ANNEX I

1. IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title/Number</th>
<th>Demining Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td><em>EC contribution EUR 20,000,000</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid method / Method of implementation</td>
<td>Project approach. Partially decentralised management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC-code</td>
<td>15250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Landmine Clearance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

Since the signature of the peace accords in 2002, Angola has progressed rapidly from post-war emergency and rehabilitation to the present phase of reconstruction and development. Currently, Angola’s is a lower middle income country with a GDP per capita of approximately US$1784. However, poverty is widespread while inequality is high both within urban areas and between the urban and rural areas. In addition, the dimension of the territory of Angola, combined with a severe mine contamination, is a major limitation to post-conflict recovery and socio-economic development, affecting all 18 provinces, at different levels. The Landmine socio-economic impact survey (LIS, 2004-2006) has determined about 2,000 impacted communities, for a total number of 2.4 million persons (17% of the population), living in 3,300 sites suspected of mine contamination, corresponding to an area between 200 to 1,200 square kilometres, affected by about 4,000 blockages identified by the communities during the national inquiry: 33.3% of agricultural land, 21.5% of non agricultural land, 17.8% of pasture land, 11.9% of roads and paths, 8.3% of infrastructures, 3.8% of housing, and 3.4% of water source. The 5 most affected provinces, by number of communities impacted, and number of suspected areas are: Moxico, Bié, Kuando Kubango, Uige and Kwanza Sul.

Based on LIS data, the Angolan Mine Action Strategic Plan was formulated and approved for implementation. Two types of Mine Action take place in Angola: one for humanitarian assistance and other for development and reconstruction. Humanitarian demining is implemented based on the LIS and the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). For development or reconstruction, as required by national social priorities, mine action must be factored into relevant project investments.

The humanitarian demining operational capacity in country is in large extension developed by the international NGOs since 1995, and has increased considerable in the last years: from 5,0 km²/year in 2003 to 10,8 km²/year in 2005. As the phase out of the international humanitarian demining NGOs is foreseen within 5 years, sustainability of the interventions should be ensured through the national institutions and organisations:
The National Inter-Sector Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance CNIDAH is the national mine action authority, established by Presidential Decree 54/2001. Reporting directly to the Council of Ministers regulates the sector and it is responsible for coordination, planning and the quality control of the demining activities conducted in the country.

The National Demining Institute (INAD) is in charge of the operational capacity in support to reconstruction tasks as well as the training in national humanitarian standard. The government also intends to invest considerable funds in equipment both for INAD and the Military Engineers of the Armed Forces.

The emergent national humanitarian demining NGOs ensuring the community impacted demining.

2.2. Lessons learnt

Although the NGO performance is differentiated there is a need to continuous support to international demining NGOs in complement to INAD interventions for the following reasons:

- National strategic plan foresees a need to maintain and/or increase operational capacity;
- Present operational capacity with performance and quality is based on the international demining NGOs;
- Transfer of capacity from international NGO to national entities is not ensured and the development of the governmental operational capacity requires long term technical assistance;
- Donor programming of funds is expected to decrease (support to operations) or to restrict (to institutional development), or phase out the support to this sector.

In the context of reconstruction & development as well as the implementation of the decentralisation, the Angola Mine Action Strategic Plan should be reviewed and the implementation mechanism adjusted. In addition, there is a need to (i) to strengthen the human capacity at the medium management and technical level including in the planning cabinets of relevant Ministry, in order to take demining in consideration in their projects, (ii) to strengthen areas such as planning and logistic support coordination at provincial level with the decentralization of CNIDAH to the provinces and, (iii) to reinforce CNIDAH coordination position at national and provincial levels especially on the quality control, and information management.

2.3. Complementary actions

Given that Angola ratified in July 2002 the Ottawa Convention and according to the spirit of the Art 6, the International Community has been supporting the efforts of the Government to solve the problem of anti-personal landmines laid in the ground.

The project is consistent with the national legal framework (presidential decree establishing CNIDAH, Angola Mine Action Strategic Plan), the programming documents of the 10th EDF (priority within the focal sector Rural development) and with most of the EC development policies ("European Roadmap towards a Zero victim target"). "The European Roadmap towards a Zero Victim Target” is the EC

**Complementary actions**

Since 2002, EC has been the major donor in country supporting demining actions with an estimation of €50 M. EC supported mine clearance), and the Landmine Impact Survey (with €9 M in 8th EDF LIS). Mine action was a top priority in 9th EDF CSP/NIP with €31 M allocated, supporting coordination and demining operations. With EC contribution, the UNDP project, concluded successfully in July 2007, to destroy the anti-personnel mines in stock. ECHO is not longer present in Angola.

