Water and Sanitation Committees for community management of water point) with overall 258,000.00 beneficiaries. The installation of water systems has gradually contributed in reduction of the prevalence of diarrheal diseases due to the combined effect of behavior change of improved sanitation and interventions in water infrastructure among the communities. Also the installation of water points has contributed in reducing the distance traveled to fetch water for women and adolescent girls. 59 projects for sustainable livelihoods in Moxico, with the aim of creating opportunities for income generation and community members to increase their ability to pay the water tariff and 50 projects implemented in target areas in Luanda, creation, improvement or expansion of micro enterprises of private water supply have been created.

CLTS - Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) it is one of the most important achievements of the programme. It is an umbrella term applied to a set of non-subsidy based approaches which aim to completely eliminate open defecation by changing people's behaviour and promoting the demand for sanitation across entire communities. The target groups had been assessed at baseline studies in partnership with government and the most vulnerable were targeted.

Output 3. Mechanisms for monitoring and financing of community water systems and sanitation established at municipal level.

The Water and Sanitation Sector Information System (SISAS) has been fully installed in the Municipality of Kilamba Kiaxi. This system well developed and consolidated can serve as the main reference for the reports of Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) and Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS), allowing the Government to give its contribution in monitoring and evaluation of the proposed targets in the MDGs, and to support the National Administration, Provincial and Municipal Departments in monitoring, evaluation, planning and budgeting of projects in the sector of water and sanitation with a greater focus on equity and sustainability.

Output 4. Established mechanisms for accountability of municipalities in service delivery of water supply and sanitation in peri-urban and rural

One of the most important achievements were the involvement and participation of community in the development of the activities with the integration of all WASH components and the political commitment at Provincial and municipal levels. The participation of women in the management of water points was encouraged through the creation of GAS. MOGECA was recently adopted by Government as official tool for Community Management of water points in rural areas.

Output 5. Management and monitoring of the Programme.

The PMC organized nine meetings but the National Steering Committee only one. It must be pointed out that the Ministry of Planning was chosen as the Ministry leader of the JP. Due to the high amount of programs and projects ruled by this Ministry it was not possible their full involvement in the JP. Ministry of Energy and Water or Ministry of Environment would have been a better option for leading the JP.

Every year the JP prepared and approved a Working Annual Plan. These Plans were approved by the PMC.

Two external audits for UNDP expenses in 2011 and 2012 were conducted and overcome with success.

In 2010 it was conducted a Baseline in order to review the monitoring matrix. Some outcomes, outputs and indicators were changed. In 2013 it was conducted a new data collection to have all the information needed to measure the progress of the indicators.

Six monthly reports were prepared and sent to the MDF- Secretariat.

A middle term and a final evaluation were conducted.

d. Who are and how have the primary beneficiaries/right holders been engaged in the joint programme implementation? Please disaggregate by relevant category as appropriate for your specific joint programme (e.g. gender, age, etc)

The joint programme implementation aimed is to ensure sustainable, equal and non-discriminatory access to sufficient safe, physically accessible and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for peri-urban and rural communities through human rights-based approach. Therefore, the programme addressed the issue of sustainability of access to water and sanitation by introducing ownership rights and community management of WatSan schemes. Gender and HIV and AIDS sensitive approach in this WASH project because it is empowering and more sustainable.

Water points management has been internalized as each point is managed by a group of six people comprising three women and three men trained on water point management with respect to daily hygienic care of the source, noting and attending to minor defects and reporting major breakdowns to local authorities. The GAS groups also carry out health and

hygiene sessions at most water collection points to ensure information is widely disseminated to other communities so that they reduce their vulnerability to water and sanitation related diseases. More than 100,000 people were reached by messages disseminated by GAS group members and field staff, mostly targeted at water chain where communities were advised to ensure water is safely collected at source using clean utensils, safely transported from the source to the homestead, safely stored and properly used, especially using hygienic drafting methods from water containers.

CLTS training has been implemented with significant progress in the construction of latrines, with support from Sobas (Community leaders) and community mobilizers who are involved in continuously mobilizing and promoting good hygiene practices to ensure all community members have correct and relevant information about the CLTS and associated WASH activities, benefiting a total of 12,129 men, 15,170 women and 21,596 children.

