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Angolan National Report for Habitat III

On the implementation of the Habitat II Agenda

Under the Coordination of the Ministry of Urban Development
and Housing

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Acronyms

ABANC	<i>Associação Angolana de Bancos</i> (Angolan Association of Banks)
ACA	<i>Associação dos Comités de Água</i> (Association of Community Water Management Committees)
AECOPA	<i>Associação de Construção Civil e de Empreiteiros de Obras Públicas de Angola</i> (Association of Civil Construction and Public Works Contractors of Angola)
AECID	<i>Agencia Española para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo</i> (Spanish Agency for Cooperation and Development)
ANGOP	Agência Angola Press
APIMA	<i>Associação dos Profissionais do Imobiliário Angola</i> (Angolan Real Estate Professionals Association)
BAI	<i>Banco Angolano de Investimentos</i> (Angolan Bank for Investment)
BIOCOM	<i>Companhia de Bioenergia de Angola</i> (an angolan bio-energy company)
BDA	<i>Banco de Desenvolvimento de Angola</i> (Angolan Development Bank)
BFA	<i>Banco de Fomento Angola</i>
BIC	<i>Banco Internacional de Crédito</i>
BLP	Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme
BMEA	<i>Brigadas Municipais de Energia e Águas</i> (Municipal Energy and Water Brigades)
BNA	<i>Banco Nacional de Angola</i> (National Bank of Angola)
BPC	<i>Banco de Poupança e Crédito</i> (Savings and Credit Bank)
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit (<i>Transito Rápido de Autocarros</i>)
BTC	Concrete and Compressed Earth building technique
BTCGA	<i>Banco Totta Caixa Geral Angola</i>
CACs	<i>Conselhos Consultivos Municipais</i> (Municipal Consultative Councils)
CEA	<i>Centro de Estudos Africanos</i> (Centre for African Studies in Lisbon, Portugal)
CEDOC	<i>Centro de Documentação e Informação - Unidade de Pesquisa e Estratégias</i>
CEIC	<i>Centro de Pesquisa e Estudos Científicos</i> (Centre for Scientific Studies and Research)
CIF	China International Fund
CINAPED	<i>Comissão Nacional de Apoio às Pessoas com Deficiências Físicas</i> (National Committee of Support for People with Physical Impairment)
CIPE	<i>Centro de Empresas Privadas Internacionais</i> (Centre for International Private Enterprise)
CIRC	<i>Central de Informação de Risco de Crédito</i> (Information and Credit Risk Centre)
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CNPC	<i>Comissão Nacional de Protecção Civil</i> (National Civil Protection Commission)
DNA	<i>Direção Nacional de Águas</i> (National Water Directorate)
DNOT	<i>Direcção Nacional de Organização do Território</i> (National Directorate of Territorial Organization)
DPUA	<i>Direcção Provincial do Urbanismo do Huambo</i> (Provincial Direction of Urbanism in Huambo)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DW	Development Workshop Angola
ECP	<i>Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza</i> (Strategy for the Fight Against Poverty)
EDA	<i>Estações de Desenvolvimento Agrário</i> (Agricultural Development Stations)
EDEL	<i>Empresa de Distribuição de Electricidade de Luanda</i> (the Luanda state electricity company)
EDF	European Development Fund
EDURB	<i>Empresa de Desenvolvimento Urbano Lda</i>

EMEA	Empresa Municipal de Energia e Águas (Municipal Energy and Water Utilities)
ENSAN	<i>Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional</i> (National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security)
EPAL	<i>Empresa Provincial de Água de Luanda</i> (Provincial Water Company of Luanda)
EPRO-URBE	<i>Empresa Provincial de Participações em Programas de Urbanizações</i>
FACRA	<i>Fundo Activo de Capital de Risco Angolano</i>
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GAS	<i>Grupo de Água e Saneamento</i> (Water and Sanitation Group)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHCB	Guangxi Hydroelectric Construction Bureau
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoA	Government of Angola
GPL	<i>Governo Provincial de Luanda</i> (Provincial Government of Luanda)
GRN	<i>Gabinete de Reconstrução Nacional</i> (Office for National Reconstruction)
GTRUCS	<i>Gabinete Técnico de Reconstrução Urbana do Cazenga, Sambizanga e Rangel</i>
GUO	Global Urban Observatory
IBEP	<i>Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-estar da População</i> (Integrated Survey on the Welfare of the Population)
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IDP	Internally-Displaced Person
IGCA	<i>Instituto de Geodesia e Cartografia de Angola</i> (Geographic and Cadastre Institute of Angola)
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
INADEC	<i>Instituto Nacional de Defesa do Consumidor</i> (National Institute for the Defense of the Consumer)
INAPEM	<i>Instituto Nacional de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas</i> (Angolan Institute for Support to Small and Medium Enterprises)
INC	Initial National Communication
INE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estatística</i> (National Institute for Statistics)
INEA	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estradas de Angola</i> (Angolan Roads Institute)
INH	<i>Instituto Nacional de Habitação</i> (National Housing Institute)
INOTU	<i>Instituto Nacional de Planificação Territorial e Urbanismo</i> (National Territorial Planning and Urbanism Institute)
IOM	International Organisation for Migrations
IPGUL	<i>Instituto de Planeamento e Gestão Urbana de Luanda</i> (Institute of Planning and Urban Management of Luanda)
IRPF	International Real Property Foundation (<i>Fundação Internacional de Propriedade Real</i>)
ISCTE	<i>Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa</i> (Higher Institute of Business and Labour Sciences at the Lisbon University Institute (<i>Instituto Universitário de Lisboa</i>))
ISV	<i>Instituto de Serviços Veterinários</i> (Institute of Veterinary Services)
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LUPP	Luanda Urban Poverty Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAPESS	<i>Ministério da Administração Pública, Emprego e Segurança Social</i> (Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security)
MAT	<i>Ministério da Administração do Território</i> (Ministry of Territory Administration)

MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple-Indicator Cluster Survey
MINARS	<i>Ministério da Assistência e Reinserção Social</i> (Ministry of Assistance and Social Reinsertion)
MINEA	<i>Ministério Energia e Águas</i>
MINFAMU	<i>Ministério da Família e da Promoção da Mulher</i> (Ministry for Family Issues and the Advancement of Women)
MINUHA	<i>Ministério do Urbanismo e Habitação</i>
MINAMB	<i>Ministério do Ambiente</i>
MOGECA	<i>Modelo para Gestão Comunitária de Pontos de Água</i> (Model for Community Management of Waterpoints)
MPLA	<i>Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola</i> (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the majority political party)
MPME	<i>Micro Pequenas e Médias Empresas</i>
MSME	Micro-, Small-, and Medium Enterprises
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
ODF	Open Defecation Free communities
OSEL	<i>Odebrecht Servicos no Exterior Lda.</i>
PDM	<i>Plano Director Municipal</i> (Municipal Director Plan)
PIP	<i>Programa de Investimento Público</i> (Public Investment Programme)
PESGRU	<i>Plano Estratégico para a Gestão de Resíduos Urbanos em Angola</i> (Strategic Plan on Urban Waste Management)
PMDRCP	<i>Programa Municipal para o Desenvolvimento Rural e o Combate à Pobreza</i> (Rural Development and Fight Against Poverty Municipal Programme)
PND	<i>Programa Nacional de Desenvolvimento</i> (National Development Programme)
PNSA	<i>Política Nacional de Saneamento Ambiental</i> (National Environmental Sanitation Policy)
PNUD	<i>Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento</i> (United Nations Development Programme)
PNUH	<i>Programa Nacional de Urbanização e Habitação</i> (National Programme for Urbanisation and Housing)
PPHS	<i>Programa Provincial de Luanda de Habitação Social</i> (Luanda Provincial Program of Social Housing)
PRESILD	<i>Programa de Reestruturação do Sistema de Logística e de Distribuição de Produtos Essenciais à População</i> (Programme of Restructuring the Logistical and Distribution System of Basic Products to the Community)
PROAPEN	<i>Programa de Apoio aos Pequenos Negócios</i> (Program in Support of Small Businesses)
PRUALB	<i>Projecto de Reabilitação Urbana e Ambiental do Lobito e Benguela</i> (Project of Urban and Environmental Rehabilitation of Lobito and Benguela)
PT	Electrical step-down transformers
QUIBB	<i>Questionnaire des indicateurs de Base du Bien-être (Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População)</i>
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SISAS	<i>Sistema de Informação do Sector de Água e Saneamento</i> (Information System of the Water and Sanitation Sector)
SNIT	<i>Sistema Nacional de Informação Territorial</i> (National Urban Monitoring System)
SNPCB	<i>Serviço Nacional de Protecção Civil e Bombeiros</i> (National Civil Protection and Fire Fighting Service)
SONIP	<i>Sonangol Imobiliária e Propriedades</i>
TCUL	<i>Transporte Colectivo Urbano de Luanda</i> (Luanda Urban Collective Transport)

TEG	<i>(Companhia privada de fornecimento de electricidade)</i> A private company that provides electricity
UCAN	<i>Universidade Católica de Angola</i>
UN	United Nations
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (<i>Centro das Nações Unidas para os Assentamentos Humanos</i>)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme (<i>Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento</i>)
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme (<i>Programa das Nações Unidas para o Ambiente</i>)
UN-ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (<i>Comissão Económica e Social das Nações Unidas para a Ásia e o Pacífico</i>)
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Programme for Human Settlements (<i>Programa das Nações Unidas para os Assentamentos Humanos</i>)
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund (<i>Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Infância</i>)
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

I. INTRODUCTION

In the Habitat Agenda adopted in 1996, heads of state and governments committed themselves to two main goals, i.e., “Adequate Shelter for All” and “Sustainable Human Settlements in an Urbanizing World”, and to implement a plan of action based on these goals. In the Millennium Declaration, heads of state and governments committed themselves to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. They also committed themselves to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without adequate sustainable access to drinking water and basic sanitation.

This Angolan Draft National Report reviews the implementation of the Habitat II agenda and other relevant internationally-agreed goals and targets. It also discusses new challenges, emerging trends and a prospective vision for sustainable human settlements and urban development.

When the Angolan mission to the Cities Summit in Istanbul signed on to the Habitat Agenda in 1996, the country was still in a state of conflict (the Angolan civil war only ended in 2002). Until that time, Angolan cities were the place of refuge for internally-displaced persons, and urban infrastructures became increasingly overloaded. Only after the peace accords were signed in the city of Luena that year, was Angola able to begin to invest its resources on national reconstruction. Peace coincided with increases in commodity prices (particularly oil), and new investments from China and other countries. The period was also one of rapid economic growth, particularly until Angola’s first post-war elections in 2008. This was also a period of legislative reform when new land, urban planning, and decentralisation laws were published. A national poverty reduction strategy was adopted in 2004 and an urban poverty monitoring system was set up.

The elections in 2008 marked a transition from post-conflict reconstruction to a focus on social and economic development. A number of new government initiatives were launched that broadly aimed to achieve or surpass targets set in the Millennium Development Goals. The Water for All Program committed the government to deliver water to 80% of peri-urban and rural settlements and to 100% of residents in the cities. The National Program of Urban Development and Housing (PNUH) has been promoting access to decent housing and basic services to the citizen, having as strategic option for the gradual development of a real estate market where the State has the responsibility of providing the basic infrastructure, social equipment and the promotion of a competitive real estate market environment, inclusive and participatory.

The National Report of Angola to the Habitat III has as reference the years 1996 (approval of Agenda Habitat II in Istanbul) , 2002 (range of effective peace in Angola) and 2008 (launch of the National Program of Urban development and housing), to monitor the progress made by the country in compliance with the targets established in Agenda Habitat II.

Annexed to the report is data from a study on the perception of Angolan urban residents that asked them to rank their priority concerns related to the cities where they live and the issues they consider most important. The Urban Perception Study was conducted in Luanda, Cabinda, Huambo and Ondjiva. The results are disaggregated by gender.

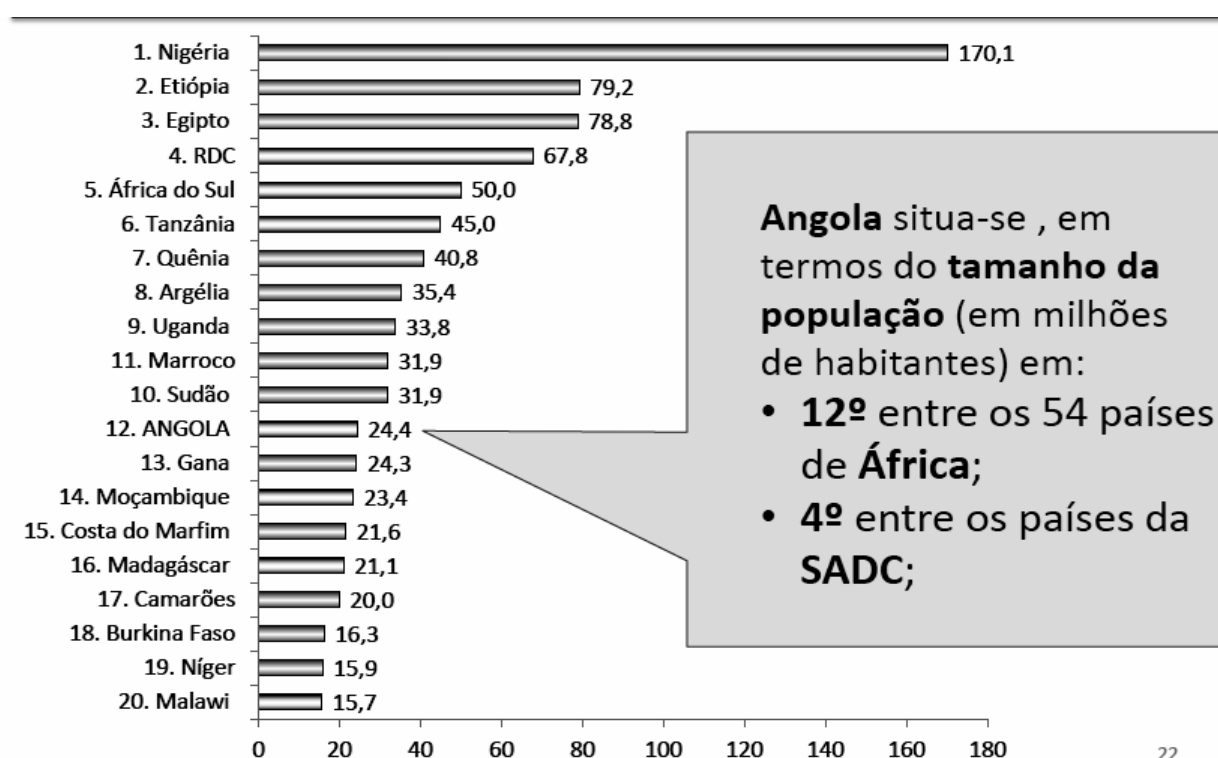
II. URBAN DEMOGRAPHIC ISSUES

1. Migration and rapid urbanisation

Urban Population Growth

Angola, possess a total surface area of 1,246,700 km², currently has one of the highest rates of urbanization, is situated in population terms in 12th position among the 54 countries of Africa and in 4th place among the SADC countries.

Figure 1. 20 most populous countries of Africa



For more than two decades during the post-independence era (1975-2002), the armed conflict in Angola was characterized mainly by the internal displacement of a large proportion of the population, i.e., outflows of refugees to neighbouring countries, and internal migration from rural to urban areas. The end of the war did not stop the internal migration to urban areas as people continued to search for better economic opportunities; on the other hand, it introduced additional classes of migrants in the form of: a) returning refugees, and b) demobilized ex-combatants. Thus, the rate of population growth in the cities remained high.

The post-war migration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) was based on the principle of the basic right of freedom of movement. The Angolan Government published the Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations¹ in 2001 (and regulated in 2002), and it was mainly targeted at the populations directly affected by the conflict immediately after the cessation of

¹ Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations, (2001). Angola was the first country in the world to transform the United Nations guidelines on the rights and resettlement of displaced persons into national legislation.

hostilities. These “norms” placed emphasis on resettlement being voluntary, and recognized the importance of the IDPs being involved in the process of relocation, and identification and distribution of land. The processes of migration and of resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration were, in large part, carried out *ad hoc* and on the initiative of individuals and families themselves. For this reason, there is a high concentration of displaced populations in urban areas, especially on the coast.

A high number of people sought in urban areas, in addition to safety, access to a source of income, goods and services, particularly in the city of Luanda. It was found that the immigrants settled mainly with the support of family members or the networks that pertained, occupying initially land in peripheral areas of cities. After the end of the armed conflict in 2002, the return on a large scale of migrant populations to their regions of origin not materialised and many displaced persons have opted to fix residence in areas where they were sitting. (IDMC, 2009).

Figure 2. Urban population growth in Angola (thousands)

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010	2015
Total Population	6,815	7,854	9,331	10,661	12,539	14,280	16,618	18,498	18,993	24 383
Urban Population	1.304	1.908	2.831	3.960	5.516	6.995	8.966	10.661	11.112	15 183
Percentage Urban	19.1%	24.3%	30.3%	37.1%	44.0%	49.0%	54.0%	57.6%	58.5%	62.3%

Source: UNFPA, 2010 & INE (2014)

However, great efforts were also made to bring the displaced people and refugees who had left the country to their areas of origin. The Voluntary Repatriation Program (2003-2006), implemented in conjunction by the IOM and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Ministry of assistance and social reintegration (Minars) was designed to repatriate about 100,000 refugees who were outside the country.

Figure 3. Rates of Migration

Source: IBEP, 2008

Characteristics	TOTAL	Migrant
Inhabitants	16 267 879	1 867 127
Percentage of the total population	100.0	11.5
Gender (%)	TOTAL	Migrant
Men	48.6	49.4
Women	51.4	50.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
The Masculinity Index	94.4	102.6
By age group	TOTAL	Migrant
0-14	48.0	20.0
15-64	49.3	77.0
65 And more	2.6	3.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
The area of residence	TOTAL	Migrant
Urbana	54.8	74.0
Rural	45.2	26.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

The above table, based on information from IBEP, shows that 11.5% of people of Angolan nationality, resided, at the time of the investigation, in a province different from birth.

The migrants have different demographic characteristics of the population total:

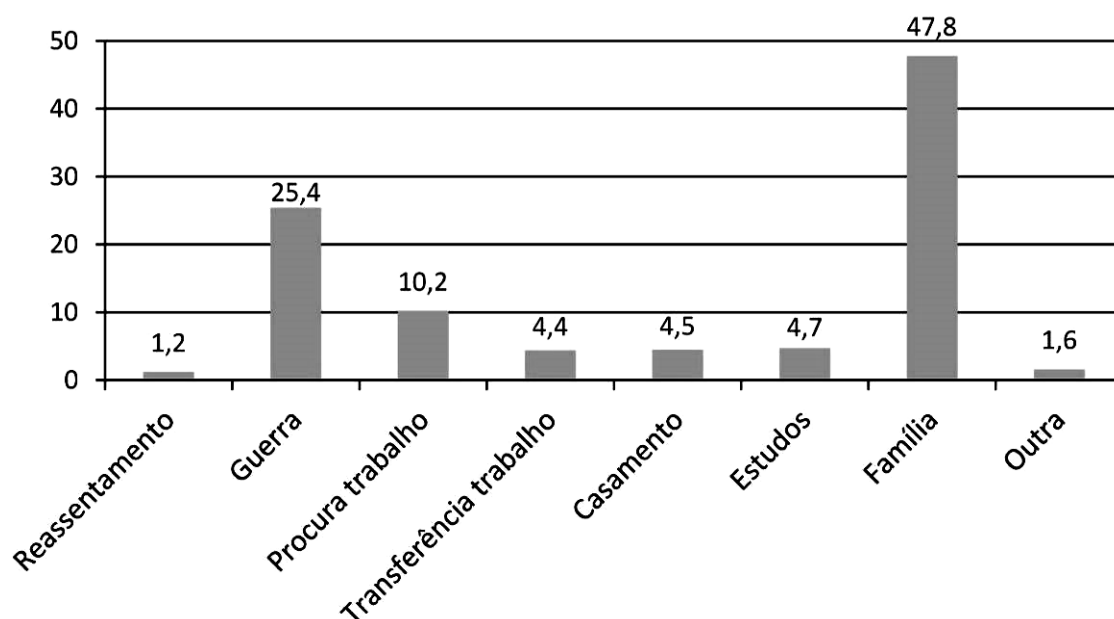
- The proportion of men is relatively higher, with an index of masculinity of 102.6;
- The age structure by large groups shows a wide difference in the age group from 15 to 64 years of age. Stresses also that the proportion of migrants of 65 years and more is greater than in the case of total population;
- The migrants are distributed mainly in urban areas, different from what happens with the national population.

In Angola, the previous census was conducted in 1970 and the first census post-independence is in the wrap up phase (i.e., 2013-2015). The demographic data of the period 1970 to 2013 are scarce and its quality and reliability vary significantly depending on the region. These limitations are considerably higher in the provinces where there have been armed conflicts. THE IBEP defined " **internal migration**" as all movements of people an administrative area to another (Province) within the country , with change of residence. The " **internal emigration**" was defined as the movement Of people out of a Province , while " **internal immigration** " was defined as the movement of people within a same province. The net migration is the difference between the number of people entering and the number of people leaving the province.

Drivers of Migration

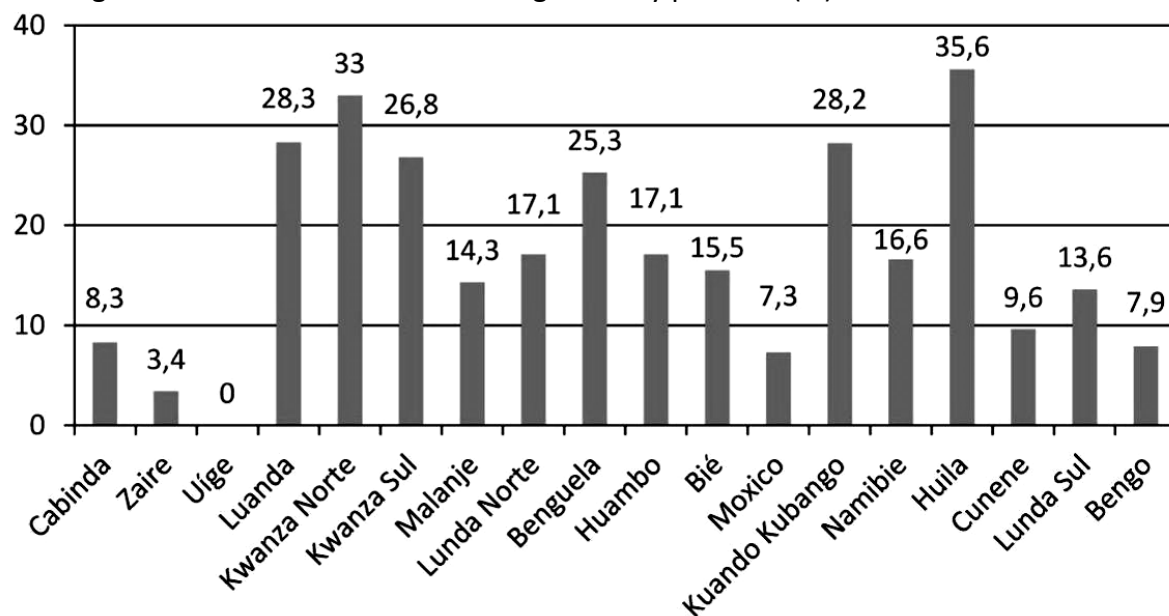
Why do individuals and families decide to migrate? Figure 4 shows that the main motivation to migrate was the desire to be reunited with their families. This accounted for slightly more than half (50.6%) of the motivations of rural migrants and a slightly smaller number (47.3%) of the motivations of urban migrants (47.8% combined). The war, which is also associated with the desire to be reunited with family, emerged as the second main factor that influenced migration decisions (25.4% overall), but this time, there was a clear difference between the motivation of rural and urban migrants (16% and 27.2%, respectively) . Economic and social factors were very much less influential on the decision to permanently change the province residence (e.g., work-related reasons, marriage, studies, etc.).