**Activities of other donors**

By order of level and consistence of funding the following donors can be pointed: USA, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Italy, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, France and Canada. The majority of donors channel their funds directly to NGOs without any government screening or approval.

2.4. **Donor coordination**

Donor coordination for mine action was well established in the emergency humanitarian phase, leaded by UNOCHA and the UN Humanitarian coordinator. Since 2004, donor coordination for mine action has been always irregular, varying between one or (rarely) two meetings a year, in most cases organized by USA or EC delegation (in this case with the member states).

The present coordination mechanism is ensured by UNDP although in a irregular manner. The present programme through the support to CNIDAH mandate and intervention will address this issue.

3. **DESCRIPTION**

3.1. **Objectives**

The project’s overarching goal is to “Support the re-establishment of minimum living condition of the most affected communities by mine and other unexploded devices”.

The project’s specific objective is to “Contribute to improve the access to areas affected by mines and other unexploded devices.”

3.2. **Expected results and main activities**

The expected results and respective activities re as follows:

- Risk Reduced, related to accidents and incidents with mines and other unexploded device reduced;
  - Removal of mines and explosive devices
  - Punctual emergency interventions
  - Technical exploration and recognition of suspected areas
3.3. Risks and assumptions

As pre-conditions, the political and economic stability is maintained in the country throughout programme implementation.

It is assumed that the Government leads the process and assumes the responsibility on the necessary resources for the Mine Action.

3.4. Crosscutting Issues

*Good governance* has been a practice recognized in all entities that have been involved in mine action projects funded by EC, in spite of the difficulties to attract and maintain competent and qualified national technicians to working in the sector. *Gender* is an issue with two aspects in the mine action sector: (i) women the ones of the beneficiaries in Africa that see their lives been facilitated and with reduced risk in the daily tasks in agriculture, water and wood transportation. (ii) Mainly men are employed by the mine action organizations, but in the last years women have been employed progressively, with special relevance in the mine risk education and victim assistance activities.

3.5. Stakeholders

The *direct project beneficiaries* are estimated 500.000 persons: 20% of the affected population in most affected Provinces (Moxico, Bié, Kuando Kubango, Kwanza Sul, Malange, Kwanza Norte). In addition, an estimation of 250 persons is direct beneficiaries of training and institutional support.

*National institutional partners* and the staff involved in the project activities: CNIDAH, INAD
**UNDP:** as the organisation in Angola supporting capacity development of CNIDAH since 2002, and more recently (2007) began the support to INAD.

**Civil Society Organizations:** the international NGOs maintain their presence in the country: Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA), The Halo Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Menschen gegen Minen (MgM), Saint Barbara Foundation and Danish Church Aid. National Demining NGOs start to emerge, applying to the Rapid Response Fund of UNDP (funded by EC) with small emergency projects.

**Government of Angola:** as the electoral process and the national reconstruction are the two focus of the Government in terms of the limitations posed by the mine contamination.

4. **IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

4.1. **Method of implementation**

Partially decentralised, management through the signature of a financing agreement with Republic of Angola.

The Commission controls ex ante all the procurement contracts except for procurement contracts under Programme Estimates where the Commission controls ex ante procurement contracts >50,000 euro and ex post procurement contracts ≤ 50,000 euro. All grant contracts, whether being under Programme Estimates or not, are subject to ex ante controls.

All the payments are centralised.

Operational mine action component will be implemented by humanitarian demining NGOs established in Angola, via a call for proposals launched with 6 lots, one for each of the 6 selected provinces.

**Institutional Support and Technical Assistance** will be implemented by one contract for both components. An international restricted tender procedure will be launched in order to implement Institutional Support and Technical Assistance. Due to the dimension, complexity of the Programme, there is a need to maintain a technical assistance component to NAO services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Implementing Partner</th>
<th>Government Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational Mine Action</td>
<td>Humanitarian Demining NGOs</td>
<td>MINARS, CNIDAH, 18 Provincial Governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Support</td>
<td>Service providers</td>
<td>CNIDAH, INAD, Ministries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
<td>Service providers</td>
<td>CNIDAH, UTA-ACP/CE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation and Audit</td>
<td>Service providers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2. **Procurement and grant award procedures**

4.2.1. **Contracts**

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question.