WASH JP targeted most vulnerable populations in rural communities of the Moxico province and peri-urban settlements in Luanda. IOM attended a total of 612 direct beneficiaries (360 women and 252 men), whom were involved into the joint identification of the small business opportunities within their communities in the first months of the implementation; and were later mobilized for a mapping of needs in the framework of the elaboration of pedagogical materials for the realization.

e. Describe and assess how the joint programme and its development partners have addressed issues of social, cultural, political and economic inequalities during the implementation phase of the programme:

a. To what extent and in which capacities have socially excluded populations been involved throughout this programme?

23% of IGAs associations are run by women, and 17 out of 115 associations are women-only members in order for them to develop and run specific small business that cater more to their needs, knowledge and fit their other daily activities.

UNICEF in the project did ensure that specific WASH needs of women, men, children and people living with HIV are addressed during implementation of the activities by promoting active participation of all groups in all stages of the project. This project include optimizing the opportunities of working with existing NGOs to support HIV and AIDS initiatives focusing on vulnerable groups such as women, children, elderly, OVCs (Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children) and HBC (Home Base Care).

b. Has the programme contributed to increasing the decision making power of excluded groups vis-a-vis policies that affect their lives? Has there been an increase in dialogue and participation of these groups with local and national governments in relation to these policies?

The existence of women in leadership positions such as leader of the association, accountant, secretary and counsellor contributes to an increase their decision making power; as well as to a greater inclusion and attendance of their gender specific concerns.

The programme managed to reach the dialogue at municipal level through the GAS that took the problems to a provincial level. The programme suffers a lot of the political changes in the country and the political sensitivity that water and sanitation issues can carry. However, progress has been made and recognition and acceptance of sustainability tools by Government came through MOGECA.

- c. Has the programme and its development partners strengthened the organization of citizen and civil society groups so that they are better placed to advocate for their rights? If so how? Please give concrete examples.

Complimentary to technical trainings on operation of installed/rehabilitated water points, a sensitization course was organized for the community leaders and heads of families to proactively participate in the management of the water systems. The GAS groups, by integrating the Municipal Water Brigades, play a key role in terms of water point management. The roles of the GAS at water point level and the Municipal brigades at municipal level have been substantially increased, since as part of the activities of this project. Participants were provided with training in basic accounting to enable them to establish and run a fund recovery system from the water points users, therefore ensuring the sustainability of established water supply facilities. Most water points users have adopted a funding scheme that builds capital for repair of minor pumps' breakdown by the communities on their own.

Currently focus is directed toward strengthening the municipal brigades through the transfer of technical and managerial capabilities. In later stage, the brigades will be more linked with the municipal administration with the Water Brigade in all project impact areas; there is a need to work toward its institutionalization in order to make them better recognized within the communities and to improve motivation and responsibility. However, it is important to say that in Luanda Province the GAS or water associations negotiate directly with municipal administrations and the Government utility company EPAL on the decision of water points management and do contribute with funds as well.

The set-up of 115 IGAs stimulates economic opportunities and ownership of means to income generation. In that sense, it will contribute to some extent to a strengthened and more autonomous citizenry.

- d. To what extent has the programme (whether through local or national level interventions) contributed to improving the lives of socially excluded groups?

The Joint Programme had a great impact in people's life by ensuring equitable access for both women and men to WASH facilities and services has been one of the guiding principles in planning this action, as a means to effectively ensure the sustainability of the project results.

During CLTS trainings it was observed that the integration of women in all sanitation brigades was impressive, although it is still visible that the ratio women-men is not balanced in all locations due mainly to cultural issues this is particularly true in remote rural areas. As part of this project, a leadership training for women integrated in GAS and Sanitation Brigades was organized by several partners to empower them with the necessary capabilities to enable a more active role during the community participatory process.

The set up of 115 IGAs benefitted generally vulnerable populations and allowed for an increase of their income and an improvement in their livelihoods. As described on previous points, the IGAs also attended more specific vulnerabilities, such as gender-based ones.

- e. Describe the extent of the contribution of the joint programme to the following categories of results:

a. Paris Declaration Principles

- Leadership of national and local governmental institutions

The two main national institutions involved in the JP were the DNAAS (Direção Nacional de Abastecimento de Água e Saneamento) as part of the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) and UTNSA (Unidade Técnica Nacional de Saneamento Ambiental) as part of the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB). DNAAS was the leader partner of the JP; his National Director was the responsible for the approval of the Annual Work Plans, Budget Revisions and other official documents.