Figure 4. Motivations for migration (%)



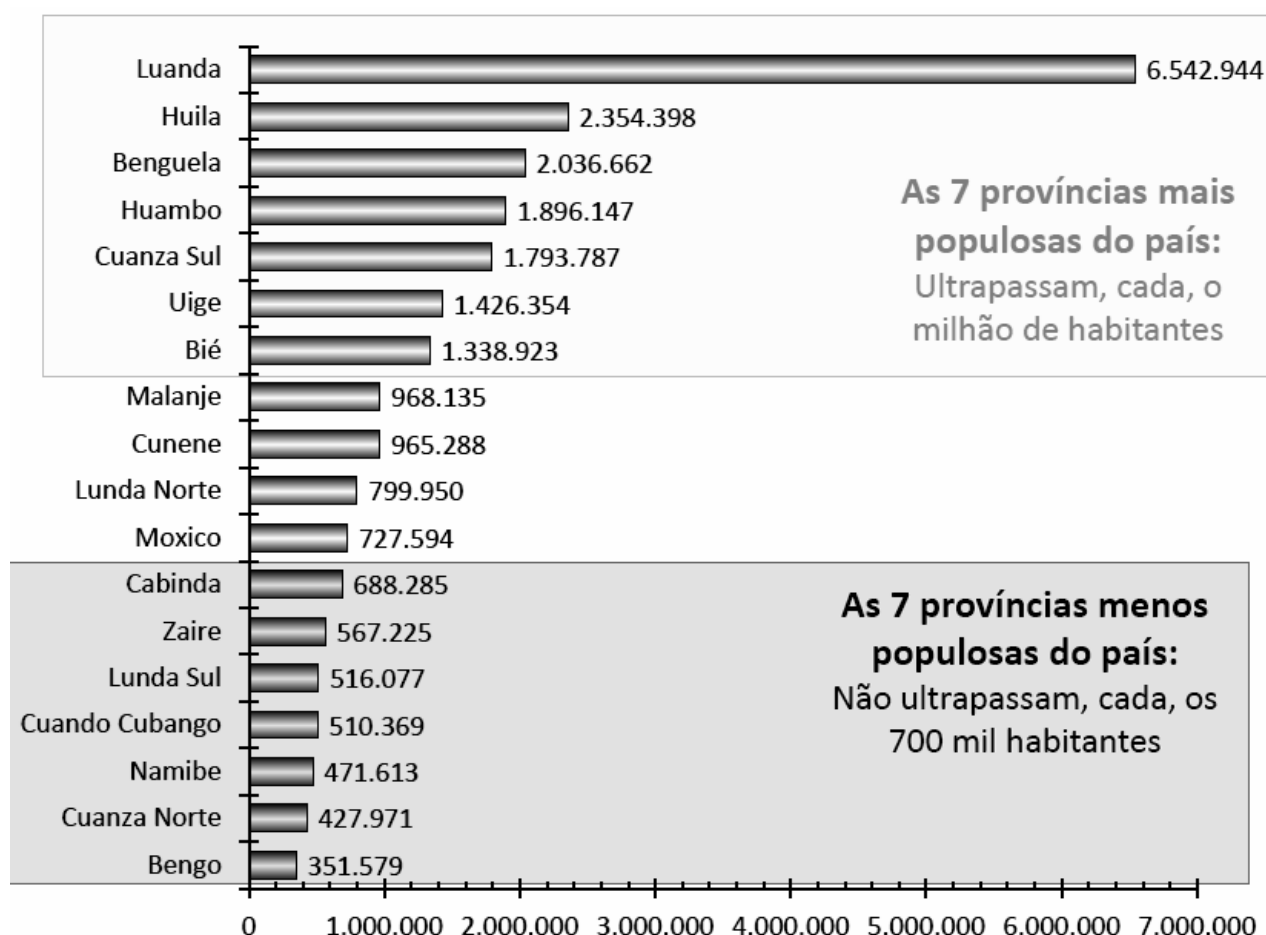
Source: Lopes, constructed from IBEP data 2008-2009

Figure 5. Influence of the war on migration by province (%)



Source: Lopes, constructed from IBEP data 2008-2009

Figure 6. Population distribution by province, according to the Census of June 2014



Source INE 2014

2. Rural-urban linkages

With the country's independence in 1975, internal migration increased rapidly due to the outbreak of the civil war in the country, which mainly affected rural areas. The Angolan civil war forced a considerable part of population, composed mostly of those from the rural areas, to seek refuge in cities. As pointed out earlier, many cities experienced several decades of continuous population growth and high growth rates, especially the capital region and Luanda. In 2001, a year before the end of the war, Angola had one of the highest numbers of IDPs in sub-Saharan Africa, with four million or more displaced persons (IDMC, 2010: 15).

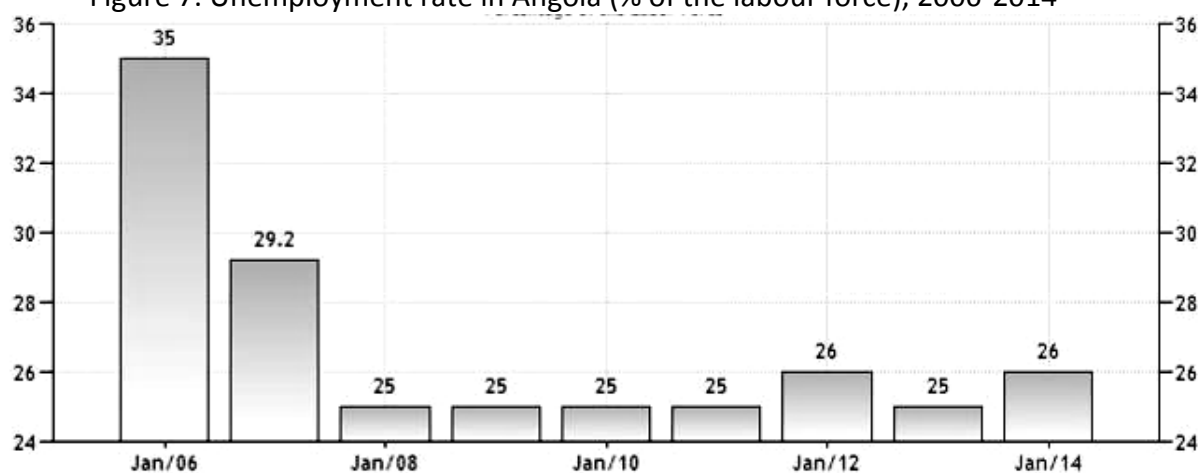
It is important to note that the mobility and rural-urban migration have direct impact on social cohesion and family structures, as well as on the support and solidarity of Community networks. There are facts that suggest that when the members of the family or community leave in search for better employment opportunities in urban centers, vulnerable groups such as the elderly and children, healthy most affected by the rural-urban migration, once they are abandoned to their own food.

3. Addressing urban youth needs

In relation to the youth sector the Angolan government has developed with some acuity support programs for youth. Programs such as the PEGAG (Executive Plan of the Government to support the Youth), launched in 2005 has had a significant impact in the reduction of the unemployment rate for young people, in the improvement of their living conditions and in their participation for the consolidation of the process democratic in Angola. The National Development Plan for 2013-17 showed that youth is one of the top priorities and agenda of government policy, and concomitantly reflects the aspirations of the young people of Angola. The plan thus presents, four priority axes being them; the integration of young people into the labor market, the improvement of life of youth, the improvement of the institutional framework, and the youth participation in the development of the country.

The 'Angolanisation' of the workforce is being promoted by the government – Decree-laws 20/823 and 17/09 require foreign companies engaged in the oil and gas sector to employ and train Angolans to replace expatriate workers. Decree-law 17/09² enacted on 15 February 2011 has introduced targets, and a new system of recruitment and training of Angolan staff; and has set rules for hiring foreign personnel. The private sector, both local and expatriate, is increasingly being encouraged to shoulder the responsibility for improving the skills of the Angolan workforce by providing on-the-job training. Some foreign companies claim to be working closely with Angolan universities to help increase the number of qualified professionals that graduate each year, further aiding the government policy of 'Angolanisation'³.

Figure 7. Unemployment rate in Angola (% of the labour force), 2006-2014



Source: African Development Bank, 2014

The unemployment rate in Angola averaged 26.90% from 2005 until 2012, reaching an all-time high of 35% in 2005 and a record low of 25% in 2007⁴. The African Development Bank estimated unemployment at 26% in January 2014 (see Figure 7 above).

² Decree-law 17/09 initially is applied to the oil and gas sector with a provision in the future to other sectors.

³ <http://www.angola-today.com/society/education/>

⁴ Unemployment Rate in Angola source African Development Bank as accessed on 01.09.2014
<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/angola/unemployment-rate>

The Angolan Government has identified youth unemployment as a major urban development challenge, and has actively supported vocational and practical training in a variety of sectors and subjects. For instance, the *Ministério de Assistência para Reinserção Social* (MINARS) has trained about 5,000 young people in areas such as shoemaking, electronics, and masonry to get the youth into employment while providing opportunities for local development; the Angolan Development Bank, *Banco de Desenvolvimento de Angola* (BDA) has a similar program.

To start their businesses, youth can access credit through the *Angola Jovem Program*⁵. It is a joint-partnership program launched in November 2007⁶ (the year before Angola's first post-war elections) by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Angolan Institute for Support to Small and Medium Enterprises (INAPEM), and the (public) *Banco de Poupança e Crédito* (BPC). The program's main goal is to improve the living standards of the youth in Angola. Although introduced with slight differences in the various provinces, there is a consistent message passed along by the local representatives of the Ministry – the *Angola Jovem* program is a safety net to “help address the fundamental challenges the Angolan youth is facing, including unemployment, lack of housing, health access, education and professional training, and professional assistance in business development”⁷. To achieve this ambitious goal, the program offers professional tool kits, public housing, plots of land, and construction material for self-directed housing, in addition to bank loans obtained through BPC⁸. The relaxed guidelines to qualify for the program also increase the access of the youth to financial services.

By mid-2008, the program had reached all 18 provinces, and served about 9,800 young entrepreneurs registered in 857 cooperatives and associations. The initial budget for the program was US\$ 5 million, but this was later modified to US\$ 10 million. The program reported difficulties in recovering loans in some provinces, and in 2012 the provincial director for youth in Cabinda indicated that the repayment of the loans in the agreed time was a major challenge⁹.

Angola Jovem has been reported in the media as a positive force in the Angolan economy that fosters a greater sense of community and entrepreneurship among the youth. The beneficiaries are seeking projects with trickledown effects¹⁰.

⁵ DW (2014), Literature Review on Current Financial Initiatives in Angola, p.56.

⁶ Angop, August 06, 2009

Notícias de 06/08/2009 que contém “Angola Jovem”:

http://www.portalangop.co.ao/portal/busca/?q=programa%20angola%20jovem&canal=465b925b-cbfb-465c-b2cf-575506c6bbb5,260e7a6b-5d8e-4a0b-a0c5-9d435e1d224b,84787c37-d5dc-4b2a-9be7-d6ba7ebeebe3&datestart=06/08/2009&dateend=07/08/2009&locale=pt_pt

⁷ Jornal de Angola, April 17, 2010; Jornal de Angola, February 21, 2009, <http://dw.angonet.org/pt-pt/cedoc>

⁸ Amaro, A. (2012, April 26), Jovens aprendem técnicas para gerir bem os negócios. *Jornal de Angola*. Retrieved from: http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/regioes/huila/jovens_aprendem_tecnicas_para_girir_bem_os_negocios

⁹ Capita, B. (2012, April 27) Cooperativas em Cabinda recebem crédito bonificado, *Jornal de Angola*. Retrieved from http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/regioes/cabinda/cooperativas_em_cabinda_recebem_credito_bonificado

¹⁰ Jornal de Angola, March 10, 2009

4. Responding to the needs of the elderly

The Secretary of State for Social Assistance reiterates that the main problems for vulnerable groups such as the elderly and the handicapped in urban areas are still related to the high levels of poverty. Culturally, Angolans are not accustomed to abandoning elderly people but this phenomenon of abandonment is now happening more frequently in big cities. To address this situation, the government is supporting families with vulnerable people, within their communities. The government is institutionalizing the person so that they can better support the handicapped and the elderly. We have developed a National Policy for Social Assistance that defines eligibility criteria for vulnerable people, and how social transferences will be provided¹¹.

The Ministry for Social Assistance and Resettlement chairs the National Committee of Support for People with Physical Impairment (CINAPED) of which the Ministry of Construction is a member. The committee has advocated for the elimination architectonic barriers of all kinds in public buildings, pedestrian walkways and public transport so that vulnerable people such as the elderly and disabled are not excluded from easy access. This is consistent with the belief that it is necessary that everyone should be able to cross the roads regardless of their physical condition. The Secretary of State for Social Assistance argues that the ministry should also be included in the National Housing Commission in order to defend the interests of the disabled, and promote the principles of improved access within public housing projects for those citizens with mobility problems¹².

The war has left Angola with a large number of ex-combatants and demobilized soldiers with special needs.

According to the National Development Plan for 2013-17 the Strategic Objectives of the policy of support for the Reintegration Socio-economic focus on dignifying Ex-Militares, in recognition of its participation in the struggle for National Liberation and in defense of our homeland, while ensuring their rehabilitation and socio-professional. The government has been supporting with training and professional qualification, literacy and has supported the rehabilitation of the patients with handicaps.

Under the Programme to Strengthen Institutional Capacity, allowing the best support for the elderly, ex-military and other vulnerable groups, the government has implemented through the MINARS training projects of social workers. Under the Training Project of Social Workers, 2,055 social workers were trained – these included preschool educators, caregivers for the elderly, and social activists¹³ (see Figure 8 below).

¹¹ Maria da Luz Magalhães, (2014) Secretary of State for Social Assistance, interview in Luanda on 20 August 2014

¹² Maria da Luz Magalhães, (2014) Secretary of State for Social Assistance, interview in Luanda on 20 August 2014

¹³ MINARS (2014), Report on Programa de Reforço de Capacidade Institucional

Figure 8. Social workers trained (Programme to Strengthen Institutional Capacity, 2010-2013)

Social Worker Type	Year Trained				Total Trained
	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Preschool Educators	87	96	92	145	420
Childhood Caregivers	377	144	233	650	1,404
Caregivers for the Elderly	-	46	61	63	170
Social Activists	-	21	28	12	61
Total Trained	464	307	414	870	2,055

Source: MINARS, 2014

5. Integrating gender in urban development

Angola is a leader in the African continent when it comes to encouraging women to participate in politics and governance. Women make up 39% of Angola's parliamentarians and 28% of cabinet-level government executive positions.

The government has accordingly drafted a number of laws and adopted policies with a gender perspective. For instance, the Domestic Violence Law incorporates a broad definition of "violence" to include equity violence, including the retention, removal, partial or complete damage of goods (mobile and immobile). The law provides for the temporary protection of the property rights of victims of domestic violence whilst the legal case is being processed¹⁴. (Law 25/11 of 14 July) the regulation of which was approved by Presidential Decree No 26/13 of 8 March and in consequence of this decree was approved the Executive Action Plan to combat domestic violence 2013-17. For control of the implementation of the plan was underlain umaComissão Multisectoral Framework.

In the scope of its responsibilities of support and coordination of the inclusion of the issues of human rights and of women in all ministries, it is the responsibility of each ministry to ensure the integration of gender equality and empowerment of women in their sectoral plans and programs (Presidential Decree 222/13 - National Policy of equality and equity of 24 December), which aims to strengthen the promotion of human rights in general and of the woman, in political life, social, economic, and cultural thereby promoting gender equality.

The proactive mechanism for analysing the impact of the National Policy for equality and equity of genus is the Council Multisectoral genus, made up to 20 October 1999, component technical consultation on Gender Equality and equity and which serves to assess the

¹⁴ PNUD (2013). Responsabilidade Social Empresarial. Situação Actual em Angola (Abril 2013).

implementation of the instruments on gender issues at local and central level, as well as create advocacy strategies for improving the promotion, integration and empowerment of women in all sectors of activity.

There is gender parity in terms of access to primary and secondary education in urban areas. However, there exists a significant disparity between urban and rural areas in terms of equitable access education. In the rural areas, only 37% of the girls attend school compared to 46.8% of boys six years or older¹⁵. Data from the last census in the chapter on education shows the comparative representation between sexes in the urban environment.

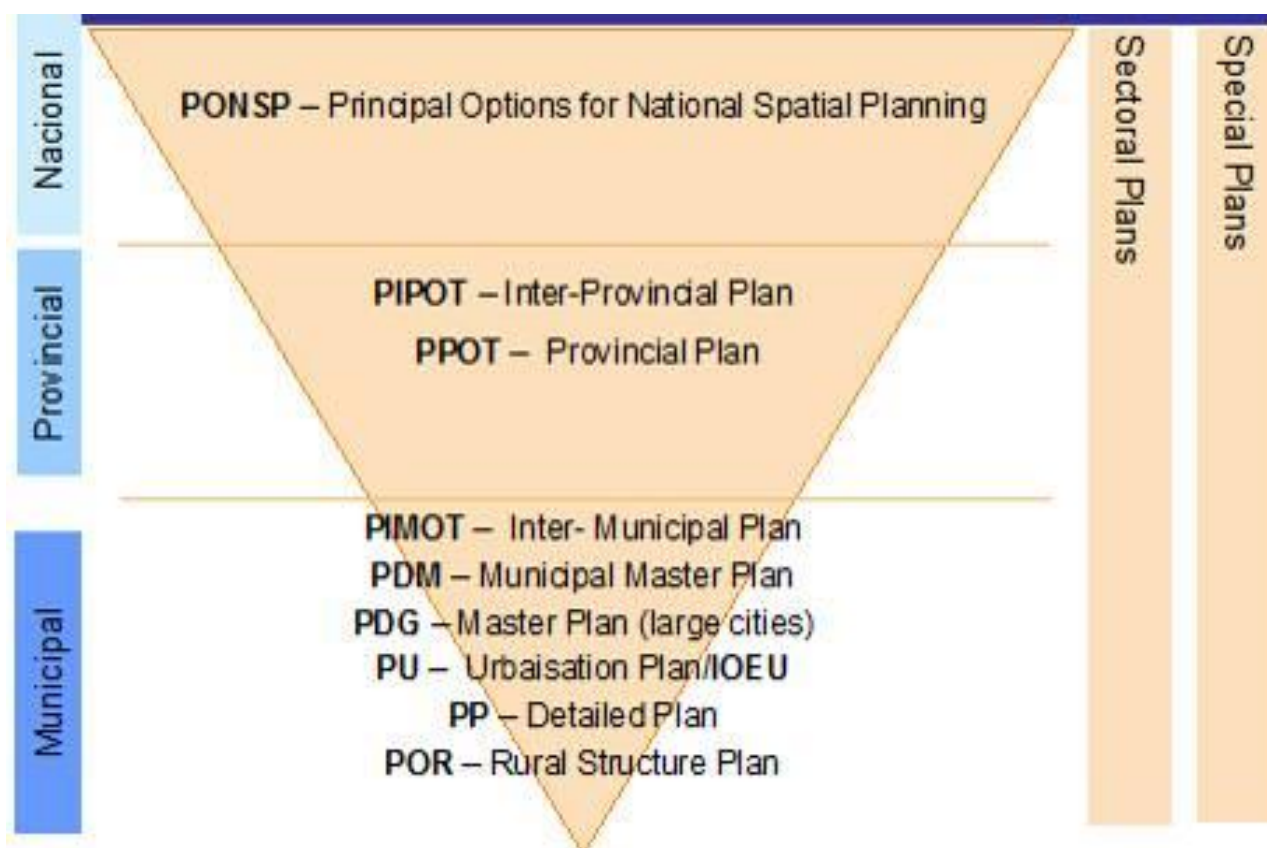
¹⁵ UNICEF, (n.d.) *Annual Report 2013 – Angola*, p.8. Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Angola_COAR_2013.pdf

III. LAND AND PLANNING

6. Ensuring sustainable urban planning and design

Figure 9 below shows the hierarchy of physical planning interventions from the national, down to the provincial and municipal levels. Detailed spatial planning is done at the municipal level, the complexity depending on the size and population of the municipality.

Figure 9. Organisational system for Angolan spatial planning



Source: XXXX,YYYY

The National Planning and Housing Program (PNUH)¹⁶

The strategy of the National Planning and Housing Program is to implement projects through the establishment of public-private partnerships in which the parties work together to mutual benefit, according to rules laid down in advance.

On November 29, 2010, Decree nº266/10 created the GTRUCS (Technical Bureau of urban redevelopment of Cazenga, Sambizanga and Rangel), a technical support unit whose mission is

¹⁶ Ministerio de Urbanismo e Habitacao (2009), Programa Nacional de Urbanismo e Habitacao – PNUH

to implement, coordinate, follow and control the reconversion of the municipalities of Cazenga, Sambizanga and Rangel in Luanda¹⁷. The Master Plan includes the construction of networks of water supply, wastewater disposal, road placement, public lighting and signage. The construction plan complies with modern international standards, with 55% of areas allocated for housing, 30% for public roads and 15% for social facilities and green spaces¹⁸.

The urban development project for Cazenga, Rangel and Sambizanga municipalities needed to develop a strategy to solve the drainage problem and at the same time, to add economic value to the land. The strategy involved creating a green belt along the main water lines of Sao Pedro basin, Saroca, Cariango and Mulenvos. A drainage system is being created tying all of the natural water courses with the aim of creating attractive inner-city parkland¹⁹.

Technical solutions such as the greening of the drain basins and investment by the state project in infrastructure aim to give added value to the district and to attract private real estate investment to develop adjacent land.

The government in its strategy of expansion and urbanization of cities has implemented in 2014 a series of plans with a view to confer dignity of housing the populations. Were implemented urbanisation plans, plans for the infrastructure, and reservations of land for self-construction addressed as tables below;

¹⁷ Reversão – O Jornal Comunitário, Gabinete Técnico de Reversão Urbana Cazenga e Sambizanga, Número 2, Novembro/Dezembro de 2012, p.2.

¹⁸ Gabinete Técnico de Reversão Urbana Cazenga e Sambizanga, “Cazenga e Rangel entram em obras” (2012, March). Retrieved from <http://www.gtrucs.gv.ao/>

¹⁹ Bento Soito (2014), interview with Technical Director for the Urban Reversion of the Cazenga Municipality and both Sambizanga and Rangel Districts GTRUCS (08/07/2014)

Figure 10. Urbanization plans implemented in 2014²⁰

Nº	Province	Município/Comuna	Área (ha)	Obs.
1	Benguela	Balombo /	100	Plan of urbanization/plan detail.
2	Huíla	Humpata /	100	Plan of urbanization/plan detail.
3	Malange	Malange / Carreira de tiro II - Guiné	100	Plan of urbanization/plan detail.
4	Malange	Cangandala/Bº Kissamba	100	Plan of urbanization/plan detail.– Tourism Promotion
5	Moxico	Bundas (LuimbalaNguimbo)	100	Plan of urbanization/plan detail.
6	Zaire	Nzeto /	100	Plan of urbanization/plan detail. Tourism Promotion
7	Huambo	Londumbali/Alt o hama	90	Plan of urbanization/plan detail.
8	Lunda Norte	Chitato/Chitato III	100	Plan of urbanization/plan detail.

Source: MINUHA 2014

Figure 11. Infrastructure plans for 2014

Nº Province	Município/Comuna	Área (ha)	Obs.
1 Luanda	Icolo-e-Bengo – Caxicane	100	Plan of Rehabilitation and expansion of the consolidated urban core (integrated infrastructure)
2 Luanda	Icolo-e-Bengo – Catete	100	Plan of Rehabilitation and expansion of the consolidated urban core (integrated infrastructure)
3 Luanda	Icolo-e-Bengo /Calomboloca	100	Plan of Rehabilitation and expansion of the consolidated urban core (integrated infrastructure)

Source: MINUHA 2014

²⁰ INOTU (2014), I.O.T.s a promover de conformidade com o PIP 2014.

Figure 12. Land reserves subdivisions for self-help construction in 2014

Nº Province	Município/Comuna	Área (ha)	Obs.
1 Bengo	Dande/Caxito - Sassa Caria	50	Land clearance, surveying and plot layout
2 Kwanza Sul	Sumbe / Gangula	80	Land clearance, surveying and plot layout
3 Lunda Norte	Chitato / Caitatanha	80	Land clearance, surveying and plot layout

Source: MINUHA 2014

Current Urban Projects

The Ministry of Construction is currently executing the following key urban projects²¹:

A. Project Panguila in Bengo Province

- a) Provides housing for families displaced due to inner-city upgrading programs related to the redevelopment of the city of Luanda²²
- b) Contains 7,300 + 925 built dwellings under construction
- c) Contains service infrastructure (water, sewer, electricity, storm drainage and paving of roads)
- d) Populations are displaced from the municipalities of Samba (macro-drainage ditches for highway), Ingombotas (Chicala and Bairro Kinanga), and Rangel (former building near the Chechnya Sports Citadel)

B. Project Zango III (Expansion Area) in Viana Municipality

- a) Provides housing for families that have been relocated from areas that are considered to be environmentally at risk²³ (i.e., areas such as those near the slopes of Boa Vista and areas in Bairro Sambizanga that are under rehabilitation); families from Cazenga were also relocated due to the expansion of secondary and tertiary roads
- b) Contains 3,000 built dwellings of types T2 and T3, and 5,000 houses to be built this year
- c) Contains service infrastructure (water, sewer, electricity, storm drainage and paving of roads)

C. Project for the Master Plan of Cunene²⁴ in Ondjiva

- a) Provides for the development of economic housing for populations currently living in precarious situations
- b) Contains 2,500 houses under construction with service infrastructure (water, sewer, electricity, storm drainage and paving of roads)

²¹ Ministério da Construção (2014), Dados para o Comité Nacional do Habitat.

²² Ministério da Construção (2014), Dados para o Comité Nacional do Habitat

²³ Ministério da Construção (2014), Dados para o Comité Nacional do Habitat

²⁴ Ministério da Construção, *ibid.*

D. Lossambo Land Reserve in Huambo Province

- a) Part of the master plan of land use and subdivision approved by the Directorate of Urban Planning from Huambo Province²⁵
- b) Contains 500 dwellings under construction of type T3 (three bedroom) units
- c) Contains service infrastructure (water, sewer, electricity, storm drainage and paving of roads)²⁶

E. Integrated rural villages MINFAMU

Integrated Project of the village of CANAÚLO

-located in Cuanza Norte Province, Municipality of Golungo High, the commune of Camame, Village of Canaúlo.

The Project has as its purpose the construction of 256 homes of type T3, the inclusion of 256 families from the Communities/sectors: Malesso Sector, Sector Cabinda, Commune of Cambondo, commune of about, the commune of Kilombo Kiaputo, Municipal headquarters (Missionary School and Cacomba).

Integrated project NEW VILLAGE OF CAXICANE

Situated to the east of Luanda and along the road that connects to the Catete Cabal Village

Provided for the construction of 600 residences. Delivered in phase 1 267 homes and in the second phase 147. Currently are inhabited 414 residences.

Social buildings 501

(1) Medical Center, (1) Children's Center, (1) School of 12 rooms, (1) Jango Multi-purpose, (1) The Rural Market, (1) Center of Rural Services, (1) Police Station, (1) Chafariz, (1) Professional Training Center of Rural Entrepreneurs 'Saber do' (1) Playground and (1) the central electrical energy. The ongoing construction of a sports field and a water treatment station.

Integrated project VILLAGE LUDI 2

Situated in the Commune of founded, Municipality of Dande, Bengo Province, were built 204 residences of type T3 Villas and currently inhabited.

Social buildings

One (1) Medical Post, two (2) six schools classrooms, a (1) Jango community, one (1) Center playground, two (2) flags for professional training and one (1) Cultural Center. To began the station extension for installation of electrical power distribution system.

It should be noted that the villages are underpinned by social structures designated of Local Management Committee that composes the following body governing board:

²⁵ Ministério da Construção, *ibid.*

²⁶ Ministério da Construção, *ibid.*

One (1) Coordinator, representative of the competent leader Traditional, coordinators of neighborhoods, Representative of the Woman, Representative of the Child, representative of civil society, representative of education and health.