Participation in the award of contracts for the present action shall be open to all natural and legal persons covered by 10th EDF Regulations.

4.2.2. **Specific rules for grants**

The essential selection and award criteria for the award of grants are laid down in the Practical Guide to contract procedures for EC external actions. They are established in accordance with the principles set out in Title VII 'Grants' of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th European Development Fund.

4.3. **Budget and calendar**

The project proposes a total budget of €20 million, in line with the National Indicative Program, with the following distribution, by components:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value (million €)</th>
<th>Intended Beneficiary</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational Mine Action</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>Communities 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Support</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>CNIDAH, INAD 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>NAO Services 3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>n/a 0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>n/a 0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20.00</strong></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>--- 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The foreseen operational duration of the project will be of 48 months.

4.4. **Performance monitoring**

Ex post project external independent performance monitoring mission is expected to be promoted by EC Delegation, as foreseen in the EDF rules, at least each year.

Contracting authority performance monitoring function will be conducted by NAO services with main support from high qualified expert, working as an individual expert. The baseline values and targets for the indicators selected will be mentioned in the inception report.

4.5. **Evaluation and audit**

Ex post external and independent evaluation and audit is expected to be promoted by EC Delegation, as foreseen in the EDF rules, at mid-term review (year 2) and at operational closure (year 4). Contracting authority for the audit function will be
based on private audit companies, providing certificate of audits associated with each request of payment.

4.6. Communication and visibility

In addition to EC Delegation and NAO Services initiatives, communication and visibility responsibilities are proposed to be included in each contract, in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions. Several events are foreseen to promote communication and visibility: (i) tendering and opening processes, (ii) Road and land releases, and hand-over to beneficiary, and (iii) workshops, public presentation and training sessions.
Annex 2

1. Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title/Number</th>
<th>Institutional Support to the development of the Water and Sanitation Sectors in Angola</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>EC contribution EUR 17.000.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Method of implementation</td>
<td>Project approach through a partly decentralised management + Joint Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC-code</td>
<td>14010  Sector</td>
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2. Rationale

2.1. Sector context

Since the signature of the peace accords in 2002, Angola has progressed rapidly from post-war emergency and rehabilitation to the present phase of reconstruction and development. Nowadays Angola’s is a lower middle income country with a GDP per capita of approximately US$1784. However, poverty is widespread while inequality is high both within urban areas and between the urban and rural areas. There have been significant improvements in the access to water supply and sanitation (WSS) services over the last few years, as a result of emergency rehabilitation projects, however, without a sound development of the WSS sector. However, the coverage for water is currently estimated at 36% in urban and peri-urban areas and 22% among rural population. The main sector challenges can be summarized as follows:

- The WSS institutional framework is covered by 2 Ministries: the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) is the lead organisation at national level for water supply and waste water disposal while the Ministry of Urbanisation and Environment (MINUA) has been recently mandated as regards non water-borne sanitation. Regarding the water supply sub-sector, the executive agency, the National Directorate of Waters - DNA - has cumulated so far the demanding tasks of making policies, monitoring regulations enforcement and implementing large investments. No executive agency is yet in charge of the basic sanitation sub-sector. The operating aspects (exploitation, distribution, invoicing and recovery) are ensured at provincial or city level, for both water supply and sanitation, by Provincial Governments or by public enterprises with corporate structures, where these have already been created in accordance with the existing law.

- Incomplete legal and regulatory framework. While there is a law of reference in the water sector, which covers also waste water (Water Law 6/02), there is no legal or regulatory framework for basic sanitation. Water regulations are not enforced: the water law empowers MINEA to promulgate regulations for water supply and waste water but drafts have been under development since 2004.

- Incomplete sector policy. The Government's Programme for the Development of the Water Sector (PDSA 2004) outlines the underlying policy and sets as objective the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in WSS. While maintaining a focus on investments, it includes reform initiatives such as the introduction of River Basin Authorities, the commercial dimension of water (Water Utilities and tariffs policy) and the active involvement of communities, local authorities and private sector. Additionally, recent updated planning documents have been prepared (master plans for urban water and waste water, "Agua para Todos" national programme for rural water supply, which aims at 80% coverage by 2012).
Need to modernize the service provision system. While the water supply infrastructure is being improved in many urban, peri-urban and rural communities, its management is often not adequate to ensure the provision of safe water to users. Substantial support will be provided by development partners in coming years for the management of urban and peri-urban water services, through the creation of public utilities and regulatory bodies. However, support should be provided also in the rural context, where there is not yet a consolidated model for the management of water services.