UNDP and UNICEF implemented the financial management modality of direct cash transfer to MINAMB and MINEA. These ministries had the responsibility to manage the funds, with the support of the UN Agencies, following the annual plans previously approved. Unfortunately, DNAAS could not implement this financial modality because of some administration problems with the people assigned to proceed with the bank transfers. However, DNAAS was fully involved in all the administrative process linked with the direct payments made by UNDP to the consultants hired to conduct the studies and master plans planned.

All the activities were planned in partnership with these ministries, who were fully involved in the design and implementation of these activities. During the final evaluation conducted in February, the focal points of both Ministries pointed out how the design of the project was carried out based on the needs identified by the Angolan Government through these two Ministries.

- Involvement of CSO and citizens

The involvement of local NGOs and CSO in the preparation of municipalities development plan is of crucial importance to the JP, the capacity building of local government counterparts (e.g. through municipal brigades, local health facilities and community health workers) and other agencies working in the WASH sector by ensuring their participation in program activities such as design and training, as a result local government, was elaborated by large consultation and partnerships made based on know-how of the local environment, social, political and economic.

- Alignment and harmonization

Partners have conducted joint monitoring missions to the field, joint meetings with local partners. The programme has almost avoided overlaps only with the exceptions between UNDP and ILO who conducted the same study in two different provinces separately instead of combining efforts and resources.

UNDP and UNICEF used national structures of the MINEA and MINAMB to develop the component related to enhancement of the water and sanitation public policy framework.

An agreement signed between UNDP and UNICEF to implement 5 activities could be considered as a contribution to harmonization.

- Innovative elements in mutual accountability (justify why these elements are innovative)

According to the Mid-Term Evaluation, the program is innovative in terms of methodology because it presupposes the transfer of certain liabilities of institutions (semi) public to communities, resulting in less administration and more monitoring by

institutions and control over infrastructure and autonomy in terms of management by communities. This also presupposes a culture of participatory democracy that is still not very developed in Angola while the Government has recently launched a programme of decentralization of certain functions (including water and sanitation) to municipalities.

The model proposed in the program for local management of water and sanitation sector (empowerment and accountability of beneficiaries in conjunction with a municipal planning sector) based on rights is very innovative especially in peri-urban areas. This transferring of responsibilities to the beneficiaries is a good step towards a social contract and awareness rising on the importance of water and sanitation.

e. Delivering as One

- Role of Resident Coordinator Office and synergies with other MDG-F joint programmes

The RCO has been key in ensuring the implementation on the spirit of delivering as one. When never necessary, it has intervened with agencies and partners, for effective delivering as one and obtaining results as one UN. It ensured outreach communications/advocacy related to the programme was issued in one voice. Externally, it has advocated with the national counterpart for ownership. In the CO, another JP is being implemented, the Children, Food Security and Nutrition Survey. Both UNDP and UNICEF are part of both programmes. This has helped to facilitate synergies between the two programmes, whenever applicable, as for example, during the drought situation the country faced in 2011-2012.

- Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices (justify why these elements are innovative)

Following the Final Evaluation Report:

One Management: the UNRC Office has not played a relevant role in the implementation of the programme.

One Budget: the absence of a consolidated budget linked to the UNDAF can probably make it difficult to get an overview of the financial inputs and outputs of all of the agencies taken together. The role played by the MDTF providing consolidated financial information on joint programmes contributes to this principle.

- Joint United Nations formulation, planning and management

The implementing strategy of the JP was clear and well structured, each agency has a clear role inside the program, complementing and adding their experience and expertise:

UNDP: Legislation and planning.

UNICEF: Infrastructures and Management of water and sanitation with community groups.

ILO: Private Sector Study and Training Plan.

IOM: Raise Income Projects with the communities.

III. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

a. Report key lessons learned and good practices that would facilitate future joint programme design and implementation

Lessons Learned

- The geographic coverage of the JP needs to be closely elaborated in order to increase impact. Such practice and “do and replicate” based on a concentrated piloting might have been interesting for a first joint project in the field of water and sanitation.
- As well as the coverage, the design phase should not be over-ambitious.
- The results matrix needs to be clearly oriented towards OVIIs so to ensure greater accountability of each partner towards the successful implementation of the JP and for a measurable contribution to the developmental outcome of the initiative.
- Greater coordination among JP partners would have been useful for the JP.
- In summary, the main lesson resides on the fact a better coordination and realistic expectation based on analysis of cultural and social aspect of target population would be critical for a future JP design and effective implementation. The lack of a coordinator since the beginning of the JP took agencies to manage the JP more as their own programme rather than in consultation. Equally the constant political changes in the government at central and local levels did not facilitate the process of coordination. After the hiring of a full time coordinator it was realised that things had improved.

Good practices

- The establishment of the mechanisms and legal framework (as the National Environmental Sanitation Policy and the Water Law commented) and the Master Plan and studies undertaken have created the bases to achieve the MDG 7, and the objectives of the government. Under this new regulation and following the guideline included in the Master Plan supported by the studies implemented, the local population (in particular the inhabitants of the 3 municipalities included as target in the programme) have the legal and planning context in order to have access to a decent water and sanitation services.
- 59 projects for sustainable livelihoods in Moxico, with the aim of creating opportunities for income generation and community members to increase their ability to pay the water tariff and 50 projects implemented in target areas in Luanda, creation, improvement or expansion of micro enterprises of private water supply have been created.
- MOGECA (Modelo de Gestão Comunitária de Água) was approved by Government as official tool for Community Management of water points in rural areas and peri-urban areas;
- CLTS programme is expanding in additional municipalities of the five revitalization Provinces and MINAMB is expanding the activities in additional six provinces.

b. Report on any innovative development approaches as a result of joint programme implementation

The coming and working together of members into small business associations is not common in Angola and while this require strong capacity building on process and objectives, this presents potential for greater developmental impact, above all where the outreach capacity of the state is limited.

Throughout the JP implementation UNICEF realized that a more sustainable approach was needed to have sustainable water systems in rural areas rather than a diesel powered ones and more complex. UNICEF in some location of Moxico changed from diesel engines to hydraulic rams that worked as effective with less maintenance costs and a 20 year live expectancy.

c. Indicate key constraints including delays (if any) during programme implementation

- a. Internal to the joint programme

- Initial planning/budget reshuffle due to OHCHR exit from Angola.
- High frequency of staff turns around.
- The programme has been implemented without Programme Coordinator during 75% of its lifetime.
- The programme was approved by the Secretariat of the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F) on 2 April 2008, but a few months later one of the partners, the United Nations Human Rights Office (UNHRO), had to close operations in the country.
- The lack of a JP coordinator made the programme without proper guidance for quite a long period of time.

b. External to the joint programme

- Commitment of the beneficiaries.
- Commitment of the authorities, GoA.
- National Elections.
- Bad conditions of the roads.
- The lack of accessibility to the project areas during the rainy season in the Province of Moxico did not help the Monitoring and Evaluation process of UNICEF and partners.
- Lack of capacity of government counterparts especially at municipal level.

c. Main mitigation actions implemented to overcome these constraints

- More capacity building, adjusting measures towards continued participation of the beneficiaries during implementation.
- The main mitigations actions were interagency meetings in the field and out of the field (OIM/UNICEF/PNUD), better interaction with implementing partners and Government counterparts for better implementation and empowerment. Organization of capacity building for government officials and other partners directly involved in JP implementation.

d. Describe and assess how the monitoring and evaluation function has contributed to the:

a. Improvement in programme management and the attainment of development results

UNICEF and IOM have implemented joint planning and monitoring visit, and had joint meeting in Moxico. This was especially true at the beginning and during the implementation period 2010-2011.

MINPLAN shows a collaborative approach in Angola. Probably the NSC was not effective in advocacy, establishing contact and informing MINIPLAN on its role in MDG Programme. UNICEF has a positive experience with MINANPLAN collaboration in another financial agreement.

All the program closing process is being coordinated among all the agencies.

A baseline was designed in 2010. This baseline included a new Monitoring Matrix with much more realistic outputs and indicators.