In addition to the prospect of construction of three (3) integrated villages are being developed a set of actions to strengthen and structure the economic, social and culturally families in order to improve the conditions of life and social well-being of populations through projects of income generation.

Thus, in alignment to the National Development Plan 2013/2017 and in the field of program of economic structuring and productive rural communities are to be implemented in the provinces of Bengo, Malanje, Bié, Zaire, Cuanza-Sul, Cuanza-Norte, Uíge, Lunda Norte, Lunda - - South, Moxico, Huambo and Benguela the projects for the production of fruit juices and preserved, promotion of apiculture production and production of soap.

Figure 13. MINFAMU Projects Promoting Entrepreneurship

Project	Women	Men	Total
Fomento Beekeeping	1.319	304	1995-1999
Production of soap	2.180	487	2.667
The production of fruit juices and preserved	861	183	1,044
Total:	4.360	974	5.334

The promotion and integration of communities in the rural environment demanded the project implementation of adult education and school acceleration began in 2008, in the framework of a partnership agreement between Minaderp, Med and ADPP, framed in the strategic plan for revitalization of Literacy 2012-2017 and purpose the reduction of illiteracy in rural communities.

Currently as a project of the Ministry for the Family and promotion of women continues to be implemented in the provinces of Bie, Cuanza Norte, Zaire, Huambo, Cunene, Uíge, Malanje, South Lunda, Luanda Norte, Cuanza South, Moxico and Cuando Cubango, who depends on financially.

Family Vegetable Growing

The draft family vegetable garden is designed to guarantee food safety through the implementation of family gardens is being implemented in five provinces in particular, Luanda, Bengo, Cuanza South, Cuanza- North and Huambo. Benefits 580 women directly and indirectly about 12,500 people. Has a useful area of production of around 60 hectares per family.

Processing and Preservation of Food Products with FAO

In Cuanza Norte Province locality of Canaúlo were formed 37 women in matters concerning conservation by dehydration and solar drying products: rena potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava, onion, garlic, banana, gindungo and preparation of aubergines in oil, vegetables in vinegar,

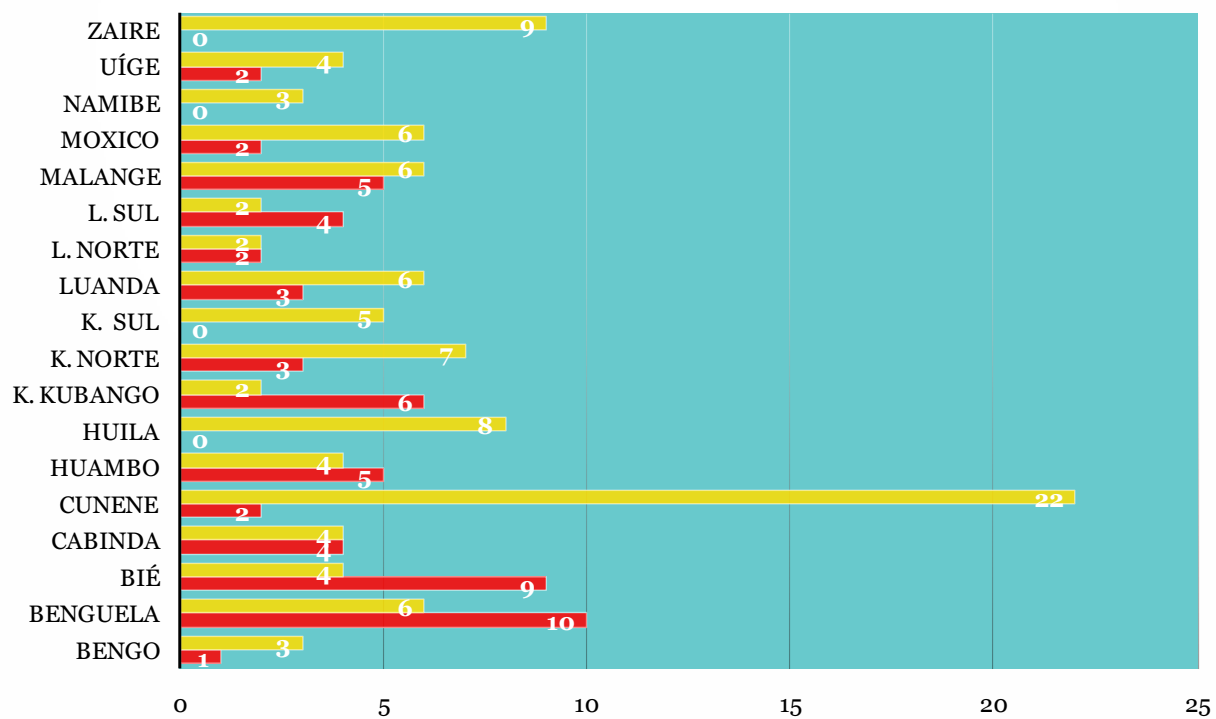
green papaya in syrup (syrup), sweet potato in syrup, simple tomato concentrate (earth), whole peeled tomatoes, nectar tangerine bottled water.

Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada. Adult Education program and school acceleration with Min. Education

Province	Municipality, commune, Villages	Goal	2014	Women	Men
Bié	Umpulo Mutumbo Ringoma,	13,600	14.595	7.479	7.116
Cuanza Norte	Golungo Canaúlo, High - headquarters, The Quilombo Quiaputo and around.	8,300	4 140	2,692	1,448
Zaire	M'Banza- Congo	5,500	4.172	1,914	2.258
Huambo	Canhala Chiaca Cavinda,,, Luvemba Gandarina,, Lunge Headquarters, Bave, Caputo, Longonjo Catchiungo, Headquarters,	11,000	13.027	4.414	8.613
Cunene	Oupale Ocapanda,, Evale Ocafuca Omupanda,,	16,500	14.280	11.373	2,907
Northern Uige Province	Vehicle, Calumbo, Quindinga Quisseque, Theme,	5,600	5.736	2,993	2,743
Malanje	Caculama, Commune- headquarters, Caxinda Muquíxi,	11,000	2,800	1,557	1,243 nonâ-
Lunda Sul	Mona Quimbundo, Cacobi, Cacola	5,500	5.735	2.954	2,781
Luanda Norte	Luó and Capaia	5,500	2,350	1,139	1,211
Cuanza South	Mussende and Saint Augustine	11,000	11.238	7.449	3.789
Moxico Province	Sacuacha Sambavo,, Cincomil Chilonga Sacatuta,,, Chiena, Chananamata, Caxito, Mulanze Mazemba,, Nhanda Sangaina Nodongue,,	5,500	5.871	3.695	2,176
Cuando Cubango	Jamba Cuchi Caidu,, Missombo and Menongue	11,000	12.154	6.806	5.348

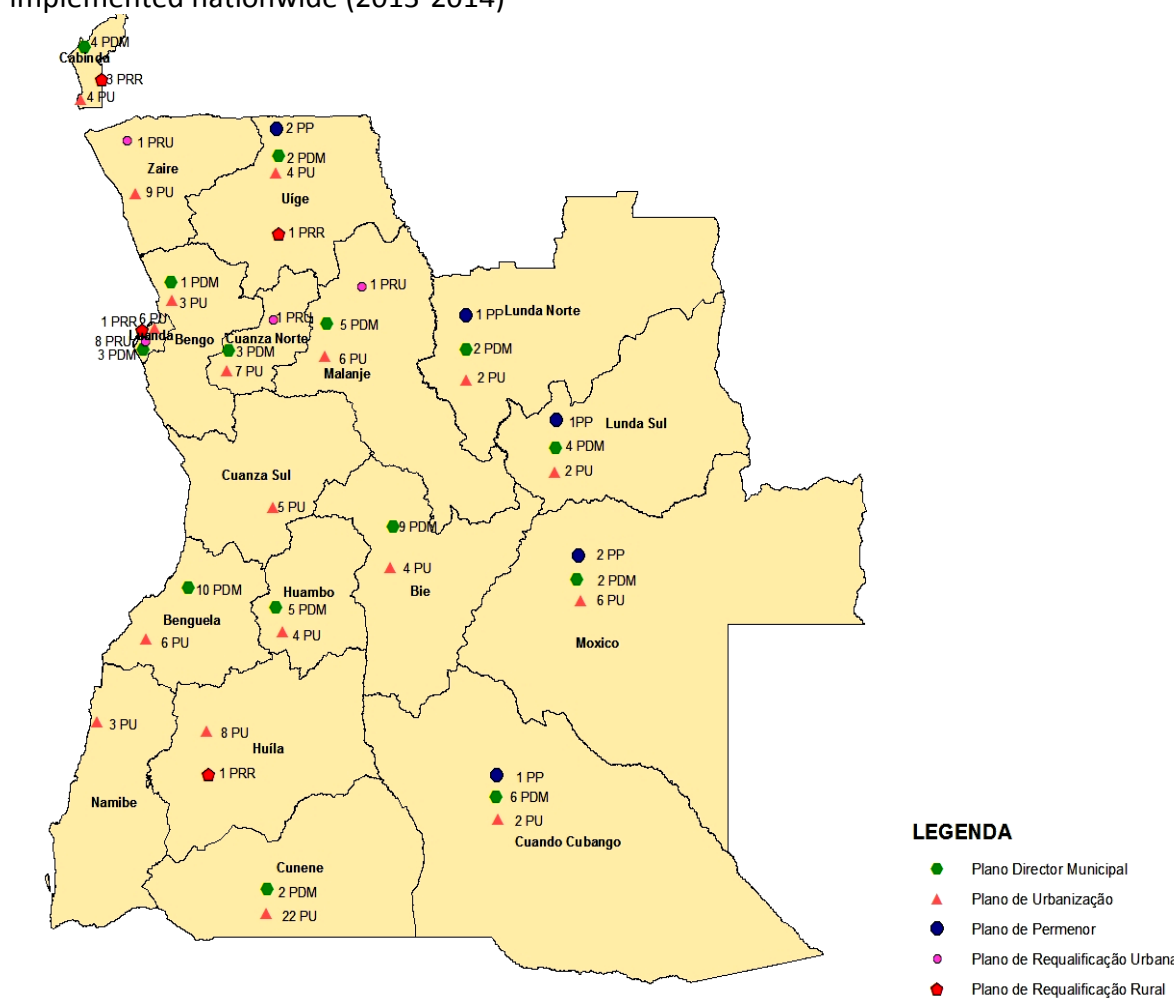
Source: INOTU, 2014

Figure 14. Urban planning projects (yellow) & Municipal Development Plans (red) being implemented by province (2013-2014)



Source: INOTU, 2014

Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada. Urban planning projects being implemented nationwide (2013-2014)



Source: INOTU, 2014

7. Improving urban land management and addressing urban sprawl

After gaining independence from Portugal in 1975, the new Angolan government affirmed the constitutional role of the state as the owner of all land. The constitution of the Republic of Angola stipulates in Article 15 that the land is owner originating status, which can be transmitted to natural persons and collective in view of its rational and effective exploitation. These constitutional principles are aligned and harmonized with the urbanisation plans and expansion of cities that respects the lands of the Communities.

For example; The land law in its Article 9 stresses that the state respects and protects the land rights of which the owners are rural communities, counting that may be the subject of compulsory purchase in the public interest subject to fair compensation. The end of the war , in 2002 entailed a greater demand for dwellings , revealed a private real estate market , to adequately respond to the increasing demand for renting and residential units of private property . This demand has resulted in that existing buildings and land translates to a very valuable assets, the result of which was the increase in the price of land in the city center and

has encouraged some citizens to sell their homes and moving to the outskirts of the cities. The significance of the internal migration in the city of Luanda, for example, is supported by demographic information detailed ²⁷ of municipalities, municipalities and districts that demonstrate that the *musseques* in the city center are gradually lose population , while the peripherals c rescem. This process of urban expansion is not only due to " requalification" ²⁸ from the city center and there is evidence that the process had already begun after the end of the conflict. To date , the programs of reclassification of large scale of *musseques* from city center are still at the planning stage (with the exception of the transfer of populations of Boavista district to the Zango , in 2001).

Laws and Regulations Related to Land

Since 2004, a number of laws and regulations related to land, urban development and housing have been published. While these legislations articulate the principles that citizens shall exercise their right to information and participation in land access and management. Not all of the necessary by-laws are in place to facilitate the implementation of the new laws in practice.

Land may only be expropriated by the state for specific public use, and the purpose of this use must be declared and just compensation provided (Article 12, Law 9/04 and Article 20, Law 3/04). The territorial planning law provides for the restoration or rehabilitation of degraded urban or illegally-occupied areas (Article 4(d), Law 3/04). The process of elaboration, execution and revision of urban plans should contain mechanisms for citizens to exercise their right to information and participation (Article 21, Law 3/04). Municipal and provincial territorial plans are subject to central government approval, which, by law should be assisted by an Inter-ministerial Commission for Territorial Planning (Article 45-46, Law 3/04).

State Reserves for “New Cities”

In 2007, the government decreed the creation of state reserves for the construction of ‘new cities’ within the capital metropolitan region. In 2008, state land reserves were identified in the provinces of Cunene, Uíge, Zaire, Namibe, Bié, Luanda, Benguela, Cabinda, Kuando Kubango, Huíla, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Kuanza Sul, Kuanza Norte and Huambo (Decrees 80-112/08) – see Figure 15 . Some of these reserves were allocated to the respective provincial governments, others to the GRN (*Gabinete de Reconstrução Nacional* or Office for National Reconstruction). The identification of land reserves transformed these lands in areas of public utility , with the consequent legal effects , not excluding the possibility of compensation or the possibility of being integrated in the projects to be implemented in these areas by the government (Article 2 of the executive decrees before mentioned).

²⁷

DW (2011), strengthening citizenship through the requalification of informal settlements , World Bank.

²⁸ initiative from the government of reclassifying a large part of the Cazenga and The Sambizanga, which involves the rehousing of residents in residences provisional until the process of reclassification is finalized and residents can return.

Figure 15. Land reserves for housing in Angola



Source: A. Gameiro, MINUC (2010)

Guiché Único: One-stop Shop for Property Registration

The government has also announced the opening of a one-stop shop (*Guiché Único*) for property registration, similar to the already existing *Guiché* for company registration. This kind of entity would concentrate diverse services and facilitate the rapid acquisition of title deeds, with a view to simplifying procedures and reducing the transaction costs for users. Changes to the country's Civil Code, the Land Registry Code and the Notary Code in order to enable the creation of this *Guiché* were published under Presidential Decree No 169/12 of 27 July.

The National Property Registry

The last pre-independence population census was published in 1973. The state created legislation in 1991 (Law 19/91 of 25 May) for the alienation of housing. At this time a national commission was created for the sale of state housing that permitted the sale of these assets to the public “national citizens”.

In 2014 the Government of Angola held the National Census of the population and housing, taking up the date this officially presented the preliminary results of Census relating to population is waiting for the publication of final results concerning the housing an updated record of buildings is not only important for the urban planning, but also a reference point for access to financing in the form of credit or mortgages of banks and other investment institutions.

Public Consultation on the Effectiveness of Land Legislation after ten years

In December 2014 the government promoted a National Seminar of inclusive consultation between the various players public, private and civil society, with the objective of diagnosing the current situation of the occupation of land in Angola, take stock of ten years of duration of Land Law and the Spatial and Urban Planning Law and ensure broad participation of all interested in discussing the matter with a view to taking a decision on its revision.

In this sense, the Political and Social Agenda of government deals with high relevance issues linked to weakness legislative, administrative and institutional framework, as well as the need for revision and updating of legislation on planning and land, as well as their respective regulations.

The current situation of the national land register and protection of land reserves, biometric system to register, control of citizens in the areas of risk, legal security of land and granting of rights over land and blending are part of the concerns and interventions of the government in the context of Constitutional freedoms and guarantees of citizens.

8. Enhancing urban food production

The National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (ENSAN) has promoted a social dialogue employing the existing Municipal Consultative Councils (CACs) that were set up in 2007. By promoting the participation of civil society, the CACs can support the implementation and management of ENSAN²⁹. Under the decentralization strategy (2008-2011), funding is to be provided to create and strengthen capacity, and allow municipalities to collect, maintain, and analyse statistics on food insecurity and vulnerability. This will allow local governments and the CACs to learn more about their cities, and better plan and implement their programs and ENSAN projects³⁰. The ENSAN stakeholders are: the state, local authorities, civil society, private sector, international organizations, and agencies of the United Nations.

²⁹ República de Angola (2009), *Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional*, p.18.

³⁰ República de Angola (2009), *Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional*, p.17.

The Ministry of Commerce aims to reduce the cost of food to urban consumers and for feeding programs for school children by promoting the production and commercialisation of national grown commodities³¹. However, the coastal cities of Luanda, Benguela and Namibe have little capacity for urban food-production in the urbanized centres due to the restricted access to water. In such areas, household gardens only have access to waste water. On the other hand, the green-belts around these cities and in most of the provincial towns and cities in the interior have extensive market-garden areas which produce food commodities sold in the urban informal markets.

Agricultural production of food staples has shown gradual improvements in the post-war period due to the investment made by the government and its partners. These have gradually improved the availability and access to food and consequently, the nutritional status of the population. In the 2005/2006 agricultural season, the total area planted to crops was approximately 3 million hectares, and this increased to 3.4 million ha in the 2006/2007 cropping season. The cultivated area is currently only about 5% of the area considered suitable for agriculture (2.6% of the total area of the country³²) hence the potential for increasing the cultivated area remains huge.

The coastal fisheries sector is committed to increasing production levels in the areas of demersal (bottom feeders such as flounder, sole, halibut), pelagic (mackerel, pilchard, sardines and others), shellfish and inland fisheries, to satisfy the urban domestic demand and even generate surpluses for export. In the next four years, the aim of the sector is to produce an annual average of about 700 tons of salt (the average annual output is 75 tons) and to create more than 24,000 jobs.

9. Reducing traffic congestion

With the promotion and development of new urbanisation in large urban centers the car traffic has increased substantially. Figure 16 below shows the relative volume of traffic along the main arteries, and the relative congestion in the city core. Residents in the new housing complexes may spend several hours a day in traffic if they are employed in the central business district of the city. **Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada.** below shows the relative traffic volumes along the main traffic arteries in Luanda juxtaposed to data on population densities. The data show that some improvements can be made – for instance, the municipality of Cazenga (to the northeast of the city core) is very densely populated, but the number of main roads in the area is relatively the same as in other areas that are relatively more sparsely populated such as Havemos de Voltar (to the southwest of Cazenga).

³¹ Pedro Chingongo (2014) interview with the Ministry of Commerce Planning and Statistics Office, (08.08.2014)

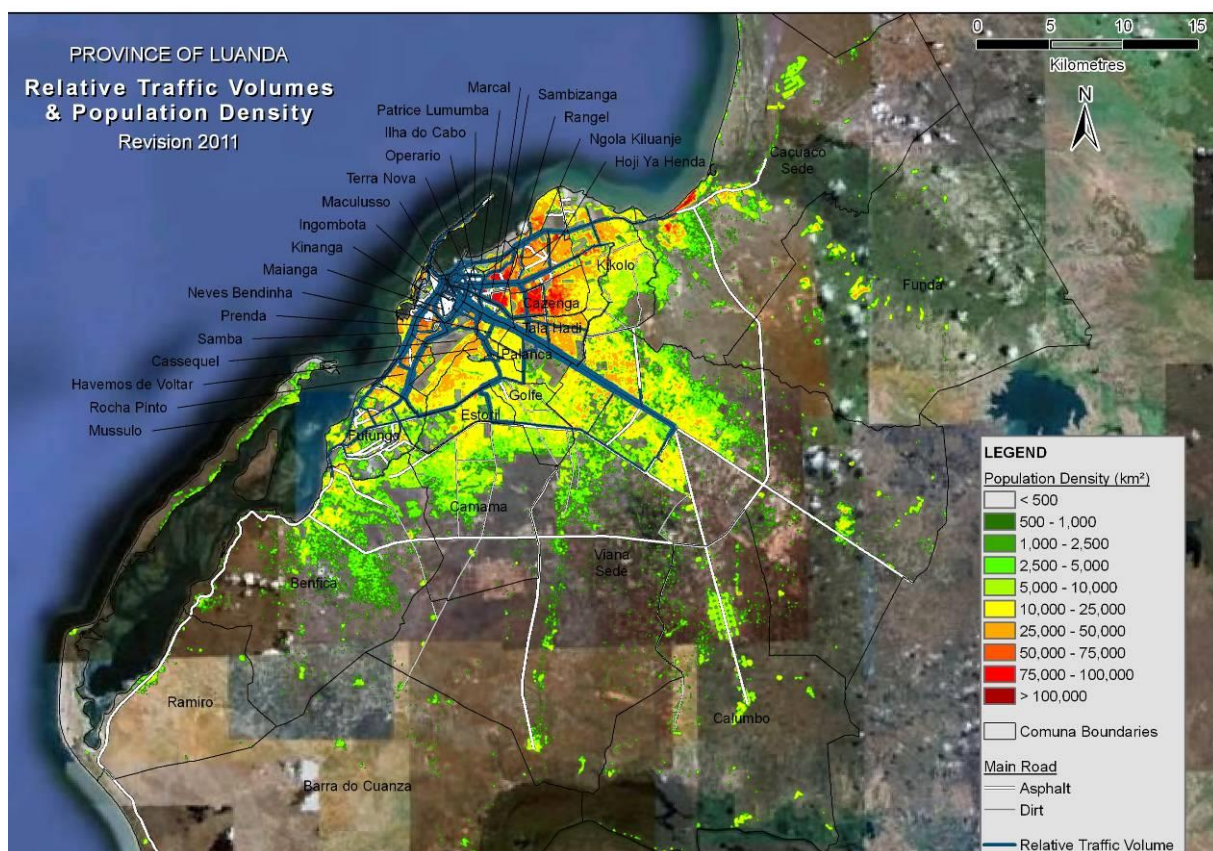
³² República de Angola (2009), Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional. Retrieved from <http://www.adra-angola.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Estrat%C3%A9gia-Nacional-de-Seguran%C3%A7a-Alimentar.pdf>, p.18.

Figure 16. Map showing the proportional traffic volumes on the roads of Luanda



Source: Helder Preza, GPL, 2011

Figure 17. Relative traffic volumes and population densities in Luanda



Source: Development Workshop & World Bank, 2011

One of the problems for people who have moved to the new housing areas (e.g., Kilamba) in the urban periphery of Luanda is mobility and transport.

10. Improving technical capacity to plan and manage cities

The Ministry of Territorial Administration (MAT) was created July 26, 1991 by Decree # 35/91 (see **Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada.** below its organizational structure). Its early mandate was to organize Angola's first multi-party elections; after the end of the civil war in 2002 it was tasked to lead the process of extending civil administration to almost 70% of the national territory that had been considered conflict areas. MAT has subsequently taken the lead in the process of municipal decentralization and in laying the groundwork for a future level of democratically-elected local governments (*autarquias*).

Building Municipal Management Capacity

The Urban Policy (2006) identifies the need for capacity building and to clarify the different roles and responsibilities of central, provincial and local governments. The Ministry for Territorial Administration (MAT) is responsible for training and building the capacity of local administrations and executes these functions through IFAL (Institute for the Formation of Local Administrations). IFAL was created by Decree No. 24/02 of 30 April by the Council of Ministers and inaugurated on the 3rd of May, 2002. The mission of IFAL is to ensure the improvement and modernization of local state administrations and local governments through training, research and technical assistance. It has conducted trainings, seminars and technical improvement courses for executives, managers, practitioners and employees of local administrations and local governments; conducted technical and vocational training in different areas for entry- and career-level officials, and have offered specialized courses as required. To date, hundreds of local staff and professionals have been trained on management and other relevant areas.

Building Capacity to Manage Housing Assets

With the large-scale construction of new public housing such as the Kilamba new town and other "centralidades" after 2008, the state once again was confronted with a major challenge in management, allocation and maintenance of these assets. The state decided to outsource the management of these housing assets and identified SONIP (a real-estate management company under the national oil company SONANGOL) to oversee the management of the 150,000 homes under-construction across the country. In June 2014, the SONIP had already under control 34,000 units built. By virtue of the Presidential Decree 131/14 of 14 July the Commission Multisectoral was constituted to terminate the activity of the company in the areas of management SONIP, construction, sales and other forms of transmission of dwellings, commercial spaces and immovable assets of projects that integrate the National Program of Urban Development and Housing. In its turn, was indicated the company IMOGESTIN to representing the State to carry out the construction and management of sales or other forms of transmission of dwellings, commercial spaces and other real-estate assets.

Building Urban Information Systems Capacity (National Territorial Information System SNIT)

The Ministry of Urbanism and INOTU are building a National Territorial Information System (SNIT) which has been piloted in Luanda and Huambo. The SNIT uses methodologies prescribed by the UN Habitat Urban Observatory programme to monitor indicators such as access to water, sanitation, land tenure, housing quality and overcrowding. The SNIT programme has built an urban geographic information system (GIS) for Luanda and Huambo that involved the digitization of all built infrastructure and housing in these two cities which, in

turn, allows for accurate population and settlement modelling of these cities. The SNIT can provide a useful baseline upon which municipal cadastres can be built.

Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada. below demonstrates that during the post-war shift in urban populations in Luanda out of the old inner-city and peripheral musseques to formal housing areas.