Review the WSS Human resources within the decentralization process. The role and function of the central authorities, notably the DNA, will be changing towards sector coordination, support and oversight. In addition, the planning and budgeting activities for the water sector will be held at local level (Municipio and Comuna). Considering the sector budget, there will not be a financial gap to meet the planned capital investments, however the human capital to manage the renewed systems is lagging behind, with a qualitative and quantitative lack of skilled workforce in WSS.

Another sector bottleneck is the absence of a modern management information system, though some steps have been undertaken in this respect, also with the contribution of the EC. The WB will address urban water supply, hence the creation of national regulatory bodies and service providers at provincial level. Support to planning and budgetary cycles is not contemplated so far, nor a revision of strategy documents or preparation of a sector policy. These are sensitive areas that have proved in other institutional support projects in Angola, to be difficult entry points for donors-financed projects. It is not excluded however a possible involvement of the TA in these areas. On the other hand, the reform of the institutions, the policy, the strategy, the budget, etc. should be progressively addressed through a sector dialogue between the government and the donors, which is currently being enforced.

The present action will more directly target difficulties regarding the lack of skilled workforce in WSS, management information system and the modernization of the service provision system in rural areas. In the sanitation sub-sector in particular, through concrete actions (construction of sanitation facilities for instance), the Commission will justify its involvement in the sector with the view to foster institutional reforms in a longer run.

2.2. Lessons learnt

The European Commission has been an active partner to the Government of Angola in the Water and Sanitation sectors in recent years. From 2002 to 2007 about €40M were committed in various water and sanitation-related projects. Previous and on-going activities financed by the EDF (ECHO does no longer fund any activity in Angola) included support to MINEA for the creation of a Management Information System in Water (through UNICEF), technical assistance to the Luanda Water Utility (EPAL) to improve its commercial management as well as small/medium size projects in peri-urban and rural areas to increase level of services and strengthen their management. These projects have been generally successful and pilot activities were also undertaken such as to mix joint water utilities/communities management of peri-urban water supplies. Against this background it was decided that Water and Sanitation should remain an area of intervention under the 10º EDF. In 2007 the Delegation set the basis for the preparation of the new programming phase by launching a Water and Sanitation Sector Study in cooperation with DFID. The outcomes of the study, discussed and finalised at a stakeholders workshop in March 2008, inform the present proposal. The main orienting principles resulting from the study recommend to intervene on capacity building rather than on the reconstruction of infra-structures and to maximise complementarity and coordination with other sector programmes.
2.3. **Complementary actions**

The World Bank is finalising with the Government the implementation of a Water Sector Institutional Development Project, which will focus on the rehabilitation of urban WSS systems as well as on the creation of public utilities and an independent regulatory institution. The African Development Bank has recently approved a WSS and support project, with specific focus on a provincial capital and in rural areas. Interventions in the WS&S sectors are also foreseen, in near future, by the Spanish Cooperation and the French Development Agency. The areas of intervention in the water sector identified in the present proposal were selected taking into account complementarity with the above-mentioned interventions. In addition, the proposed institutional component will be in support to the National Directorate of Waters, which should ensure the sector coordination and reinforce the reform and sector modernization in a comprehensive manner.

Regarding the sanitation sector, UNICEF plays an active role and has recently signed with MINUA a memorandum of understanding to develop a cooperation project, based on institutional support and on improved access to basic sanitation.

2.4. **Donor coordination**

The first national workshop on sanitation (October 2007) and the National Water Forum (February 2008) created opportunities for dialogue with the Government, with other donors and with implementing partners, although there is no Government-driven regular coordination mechanism in place in Angola in WSS. Coordination with EU Member States is limited in scope since WSS are not focal sectors for most of EU cooperation agencies (in 2005 only 2.7% of EU agencies aid was allocated to WS&S). However, a Water and Sanitation Working Group was created and has since met twice. Taking into account that, as mentioned above, donors-funded projects and Government's own driven institutional reforms initiatives will scale up in the next years, the programme through the long term technical expertise will seek to enhance the sector coordination with the creation of a structured platform for sector consultation and dialogue as well as regular coordination mechanisms. This will be done at the level of the DNA, which is the main Government's interlocutor for Donors in WSS.