The government and implementing partners before the project have agreed on establishing a Monitoring and Evaluation system and the best way to do it in accordance to the field conditions. All the monitoring field visits were made jointly with all parts involved and the findings were discussed for adjustments.

b. Improvement in transparency and mutual accountability

Monitoring and evaluation has been conducted through three basic tools:

- Reporting: biannual reports, quarterly colour-coded reports and annual reports. These reports contributed to find solutions to common problems, increasing efficiency and enhance mutual accountability since all the partners are timely updated on the progress of different components and obstacles faced by the various partners.
- Conduct of a baseline study that produced a set of monitoring indicators (Monitoring Framework) which were periodically updated;
- Evaluations: mid-term and final.
- Most GAS groups did take directly responsibility of the management of the water points by collecting funds to maintain the water point functional. They were trained on financial management and accounting to keep booking and being able to pay the utility companies or the municipality. This was a major step because stakeholders can now claim their rights based on transparency of funds management and accountability to the authorities.

c. Increasing national capacities and procedures in M&E and data

The Municipality of Kilamba Kiaksi was trained in the Water and Sanitation Sector Information System (SISAS). The system was installed and allows the municipality to:

- Determine the current state of water and sanitation services and report results to the actors involved in the sector, underscoring the challenges to meet the need for improved access to water and sanitation;
- Facilitate planning, formulation of policies, rules, strategies, and carry out monitoring and follow-up to sector progress and the impact of investment.
- Provide a unified and official information management system for the sector, for the provision of quality information which is reliable, up to date, and timely.

UNICEF regularly provided throughout the JP implementation of several seminars on contract management and monitoring on wash environment, CLTS monitoring and evaluation set-up MIS SISAS and Water Quality monitoring and evaluation systems for rural water supply. The M&E systems are further updated through MIS SISAS.

d. To what extent was the mid-term evaluation process useful to the joint programme?

The Mid-term Evaluation process was very useful to the sense that good recommendation came out of it and the agencies could change some aspects of the implementation process and direct the energies to more sustainable approaches by making better use of local knowledge and integrate more appropriate technology. According to the recommendations of the Mid-term evaluation, WASH team in coordination with other partners started to explore at level of local markets the possibility to identify small scale business to produce and sells materials and spare parts for water and sanitation in view to improve the sustainability component of the WASH project. At the moment few small social enterprises have been identified in some of the provinces with the capacity to produce water and sanitation materials and spare parts to meet the increasing demands of rural and peri-urban communities and as well to develop local knowledge by conducting training to communities and masons in rural areas on proper construction of some types of spare parts using local available material.

Most of the recommendations made by the mid-term evaluation were taken into account:

1. A one year non-cost extension was requested and approved.
2. One study about the marked of spare pieces for water pumps was conducted.
3. New trainings for the GAS were organized.
4. The implementation of the activities was accelerated. The budget implementation of the JP has been over 90%.

e. Describe and assess how the communication and advocacy functions have contributed to the:

a. Improve the sustainability of the joint programme

The Angolan Government has been involved in all the activities implemented in JP. UN has supported with financial, technical assistant and advisory, creating a legal context under which the Angolan Government will work in his pursuit of the MDGs and National Objectives, which include the water and sanitation sector. The creation of new policies and law, studies that contribute to the better understanding of the reality of the country, combined with direct implemented activities, such as infrastructures or creation of sustainable livelihood projects, guarantee the improving of the water and sanitation access in the country.

The communication and advocacy did help and made JP sustainability very effective in particular to peri-urban and rural communities. UNICEF did maintain and still carry on awareness campaigns of high impact key messages on hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage and safe disposal of excreta. These key messages among hygiene message have a real impact in the life of communities and show the value of the JP. The same messages did help on polio eradication campaign and as well as fight against cholera.

b. Improve the opportunities for scaling up or replication of the joint programme or any of its components

UNDP organized in partnership with the Centro de Formação de Jornalistas (CEFOJOR) three communication activities:

- I and II MDGs' Workshop for Angolan Journalists.
- I MDGs' Journalist Contest

These activities were basically focused on developing the capacities of Angolan journalist to elaborate information on the MDGs with the collaboration of CEFOJOR and the participation of FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UE, Angolan Government and civil society. The training activities addressing journalists sponsored by the programme have been the first experience of its kind in the country.

CEFOJOR is planning to replicate the trainings sponsored by UNDP following the same format in all the provinces and already has funds for this purpose.

