



1. Project Data:		Date Posted : 08/15/2001	
PROJ ID: P000035		Appraisal	Actual
Project Name: Lobito/beng.rehab.	Project Costs (US\$M)	58.88	61.28
Country: Angola	Loan/Credit (US\$M)	45.58	45.57
Sector(s): Board: UD - Water supply (30%), Irrigation and drainage (19%), Sanitation (19%), Sewerage (18%), Solid waste management (14%)	Cofinancing (US\$M)	7.00	8.60
L/C Number: C2326			
	Board Approval (FY)		92
Partners involved : Norway (NORAD) and Sweden (SIDA)	Closing Date	09/30/1998	07/31/2000
Prepared by :	Reviewed by :	Group Manager :	Group:
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2. Project Objectives and Components

a. Objectives

To:

1. restore the water supply and failed sanitary services in the Lobito -Benguela Metropolitan area in order to eliminate life threatening epidemics, improve the health of the population and halt the degradation of the physical environment;
2. improve living conditions in the squatter settlements by providing access to clean water and improved latrines;
3. strengthen the institutions responsible for the operation, management and control of urban services and the environment by providing technical assistance, logistical support, and training; and
4. assist in policy reform through the introduction of more rational water and sewer tariffs, by means of land registration and environmental studies.

b. Components

As initially designed the project had four components :

1. **Environmental sanitation (\$26.18 million : 58% of base cost)** rehabilitation and expansion of water supply and distribution systems, and sanitary sewer systems; provision of clean water to unplanned settlements by a network of standpipes and laundry facilities; rehabilitation of the solid waste management system and of the storm drainage and erosion control network.
2. **Low-income Sanitation (\$3.92 million : 9% of base cost)**. an extensive improved latrine and sanitary environmental education program, and investment in urban revegetation .
3. **Institutional Development (\$8.67 million : 19% of base cost)**. Technical assistance, training and logistical and administrative support for the Provincial Water Company (EPAB), the Provincial Community Services Department (DPSC), and the Provincial Planning Office (GPP).
4. **Studies (\$6.29 million : 14% of base cost)** on ; water and sewerage tariff and institutional reorganization; environmental management and monitoring; geographic information system (GIS) and land registration; and preparatory studies for a follow-up project.

Implementation began in 1993 during a period of active civil war . By the time of the Mid-Term Review (MTR), in late 1994, hostilities had abated somewhat, but these events led to a restructuring of the project at the MTR .

The GIS and land registration studies were canceled . To meet emergency needs, works to rehabilitate water pumping stations and rehabilitation of additional elements of old parts of the water system were added . To accommodate these, some parts of the sewer work were scaled back, some storm water works were canceled, and the solid waste component was recast as part of the low cost sanitation component .

c. Comments on Project Cost, Financing and Dates

At appraisal the total estimated cost was \$58.88 million. Following the restructuring, estimated cost was \$65.8

million. Final expenditure was \$61.28 million. The closing date was extended by 22 months.

3. Achievement of Relevant Objectives:

Water supply and sanitary services . Following rehabilitation individual domestic water connections were increased from 35% to 43% and coverage in the peri-urban squatter areas was increased from zero to about 80% by expanding the network and constructing standpipes . Sewer connections were established to the 420 largest water users, but the effectiveness of the system has been reduced by continuing electricity supply problems to the pumps . The storm water component was scaled back, but a major canal was completed and has reduced flooding .

Improved living conditions in squatter settlements . The project has contributed to improved living conditions . About 25,000 households (25% of the peri-urban population) have improved latrines and solid waste collections have been improved. About 2.5 million seedlings were produced and planted on selected eroded slopes and distributed to peri-urban households, a rate of over 20 per household.

Institutional strengthening . The project only achieved a limited improvement in the capacity to address issues and implement in the sector. The Provincial Water Company was split into two and the successor bodies showed significant improvements in performance. The Provincial Directorate of Social Services was reorganized, but little TA was provided and the organization and the municipalities were not able to increase their capacity as envisaged because their low salary structures failed to attract qualified staff .

Policy Reform . Policies were changed to provide for at least partial cost recovery for water, sewerage and solid waste services, but the required tariff increases were not implemented on a regular basis .

4. Significant Outcomes/Impacts:

During the 1990s child mortality rates fell from above 30% to about 19% in the two cities, malaria mortality fell by about 75% and cholera was eliminated. Training and education/information programs (involving provincial health workers, community leaders and mobilizers, NGOs and community based organizations (CBOs), and other civic society groups) created awareness of the relationship between environmental conditions and health, and were instrumental in the effectiveness of the improved latrine program .

5. Significant Shortcomings (including non-compliance with safeguard policies):

The impact of the institutional efforts was limited by problems with the provision of technical assistance . Country conditions and delays, and language constraints, made it difficult to recruit suitably experienced personnel .

Key project management and procurement decisions were often deferred for months as a result of the lack of adequate communication between the management of the project, the implementing entities and IDA .

6. Ratings:	ICR	OED Review	Reason for Disagreement /Comments
Outcome :	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Institutional Dev .:	Modest	Modest	
Sustainability :	Unlikely	Unlikely	
Bank Performance :	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Borrower Perf .:	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Quality of ICR :		Satisfactory	

NOTE: ICR rating values flagged with '*' don't comply with OP/BP 13.55, but are listed for completeness.

7. Lessons of Broad Applicability:

8. Assessment Recommended? Yes No

9. Comments on Quality of ICR:

The report provides a good and clear account of the project experience and current status . The project cost table in Annex 2 is incomplete.