3. **DESCRIPTION**

3.1. **Objectives**

The project overarching objective is to contribute to the reduction of the poverty prevalence in Angola through the achievement of the water and sanitation-related MDGs.

The purpose of the programme is to strengthen the water and sanitation institutions towards providing services in Angola in a sustainable and efficient manner.

3.2. **Expected results and main activities**

The present project proposal is driven by two factors: i) the findings and the subsequent final recommendations of the WSS sector study; ii) the complementarities with other WSS institutional initiatives. Taking into account these two guiding principles, it is proposed that the EC intervention focus on four areas of interventions with the following respective results:

1. **Human Resources Development**

   **Result 1:** Human Resources of water sector institutions provide standards of services adequate to the populations needs.

   **Main activities:**
   - Setting up a data base of qualified staff working in the WSS sector, definition of the current and future staff requirements in the WSS sector and elaboration of a medium term (2015) HR Development programme;
- Review the existing training & development resources including identification and feasibility studies for new training centers. This is the first phase of a project; the second phase will be composed of a contribution to the rehabilitation and management of identified training centers and a contribution to the training itself.

2-Sanitation intervention in peri-urban and rural areas

Result 2: Sanitation conditions in poor peri-urban and rural areas are improved

Main activities:
- Institutional support to MINUA to implement activities at national, principal and local levels, inter alia, creation of a National Coordination Unit and elaboration of a national sanitation programme;
- Support to implementation, on pilot basis, of the national programme based on an integrated approach including the construction of sanitation facilities, the awareness campaign (hygiene promotion) and the communities and the local governments' involvement with the view to ensure sustainability.

3- Water quality

Result 3: Quality of domestic water is improved

Main activities:
- Review the current national standards and monitoring mechanisms vis-à-vis international norms;
- Elaboration of a national programme to monitor and improve domestic water quality;
- Development of the health and hygiene promotion programme towards household water management and involvement of public/private providers;
- Training of water supply operators and provision of basic laboratory equipment;

4- Strengthen the rural water supply framework

Result 4: The management of the rural water supply sector in the on-going decentralization process is strengthened

Main activities:
- Support to DNA services to manage a decentralized programme of investments in rural water and to improve their monitoring and capacities and to improve social mobilization and rural WS management models;
- Promotion of sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination;
- Upgrading the MINEA information systems management and ad-hoc technical feasibility studies (institutional development, environmental and economic assessments, supply chains for water-related materials and equipment, definition of service standards...).

3.3. Risks and assumptions

As general assumption, it is expected that political and economic stability be maintained considering the 2008 and 2009 elections in Angola. It is also assumed that the Government policies will continue to encourage reforms and improvement of the institutional framework. The Government's commitment to execute the programme will need to remain high throughout its implementation. In addition, the present proposal is based on the fact that the outlook for continued investment appears to be positive, hence the decision to focus on institutional support rather than infrastructures. A change in this scenario (oil-based revenues are notoriously vulnerable to change) could in turn imply a shift of priorities from capacity building to service delivery and a consequent request, by National Authorities, to adapt the project in accordance.

3.4. Crosscutting Issues

Gender issues as well as vulnerable groups (such as child protection) will be factored into the programme especially through the implementation of pilot projects, hygiene awareness
campaign and activities with local authorities. As regards HIV/AIDS prevalence, Angola is still in a better condition vis-à-vis the regional neighbours although the situation could deteriorate with the development of the road network and other transports systems. The programme will take the opportunity to create HIV/AIDS awareness, while implementing the activities at grass-root level, close to the households and to the local administrations. Environmental sanitation will be duly taken into account especially under the component concerning piloting projects in sanitation. Environment-friendly practices for the construction of basic services will be studied and applied. An environmental impact assessment will be included in the technical studies for the construction of the training centre.