UNICEF believes that some components did better than others but to be successful the JP needs to focus and align more on the components such as country government development

strategy rather to have a great scope but not realistically achievable in the ground. A better assessment of the countries needs is needed.

a. Providing information to beneficiaries/right holders

The information to beneficiaries was passed since the beginning of the programme but political changes carry different approaches and the government has incorporate de MDG goals as part the government programme and is was a tiny line where beneficiaries could separate what is the JP and what is the government programme.

f. Please report on scalability of the joint programme and/or any of its components

a. To what extend has the joint programme assessed and systematized development results with the intention to use as evidence for replication or scaling up the joint programme or any of its components?

IOM conducted a qualitative and quantitative end-of-project evaluation with 314 individuals being interviewed, and additional focus group discussions led. It will contribute for other projects implementation design and for the replication or scaling up of good practices and findings.

UNICEF has been doing the replication of two parts of the JP based on results: 1) MOGECA and 2) CLTS.

b. Describe example, if any, of replication or scaling up that are being undertaken

Águas de Portugal, the consulting company that facilitated the participative elaboration of the *Plano Director de Água e Saneamento* of Kilamba Kiaxi 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*.

UNICEF in partnership with the NGO DW (Development Workshop) continued to support the National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DNAAS) of the Ministry of Energy in the promotion and dissemination Water in Model Community Management of Water (MoGeCA). In 2012 the Minister of Energy and Water MINEA approved the MoGeCA and recommended its dissemination and implementation throughout the 18 provinces of the country, considering it as a key tool for the management and sustainability of infrastructures for water and sanitation, official methodology for social mobilization and creation of Water Committees (GAS groups) for management of water points in Angola. Community management is an essential component to sustainability of all of the systems. Weak capacities of public utilities and local Angolan authorities in the war and post-war period demanded that management strategies involve consumers in implementing, maintaining and financing basic services. This has been found to be one of the key determinants of the sustainability of the intervention. Promoting MOGECA as the model that aims to stimulate the decentralization of

water management at the municipal level with the creation of municipal brigades, water and sanitation groups, based on a model that promotes the association, starting from its commitment in building and managing water points, will result from the process of implementing the Municipal Development Program (MDP). MOGECA has been replicated in several provinces and was accepted by government as the tool to manage in a sustainable way water points in the community.. MINEA is about to make a public presentation of MOGECA and will be part of the curriculum of the future WASH school being built with support of UNICEF, EU and MINEA.

CLTS programme in Angola has the general objective to support the Government Strategy of combating poverty (Estratégia de combate à pobreza) and the contribution towards the achievement of related goals within the water and sanitation sector including the MDGs. The CLTS programme was designed and planned in close collaboration within UNICEF, MINAMB (Ministry of Environment) and Provincial and Municipal partners. Achievements of CLTS activities in Angola are particularly encouraging, with the establishment of the M&E system for monitoring of CLTS programme, community social mobilization, dissemination of high impact key hygiene messages, certification of the ODF communities and preliminary assessment to establish Sanitation marketing for future sustainability. CLTS also has a big impact and he is being replicated in six (6) new provinces with leadership of Ministry of Environment and funds from European Union, overall the country will have eleven (11) provinces implementing CLTS out of 18. CLTS approach is part of the national Policy for Environmental Sanitation and also will be part of the curriculum of future national WASH training school. The methodology Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is one approach that facilitates the process of enabling the local community to reduce open defecation, promoting latrine construction technologies utilising local available materials without external recourse and support. Also CLTS is a method to disseminate and encourage best practices in hygiene, and especially stop the practice of open defecation (OD). With the introduction of CLTS approach, Angola is achieving progressively decisive steps towards increasing the coverage of sanitation and hygiene. In particular it is worth to mention that the municipalities where CLTS is on-going there have not been cases of cholera in the last years. This scenario has also become a priority for the development of a strategy and a program for creating political and institutional conditions for the sanitation component, it being understood that the implementation of CLTS have proper support under the National Environmental Sanitation Policy which is in preparation.

c. Describe the joint programme exit strategy and assess how it has improved the sustainability of the joint program

The understanding of the team's work of WASH JP is that the development processes that involve changes in people's behaviours, institutional strengthening and capacity building of key actors in the sector of water and sanitation governance, not end after 4 years of intervention. Therefore, the integration of processes triggered within the national plans, effective coordination with other interventions, awareness and training are part of the actions undertook in this final phase of the WASH JP to ensure the sustainability of processes initiated with the support the MDG-F. Also, the continued financial support through various funding sources is included in the Exit Strategy.