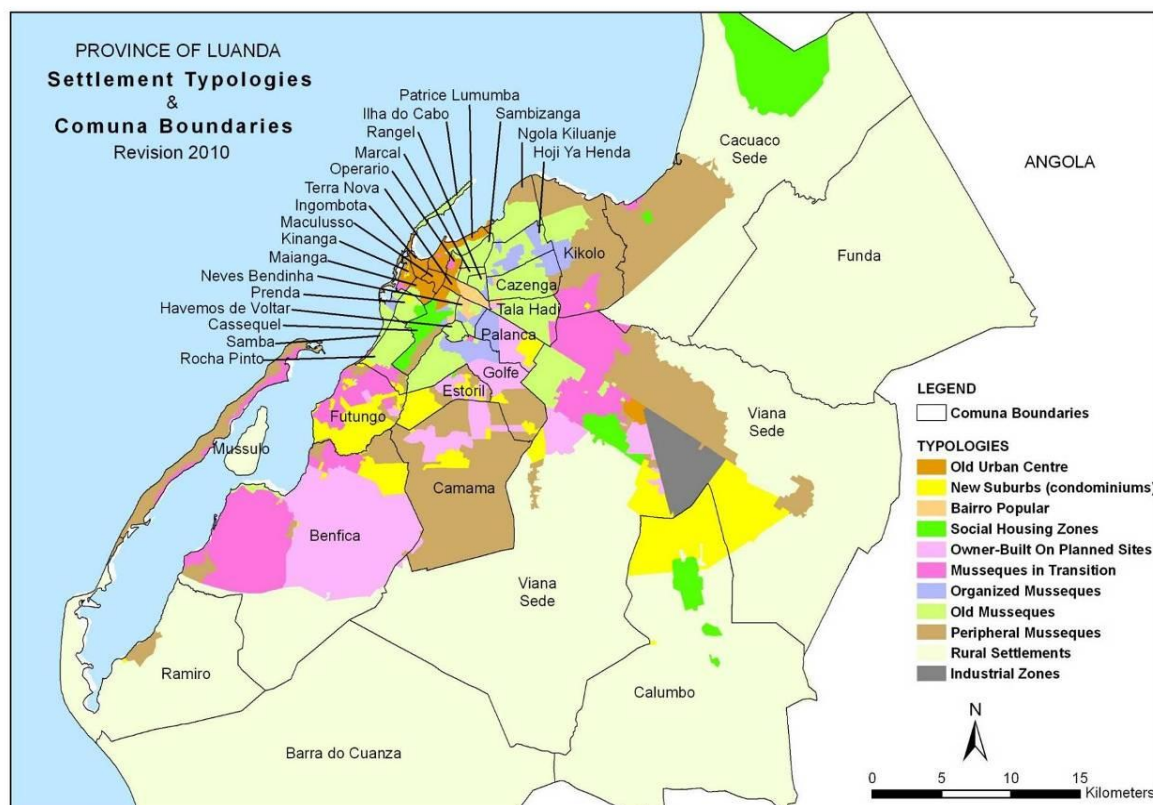
Figure 18. Distribution of the Luanda population among settlement types

Settlement Type	% of the Population	
	2003	2010
New Suburbs and Condominiums	1	3
<i>Bairro Popular</i>	4	1
Transitional <i>musseques</i>	1	11
Organized <i>musseques</i>	3	8
Old <i>musseques</i>	45	40
Peripheral <i>musseques</i>	46	21
Owner-built planned sites		16
Total	100	100

Source: SNIT, 2010

Figure 19 below shows the spatial distribution of the different settlement types in the city of Luanda based on the National Territorial Information System study of 2010. Social housing zones have been established at some distance from the city centre.

Figure 19. Settlement types and comuna boundaries, province of Luanda



Source: Development Workshop, 2010

Huambo Municipal Cadastre Project³³

The municipality of Huambo is producing the first comprehensive land register since the colonial era -- it aims to map and record all land occupation and tenure claims made by the residents. The local administration staff in Huambo are being trained to use an open title, open-source tool for land tenure mapping and recording (STDM)³⁴. Formal land registers provide a mechanism to regularise informal settlements, provide sustainable infrastructure and access to services, strengthen rights of tenure and protect the assets of the poor. The current initiative is making an important contribution to the process of incrementally improving land management practice and securing tenure rights for the significant majority of residents in Huambo. Licenses of occupation are the principal administrative land documents issued by the municipal administration in Huambo, and this document provides security of tenure while local occupants go through the time-consuming process of legal application for surface use rights. The municipal administration in Huambo demonstrated a willingness to innovate in its land management practice by adapting and strengthening existing land management practices. They created a number of administrative mechanisms, including the temporary, upgradeable license of occupation, to fill the gaps left in the Angolan Land Law. The license of occupation is an administrative recognition mechanism and, although it is not embedded in law, it has currency in practice and has therefore gained widespread legitimacy.

³³ Cain, A. (2014), Improving Incremental Land Tenure Security in Huambo, Angola, World Bank - Washington DC, March 2014.

³⁴ Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) is promoted by the UN Habitat Global Land Tools Network.

Figure 20. Distribution of land occupation licenses in the Huambo pilot cadastre



Source: Development Workshop

IV. ENVIRONMENT AND URBANISATION

11. Addressing climate change

Angola's most significant contribution to the reduction of global warming has been the construction, in the city of Soyo, of a liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant that now converts gas that used to be flared in the oil fields into clean-burning natural gas.

The Initial National Communication (INC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for Angola (GoA 2012)³⁵ recognises the country's high levels of vulnerability to climate change, but at the same time recognises the relationship between climate change and development. Climate change is also provided for in the National Development Plan of Angola (GoA, 2011a)³⁶.

Angola's INC (GoA, 2012) notes a well-established warming trend in Angola³⁷, with surface temperatures having increased by 0.2°C to 1.0°C between 1970 and 2004 in the coastal areas and northern regions; and between 1.0°C and 2.0°C in the central and eastern regions. The analysis of air temperature data for Luanda reveals a trend of increasing temperatures at the rate of 0.2°C per decade, resulting in a cumulative total increase of 1.9°C between 1911 and 2005, with higher temperature increases observed in the cool seasons. Rainfall information is unreliable, as only 20 of the 500 rainfall stations are functional. Between 1960 and 2006, mean annual rainfall appears to have decreased at an average rate of approximately 2mm per month per decade. Meteorological data from the central plateau of Angola, where data sets are better, does not indicate changing trends in precipitation. In southern Angola, where data is less reliable, there is an indication of less precipitation and more variability than in the past. In Luanda, the pattern of rainfall since 1941 has shown cycles of increases and decreases: a rising trend between 1941 and 1964; followed by a rapid drop between 1964 and 1978; and a rising trend during the post-1978 period (NAPA & GoA, 2011b).

Climate models indicate that in the next 100 years, there will be a rise of 3.0°C to 4.0°C in the surface temperature of Angola in the east, and a slightly smaller temperature increase in the coastal and northern regions. There is no consensus about future trends concerning precipitation in the region. Apart from increased temperatures, climate models predict more extreme weather events, an expansion of arid and semi-arid regions, seasonal shifts in rainfall, localized floods, increased incidence of wildfires, a rise in the sea levels, increased rainfall in the northern parts of the country, changes in river flows and changes in sea and lake temperatures. Higher amounts of rainfall in the north is expected to cause more soil erosion and sedimentation while more intense rainfall is likely to cause more flooding, affecting human settlements and road infrastructure. Impacts could be severe: for example, the unusually heavy rains in 2006 and 2007 caused severe flooding in areas that have no record of flooding, causing millions of dollars' worth of damage to property and infrastructure. Floods could further increase the contamination of water by waterborne diseases such as cholera. Higher temperatures are expected to result in increased incidence of malaria over a wider

³⁵ GoA. 2012. Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

³⁶ GoA. 2011a. General (National) Plan of the Government of Angola (2010-11)

³⁷ Minister of Environment (2012)

area. Sea level rise is projected to have significant impacts on coastal settlements, where 50% of the country's population lives, as well as on road networks, industrial and commercial infrastructure.

Specific adaptation priorities have been highlighted in the Initial National Communication and among the measures included in the National Adaptation Plan of Action for Angola (GoA, 2011) are:

Water: Improve levels of knowledge in hydrology, and understanding of factors that contribute to risks of rises in water levels and flooding; develop pilot projects to reduce risks caused by flooding and rises in water levels; assess the potential effects of increased water flows on hydro-electric plants; and prepare charts on areas prone to flooding

Coastal areas and sea level rise: Lowlands near the coast may, in time, be vulnerable to rising sea levels, hence there is a need to study the factors that shape the maritime coast and establish the levels of erosion and sedimentation; study the possible effects of sea level rise; study the effects of coastal sedimentation and erosion; deepen studies on the Benguela Cold Current and how these may change in the future; and study the implications of sea level rise, erosion and sedimentation on infrastructure located in coastal areas

Human settlements, housing, infrastructure and transport: Study the effects of higher temperatures and more intense rainfall on housing; improve housing designs; map human settlements that are vulnerable to flooding and erosion; review and adapt climate parameters in the design/construction of roads, railroads and hydro-electric plants; study the possibilities for adapting current infrastructure to climate change; and implement infrastructural maintenance plans

Health: Study the implications of climate change on the (re)distribution of human diseases and their occurrence in relation to rainfall, temperature and extreme events; and improve the healthcare system's level of preparedness to handle extreme events

Energy and transport: Upgrade the electricity distribution network; develop renewable energy, especially from water and wind, and use natural gas in place of oil; promote more energy-efficient technologies; improve the transport system (e.g., cargo transport grid, reviving the railway system and use of new generation cars that use renewable energy); access and use clean technology

Waste: Collection and treatment of urban solid waste; creation of landfill sites; introduction of taxes on waste; regulation of waste management; composting and recycling measures.

Accessing and drawing on community knowledge: Sharing community knowledge³⁸ of climate change through oral histories in post-conflict Angola, with specific reference to the following knowledge needs:

- Codifying indigenous knowledge

³⁸ AfricaAdapt (2009), <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/project/sharing-community-knowledge-climate-change-through-oral-histories-post-conflict-angola>

- Focus on: agriculture, fisheries and food security, energy, forestry, gender, poverty and vulnerability, water
- Gathering oral histories on local-level memories of climate variability and climate change as a proxy to obtaining meteorological and other environmental data

12. Disaster risk-reduction

The national Disaster Risk Management (DRM) institutional framework was developed in 2003 with establishment of the National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC) and National Civil Protection and Fire Fighting Service (SNPCB)³⁹. Decree N °. 205/10 establishing the National Preparedness Plan, Contingency, Disaster Response and Recovery and Disaster was approved in 2009. The plan was prepared in order to cope with emergency situations that may occur nationwide. After three years of implementing the plan, a technical assessment and review was conducted in consultation with, and the CNPC, SNPCB, international partners and NGOs⁴⁰.

The plan establishes a two-year cycle for goals and timelines, after which an interim review is conducted to update goals, correct the course as needed, and identify the actual levels of progress; it establishes an implementing structure and a permanent monitoring mechanism to evaluate and test the plan. Specifically, the plan sets out the overall coordination structure in case calamities and disasters strike, including the warning systems and impact assessment. The plan ensures that the Provincial Commissions and Municipal Civil Protection are part of the group responsible for monitoring and evaluation of contingencies and responses. The preparation phase includes decentralization and capacity building at the provincial and municipal levels⁴¹, and incorporates a program of urban risk management aimed at identifying the main areas of threat in cities and urban areas and the development of plans for urban contingencies, particularly for the city of Luanda⁴², i.e., identify key geographic areas that are at risk, identify vulnerable and dangerous buildings, and make a proposal for immediate action. The plan will complement other risk management efforts and is considered as a contribution to the National Strategic Development Plan.

It must be noted that with the rapid, albeit informal, expansion of the urban areas in most of the major Angolan cities, houses were constructed in areas at risk of flooding or erosion. This is particularly in Luanda, Benguela, Namibe, Cabinda, Huila, and Zaire. Residential areas also began to occupy the riverbanks that may suffer flooding in flood years, and are at risk of suffering all other consequences of the occurrence of extreme weather events as a result of climate change⁴³.

³⁹ UNISDR (2005), Relatório sobre a situação de risco em Angola. Retrieved from <http://www.unisdr.org/2005/mdgs-drr/national-reports/Angola-report.pdf>

⁴⁰ Comissão Nacional de Protecção Civil (2014) Plano Nacional de Preparação, Contingência, Resposta e Recuperação de Calamidades e Desastres 2014-2019, p.1.

⁴¹ Ibid, p.6 & 7.

⁴² Ibid, p.7.

⁴³ Ministério do Ambiente, “Para um futuro urbano melhor. Habitat III – Protecção do Ambiente e Urbanização”.

Massive flooding of the southern regions in 2009 left approximately 25,000 people homeless, then in 2011-2012⁴⁴ droughts in Cunene and Huila followed. These cyclical problems illustrate the application of the National Preparedness Plan. Although the drought has emphasized that there is no adequate system to predict food crises, and although the interventions did not provide complete relief to all the affected areas and inhabitants, the plan did help to mitigate the crisis and attenuated its negative impacts. For instance, coordinating mechanisms (i.e., central, provincial, municipal and communal governments; NGOs and civil society organizations) were created at the different levels and put into operation long before the magnitude of the crisis peaked. Food and non-food goods were distributed to the affected areas; experiments with traditional and non-traditional drought-resistant crops such as cassava and sweet potatoes were begun; in coordination with, and the support of FAO, the Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV) strengthened the livestock vaccination campaign and provided medicines to treat animal diseases; alternatives to the traditional rainwater conservation strategies for animals (*chimpacas*) were sought. These are important measures taken because livestock is the main source of livelihood in the affected areas.

⁴⁴ UNICEF, Sectorial Analysis -Early Recovery.

V. URBAN GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION

13. Improving urban legislation

There are several key pieces of legislation and legal documents that provide the framework for important urban governance issues:

a) Angolan Constitution

Angolan constitutional law establishes the right to property including the right to own a house. In 1995 the National Assembly, through the Law No. 7/95 of 1st September, decided that although real estate might not have been formally confiscated by the state, these properties may not be returned to their former owners. This measure intends to safeguard ownership rights with respect to the acquisition of the property by their current tenants, thus eliminating a potential area of conflict.

b) Privatisation of Housing Reform

Earlier, it was mentioned that as part of the 1991 liberalisation reforms designed to promote private housing, the government decided to sell urban real estate to individuals, thereby privatising about 40,000 properties. It is estimated that with properties selling at an average of US\$ 3,250 the state collected around US\$ 130 million at that time. The privatisation of other public property in 1992 contributed to a general sense that citizens are now guaranteed effective property ownership. Prior to these, claims to property ownership were regarded as tenuous at best. Besides having allowed the transfer of physical assets in the form of real estate to the common citizen, the sale of state property also encouraged the development of a nascent national real estate market that allowed the building, transfer and maintenance of urban real estate.

c) Rental Laws

The Law of Tenancy and Condominium was passed in 1997. The revision and eventual substitution of the Tenancy Law was part of the Government Action Plan for the year 2000. The initiative contributed to the development of a housing policy that defined the co-responsibility of the tenants and landlords in the management of the housing patrimony. They permitted the creation of new forms of urban property management that allowed the tenants to exercise their citizenship rights.

The new urban Rent Law Law 26/15 of 23 October came conformed to the socio-economic reality, as well as adapt itself to the new constitutional reality, since the previous diplomas were outdated in the current context. With the approval of the new urban rent law the government of Angola has the desire to increase access to housing, as well as to diversify supply of dwellings that allows citizens to resolve their problems residential, since the population in Angola grows exponentially and the majority are young people.

d) Land Law

In 2004, a Land Law (Law 9/04) was adopted after a two-year period of public consultation. Under the land law, informally-occupied land had to be regularized within three years (Article 7, Law 9/04). Article 34 of the Land Law stipulates that the state can grant: (a) private

property rights to urban land; (b) useful customary domain to rural communities; (c) useful civic domain; (d) surface rights; and (e) precarious (temporary) occupation rights.

The concession of land in urban areas of up to 1,000 m² may be authorized by the municipal administration, while land between 1,000 m² and 20,000 m² need the approval of the Provincial Governor. Urban land in sub-urban areas of up to 1,000 m² may also be authorized by the municipal administration, while the approval of the provincial governor is needed for land with areas of up to 50,000 m². Concession of areas larger than 50,000 m² may only be authorized by the Minister of Urbanism and Construction.

e) Urban Planning

The government of Angola saw several challenges in the management of urban spaces to avoid the disorderly growth of cities. The Territorial Planning Law (Law 3/04 of 25 June) brings an integrated planning approach which is coordinated between the three territorial levels in particular the national scope, the Provincial and municipal scopes. The Law requires that municipal master plans must be prepared by the municipal administrations with support from the provincial technical offices. These plans must then be approved by the provincial governors (Article 57 of # 3/04 Law)⁴⁵. These plans have the following features:

- e1.1) the municipal master plans are subject to the opinion of the Provincial Advisory Committee and approval of the government ministries responsible for sectorial policies (Article 56, # 5)⁴⁶
- e1.2) municipal spatial plans aim to define (Article 78 of Law No. 3/04) the municipal development strategies for the occupation and use of land in the short-, medium- and long-term
- e1.3) contain the municipal framework for the classification and zoning of land
- e1.4) contain the municipal definition of natural ecological reserves, as well as measures to protect and guarantee the quality of the environment and the quality of urban life
- e1.5) contain the criteria for the location of infrastructure and public facilities
- e1.6) identify land to be allocated to the public domain for purposes of expropriation and the granting of charters for the expansion of urban centres
- e1.7) all citizens and other interested parties are entitled to be informed about the formal and material content of various spatial plans (Article 1 of Decree # 2/06), and also have the right to participate in the preparation of these documents in accordance with articles 21, 43, and paragraph 4 of Law No. 3/04 and as regulated in Decree # 2/06⁴⁷.

Municipal spatial plans are defined under Article 78 of Law No. 3/04 to provide:

- e2.1) the programming framework of municipal development strategies of occupation and use of land in the short-, medium-, and the long-term
- e2.2) the municipal framework for the classification and zoning of land and parameters of public land use

⁴⁵ MINUHA (2014), Plano Director Municipal de Viana, Volume I, Trabalho de Campo, p. 5 & 6.

⁴⁶ MINUHA (2014), Plano Director Municipal de Viana, Volume I, Trabalho de Campo, p.6.

⁴⁷ MINUHA (2014), Plano Director Municipal de Viana, Volume I, Trabalho de Campo, p.6 &7.

- e2.3) the municipal framework for defining natural ecological reserves, and the designation of rural and urban uses as well as measures to protect the environment
- e2.4) rules for the management and development of municipal land
- e2.5) criteria for the location of infrastructure and public facilities
- e2.6) criteria for the allocation of land to the public domain, for land declared public utility and the granting of charters for the expansion of urban centres

f) Participatory Planning

Article 21, Law 3/04 of 25 June of the Territorial Planning Law articulates the principles that allow citizens to exercise their right to information and participation in land access and management. It states that in the process of elaboration, execution and revision of urban plans, mechanisms should be built-in to allow citizens to exercise their right to information and participation in the planning process. However, regulations and by-laws that guide the implementation of these have still to be published and there is still no established procedure to facilitate public consultation.

Decree # 2/06 (Article 1) provides that all citizens and other interested parties are entitled to be informed formally about the content of spatial plans and, also the right to participate in the preparation of these documents in accordance with articles 21, 43, and paragraph 4 of Law No. 3/04 and as regulated in Decree # 2/06⁴⁸.

g) Housing Development Law

Law Nº 3/07 of 2007 or The Basis of Housing Development (*De Bases do Fomento Habitacional*) promotes the emergence of public and private finance for housing construction. It is the statutory basis for the Housing Investment Fund. The law formally recognises the role of “directed self-construction” as a method of housing development. However, regulations to implement the law are yet to be promulgated. In July 2009, the government also approved an ordinance that grants duty-free importation of various materials for housing construction.

h) Property Registration

The government announced the opening of a one-stop shop (*Guiché Único*) for property registration, similar to the already-existing *Guiché* for company registration. This entity would coordinate the provision of diverse services and facilitate the rapid acquisition of title deeds, with a view to simplifying procedures and reducing the transaction costs for users. The National Assembly is making changes to the country’s Civil Code, the Land Registry Code and the Notary Code to enable the creation of smooth functioning of the *Guiché*.

i) Urban Good Governance Program

In December 2010, an Executive Programme for the Good Governance of Luanda was made public. With regard to land occupation and use, this programme introduces a number of institutional changes at the municipal level to improve urban management, while transferring the main responsibility for urban management from the Institute of Urban Planning and Management of Luanda (IPGUL) to the provincial government. The other main change introduced by the programme is the criminalization of illegal land occupation by proposing a change to the Penal Code. This way, the government seeks to “strengthen the idea of the

⁴⁸ MINUHA (2014), Plano Director Municipal de Viana, Volume I, Trabalho de Campo, p.6 &7.

state's authority" since illegal occupations are seen to result in high social, political and economic costs to the state in its efforts to urbanize or install social services in the city.

14. Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities

The Angolan Government began the process of administrative decentralization and devolution in 1999 and from then on, the local branches of all the ministries (except those of Justice, Finance and Interior) became part of the provincial governments, and were responsible to the governors of the province instead of their respective ministers⁴⁹.

The main objective is to transfer local decision-making from central administration to local levels of governance thereby creating a more cohesive and effective administrative structure. This decision was reinforced in 2001 with the approval of the Strategic Plan for Administrative Decentralization and Devolution, with the aim of further expanding decentralization and gradually establishing the municipalities as autonomous units of local government. The three cornerstones of the strategic plan were: a) Reorganization (devolution) of the organic structure of the provincial governments and municipal administrations, b) Administrative decentralization through local election of the local authorities (democratic decentralization), and c) Strengthening the institutional capacity of local agencies through training. The decentralization process was accelerated when state administration was effectively extended throughout the national territory with the achievement of peace in 2002⁵⁰.

Through the Ministry of Territory Administration (MAT), the government implemented the first phase of the draft decentralization and local government⁵¹ from 2002 to 2006. The objectives of this first phase were to: a) assist the government of Angola to establish a legal and institutional framework, b) clarify the functional and fiscal relations between different levels of local government, c) improve the planning and management of resources of local authorities, d) promote participatory democracy, and e) rehearse decentralized tax implementation through a pilot Development Fund. The whole exercise culminated with the formulation of all legal instruments on decentralization and local governance, and created the environment for the formulation and approval by the Angolan parliament of Law No. 02/07, known as the "Organic and operation of Local State Administration"⁵².

There are a number of noteworthy developments with respect to administrative decentralization and devolution.

- 1) Legislative Decree 6/10 of 17 August 2010 was passed, delineating the powers and functions of the central and local levels of government. This has provided the municipalities with a clear understanding of their functions and responsibilities in relation to other levels of government, and provided guidance on complex administrative and financial areas such as investments in infrastructure

⁴⁹ Director for Local Government (2014) Ministério da Administração do Território, Julho 2014.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ República de Angola (2009), Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional, p.17.

⁵² Ibid.

- 2) Legislative changes have taken place since the implementation of Decree-Law 17/99. Decree-Law 02/07 and Decree-Law 17/10 were passed to take effect from 2007, transforming all municipalities into Budget Units (UOs), thus allowing them to directly receive and manage funds allocated from the central government and from locally-generated sources of income. This step is critical in ensuring the availability of funds needed for the maintenance of urban services such as water and electricity
- 3) At present, a significant portion of the municipal budgets still come from the general state budget allocations (OGE). In the near future, the municipalities will start to manage part of the revenues collected from local fees and other taxes (Decree 307/10 now reinforces this aspect) as well as to allocate limited sources of tax revenue to finance the conduct of local elections. It is also expected that a law on local finances will be adopted in the future
- 4) The same decentralisation legislation calls for the establishment of Consultative Councils (CACS) at the provincial, municipal and *comuna* levels, designed to provide input into the local planning, budgeting, and reporting processes. The municipal and *comuna* level CACS are key for promoting community participation in the water supply sector, and are composed of *comuna* administrators, traditional authorities, public and private sector representatives, residents' association delegates, and representatives of other community-based organizations. It was noted that there has been a significant increase in the level of participation of civil society in terms of enhancing mechanisms for participation and accountability, particularly with respect to the planning and analysis of the general municipal budget⁵³
- 5) The degree to which representatives of the communities participate and provide inputs in these consultative councils vary across municipalities, and is evolving. In some municipalities, there is full consultation⁵⁴ and the communities are able to fully influence policy on many issues, while some municipalities retain the prerogative to make policy decisions at the provincial and central levels
- 6) There are proposals to hold elections at the municipal level between 2014 -2015
- 7) The Angolan government is developing legislation for elected municipal councils (*autarquias*) that will eventually assume the role of municipal governance. The new local roles will include annual planning and the preparation of municipal budgets
- 8) Health services are already "municipalized" and decentralized – through the Program on Municipalization of Health Services, local governments are now provided with sufficient financial resources to allow them to serve the needs of the local populations
- 9) The Program on Local Development and Institutional Strengthening of Municipalities of Angola (PRODEFIMA) was implemented by the MAT through IFAL (Training Institute for Local Government) and AECID from 2011 to 2012. Using municipal profiles, municipal development plans, and the results of the training needs assessments, IFAL developed training modules for the respective municipalities and used these to provide comprehensive training to all municipalities in the country⁵⁵. The training activity is continuing due to the lack of capacity and experience of staff at the municipal level
- 10) There have been ongoing exchanges of experiences with some developing countries with regard to the role of traditional authorities, traditional processes of succession to power, traditional authorities and the structure/levels of representation in local governments, etc.

⁵³ Director for Local Government (2014) Ministério da Administração do Território, Julho 2014.

⁵⁴ Although Decree 17/10 is an improvement compared to the earlier decree 2/07 regarding the degree of representation in the composition of the CACs (e.g., the participation of political parties in parliament and youth associations), it appears that such participation of political parties in the CACs is weak.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

- 11) There have been ongoing exchanges of experiences with various countries on the processes of devolution, decentralization, and local governance
- 12) Partnerships have been established with regional, national and international institutions that specialize in local governance and the implementation of the public administration devolution and decentralization processes (e.g., Centre of Excellence for Public Policy, Faculty of Law at the Agostinho Neto University, CEFA in Portugal, the Portuguese Association, CLGF Commonwealth, CADDEL/AMCOD, SADC Local Government Forum, associations of municipalities, etc.)⁵⁶.

In July 2014 the Director of the Office for Urban Renewal of the Cazenga, Sambizanga and Rangel Districts (GTRUCS) indicated that the municipalities in Luanda where the program was working had still not taken over the management of land. The procurement of land, compensation for families suffering from displacement, and the commercialization of land that had been cleared for development were still being managed at the central government level under the auspices of the Office of the President. The staff of GTRUCS was still in the learning process and developing experience that would eventually be the responsibility of local administrations⁵⁷.