3.5. Stakeholders
The overall responsibility for the programme implementation lies with the National Authorising Officer, who is the contracting authority, while the direct implementing partners and overall supervisors will be the Ministry of Energy and Waters and the Ministry of Urbanism and Environment. The main beneficiaries of the programme will be those receiving access to better water and sanitation facilities and services. Direct target groups will be also Water and Sanitation civil servants at different levels, who will take advantage from the training and the capacity building activities. Local communities and local administrations will benefit from the enforcement of the decentralisation process, which this programme will indirectly support. According to the decentralisation law, local administrations will become planning and budget units, and communities will be empowered through the establishment of consultative committees, which have the potential to provide a permanent mechanism for institutionalised community participation. Direct involvement of civil society organisations might be foreseen especially under the sanitation component with the twofold role of providers of basic services and promoters of hygiene behaviours and public health-related issues.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Method of implementation
The programme will be implemented under a partially decentralised management method through the signature of a financing agreement with the Republic of Angola. The financing agreement will make provision for the following implementation modalities:

a. Technical Assistance, recruited through an international restricted tender, in support to the Directorate of National Water (results 1, 3, 4);

b. Contribution Agreement with UNICEF, (joint management implementation modality), to provide institutional support to the MINUA, to establish a National Coordination Unit for basic sanitation in the Ministry and a national sanitation, (results 2, 4);

c. Programme estimates managed under direct decentralised operations for the implementation of pilot activities of the national sanitation programme to increase access to services (latrines construction), hygiene promotion and environmental sanitation awareness, The fact of the pilot projects being implemented directly by National Authorities will enhance replicability, ownership and sustainability. However, a Contribution Agreement with UNICEF could be also considered under a joint management implementation modality, depending on the success in setting up a National Coordination Unit, see point b (result 2);

d. Supply contracts for laboratory and training equipment and for TA vehicles (result 3).

The Commission controls ex ante all the procurement contracts except for procurement contracts under Programme Estimates where the Commission controls ex ante procurement contracts >50,000 euro and ex post procurement contracts ≤ 50,000 euro. All grant contracts, whether being under Programme Estimates or not, are subject to ex ante controls. Through the
programme estimates, payments are decentralised for operating costs and contracts up to the ceilings indicated in the table below. The Authorising Officer ensures that, by using the model of financing agreement for decentralised management, the segregation of duties between the authorising officer and the accounting officer or of the equivalent functions within the delegated entity will be effective, so that the decentralisation of the payments can be carried out for contracts up to the ceilings specified below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Works</th>
<th>Supplies</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Grants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 300.000 EUR</td>
<td>≤ 150.000 EUR</td>
<td>&lt; 200.000 EUR</td>
<td>≤ 100.000 EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures and programme estimates**

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question. Participation in the award of contracts for the present action shall be open to all natural and legal persons covered by the 10th EDF regulations. Further extensions of this participation to other natural or legal persons by the concerned authorising officer shall be subject to the conditions provided for in the Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement. Regarding the Contribution Agreement with UNICEF, all contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the International Organisation concerned. All programme estimates must respect the procedures and standard documents laid down by the Commission, in force at the time of the adoption of the programme estimates in question.

**4.3. Budget and calendar**

The programme amount is estimated at €17M, divided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>€ (M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical Assistance to MINEA</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional support to the MINUA, through UNICEF</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot projects in sanitation</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluations</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audits</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>17.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The timetable for implementation is presented in annex II of the Technical and Administrative provisions of the financing agreement. The foreseen period of execution of the Financing Agreement is 78 months. The operational implementation phase is 54 months.

**4.4. Performance monitoring**

Standard indicators such as water and sanitation coverage in rural/urban areas will be adopted to monitor programme performance. However, because of the current lack of reliable data, baseline values are difficult to estimate at this stage. It is foreseen that the situation will improve when the first outcomes of the management information system will be released. This will allow the TA to propose realistic baseline values at the inception of the programme.

**4.5. Evaluation and audit**

Provisions for evaluation and audit are included in the budget of this proposal. An external, mid-term evaluation of the project will be undertaken halfway through the project with an assessment of the programme indicators. A final evaluation of the EDF support will be also carried out. Audit contracts as well as evaluation contracts and framework contracts are to be concluded by the Commission acting for and on behalf of Angola.
4.6. Communication and visibility
Communication and visibility activities will be implemented in accordance with the EU’s Visibility Guidelines for External Action (September 2005). On the basis of these guidelines, implementing organisations will develop their own communication and visibility strategy. Funds for visibility actions will be embedded in individual contracts. Additionally the Technical Cooperation Facility makes also provision for budget for initiatives in this area.