Specifically, to ensure the sustainability of the GAS there was reinforced the training at all water points completed, performed a maintenance plan, promotion and exchange of experience between different municipalities and GAS was more focussed on the social mobilization component.

Regarding the policies and regulations of the sector, the extension permitted the support the implementation of the Master Plan for the Municipality of Kilamba Kixi, whose lessons learned was applied to the Master Plans of Municipalities of Moxico. Also the training plan for the private sector (small and medium enterprises) sector was able to strengthen service delivery and business consolidation required for proper maintenance of infrastructure. In terms

of strengthening the autonomy of communities to ensure access to water and sanitation facilities, the component of livelihoods focus their efforts on awareness, knowledge transfer and capacity building.

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

a. Provide a final financial status of the joint programme in the following categories:

1. Total Approved Budget
2. Total Budget Transferred
3. Total Budget Committed
4. Total Budget Disbursed

	Total Approved Budget	Total Amount of Transferred	Total Budget Committed	Total Budget Disbursed
UNDP	\$2,450,000.00	\$2,450,000.00	\$2,450,000.00	\$2,259,318.6*
UNICEF	\$3,750,000.00	\$3,750,000.00	\$3,750,000.00	\$3,750,000.00**
IOM	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$1,150,000.00
ILO	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
Total	\$7,600,000.00	\$7,600,000.00	\$7,600,000.00	\$7,409,318.6

*UNDP has still pending the last transfers (Final Evaluator, Project Manager and consultants). This amount could be experience changes in the Financial Final Report.

**UNDP transferred the amount of 212000 USD to UNICEF. This amount is reflected in UNDP's budget.

b. Explain any outstanding balance or variances with the original budget

V. OTHER COMMENTS AND/OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

VI. CERTIFICATION ON OPERATIONAL CLOSURE OF THE PROJECT

By signing, Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNO) certify that the project has been operationally completed.

PUNO	NAME	TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
IOM	Daniel Silva y Poveda	Officer in charge, IOM Angola		
UNDP	Alberto Martin Huertas	Project Manager WASH JP		
UNICEF	Debora Bonucci	WASH Specialist		

VII. ANNEXES

2. List of all document/studies produced by the joint programme

- 1) Politica Nacional de Saneamento Ambiental .
- 2) Plano Director de Agua e Saneamento do Municipio de Kilamba Kiaxi.
- 3) Plano Director de Agua e Saneamento dos Municipios de Luau e Canemongue .
- 4) Estrategia Nacional de Residuos Solidos.
- 5) Estudio sobre venda ambulante de agua (estudio previo a regulacao).
- 6) Estudio sobre precarios (estudio previo a regulacao).
- 7) Estudio sobre pecas sobressalentes.
- 8) CLTS approach and Sanitation marketing;
- 9) CLTS Training manual for provincial and municipal staff;
- 10) CLTS training manual for community agents;
- 11) Water Quality manual;
- 12) Contract Management training documentation;
- 13) Communication material (HWTSS, Hand Washing, CLTS..).

3. List all communication products created by the joint programme

- 1) UNICEF press release for all SISAS and CLTS national and provincial seminars;
- 2) Media involvement in all CLTS provincial and municipal launches, press release and public speech;
- 3) Media involvement and press release during water point and water system projects inaugurations;
- 4) UNICEF supported the organization of AngolaSan+1, with media involvement, public speech and press release;
- 5) MOGECA national seminar in 2011 included Media involvement and press release;
- 6) Global Hand Washing day celebrations in 2010, 2011, 2012 accompanied by Media involvement, public speech and press release;
- 7) World Water Day celebration in 2010, 2011, 2012 accompanied by Media involvement, public speech and press release;
- 8) Publication of communication materials on hygiene promotion, CLTS manual, CLTS leaflet, Water Quality all bring the MDG F logo;
- 9) Water Quality training with media involvement, public speech and press release;

4. Minutes of the final review meeting of the Programme Management Committee and National Steering Committee
5. Final Evaluation Report **Ok.**
6. M&E framework with update final values of indicators **Ok**