15. Improving participation and human rights in urban development

Consultation on Legislation

Prior to the publication of Angola's Land and Urban Planning Laws the government set up a technical commission in 2002 with the mandate of conducting a nationwide consultation to invite public comment on the draft version of the law. The Land Law consultation process was the first of its kind in Angola and at that time, the ability to influence policy through targeted and proactive advocacy was seen as important step forward to wider and deeper democracy. The implications of the Land Law and the results of the national consultation were presented in community forums throughout the country by the civil society network *Rede de Terra* (Land Network). Community members, especially those with grievances, were encouraged to present testimony to the Land Commission that was set up in parallel to the Government Commission. The Land Commission held hearings in every province and due to active public engagement made possible by the work of *Rede de Terra*, the mandate of the consultation process was extended from the initial 6 months to a full two years, and concluded with the publication of the Land Law in 2004. The strategy of the *Rede de Terra* advocacy took multiple approaches -- from promoting the principles of the Habitat II Agenda, through forming partnerships with government on action-research, to influencing policy with Parliament and the Land Commission, drafting subsequent regulations using by-laws, engaging government implementation agencies in pilot demonstration projects, to the incorporation of these principles into municipal plans⁵⁸. This case was seen by many as a prime example of the active

⁵⁶ Belisário dos Santos (2014) Ministério da Administração do Território, Julho 2014.

⁵⁷ Bento Soito (2014), interview with Technical Director for the Urban Reconversion of the Cazenga Municipality and both Sambizanga and Rangel Districts GTRUCS (08/07/2014)

⁵⁸ Cain, A. (2010) *Research and practice as advocacy tools to influence Angola's land policies*. Environment and Urbanization Journal, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) Vol. 22(2): 505–522. DOI: 10.1177/0956247810380153 www.sagepublications

participation and engagement of the public that the Territorial Planning Law 3/04 requires in urban planning, which specifically provides that “The process of elaboration, execution and revision of urban plans should contain mechanisms for citizens to exercise their right to information and participation” (Article 21, Law 3/04).

In Luanda, the government has mounted a series of working groups and commissions on urban development, and various state entities have been involved in urban projects. However, the city still lacks a master plan to direct its development to date.

Programme for Good Governance

The program has transferred the main responsibility of the urban management institute of urban planning and management of Luanda (IPGUL) for the Provincial Government. The expectation is that the current emphasis of the national government in the decentralization and deconcentration reinforce the authority of cities and municipal administrations with regard to the planning, administration and management of the territory and that facilitate a better dialog with the citizens and civil society groups through the Councils of Consultation and Social Dialogue (CAC)⁵⁹. The Executive Program for the good governance of Luanda⁶⁰ presents a series of institutional changes to the municipal level to improve urban management, transferring the main responsibility of the urban management institute of urban planning and management of Luanda (IPGUL) for the provincial government. The program introduced the principal in relation to the occupation and use of the land by the criminalization of the illegal occupation of land, by proposing an amendment to the Criminal Code.

Civil and Political Rights

In March 2013, the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola presented the preliminary report on implementing the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁶¹. During this occasion, he noted that Angola had achieved significant political progress, particularly in the preservation of rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens and with the involvement of civil society and non-governmental organizations, but that much remains to be done, and while the human rights situation had improved after 20 years of armed conflict, obstacles remain. He noted that a special court had been set up in Luanda to deal with instances of domestic violence, and judges have been nominated to a tribunal to address this problem. In relation to this, he mentioned that the Ministry of the Family and Promotion of the Family had been training family counsellors and is working with the provincial courts so that cases are dealt with swiftly. A program to prevent domestic violence through education is underway.

An important figure currently in the system of justice is the independent Office of the Ombudsman had been established (the Ombudsman is elected by Parliament). Citizens could send complaints directly to the Ombudsman in Luanda if their province does not have a local Office. While the Ombudsman could carry out investigations independently, complaints may

⁵⁹ Participation in CACs depends on invitations to civil society organizations or individuals made on the discretion of the Governor or municipal administrator.

⁶⁰ PEBGLuanda was launched in December 2010

⁶¹ Minister of Justice and Human Rights (2013), preliminary report on International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – Geneva 15 March 2013. <http://quintasdedebate.blogspot.com/2013/03/human-rights-committee-considers-report.html>

also be presented to the parliament; the resolution of such cases is made public. The Ombudsman has since received complaints, and most of them are related to land rights.

Participation through Residents' Commissions⁶²

The preamble to the Law of Local Government⁶³ says that residents' commissions should not just make decisions but ensure compliance to national legislation and state policies and monitor its implementation. Rules regulating or assigning responsibilities or roles to the commissions were not published. A constitutional amendment⁶⁴ in 1992 established that local authorities were to be administered by elected representative bodies referred to as *autarquias locais*⁶⁵. Residents' commissions were not formally recognized by the state⁶⁶ but were given the mandate to "work in harmony and in close connection with local state institutions". However, the residents' commissions acquired informal legitimacy in most urban areas because of their work in mediating conflicts between neighbours, domestic quarrels, and in combating local delinquency. The residents' commissions have taken on important roles in dealing with disputes around urban land access and in resolving issues such as the delineation of plot boundaries. In smaller towns, rural villages and in some peri-urban provincial settlements, the residents' commissions are weak and the traditional authorities continue to persist, with the customary leader (*soba*) assuming important roles, particularly in mediation and dispute resolution.

Councils of Consultation and Social Dialogue

The Law of the organization and functioning of the organs of the State's central administration 2007⁶⁷. This law was repealed by the present law 17/10 that incorporates the participation and inclusion of other social organizations, opened the possibility to a greater popular participation through the creation of a new level of administrative decentralization, with the transfer to the local levels of government resources, supply of public services "closer to the population" and promoting the participation of the local community, by encouraging citizens to solve local problems. The Councils Consultation and Social Dialogue (CAC) were created in the provincial levels, municipal and communal administration. They will involve not only officials of local government institutions, but also representatives of civil society, the traditional authorities, trade unions, public and private enterprises, churches, ngos and zones and blocks of inhabitants

Democratic Local Governance

The new Angolan Constitution of 2010 reaffirmed that the state territory will be organized into municipalities, i.e., as "local authorities... with specific forms of democratic citizen participation"⁶⁸. Local administrative and political control is to be more decentralized in the hands of municipal administrators. Municipal councils are to be "composed of local representatives, elected by universal suffrage, equal, free, direct, secret and periodic by voters in the area of the respective local authority".

⁶² Meneses, M.P, Cardoso, M.A, Kaputo, A.M, and Lopes, J. (2011). Luanda Comissões Moradores e Participação Popular em Gestão de Vida Urbana, *Practices of popular participation in Angola*.

⁶³ Law the Local Government (Law No. 7/81, of September 4, 1981)

⁶⁴ Act No. 23/92 of 16 September 1992 Article 145

⁶⁵ Article 217.º a 222.º

⁶⁶ Law No. 12/91 of 6 May 1991 Preamble number 12.

⁶⁷ Decree-Law 02/07, of 3 January, Article 3.

⁶⁸ Angolan Constitution (2010) Articles 217 to 222 dealing Local Government.

Towards the implementation of the local governance program the Ministry for Territorial Administration has carried out the following actions:

- a) A cycle of conferences was held by MAT on municipal elections, in 2014. in which there was the sharing of experiences on good practices of countries involved who had already implemented local governance reforms;
- b) MAT conducted a national diagnosis of municipalities with a view to understand its capacity of tax collection, the availability and the ability of human resources and the level of functioning of the administrative framework;
- c) MAT created a middle-level course on local administration at IFAL and 8.11.99 (CMALA) for the formation of future cadres of the local administration in the perspective;
- d) Presidential Decrees and laws were promulgated on the organization and functioning of the local administration of the State, in the perspective of deconcentration and decentralisation administrative (Law 17/10 of June 29; Decree Presidential 1293/14 of 21 October; on the organisation and management statutes of new cities);
- e) The granting of funds to the Municipal Administrations with a view to granting them, consequently, a greater fiscal and financial autonomy,;
- f) Promotion of discussions on legislation for residents commissions;
- g) As part of the plans to update of the financial autonomy the implementation nationally, of the Integrated System of Management Information and Administration of the Territory (SIIGAT) and of the National System of Management of Human Resources of the Local Administration (SINGRHAL);
- h) Elevation of some comunas to category of municipalities with the aim of bringing the administrative services to populations and, consequently, promote its development, as well as the communities and the region;
- i) Participation in regional fora on Local Governance such as those of CLGF CADDEL and for sharing of experiences in local government;
- j) Periodic organization of FMCA to debate issues inherent to the reform of governance and exchange of experience of good practice on local governance.

A role for traditional authorities is mentioned in the new constitution but specific tasks have not been articulated. Legislation indicated that the traditional authorities have a consultative function in the CACS.

Municipal Forums: Increasing Civil Society Participation

The Luanda Urban Poverty Program – LUPP (see Annex 5 Case Study 3) was started in 1999 and received the UN Habitat Dubai International Best Practices Award in 2011⁶⁹. It aims to

⁶⁹ <http://dw.angonet.org/luppangola.org/index.htm>

promote good governance, reduce poverty by promoting livelihood opportunities, and facilitate the provision of basic services to communities. Their approach is to: a) promote pro-poor and inclusive policies through dialogue and engagement between local communities and state institutions, b) foster partnerships between the different levels of government and local communities, civil society networks, grassroots organizations, state institutions, service providers, and the private sector, and c) build capacities among the local authorities, local communities, and civil society. LUPP created the Luanda Urban Poverty Network, a federation of associations that has begun to play an important role in structured initiatives to bring communities into closer interaction with the local authorities.

Significant impacts have been achieved in some of the poorest populations of the city, i.e., in the municipalities of Cazenga, Cacucaco and Viana, and in the urban districts of Kilamba Kiaxi and Sambizanga. Thousands of *musseques* residents have benefitted from improved access to cleaner, cheaper water, and to better sanitation. Partnerships at the grassroots level (i.e., working with associations of water committees and area-based organisations) have been effective in building a number of strong civil society networks and their active participation in the comuna and municipal development forums.

In 2002 in Kilamba Kiaxi, LUPP pioneered a partnership with the municipal administration in launching the Kilamba Kiaxi Development Forum (KKDF). This was designed as space for stakeholders – civil society, public service providers and representatives of comuna and municipal administrations – to discuss and prioritise the principal issues facing the community, and to develop proposals for incorporation in municipal plans and local budgets. Municipal development forums have been set up in other Luanda municipalities where LUPP has worked. To date, these forums continue to meet regularly to provide a space of dialogue between civil society and local government. Due to the success of this initiative, municipal development forums have been replicated across the country through the Social Action Fund (FAS)⁷⁰ of the Ministry for Territorial Administration. These forums continue to engage all local civil society actors, and have attempted to influence the formal Municipal Consultative Councils (CACs) created under the Decentralisation Law No. 02/07. To date, the civil society organisations also have focused their attention on advocating for local elections and the creation of democratic municipal governments (*autarquias*).

16. Enhancing urban safety

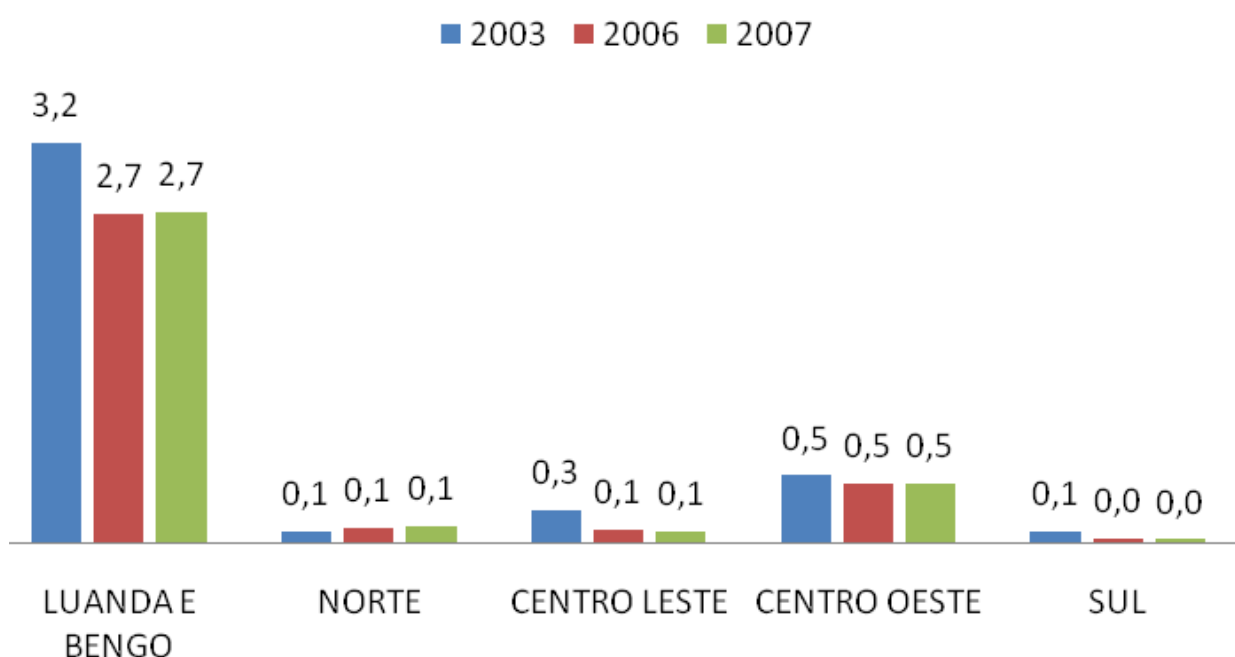
Crime in the large urban centers is a concern and a priority of the Angolan Government. The government has been developing projects for the social and economic impact that diminish crime in the country mainly in the capital city Luanda. Various districts in cities have benefited from public lighting and the construction of zones of occupation and leisure, instance and research centers for youth to cite just a few examples are identified strategic alternatives to improve urban safety, and finally not less important, the increase of policing of closeness with the local communities.

⁷⁰ FAS (Fundo de Acção Social) is a municipal participatory development fund managed by the Ministry for Territorial Administration (MAT). FAS uses the municipal forums to consult on the preparation of their plans and budgets.

17. Improving social inclusion and equity

Both the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, as the Family Code reinforce the principle that women and men have equal rights to goods and resources and that these cover the rights of access to land and to the security of possession. As defined in the Family Code, the concept of marriage includes unions registered and *de facto unions* (Titles III-IV of the Family Code). In accordance with the principles contained in the Constitution and in the Family Code, spouses in a marriage is a union registered, or a union *of fact* it is presumed, have equal rights over the land and all the buildings that occupy and the burden of proof falls on the spouse who claims to the contrary.

Figure 21. Differences in GDP per capita among regions in Angola



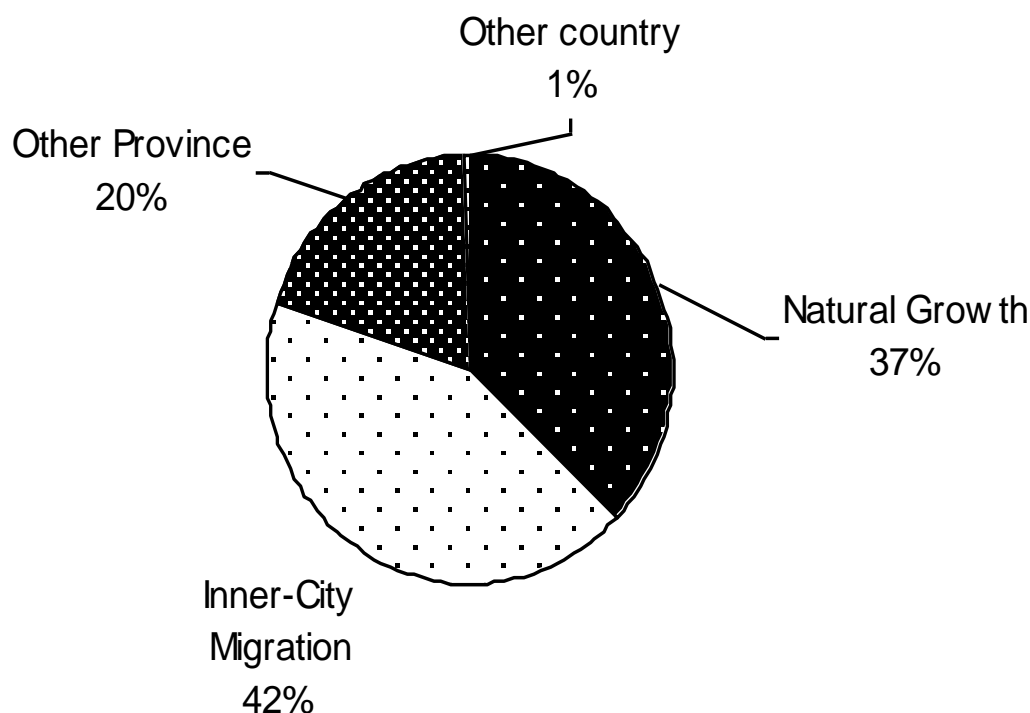
Source: CEIC, 2010

People living in rural areas are worse off than their urban counterparts (see Figure 22) due to higher poverty rates and a lack of access to basic social services. Within cities, inequality is reflected in the “gentrification” of older poor neighbourhoods. This can result in the movement of lower-income residents to the peripheral areas of the city to avoid the accompanying increases in rents, house prices, and cost of services in the city centre. The concept of *gentrification* or the upgrading of the socio-economic and physical characteristics of a neighbourhood can be measured using several indicators including: i) demography and population density, ii) land and housing values, and iii) housing quality and services. The “gentrification” of Luanda’s inner-city *bairros* has been evident from the end of the war in 2002 -- there is clear evidence that population density is decreasing in certain inner-city *bairros* as poor urban families sell their real estate assets and migrate to the periphery where land is cheaper. A 2003 study⁷¹ conducted by DW for the Ministry of Public Works and Urbanism showed that at that time, there was a significant movement of populations (37%)

⁷¹ Ministério das Obras Publicas e Urbanismo (2003).

from older *musseques* to the periphery of the city. This inner-city migration pattern continued to grow in the post-war period as shown by a 42% migration rate to the city peripheries. The following figure, derived from population estimates in 2010, demonstrates this tendency (Figure 23).

Figure 23. Migration trends and sources of urban *musseque* growth in 2010



Source: Development Workshop & World Bank, 2011

VI. URBAN ECONOMY

18. Improving municipal/local finance

Under the National Development Programme for 2013-2017, the government has established the “Rural Development and Fight against Poverty Municipal Programme” (PMDRCP) to focus on municipal/local finance issues in general, and among other things, to promote growth and local development⁷². The PMDIDRCP falls within the ambit of the materialization of the policy of equitable distribution of national income and social protection aimed at correcting progressively the primary inequality in the distribution of income.

⁷² Ministério do Comércio (2014), Programa de Combate à Pobreza, Inputs para o Estudo Habitat III promovido pelo Ministério de Urbanismo (Agosto, 2014).

To promote employment and entrepreneurship, a new component (*Transferência Social Produtiva* or Productive Social Transfer) was incorporated into the PMDRCP in 2014. One of the main initiatives under the Productive Social Transfer is PROAJUDA – it aims to build infrastructures for the production of goods and to promote employment and self-employment. The “KIKUIA Villages” of PROAJUDA promotes the integration of productive for-profit and social activities based on free enterprise. Another initiative aimed at improving local finance is the “*Crédito Ajuda*” that provides credit to vulnerable women-headed households⁷³.

In recent times, the gap between the supply of and demand for financial services has started to receive the attention of the Angolan government, and the BNA (National Bank of Angola) has taken a leading role in the promotion of financial inclusion⁷⁴. The BNA defines financial inclusion as “people’s access to basic financial services, including safe and efficient payment instruments, independently from one’s income or geographic location”⁷⁵. In order to increase levels of financial inclusion, the BNA has started to develop initiatives to improve the supply and distribution of financial products, financial education, and the regulation of the financial system⁷⁶.

Among others, these initiatives include:

- a) The publication of a set of guidelines to regulate the constitution of credit and micro-credit cooperatives. Until recently, microfinance institutions were regulated as non-bank financial institutions under the Financial Institutions Law of 2005. Specific regulations for microcredit companies came into effect in 2011 by means of Decree 22/11 of 19 January (regarding credit cooperatives) and Decree 28/11 of 2 February (regarding microcredit companies). These decrees are complemented by Notice 4/2012 of 28 March and Notice 9/2012 of 2 April that regulate the constitution, functioning and solvency of credit cooperatives, and Notice 7/2011 of 15 July and Notice 8/2012 of 30 March that regulate the constitution and functioning of microcredit companies⁷⁷.
- b) The launch of an online consumer portal for financial products and services (www.consumidorbancario.bna.ao) in 2012. In addition, the BNA has approved Notice 02/11 of 01 June on the protection of the consumers of financial products and services. This notice is complemented by Notice 5/2012 of 29 March which establishes the rules

⁷³ Ministério do Comércio (2014), Programa de Combate à Pobreza, Inputs para o Estudo Habitat III promovido pelo Ministério de Urbanismo (Agosto, 2014).

⁷⁴ DW (2014), Literature Review on Current Financial Inclusion Initiatives in Angola, p. 13.

⁷⁵ Banco Nacional de Angola. *Discurso do Senhor Governador na Conferência sobre Inclusão Financeira no âmbito do ciclo de conferências alusivo ao 35º aniversário do BNA* (October 2011) in DW (2014), Literature Review on Current Financial Inclusion Initiatives in Angola, p.16.

⁷⁶ DW (2014), Literature Review on Current Financial Inclusion Initiatives in Angola, p. 16.

⁷⁷ The elaboration of a new law on cooperatives has been in progress for a number of years, but has not yet been finalized and adopted.

and procedures that must be observed by financial institutions in the delivery of financial services and products⁷⁸

c) A general financial literacy campaign through newspapers, radio and television, on the importance of having a bank account⁷⁹

d) The creation of easily-accessible bank accounts targeted at low-income households under the programme *Bankita* (literally translated as “little bank”) in 2011 through partnerships with most of the commercial banks that operate in Angola⁸⁰. Two types of accounts are offered: *Conta Depósito Bankita* (chequing account), which requires a minimum deposit of Kz 100 (equivalent to about US\$ 1) and *Conta Bankita a Crescer* (savings account), which requires a minimum deposit of Kz 1,000 (equivalent to about US\$ 10). The reduced minimum deposits are aimed at facilitating the access to a bank account, as most bank accounts require a minimum deposit of US\$ 200. In addition, while banks generally require an official identity card to be able to open an account, the *Conta Depósito Bankita* may be opened with any type of documentation. Interest rates for the *Bankita* savings account are 6%, much higher than most savings accounts (see section 5.2)⁸¹

e) The BNA has also entered into partnerships with the Angolan Association of Banks (ABANC), the National Institute for the Defense of the Consumer (INADEC) and a number of NGOs with a view to increase financial inclusion.

Financial inclusion initiatives have also been introduced by the private sector -- in October 2013, consulting firm Deloitte launched an Observatory for Financial Inclusion in Luanda with the aim of providing a platform for dialogue and cooperation between all relevant stakeholders (such as regulating bodies, financial institutions and civil society) concerned with the process of the inclusion of the population in an accessible and transparent financial system. Deloitte intends to launch a series of articles about case studies and best practices in other countries that could be adapted in Angola⁸².

The Angolan banking sector is now considered to be the third largest in sub-Saharan Africa after Nigeria and South Africa. However, only 39.2% of Angolans have a bank account at a formal financial institution. This percentage is somewhat higher in urban areas, where more than one-half (56.5%) have a bank account, compared to slightly more than one-third (33.8%) in the rural areas. In addition, 44.6% of older adults (aged 25 years and older) have a bank account, compared to 30.4% of young adults (aged 15-24 years). Moreover, 44.3% of those

⁷⁸ DW (2014), Literature Review on Current Financial Inclusion Initiatives in Angola, p. 17.

⁷⁹ DW (2014), Literature Review on Current Financial Inclusion Initiatives in Angola, p. 17.

⁸⁰ These initially included nine banks: Banco de Fomento Angola (BFA); Banco de Poupança e Crédito (BPC); Banco BIC, Banco de Comércio e Indústria (BCI); BAI Microfinanças (BMF); Banco de Comércio Angolano (BCA); Banco Nacional de Investimentos (BNI); Banco Keve and Banco Sol. In December 2013, four other banks joined the programme: Banco Privado Atlântico, Banco Caixa Geral Totta de Angola, Banco Angolano de Negócios e Comércio (BANC) and Millennium Angola, see Portalangop, *Four more commercial banks join Bankita products deal* (2 December 2013).

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Deloitte (2013b). Press release on the launch of the Observatory for Financial Inclusion and 8th edition of the Banking Review report (Luanda, 24 October 2013).

with higher education levels (secondary education or high) have a bank account, compared to 34.8% of people with primary education or less. There is not much difference between men and women when it comes to levels of financial inclusion: 39.4% of Angolan men hold a bank account against 38.9% of women⁸³. In short, it is the older, more educated, urban resident that is more likely to have a bank account.

19. Strengthening and improving access to housing finance

Prior to 2009, the only source of formal credit for housing for both private entities and citizens were the commercial banks which charged very high interest rates. To address this issue, the National Housing Fund⁸⁴ was established in 2009 through Decree 54/09 to serve “all public, private and cooperative entities that promote the construction of social houses and for citizens in general”. However, it is interesting to note that the National Housing Fund has primarily been used to finance state-built projects to date.

Government Budget Allocation for the Housing and Urbanism Sector

From 1991-1996, the general state budget allocated, on the average, 1.46% annually to the housing and urbanism sector (see **Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada.** below). While the proportion of the state budget allocations to housing development remained relatively stable even after the end of the conflict in 2002, the post-war general budgets increased substantially during this period, hence in real terms, the investment in housing also increased significantly.

As of 2011, Angola’s Housing Programme had funding of US\$ 4 billion, over half of which (US\$ 2.5 billion) was obtained through a Chinese credit line. An Israeli credit line was the source of US\$ 1 billion, while the remaining US\$ 500 million was from a state budget allocation. In the state budget for 2011, a total of Kz 4,290,417,663,145 (about US\$ 46.4 billion)⁸⁵ was allocated to housing development (*Programa de Desenvolvimento Habitacional*) for distribution to state organs or programmes. This total amount corresponds to 3.16% of the total national budget for 2011⁸⁶.

⁸³ World Bank Financial Inclusion data for Angola -- see <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/financialinclusion/country/angola> The BNA’s estimates on financial inclusion are lower than those of the World Bank: 26.4% of the population as opposed to 39.2% see Banco de Portugal. *Políticas de inclusão e formação financeira. Encontro dos Bancos Centrais dos Países de Língua Portuguesa* (Lisbon, July 2013). There is no information available to explain the discrepancy between these estimates.

⁸⁴ Fundo de Fomento Habitacional (2009).

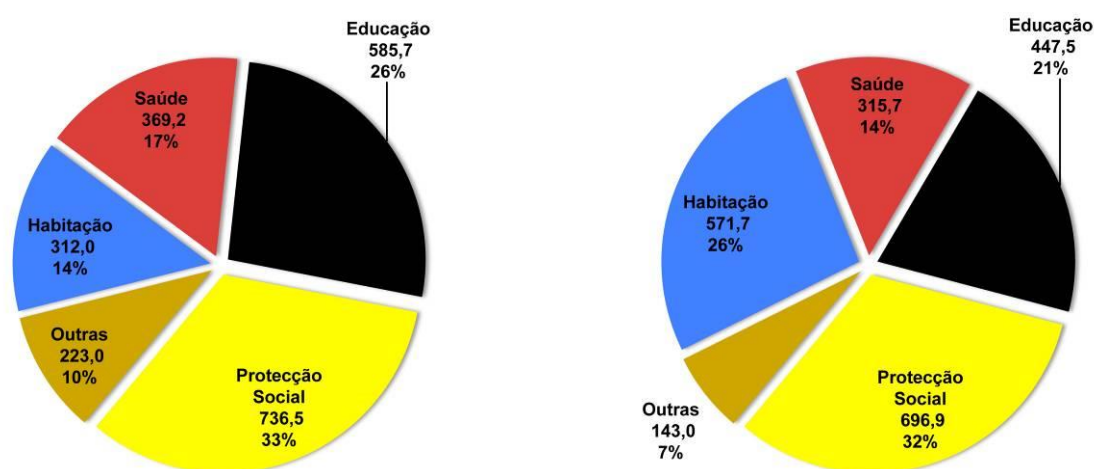
⁸⁵ US\$ = Kz 92.5 as of December 2010 when the budget was approved

⁸⁶ Source: compiled from Resumo da despesa do órgão por programa & Resumo da despesa por programa – Orçamento Geral do Estado 2011

In the 2012 State Budget⁸⁷ the Program of Housing Development was allocated approximately US\$ 480,000,000 or 1.07% of the total. By 2013 the allocation was increased to almost US\$ 2,500,000,000 or 3.94% of the state budget⁸⁸. In 2014 the plan was to invest US\$ 1,003,000,000 (1.42% of the state budget)⁸⁹.

Figure 24⁹⁰ below shows that between 2013 and 2014 the proportion of the social component of the national budget spent on housing actually increased from 14% to 26%.

Figure 24. Allocation for housing in the social component of the national budget



Source: Min. Finance, 2014

Housing Credit

The formal banking sector has shown reluctance to enter the housing finance market. A national study published in 2005 by the Ministry of Urbanism and Environment showed that less than 2% of the investment that families put into housing comes from banks. On the other hand, another of the Ministry's⁹¹ studies indicated that the rejection rate by banks for applications for housing loans was exceptionally high, at 82%. Some of the reasons that banks offered to justify their reluctance to offer housing loans were the following:

- lack of clear land legislation that would allow property to be used as guarantee
- long loan periods (the bank needs to wait for a long time to recoup their investments)
- lack of a government policy on subsidising housing credit
- lack of title documents on the part of most clients
- lack of a client culture of repayment of debts⁹²

⁸⁷ Min. Finance - Resumo da despesa por programa – Orçamento Geral do Estado 2012

⁸⁸ Min. Finance - Resumo da despesa por programa – Orçamento Geral do Estado 2013

⁸⁹ Min. Finance - Resumo da despesa por programa – Orçamento Geral do Estado 2014

⁹⁰ ADRA presentation sobre OGE 2014 p 14

⁹¹ Development Workshop (2014) Literature Review on Current Financial Inclusion Initiatives in Angola, p. 34.

⁹² Development Workshop (2014) Literature Review on Current Financial Inclusion Initiatives in Angola, p. 35.

The government created a Housing Development Fund (HDF) as a key component of PNUH (*Programa Nacional de Urbanização e Habitação* or the National Programme for Urbanization and Housing) to make housing finance more affordable and available. A second arm of the HDF that was launched in 2008 is the Institute of Financial Management. Among other attributions, the Institute will define the criteria for the approval of projects and guidelines for the financing of projects⁹³. The program is intended to finance low-income people. The government has established a partnership with a network of local banks and international real estate planners. In addition to being the leader of this initiative, the Angolan government fulfils the role of regulator and financier of the program⁹⁴. As regards the regulation, the government is working on the law of the chattel with the aim of addressing the issues related to the housing loans, the entry of foreign capital for the purchase of the houses.

The government established the *Fundo de Fomento Habitacional*, to “support housing cooperatives, fund real estate projects and self-directed building”⁹⁵. A second arm to the fund is the financial management institute. Among its responsibilities will be to define the criteria for project approval, and specify the guidelines under which the fund will finance the projects⁹⁶. The program is intended to provide financing for low-income people. The government engaged in partnership with a network of local banks and international housing developers.

Another stakeholder group involved in the program is made up of international housing real-estate developers. In particular, the Israeli LR Group specializes in construction and telecommunication infrastructure. They will be responsible for the construction of 100,000 homes, which represents 10% of the program⁹⁷. One of the projects the group is currently engaged in is “*Cidadela Jovens de Sucesso*” in Bengo province, the objective of which is to “transform young people into professionals and good citizens”⁹⁸ by removing them from the streets and providing them with housing and training that will enable them to find a stable job.

The second group of partners in the program is the commercial banking sector. Because the government has little experience in partnering with the financial sector in the housing industry, it has drawn from the experience of other free-market economies and proposes two approaches for the banking sector’s involvement in the promotion of the housing program. According to *Jornal de Angola*, local banks can get involved by providing: a) *interest subsidies for housing loans*, and/or b) *guarantee facility for loans*.

⁹³ Development Workshop (2014) Literature Review on Current Financial Inclusion Initiatives in Angola

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ *Jornal de Angola*, April 15, 2009

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Martins, F. (2009, October 14) Grupo LR na construção de casas, *Jornal de Angola*. Retrieved from:

http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/economia/grupo_lr_na_construcao_de_casas

⁹⁸ IBID.

20. Supporting local economic development

Angola's post war Poverty Reduction Strategy⁹⁹, published in 2004, was mainly focused on infrastructure and institutional reconstruction. The period leading up to the 2008 elections saw the strategy shift to also encompass investments in local economic development projects. The Program to Combat Poverty and Hunger was launched in 2010 with financing of Kz 40 million (US\$ 0.4 million) and has grown to Kz 2.7 billion in 2014. The program is administered on a decentralized basis in 171 municipalities, and is intended to stimulate economic activities and also provide basic services and social assistance to vulnerable groups.

The government considers poverty alleviation as a means to support growth and develop a domestic market¹⁰⁰. The government's long-term vision document, *Angola Visão 2025*, aims to reduce poverty through human capital development and targeted interventions, specifically through job creation in the private sector. The government also seeks to efficiently utilize the revenues derived from natural resources exploitation to:

- i. continue the rehabilitation and construction of the country's social and physical infrastructure
- ii. provide formal education at all levels, and provide basic services to the whole population
- iii. increase productivity and employment in all economic sectors
- iv. promote production of industrial goods in response to the growing large domestic demand
- v. attain self-sufficiency through agribusiness program initiatives

Macro-economic Situation

2000 to 2008, the sectors of construction and services were those that grew the most and directly affected the expansion of urban employment. However, there has been a parallel growth in the informal sector, particularly of workers on their own account in the commercial and microenterprises informal services¹⁰¹.

Industrial production and trade are the two other key sectors that created jobs for the urban workers. The government plan is to develop the industrial sector in the period 2013-17 - the focus will be on the development of skills and interregional cooperation; development of sectoral industrial groupings; rehabilitation of infrastructures and launch of new financing programs for micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MPME)

To facilitate trade to the local and international levels, was launched the National Network of logistics platforms - a system of axles that will integrate the inland logistics systems, sea and air and facilitate the distribution of goods and the movement of persons. In the next 10 years, the plan is to build logistical platforms composed by five points of logistics, 10 dry ports and five stations of air cargo and other services are currently under construction, platforms, the north, provinces of Malanje and Zaire (Soyo) in Eastern Province of Moxico Province and in the south the Huila province (Lubango) the draft *Angola Training for the trade* was launched in

⁹⁹ Ministério do Planeamento, (2004), *Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza ECP: reinserção social, reabilitação e reconstrução e estabilização económica*, Luanda.

¹⁰⁰ African Development Bank (2010), *Angola's Country Strategy Paper 2011-2015*.

¹⁰¹ UNDP (2013). *Corporate Social Responsibility. The current situation in Angola* Luanda, p.30.

2013 to ensure employees Angolans technical assistance (i.e. , in strengthening and domain of trade policies) to accelerate growth in the production sector.

Oil revenues provide the long-term financing necessary for the country's extensive reconstruction program and for the expanded provision of basic services needed to overcome the country's human development deficits. However, Angola needs to reduce its dependency on the volatile oil revenues. The major outstanding challenges are the creation of a robust non-oil private sector that can generate employment, increase population wellbeing, and produce the necessary fiscal revenue to a sustainable fiscal balance; and enhanced government accountability.

With 45% of its 21 million inhabitants aged below 15 years, Angola has a potentially huge labour force capable of generating a strong domestic market. Angola's major opportunity lies in the abundant, dynamic and young population to supply the job market, and drive domestic demand.

Angola has high economic growth rates but an extremely challenging and difficult business environment. Liberalizing reforms have been made but the country still made slow progress in business environment rankings¹⁰².

It is estimated that almost 50% of the urban population survive through small and micro-businesses and around 82% of operators in the informal sector are self-employed, which indicates that the sector is in its early stages of development. Medium, small and micro-enterprises are undercapitalized, and have very limited access to credit and business services. In order to formalize and facilitate access to credit, the Angolan government has mainly followed two routes: the promotion of microfinance and the provision of credit through government programmes¹⁰³.

For the private sector, access to credit has been on the rise for the past years -- 2012 showed an increase of 25% compared to the previous year¹⁰⁴. However, domestic credit to the private sector as a percentage of GDP is still relatively low compared to other SADC countries. In order to increase the effectiveness of credit risk measurement and management, the Angolan government created the *Central de Informação de Risco de Crédito* (Information and Credit Risk Centre or CIRC) in 2010. Through Notice 11/2012 of 14 June, the BNA also introduced a benchmark interest rate, which is set on a monthly basis and is meant to guide monetary policy. It is also designed to help level the interest rates charged on loans, boost household savings, and enhance the availability of credit. However, interest rates continue to be relatively high, varying between 18-24% for Kwanza-denominated loans and 12-14% for US dollar-denominated loans¹⁰⁵.

Access to credit is constrained due to the collateral that banks require to guarantee the loans in the absence of information to assess the creditworthiness of applicants. In the absence of such guarantees, loan applications are often rejected. As a result, very few businesses obtain

¹⁰² Angola ranks as 169th out of 183 countries in WB's Doing Business Report 2010.

¹⁰³ DW (2014) Literature Review on Current Financial Inclusion Initiatives in Angola, p.28.

¹⁰⁴ KPMG (2013).

¹⁰⁵ African Development Bank (2012) from Literature Review on Current Financial Inclusion Initiatives in Angola, 2014 unpublished report of Development Workshop p.27.

loans from formal financial institutions. For example, it was reported in 2013 that only 9.5% of Angolan companies had at least one active loan, this being significantly lower compared to an average of 22.7% in sub-Saharan Africa. This applies especially to small and medium sized enterprises¹⁰⁶. At the household level, the informal sector continues to dominate when it comes to the provision of credit. In 2011, the World Bank reported that only 8% of the adults in Angola had acquired a new loan from a formal institution in the past year, compared to 26% of adults who obtained new loans from family or friends¹⁰⁷.

In order to formalize and facilitate access to credit, the Angolan government has mainly followed two routes: the promotion of microfinance and the provision of credit through government programmes¹⁰⁸.

21. Creating decent jobs and livelihoods

The macroeconomic situation

Construction companies face a very challenging operational context in Angola: the lack of qualified and skilled labour, lack of and high costs of construction materials, lack of institutional/political stability, and lack of or difficult access to credit and to information. In this context, Angolan companies are unable to effectively compete with foreign companies that operate under government contracts or have easy access to financing, low-cost imported construction material and labour. This environment also hinders the establishment of effective public-private partnerships, although the need for this kind of partnerships forms an important part of the government's goals. The construction sector employed 6.9% of the workforce and was the fourth largest employer in Angola in 2013, behind public administration (9%), commerce (18.3%) and agriculture (48.2%)¹⁰⁹.

From 2000 to 2008, the construction and services sectors were the fastest growing sectors that directly affected the expansion of urban employment. However, there was a parallel growth in the informal sector, particularly among the self-employed in the informal trade and services micro-enterprises¹¹⁰.

Manufacturing and trade are the two other key sectors that create employment for urban workers. The government plan is to develop the manufacturing sector from 2013-2017 -- the focus will be on skills development and inter-sectorial cooperation; developing industrial clusters; rehabilitating infra-structures; and launching new funding programs for micro-, small-, and medium enterprises (MSME). However, there are obstacles that need to be addressed: a) lack of schools, training centres, centres of expertise and innovation, business incubators and other support instruments for the development of national industrial enterprises; b) lack of a medium- and long-term strategic plan and program for the industrialization of Angola that is aligned with the other key economic sectors; c) problems with facilitating the customs clearance of manufacturing equipment; and d) lack of tax reforms and concluding agreements

¹⁰⁶World Bank data cited in Deloitte (2013a), *Angola Banking Review* (October 2013). Also World Bank Doing business data, see <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/angola#getting-credit>

¹⁰⁷World Bank data on financial inclusion.

¹⁰⁸DW (2014) *Literature Review on Current Financial Inclusion Initiatives in Angola*, p.28.

¹⁰⁹Universidade Católica de Angola (2014). *Relatório Económico de Angola 2013*. Texto Editores, Lda. – Angola.

¹¹⁰PNUD (2013). *Responsabilidade Social Empresarial. Situação Actual em Angola*, Luanda, p.30.

with countries that are the main sources of foreign direct investment (FDI), to avoid double taxation.

To facilitate trade and commerce at the local and international levels, the National Network of Logistics Platforms was launched – a system of hubs that will integrate land, sea and air transport and logistics systems to facilitate the distribution of goods and movement of people. In the next 10 years, the plan is to build logistics platforms that will comprise five logistics points, 10 dry ports, and five air cargo stations and other services. It is reported that currently, the platforms in the provinces of Malanje (in the north), Moxico (in the east), Lubango (in the south), and Soyo (in northern Zaire province) are under construction¹¹¹. The Angola Train for Trade Project was launched in 2013 to provide Angolan officials with technical assistance (i.e., in strengthening and mainstreaming trade policies) to accelerate growth in the production industry.

22. Integrating the urban economy into national development policy

The last years of the conflict before 2002 were characterised by absolute poverty rates of more than 65%. This led the Angolan government to formulate a strategy to combat and eradicate poverty.

With the support of the World Bank and IMF, a strategy was developed to combat poverty within the framework of the PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper) with the expectation that this will help attract international development assistance for post-war recovery. The conflict years were also characterised by high inflation rates that eroded incomes and salaries, and contributed to and compounded general poverty.

The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of Angola increased by 74% between 1985 and 2012¹¹², and since the end of the war Angola posted an average growth of about 12% with the forecast that this trend will continue. However, the Angolan economy remains largely based on the oil, gas and diamond sectors, which are considered capital-intensive sectors¹¹³.

In addition to diversifying the economy, the government also has to take steps to overcome the striking regional disparities in terms of the volume of economic activities as this will not only provide better economic opportunities to the areas outside of the main urban centres of Luanda and Benguela, but it will also help stem the tide of migration towards these urban centres. One of the objectives of the National Development Plan (PDN) 2013-17 is to promote the emergence of new enterprises and support companies in national basis of Angolan mainly capital, to overcome the difference in competitiveness that separates them from the international competitors¹¹⁴.

¹¹¹ ANGOP (Agencia Angola Press). (2014, September 20). National platforms network to reduce imbalances. Retrieved from http://www.portalangop.co.ao/angola/en_us/noticias/economia/2014/8/38/National-platforms-network-reduce-imbalances.45a4f115-a744-4658-b736-c8b88a5d6d29.html

¹¹² PNUD (2013). *Responsabilidade Social Empresarial. Situação Actual em Angola*, Luanda, p.10.

¹¹³ PNUD (2013). *Responsabilidade Social Empresarial. Situação Actual em Angola*, Luanda p.24.

¹¹⁴ Ibid. p.26.

VII. HOUSING AND BASIC SERVICES

23. Slum upgrading and prevention

The 2009 National Plan for Urbanisation and Housing (PNUH) includes an urban renewal provision¹¹⁵ to renovate or redevelop old slums (*musseques*), to promote the legal ownership of land, and improve housing conditions. The procedure involves the “requalification” or adjustment of the status of land from “informal or illegal” into urbanized land with regularized tenure and basic services. In the requalification process *musseques* are to be consolidated and urbanized. In the future it is envisioned that peri-urban areas will be incorporated into the process with:

- Legalization of land already occupied
- Economic valuation of the homes of *musseque* residents
- Installation of public infrastructure and social services that are currently missing

The large urban centers, by virtue of the armed conflict and the exodus of the population, have experienced a dynamics of disordered occupation of urban land, causing the appearance of organizing unstructured areas from the point of view of urbanization and not only, which commonly called "musseques or informal zones". With the aim of returning the quality of spaciousness and of life of the populations that occupy these areas, urban actions are underway to mitigate this phenomenon, with retraining and conversion programs in urban areas and in rural areas are developing programs for the construction of self-sustainable rural villages.

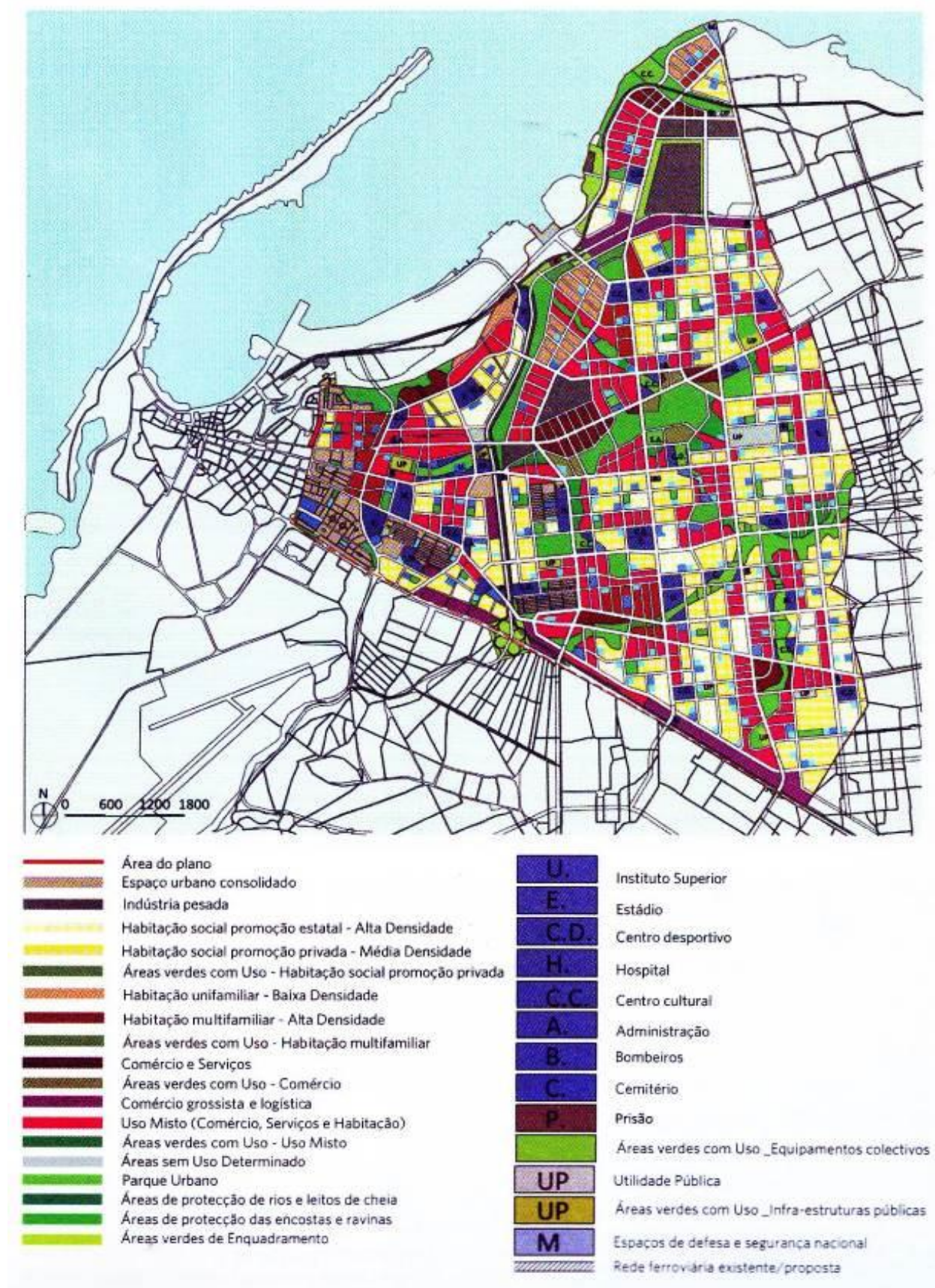
On 29 November 2010, through the Presidential Decree 266/10 a special Office of Urban Reconversion of the Cazenga Municipality and both Sambizanga and Rangel Districts was established in Luanda to pilot the *musseque* requalification methodology. The Master Plan provides for the construction of water supply networks, Drainage for sewage, construction of roads, public lighting and signalling. The building plan is in accordance with international standards modern, with 55% of areas intended for housing, 30% the public roads and 15% the social equipment and green spaces.

The framework of the implementation of the projects of requalification of urban spaces above referenced, and in obedience to the established in PNUH, was constituted a public and private partnership with the company KORA ANGOLA, for housing construction, being that infrastructures are affected to the Ministry of Construction.

In the municipality of Cazenga are envisaged 2,770 dwellings, among which houses and apartments, having been executed 128 apartments and 152 villas. In the urban district of Sambizanga are envisaged 1,268 dwellings, among which houses and apartments, having been executed 468 apartments. In relation to the urban district of Rangel, are ongoing studies and preparation of executive projects, for the approval due.

¹¹⁵ Ministerio de Urbanismo e Habitacao (2009), Programa Nacional de Urbanismo e Habitacao – PNUH

Figure 25. Plan of Reconversion for Cazenga, Sambizanga and Rangel



Source: GTRUCS 2012

24. Improving access to adequate housing

The Base Angolan Law approved on 05 February 2010, defines the universal access to decent housing, as a constitutionally guaranteed right. The Angolan Government, has promoted policies to create the appropriate conditions to allow access for citizens to decent and *suatentável* housing. These policy measures passed necessarily by production of legislative instruments and regulators, in the field of dwellings.

1. Law 3/76 of 19 June - Law from nationalization.
2. Law 43/76, of 3 of March - Law of seizures.
3. Law 19/91, of 25 of May - Law on the sale of residential Heritage of the State.
4. Law 60/06, of 4 September - Law rises to government policy for the Promotion of dwellings.
5. Law 3/07, of 3 of September - Law of Bases of fostering habitation.
6. Law 14/12, of 4 of May - Law of real estate mediation.

These housing initiatives are in response to the shortage of housing in Angola. In 2010, the National Statistics Institute reported that there was a formal housing deficit of 1.9 million units¹¹⁶, and 90.9% of the urban population was living in inappropriate conditions. In 2015, the housing deficit is projected grow to more than 1.2 million units (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Historical and projected housing deficits, 1990-2015¹¹⁷

Year		1990	2002	2009	2012	2015
Population	Estimated total population	10,088,727	14,187,587	17,448,942	19,066,930	20,834,949
Housing Units	Estimated housing	1,008,872	1,279,423	1,469,654	1,559,609	1,655,069
Housing need due to demographic growth	Deficit due to population growth (quantitative deficiency): difference between estimated housing and population increase		139,336	275,240	347,084	428,426
Need to construct (units)		485,267	754,738	982,144	1,097,256	1,224,514

Source: MINUC, 2010

The National Program of Urban Development and Housing (PNUH) aims to achieve levels of highly favorable development of urban development and housing, and consequently the dynamization and the qualification of the urban system and of the housing stock, with the sole purpose of ensuring improved well-being and habitability of populations and contribute to the

¹¹⁶ IBEP (2010)

¹¹⁷ Antonio Gameiro (2010)

sustainable development of the country. sets as a goal, the creation of conditions for the construction of new cities and urbanisation and, improvement of networks of urban infrastructures and social equipment, as well as collective, for the construction of 1.000,000 of dwellings to accommodate about 6,000,000 people - 6 people per household, of which:

- 115,000 dwellings - intended for the public sector (11.2% of the total)
- 120,000 dwellings - intended for the private sector (12% of the total)
- 80,000 dwellings - intended for cooperatives (8% of the total)
- 685,000 dwellings - intended for self-built homes (265,000 rural and 420,000 urban homes, or 68.5% of the total)

The Angolan Government drew up a sub-program corresponding to Municipalities, that aims to accommodate with priority local administration officials, teachers, doctors and nurses and former combatants. This sub-program, aims to build 26,000 units, in 130 of the 164 municipalities existing at the national level. The strategy of having municipalities deliver 200 houses each primarily addresses the housing demand from lower-income groups. At this time, all municipalities have built some units and a few have completed the targeted 200 homes. Due to financial constraints, some provinces have only delivered 50 to 100 units.

In parallel, there is a provincial program to build 200 homes priced at US\$ 40,000 each, which are sold as “rent-to-purchase” units payable in 25 years.

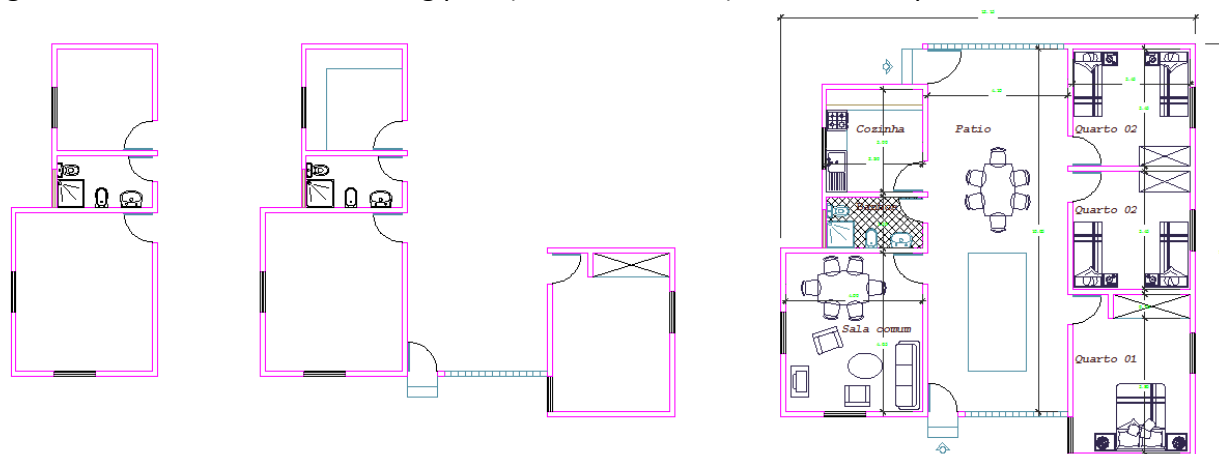
Angolan Housing Approaches

In laying out the government’s housing program, term “adequate social housing” was defined as a minimum unit size of 100 m² construction, including three bedrooms on the average. The technologies and building systems were not defined because the expectation was that partnering with construction and architecture firms in the private sector would bring forth models, systems and construction technologies that are adaptable and suitable to Angola’s socio-cultural reality. The National Director of Housing indicated that there are areas of the country where the concrete or cement is not appropriate, because abundant local building materials are available. For instance, it is better to use wood in the northern and north central zones of the country because these are areas rich in timber. Other alternative technologies also work well, such as BTC (Concrete and Compressed Earth or compacted blocks made of earth)¹¹⁸.

An alternative to delivering completed houses is the “*casa evolutiva*”, an upgradable modular house where the state constructs the foundations and two divisions and a sanitary block, and leaves the home owner to further develop the house (i.e., build a kitchen, bathroom, and one or two more bedrooms) when they have necessary resources (see Figure 27 below).

¹¹⁸ National Housing Director (2014), interviewed in Luanda by DW July 2014.

Figure 27. An incremental housing plan ("casa evolutiva") to be built in phases¹¹⁹



Source: Arq. Antonio Gameiro, 2010

a) State Financed New-City Housing

By November 2014 new-city centres (*centralidades*) were to be completed in the provinces of Cabinda, Uíge, Huambo and Huila and Namibe. Each *centralidade* will provide housing for 2,000 families, mainly intended for civil servants and middle-income clients¹²⁰.

Figure 28. The projection of the new City of Kilamba under construction



Source: CITIC 2012

The Kilamba New City project is Angola's largest keynote housing investment. The project is funded out of Angola's first Chinese credit line dating back to 2004. To date, the project has delivered over 20,000 units which could provide housing for over 120,000 inhabitants.

¹¹⁹ Antonio Gameiro (2010) Presentation at Dia Internacional de Habitat, Namibe Oct 2010

¹²⁰ National Housing Director (2014), interviewed by DW July 2014.

Completed in 2012, the first phase of the Kilamba city project included 750 apartment buildings, schools and more than 100 retail units. The new city was built to accommodate 160,000 people in flats, each with a floor area of between 110 and 150 m² and costing initially from US\$ 120,000 to US\$ 200,000. In order to stimulate the sale of these units, a para-statal company, SONIP¹²¹, was mandated to manage a subsidized “rent-to-purchase” scheme in early 2013. The selling price of the cheapest units was reduced from US\$ 120,000 to US\$ 84,200. These brought apartment ownership within the reach of middle-level civil servants with monthly salaries of US\$ 1,500 or greater. The government is not recovering the investments in these projects (the subsidies and the infrastructure costs are all borne by the state) but the investment will improve the quality of life of the inhabitants and reduce the costs of health care that are otherwise associated with poor housing¹²².

b) Incremental Housing: the Case of Zango

The Luanda Provincial Program of Social Housing (PPHS) started as a result of the housing emergency program implemented in 2001 and it aims to resettle those people:

- (1) whose houses were damaged by flooding, erosion and other natural disasters
- (2) whose houses were built in areas prone to natural disasters
- (3) who live in areas where the government is developing projects such as those living near the roads that are being built or widened, those who live near the railways, etc.¹²³

Figure 29. An incremental housing unit in Zango



Source: Development Workshop, 2011

In addition to completely building and providing houses for people who have been forcibly removed, land is also allotted so that families can build their own houses (*auto-construção dirigida*). Some of the displaced families are compensated with upgradable core-houses (*casas*

¹²¹ SONIP is a real-estate management company linked with the Angolan national oil company SONANGOL

¹²² President of Kilamba's Administrative Council (2014), interviewrd by DW in Luanda, 20 June 2014.

¹²³ Director Provincial Programme of Social Housing (2014). Interviewrd by DW in Luanda on 25 August 2014.

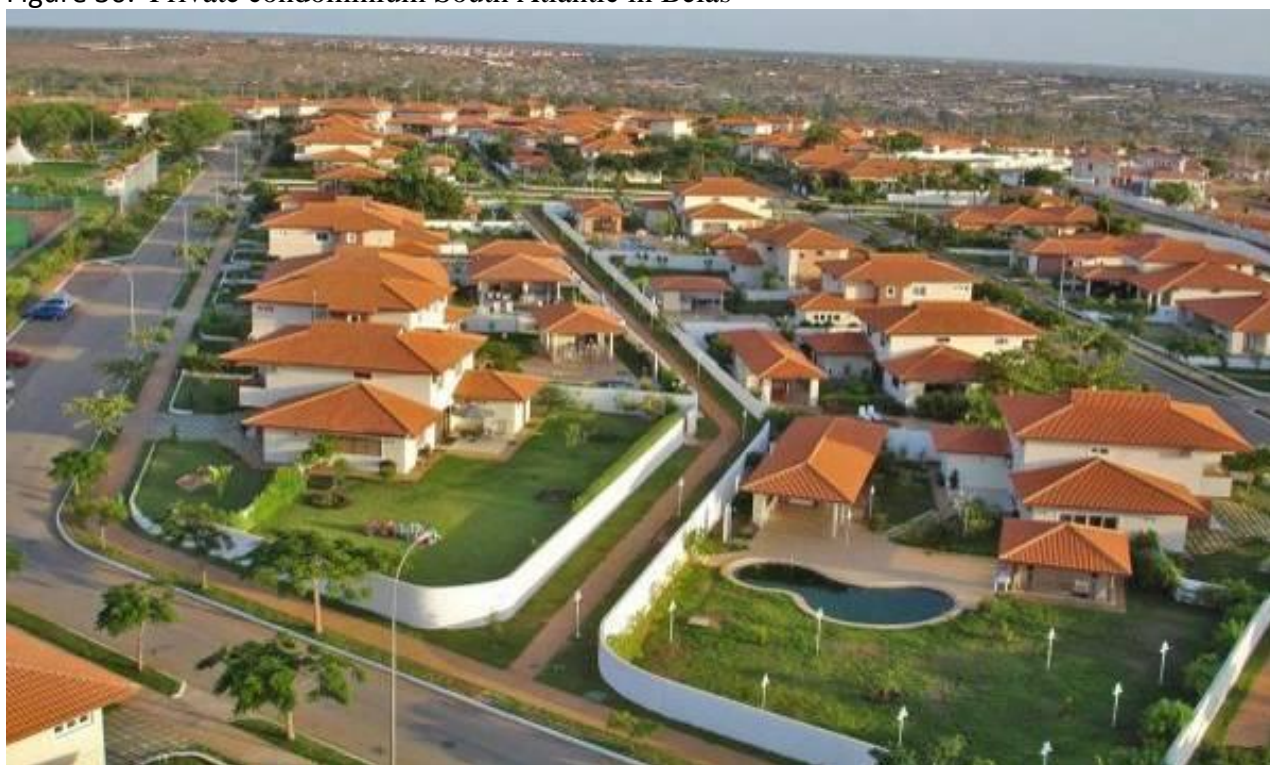
evolutivas), in which a family receives a starter-unit with two rooms and the foundations totally built, representing 50% of a complete house¹²⁴.

The PPHS currently has three projects: projects Morar, Sapu and Zango. In Zango, Odebrecht is the main contractor responsible for the execution of the infrastructure, under the supervision of Dar al Handasa. The plan was to build 20,000 housing units (most of them are still under construction today) and in addition to the already existing 15,000 houses it is estimated that there are approximately 200,000 people living in Zango currently¹²⁵. Residents of Zango come from different places – some were displaced from the different construction projects that are being executed in the districts of Boavista, Miramar, and others (part of the expansion of drainage works underway throughout the province of Luanda). In January 2014, approximately 3,000 families from the bairro of Chicala were relocated to Zango.

c) Role of the Private Sector in Housing

The state's housing strategy specifies that 120,000 dwellings (12% of the total targeted number of houses to be constructed) will be delivered by the private sector. The PPHS currently has three projects: projects Morar, Sapu and Zango. In Zango, Odebrecht is the main contractor responsible for the execution of the infrastructure, under the supervision of Dar al Handasa. The plan was to build 20,000 housing units (most of them are still under construction today) and in addition to the already existing 15,000 houses.

Figure 30. Private condominium South Atlantic in Belas



Source: www.wikimapia.org/p/00/00/54/61/45_big.jpg

¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ This number was approximated assuming that there are 5 people in each house (or family)

The role of the private sector at both the national and international levels has therefore been increasingly one of constructor and/or manager of state-financed projects. An early model of public-private partnerships was developed in the late 1990s with the public company EDURB and the Brazilian firm Odebrecht in Luanda Sul. It was envisioned as a mechanism to attract private investment for housing where the role of the state lay in providing serviced land. The trickle-down model was one where the profits from the sale of upper- and middle-class units were to be used to finance social-housing. This project was presented with a UN-Habitat Dubai Award in 2002¹²⁶.

d) Public-Private Partnership: Project Nova Vida

The end of the war saw the launch of the Nova Vida project in Luanda (first phase 2001-2004) that was financed primarily by the state with the private firm Imogestin SA providing management services. The project aimed to meet the housing demand from demobilised military officers and civil servants. The government wanted to reduce the price of housing, deflate the real estate market and make the homes affordable to those who had insufficient income, and provide access to housing to those who otherwise would not be able to have these dwellings¹²⁷. Subsidized prices were set and the units were sold on a “rent-to-purchase” basis, payable over a 20-year period. Nova Vida was the first project in Angola to pilot the “rent-to-purchase” scheme.

Figure 31. Project Nova Vida



Source: www.ao.all.biz – 2553 (2014)

e) Cooperative Housing

In the framework of the National Program for Urban Development and Housing of the housing industry cooperative provided a total of 12.608 units.

Angola's first housing cooperative, named *Lar do Patriota*, was launched in 2001 as the civil war was coming to an end. The project targeted middle-income earners. After the initial 20%

¹²⁶ UNHabitat (2002), www.bestpractices.org/bpbriefs/urban_infrastructure.html

¹²⁷ General Manager of IMOGESTIN (2014), interviewed by DW in Luanda, 2 July 2014

payment was made, members continued to pay a US\$ 100 monthly amortization for the house. Those who can pay off the full value of the house in one instalment received a 10% discount. After paying the downpayment of 20%, most members amortized their payments over 15 years with an annual interest of 5%. The total investment made to date has been about US\$ 500 million; the cooperative has a deficit of US\$ 31 million but the project has been allowed to continue to operate on the condition that financial restructuring take place.

f) Assisted Self-help Housing¹²⁸

The program of Assisted Self-Help Housing was conceived as a key component of the 2009 National Urbanism and Housing Program. More than two-thirds (68.5 % or 685,000 units) of the government's target of one million homes was to be met through self-help (*auto-construção*). Of these, 420,000 units are to be built in urban areas. This program also aims to ensure the availability of affordable building materials so that homeowners in both urban and rural areas can construct their own homes. The targeted beneficiaries are owner-builders from the low- and middle-income classes.

At this moment more than 160,000 hectares of land reserves have been designated, among which are identified 100 hectares in each province, who know already the implementation of some urban operations.

Figure 32. Self-Help Housing on Luanda's periphery



Fonte: Development Workshop 2011

The Assisted Self-Help Housing program has the following important features: a) housing plots will be allocated in areas to be serviced and will benefit from formal urbanization plans, b) plots will be prepared prior to allocation (this includes clearing of vegetation, site-levelling and marking-out of allotments), c) building plots will be sold at a low price, and occupation documentation will be provided, d) house design guidance and technical assistance support for house construction will be provided, with emphasis on using local construction materials, improving the quality of traditional buildings, and improving health conditions, e) respect for traditional aspects of architectural design and cultural values will be considered.

¹²⁸ Ministério de Urbanismo e Habitacao (2009), Programa Nacional de Urbanismo e Habitacao – PNUH

Figure 33. Summary table of results of National Program of Urban Development and Housing (PNUH) until 2015

The Public Promotion sub-program '200 units per municipality"

Provinces	No: Units By 2015
BENGO	540
BENGUELA	586
BIÉ	653
CABINDA	344
CUANDO CUBANGO	516
CUANZA NORTE	718
CUANZA SOUTH	529
CUNENE	644
HUAMBO	700
HUILA	698
LUANDA	233
LUNDA NORTE	421
LUNDA SUL	206
Malanje	1.038
MOXICO province	590
NAMIBE	330
UIGE	917
ZAIRE	278
Total	9,840

Public-private promotion

CENTRALIDADES SUB-PROGRAM	No of dwellings By 2015
IMOGESTIN S.A.	62.415
KORA ANGOLA	16,466 consecutive
Total	78.881

Institutional promotion, private, public

Private and cooperative Entities	No of dwellings By 2015
The provincial governments	52.182
Public-private partnerships	6.308
Private	12.756
Cooperatives	12.608
T T H E T L	83.854

Total number of housing units: 172.575

25. Ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water

Period 1996 through 2002

At the end of the war in 2002, the urban water supply was highly deficient and this was exacerbated by the influx of war refugees. At that time, it was estimated that only 16% of the families were supplied with piped water to their homes (25% in the capital and 8.5% in the other urban areas).

The deficit in the public supply of potable water led to the increase in the alternative supply systems (i.e., the water tanks of neighbours and water cistern trucks), creating an informal market for water supply.

Between 1996 and 2002 the Government implemented projects to rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructures in the city of Luanda and other provincial capitals. Among these projects were:

- The project PRUALB - Project of Urban and Environmental Rehabilitation of Lobito and Benguela: estimated project cost was US\$ 62 million, located near the coast, serving a population greater than 1 million (with a significant number of war refugees), co-financed by the World Bank, started in 1992 and benefits an estimated population of 400,000 inhabitants
- A new subsystem of potable water supply for the capital city of Luanda was constructed; it was designed to benefit an estimated population of 600,000
- A subsystem of water supply for Luanda-Sul: estimated cost of US\$ 12 million; involved the construction of a water conduit to extend the current system by 25 km using 800 mm diameter pipes, with a potential capacity of 1,000 litres per second (real current demand was 330 litres/second but the current capacity was 110 litres/second); with an estimated 300,000 beneficiaries

In the period between 1997 and 2000, the country had invested the equivalent of US\$ 214 million in water and sanitation projects in all the provinces of the country, particularly in the capital cities. These projects involved the provincial governments and were financed through international lines of credit and the state general budget. The priority in the majority of these investments was the existing systems that produced treated water. The current challenge was the repair of the distribution systems and the reinforcement of these systems to be able to respond to an increasing demand.

Period 2003 through 2008

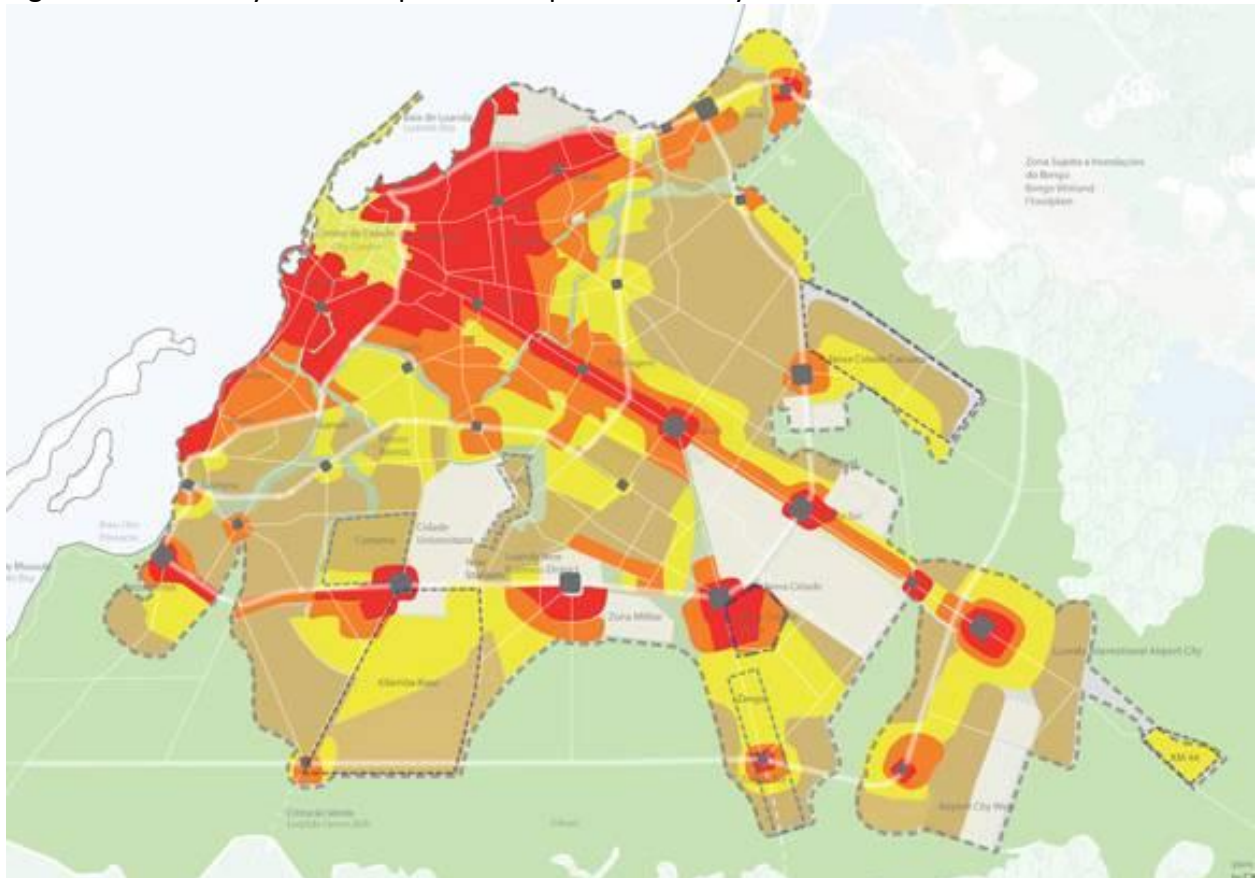
The important documents that governed the supply of potable water were: a) the Water Law of 2002 that sets the policy framework for the management of water resources in general, and provides the basis for a national policy on the use of water as a commodity, and b) the Development Strategy of Water Sector and Development Programme of Water Sector¹²⁹ that was prepared in 2004.

Decentralisation legislation impacts the water sector to the extent that it delegates the responsibility for water supply and sanitation services to municipal administrations. Decree 02

¹²⁹UNICEF note (2012). *Water and Sanitation Sector in Angola*.

of January 2007 (later amended by Law 17/2010) establishes the operational and organizational framework of local governments. It includes the mandate for the municipal administration to: "...ensure the maintenance, distribution and management of water and electricity in its area of jurisdiction, even creating local enterprises to do so." However, municipal administrations, along with their affiliated water utilities, do not retain sufficient structures or staff dedicated specifically to water and sanitation. This may reflect the fact that despite the existing decentralisation framework and its provisions, fiscal decentralisation has not yet been fully implemented, leaving local government entities with unfunded mandates. By law, the *comunas* are responsible for preserving and managing the repair of waterpoints.

Figure 34. Fifteen-year water plan developed for the city of Luanda



Source: Dar al Handasah, 2004

Water for All Programme

Since 2007, the government has implemented the Water for All Programme (*Água para Todos*) with a budget of more than US\$ 650 million; it aims to achieve coverage of 80% in rural/peri-urban areas. According to an evaluation conducted in 2012, the program had a nationwide coverage of 45.5% reaching 3 million beneficiaries (MINEA/CDI, October 2012). It had invested over US\$ 300 million in the rehabilitation and construction of boreholes and water supply systems¹³⁰. The financial estimate was increased in 2009 to US\$ 1.3 billion.

The programme was initially managed by MINEA but from November 2010 onwards, management was turned over to the Executive (a coordinating technical commission that

¹³⁰ Ibid.

answers to the Executive Anti-Poverty Commission under the Office of the President). Provincial governments have been largely responsible for actual project execution, though some contracts have also been managed centrally by MINEA. Starting in 2012, the programme began disbursing funds directly to select municipal governments (two per province) on a pilot basis.

According to preliminary IBEP data (2008-2009), 42% of the total population had access to drinking water. Potable water was more accessible in urban areas (57.9%), and in rural areas it was accessible to only a little more than one-fifth of the population (22.8%). The number of households described as occupied or self-built, which had access to proper drinking water, were lower than those of formal sector housing, at 36.1% and 32.8%, respectively. Households occupied by people with higher levels of education had greater proportion of access to drinking water than others¹³¹.

When one looks at the data on access to both water and sanitation, the proportion of households using improved water sources and adequate sanitation was 31.7% nationally (42% with access to water and 59.6% with access to sanitation). The ratio between rural and urban households was nearly 1:5 (almost 11 in 100 rural households had access to these two services while in urban areas the figure was nearly 50%). Furthermore, access to these facilities increased dramatically as education of the household occupants increased.

Period 2009 through 2015

SISAS – The National Water Information System

SISAS is a database that was established in 2009, and is managed by the National Water Directorate at the ministry level in Luanda. It is designed to monitor the progress of the "Water for All" program by tracking the coverage or availability of water supply points *vis-a-vis* the population, i.e., it records the number of people that have a water supply point within 100 m of their housing unit. This information is obtained from the water surveys carried out at the provincial level (data is supplied and updated by the provincial water departments).

More Sustainable Pricing Policy for Water and Electricity Services

For many years, the prices paid by consumers for services of water and electricity were highly subsidized by the government. The ability to operate, maintain, repair, improve and expand the basic infrastructure of water and electricity was greatly reduced during the years of conflict when many systems of water storage and transport, pumping stations, treatment and distribution of water, etc. were destroyed or became inoperative through negligence. The same happened with the electricity infrastructure. The current capacity of the systems of water and electricity is insufficient to provide basic services that the communities need.

As mentioned earlier, the Decentralisation Law-Decree 02/07 allows municipalities to eventually set up public utilities (often referred to as *brigades*) to provide basic services. The legal provisions for municipalities to create and administer these utilities as autonomous institutions or companies have not yet been created, nor have the mechanisms been defined for these municipal utilities to collect and retain user fees without reverting such income to the state central budget. Without the opportunity to retain and reinvest the income, there is little incentive for municipalities to generate income from the provision of services.

¹³¹ <http://www.ao.undp.org/content/angola/en/home/mdgovoverview/overview/mdg7.html>

In the context of the economic post-war reforms, the policy of the government is to progressively reduce the subsidies to the consumer and restructure the management services and collection of funds from public services companies. Cost recovery will allow the government to reestablish the ability to maintain and restore the systems of water and electricity, and subsequently, to finance the expansion of systems to appropriately meet the growing needs of the population. A general legal framework for coordination of institutional and legal issues governing the sectors of water and electricity was developed. The National Policy of post-war of water supply has assigned to the provincial governments the responsibility for the establishment of fares for the supply of drinking water to communities through the Presidential Decree No 83/14 of 22 April that approves the regulation of public water supply and wastewater sanitation systems. The announcement of the new tariff for the water and energy was announced in the month of January 2016.

Community Management Model for Water Supply (MoGeCA)

The Model for Community-Management of Waterpoints (MoGeCA or *Modelo para Gestão Comunitária de Pontos de Água*) was finalised and approved by the government in 2013. The model has been fully endorsed by government representatives, who view this approach as the most efficient way to ensure adequate management and long-term sustainability of communal water infrastructures. Following its official launch in January 2014, mainstreaming and nationwide implementation of this model was led by the GoA¹³².

The MoGeCA was developed and tested in the second half of the 2000's -- it entails a partnership between communities and their local governments at both the municipal and provincial levels, including the local municipal water utility if it exists. It emphasizes the need for cost recovery as a way of ensuring service sustainability. It requires organizing and strengthening the GAS (*Grupo de Água e Saneamento* or Water and Sanitation Group) so that it can effectively obtain community support and participation before, during and after the water system construction; operate the waterpoint, and collect user tariffs and fees.

At the *comuna* level, the GAS are organized into ACAs (Association of Community Water Management Committees) – these serve as the interface with local and provincial governments in matters relating to water and sanitation. The ACAs also serve as the interface between the communities and the water utilities, and remit payment for the water consumed at the waterpoints.

The MoGeCA is based on four fundamental principles:

- i. decentralised management of waterpoints
- ii. community participation
- iii. cost recovery, and
- iv. institutional partnerships

These four principles ensure the sustainable, efficient, and effective delivery of safe water, whether the water is provided directly by public or private utilities.

¹³² Ibid., p..10.

As mentioned earlier, the Decentralisation Law-Decree 02/07 allows municipalities to eventually set up public utilities to provide basic services, and in the strategic plans developed to date, these have been often referred to as *brigades*. Hence, in areas where there are no public utilities that provide water, sanitation, or electrical services, the Municipal Energy and Water Brigades (BMEA) or Municipal Energy and Water Utilities (EMEA) may be constituted to operate the municipal water, power, and sanitation systems, and the community water management committees (i.e., the GAS and ACAs) will have to work with these entities.

Figure 35. Institutional roles and responsibilities under the MoGeCA Model

Level of Governance	Institutions of Administration & Governance	Responsible Sub-Entity	Specific Functions
National	MINEA / DNAAS	National Social Mobilisation Section	<input type="checkbox"/> Develop sector policies in mobilisation <input type="checkbox"/> Provide appropriate forums <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare training materials <input type="checkbox"/> Train senior staff <input type="checkbox"/> Provide supervision and monitoring
Provincial	DPEA	Provincial Social Mobilisation Section	<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Budgeting <input type="checkbox"/> Proposing tariffs <input type="checkbox"/> Training for BMEA and GAS <input type="checkbox"/> Water resource database <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinating other actors <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitating community processes <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring
Municipal	Municipal Administration	Municipal Energy and Water Brigade / Energy and Water Utility	<input type="checkbox"/> Service provision <input type="checkbox"/> Repair and maintain works <input type="checkbox"/> Recover costs <input type="checkbox"/> Stock spare parts <input type="checkbox"/> Establish service rules and regulations <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate community processes
<i>Comuna</i>	Communal Administration	Community Council of Consumers Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Represent the interests of consumers <input type="checkbox"/> Accountable to GAS <input type="checkbox"/> Provide preventive maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Hold annual meeting of CACs
Village	Village Chief or Leader	Water and Sanitation Groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobilise community manpower <input type="checkbox"/> Operate water supplies <input type="checkbox"/> Provide preventive maintenance and simple repairs <input type="checkbox"/> Collect financial contributions <input type="checkbox"/> Accountable to users <input type="checkbox"/> Provide hygiene education <input type="checkbox"/> Represent the interests of consumers <input type="checkbox"/> Report major service problems <input type="checkbox"/> Resolve conflicts

Source: Development Workshop, 2013

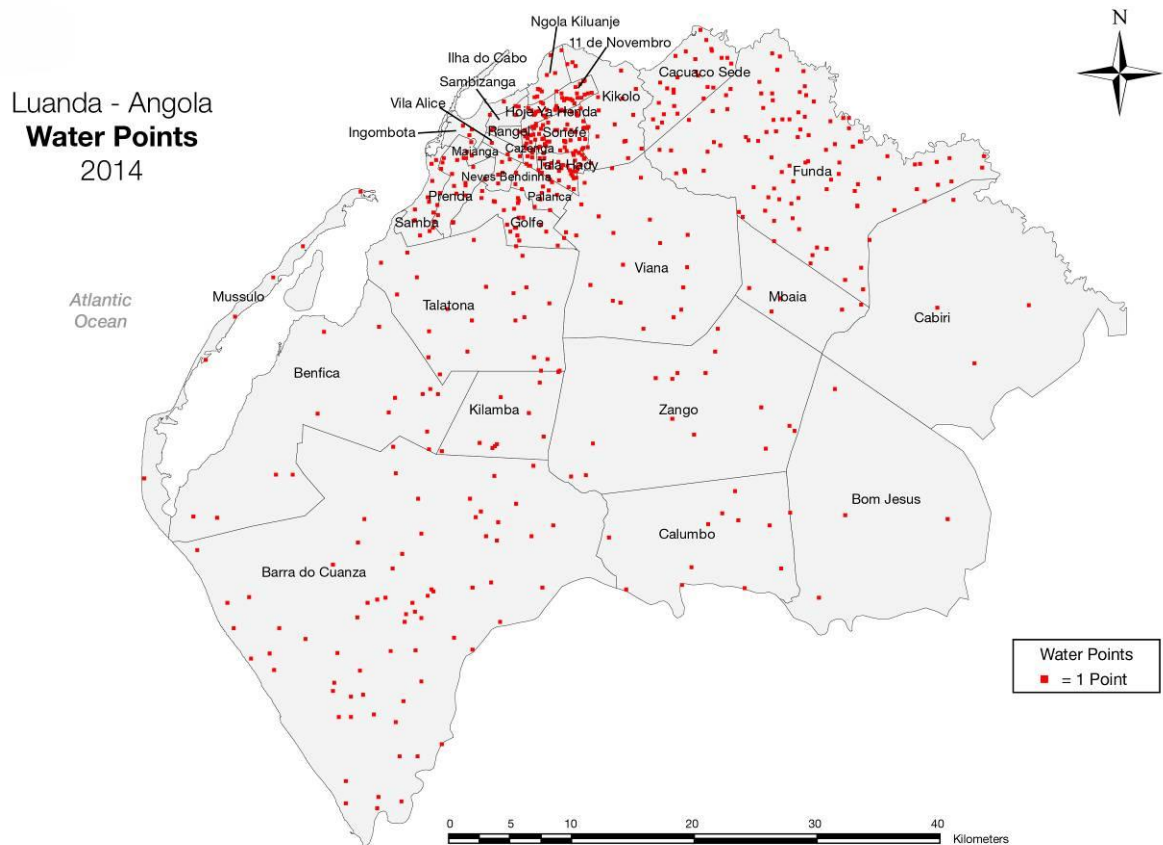
Household Water Connections

In 2013, the construction of the new Luanda household water supply network got underway with Chinese financing. The GHCB Angola Company (Guangxi Hydroelectric Construction Bureau) has been contracted to execute the project, and it is doing work simultaneously in five

different sites in both urban and suburban areas¹³³ (see **Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada.**). The project will install 416,000 household connections and lay a network of 842 km of water pipes.

Figure 36 below shows that the community waterpoints in Luanda are distributed in proportion to the geographic concentration of the population.

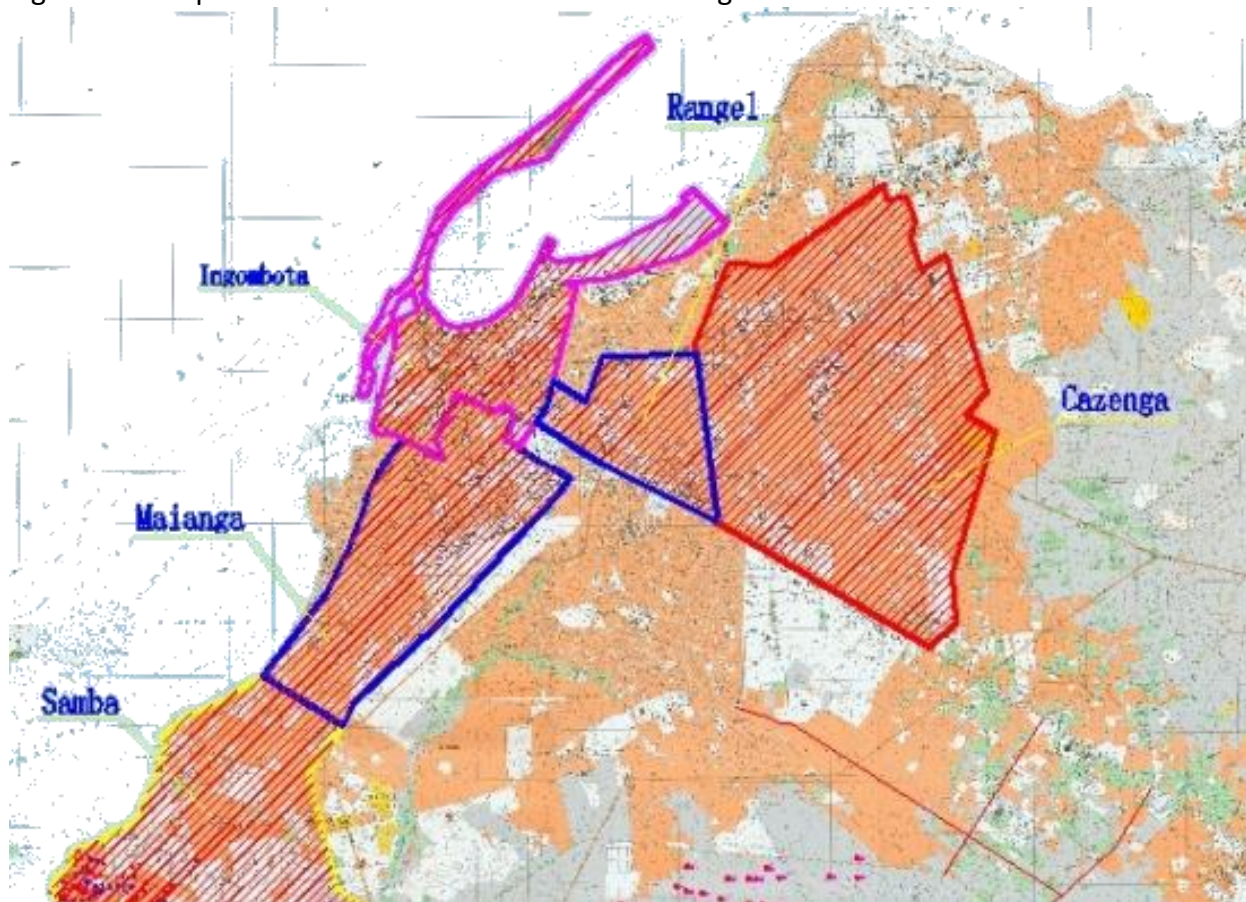
Figure 37. Geographic distribution of community waterpoints in Luanda



Source: Development Workshop, 2014

¹³³ Jornal de Angola. (2013). Novas ligações beneficias milhares de famílias, 1 Abril 2013, p 40.

Figure 38. Map household water connections are being installed in Luanda



Source: *Jornal de Angola*, 2013

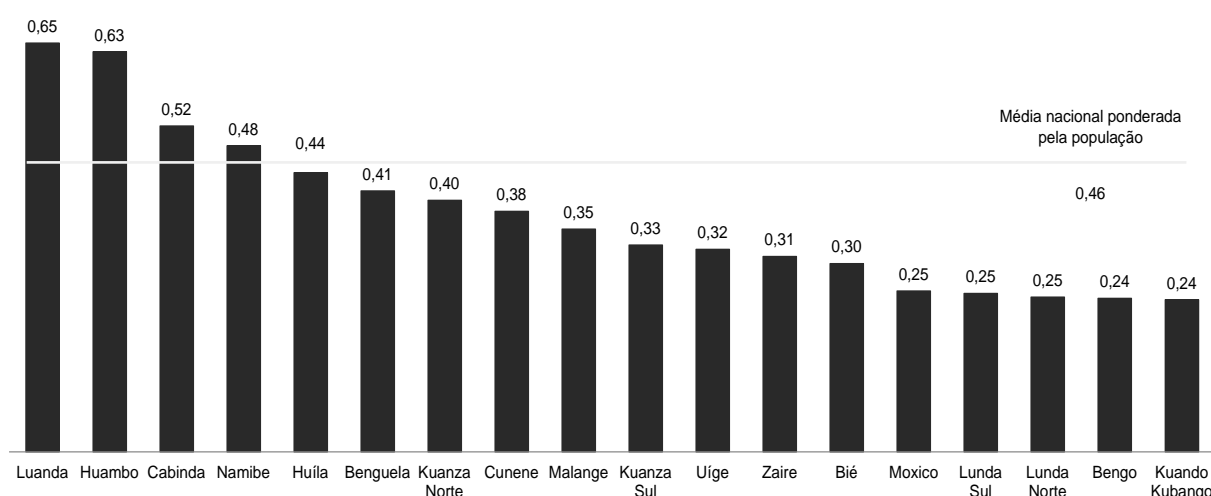
26. Ensuring sustainable access to basic sanitation and drainage

Basic sanitation (i.e., sewerage and garbage collection systems) has been a serious chronic problem in Angolan cities. In 2000 it was estimated that only 7% of the families had access to the sewerage system. It must be noted that only the cities of Luanda, Lobito, Benguela, Huambo, Lubango, and Namibe had basic sewerage systems in the older parts of cities while in the other cities there were only open wells and dry latrines that served as waste disposal systems. At that time, it was estimated that only 3% of the urban families used garbage containers for the removal of domestic rubbish. In an effort to improve garbage collection services in the capital, the provincial government contracted a private operator.

The IBEP (2008-2009) data show that 59.6% of the country's households had access to adequate sanitation, which means that they used drainage systems, traditional or improved latrines and public latrines. In urban areas, this percentage was 82.5%, while it was only 31.9% in rural areas.

Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada. below shows the waste produced daily per capita, by province. The data also provides insights into the magnitude of the waste disposal problem. For instance, if the estimated population of six million inhabitants for the city of Luanda is accurate, and each person generates an average of 0.65 kg of solid waste daily, then the city would have to collect and dispose of 3,900 tons of solid waste daily, or 27,300 tons of waste weekly. The treatment of liquid waste adds another dimension to this problem.

Figure 39. Daily per capita waste production by province, 2012 (kilograms)



Source: Ministry of Environment, 2014

A preliminary National Environmental Sanitation Policy¹³⁴ was drafted in 2011. This work was modified into a draft policy for government review by MINAMB-National Technical Unit on Environmental Sanitation (UNESA) in collaboration with MINEA, Ministry of Health (MINSa), Ministry of Education (MINED), MAT and MINADERP, using support from the MDG Fund and the EU (FIODM, 2012). This draft environmental sanitation policy addresses the issues of solid waste, drainage, wastewater, and hygiene in both the rural and urban contexts. It calls for all legislation required under the policy to be in place by 2012 and an approved action plan by 2013.

Sectorial responsibilities related to basic urban sanitation are divided between several state and non-state actors. These include key ministries including MINAMB, MINEA, MINSa and MINED along with their respective provincial directorates. The involvement of the parliament, the president's office, and the cabinet and government programmes highlights the importance of this issue.

In 2012, the Strategic Plan for Urban Waste Management (PESGRU) was created through Decree 196/12 of 30 August. The strategic plan identified the following priority tasks:

- Conduct a national survey on the characterization of waste
- Define guiding principles for the "Reduction, Reuse, Recycling and Recovery" of waste
- Create a waste management sector to ensure economic, social and environmental benefits
- Define a strategy with specific goals to meet the country's development axes

¹³⁴ National Environmental Sanitation Policy of Angola, Luanda, 2011

Figure 40. Target minimum recycling rates



Source: Ministry of Environment, 2014

In April 2014, the Minister of State and Chief of Staff of the President, Edeltrudes Costa, announced the creation of the "Clean Angola" program that will be implemented until the end of 2017. This program is tasked with creating a "Waste Agency", and training a cadre of waste management technicians, as well as in creating a general awareness of the environment and environmental issues among the general public.

Provincial Action Plans for Urban Waste Management¹³⁵ were published in 2013. The decree approved the guidelines and stipulated that plans must be submitted for approval of the provincial department responsible for the environment before the deadline of the 30th of June 2014. Access to public funding is conditional on the approval of these provincial management plans¹³⁶.

In 2013, the Ministry of Environment drafted the National Environmental Sanitation Policy (PNSA) and its follow-up implementation strategy¹³⁷. In addition, in 2013 UNICEF supported improvements in the national WASH M&E data systems through the development of the Information System of the Water and Sanitation Sector (SISAS)¹³⁸. This system is seen by the government as an important resource for tracking progress toward the MDGs and national targets. Moreover, operationalisation of the SISAS at the national and provincial levels will also help to improve planning and budgeting for the WASH sector¹³⁹.

In 2013, the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) was launched in 177 communities in the four target provinces of Cunene, Bié, Moxico, and Huila. The programme reached a total of 325,722 beneficiaries. With the aim of consolidating synergies between interventions, the sanitation and hygiene promotion in schools is being integrated into the CLTS programme. Thus whenever a sanitation campaign is launched in a community, a similar campaign is launched in a school located in that same community and everyone is encouraged to take the appropriate steps to guarantee safe sanitation standards at its facilities. Verifications are in progress to ascertain the number of Open Defecation Free communities (ODF) certified in the areas encompassed by the programme (a certified community means that there is full

¹³⁵ Decree No. 234/13 Executive of 18 July 2013

¹³⁶ Ministério do Ambiente (2014), Powerpoint Presentation at Forum das Cidades 2014.

¹³⁷ UNICEF, (n.d.) *Annual Report 2013 – Angola*, p.11. Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Angola_COAR_2013.pdf

¹³⁸ UNICEF, (n.d.) *Annual Report 2013 – Angola*, p.11. Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Angola_COAR_2013.pdf

¹³⁹ Ibid., p.14.

coverage of self-built latrines and hand-washing facilities)¹⁴⁰.

A pilot experimental solid waste recycling station has been installed in the new town of Kilamba in Luanda¹⁴¹.

27. Improving access to clean domestic energy

Angola continues to recover from the damage caused by a 27-year-long civil war that destroyed many of the limited electrical generation, transmission, and distribution networks that existed prior to the conflicts. And although the government has made notable improvements to its power sector since the end of the conflict, the installed capacity to meet the demand for energy is still insufficient to meet current needs¹⁴².

The availability and interruption of energy currently represent a challenge for citizens and pose as a barrier to the growth and expansion of businesses operating in Angola. Access to energy influences the quality of life and well-being of citizens and society as a whole, since everything depends on energy -- communications, industries, transport, manufacture, businesses, and goods and services.

Angola relies on three independent electricity systems to power the country as it works toward constructing a national grid. Between 2002 and 2011, the production of electricity increased by 3.2 times due to the construction and early operation of the Capanda hydroelectric dam to feed the national capital region and Luanda. The rehabilitation of the Gove, Mabubas, Lomaum, and Cambambe dams has also increased the electricity-generation capacity in Angola by 295.6 MW¹⁴³.

While Angola is Africa's second-largest producer of proven natural gas reserves in sub-Saharan Africa and the third-largest economy on the continent, its total power generation capacity remains limited and provides an unstable supply of electricity, hence the occasional blackouts, particularly in urban areas. The percentage of the population with access to electricity remains low (about 30%) and still very concentrated in the province of Luanda.

The priorities outlined in the energy sector of the National Development Plan are: a) to increase production capacity, through resource recovery and construction of new hydroelectric and thermal power plants; b) to develop the National Transport Network, through the rehabilitation and construction of lines and substations, including interconnections between north, central, and south transport systems; and c) to promote the rehabilitation and construction of electricity distribution networks in the urban, suburban and rural areas with the use of more economical technical solutions. The goal is to guarantee the supply of water and electricity to 80% of the cities by 2017¹⁴⁴.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid., p.12.

¹⁴¹ Joaquim Israel (2014), interview by DW with Joaquim Israel, Kilamba City Administrator – July 2014.

¹⁴² PNUD (2013). Responsabilidade Social Empresarial. Situação Actual em Angola (Abril 2013), p.34.

¹⁴³ Ibid., p.34.

¹⁴⁴ PNUD (2013). Responsabilidade Social Empresarial. Situação Actual em Angola (Abril 2013), p.33.

With the end of the war in 2002 the priority for the Electric Sector focused on increasing production capacity, with recourse to recovery and construction of new hydroelectric plants and 1985-1994, development of the National Network of transport with the construction of lines, substations and the interconnection of Systems Center and North, the rehabilitation and construction of electrical distribution networks in urban, suburban and rural areas, with recourse to technical solutions more economic.

In the field of production of electrical energy, the country had in 2012, an installed capacity of 1,763 MW and increased to 2,388 MW in the first six months of 2015, with a growth of total maximum tip (North, Center Systems, South, Cabinda and East) in the order of 48%, i.e. it went from 980 MW in 2012, to 1,445,235 MW in the first six months of 2015. By source of production, the installed power until the 1st half of 2015 was 58.3% and 41.7% thermal origin of 5,383.

In the field of electrical energy transport networks (400 kV, 220 kV, 150 kV, 110 kV and 60 kV), the country had in 2012 about 3.577 km constructed and in the 1st half of 2015 this figure rose to 3.965 km.

Regarding access to electrical energy, in 2012 in urban areas the sector had a cumulative 623.795 connections chests and in 2015, in the 1st half, had already 1.206.619 connections, benefiting around 6.033.295 inhabitants.

For the countryside, in the period 2011 to 2013, was developed in two phases, the Program Village, Solar program designed to ensure the supply of electrical energy to the Community infrastructures in particular (schools, medical centers, homes of teachers, nurses residences, establishments of local authorities and the network of public lighting).

During the phase I of the program, which was completed in 2011, 34 were installed photovoltaic systems benefiting 3 localities in Bié province, 15 localities in Cuando Cubango, 4 in Malanje and 5 in Moxico Province. Already the Phase II, which ran from 2011 to 2013, benefited 3 villages in Cunene, 6 villages in Lunda Norte and 12 in the province of Zaire, in a total of 58 photovoltaic systems installed.

The perspective is a third phase that will contemplate the province of Cuanza South with 487 systems, the Cuando Cubango with 132 systems and the Lunda Sul with 67 systems. Still in the context of rural electrification were carried out studies for the electrification of places in the interior of the provinces of Cuanza South, Zaire, Bengo, Cuanza Norte, Namibe, Huíla, Benguela and Huambo from the extension of the existing networks, with the aim of establishing 232.815 new connections home visits. They are also being developed studies of five potential locations for the implementation of the five small hydroelectric dams in the provinces of Lunda Norte, Moxico and Cuando Cubango, which will allow the installation of a power of about 80 MW. Actions underway (study of demand and networks) will allow the planning associated infrastructures for the supply of electrical energy to approximately 500,000 inhabitants.

28. Improving access to sustainable means of transport

Approximately 73,000 km of roadways cover Angola, almost one-third (32.9% or 24,000 km) of which make up the primary network. Outside of the country's capital, Luanda, very few roads escaped the destruction of war.

Efforts to clear an estimated 7 million land mines have delayed progress in rehabilitating the road networks, but many of the main transport routes are now open. For example, the Mbanza Kongo-Luvo Road (the road that crosses Zaire province towards the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo) was inaugurated in August 2012. Between 2008 and 2009 a total of 5,600 km of roads were rehabilitated. The Angolan Roads Institute (INEA) had targeted the improvement of 13,000 km of roads and 843 bridges by 2011.

Financing for the land infrastructure in Luanda, particularly the secondary roads system, is obtained from 40% of the fuel tax and 40% of the vehicle circulation tax that the government collects. On the average, the amount of funds available for the secondary roads system has increased by about 43% for the period 2000 to 2005. Over this six-year period, funding from the fuel tax almost doubled while funding from the vehicle circulation tax grew almost five times (Figure 41).

Figure 42. Sources of funding for the secondary roads system

	Millions USD					
Years:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sources of financing (40%)	38.00	53.68	72.11	79.32	87.26	95.99
Fuel tax	27.20	29.92	32.91	36.20	39.82	43.81
Vehicle Circulation tax	10.89	23.76	39.20	43.12	47.44	52.18
	Percentage %					
Fuel tax	21	41	34	10	10	10
Vehicle Circulation tax	10	10	10	10	10	10
Application in road network	43	120	65	10	10	10

Source: Habitat+5, 2001

The construction of road infrastructure has had a significant effect on the increasing land values in the southern part of Luanda. It is possible therefore to estimate a coefficient of land development values. The calculations used US\$ 2.00/m² as the base price for non-urbanised land in the suburbs of the capital city¹⁴⁵. It was found that when infrastructure improvements are made (i.e., building roads, installing drainage systems, providing electricity and water supply to the area), the value of the land increases to US\$ 65.91/m².

The ratio coefficient of development of the land calculated for the capital city was between 14.5 to 26.4 depending on the type and level of the infrastructure. The coefficient of development of the land in the Luanda-Sul program was based on the "right to surface" regime. Values of transactions involving (rare cases of) transfer of free-hold property of the

¹⁴⁵ Ministry of the Public Works and Urban Planning (2001), National Report On The Implementation of The Habitat Agenda in Angola, p.8

land in high value areas of Luanda varied at that time between US\$ 300 and US\$ 500 per square meter¹⁴⁶.

Figure 43. Expansion of urban road works with tax financing



Source: www.htplh3.ggpht.com (2014)

The Ministry of Transport has implemented a number of different public transportation projects, including the development of inter-municipal and inter-provincial routes. These improvements now make it possible to travel from Luanda to any province by bus, with the exception of the province of Cabinda. In addition, the ministry has created, and will continue to create in the near future, bus stations at urban, inter-municipal and inter-provincial levels¹⁴⁷.

To improve the frequency and transit times of travel, the plan is to have the public transport to circulate in the system "fast tracks" to be put into practice in the city of Luanda in 2015. Basically, the fast system will reserve one of the tracks of the road for the exclusive use of public transport. The expected result is that public buses circulate with more frequency (i.e., more travel/day) and faster (i.e., less travel time/trip). These slots shall be implemented on the road Benfica- Cacuaco, streets 21 January and Deolinda Rodrigues. Meanwhile, the National Director of Road Transport stated that the State will expand the fleet of public buses in 2015 with the addition of 1,000 minibuses to fleet. Of these, 400 units shall be delivered to the TCUL (Luanda collective urban transport) and the remaining will be distributed between

¹⁴⁶ Ibid

¹⁴⁷ Assuilo Costa, N. entrevista em Martins, E. (2014, August). Projectos que estão em curso deverão minimizar a carência de transportes no País. *Expansão*.

the remaining 17 provinces . The fast system can only begin to operate when they are put into circulation the new buses ¹⁴⁸ .

Another project related to public transport in Luanda is the BRT System Bus rapid transit () . This system aims to improve the mobility of travellers , by integrating the system of urban public transport with the rail transport and maritime systems ¹⁴⁹ . In addition, aims to provide a system of urban transport fast, comfortable , safe, efficient and green ¹⁵⁰ . This project is being developed by both the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Construction, since the latter is responsible for determining the routes of fast tracks. Moreover , the government is currently in the process of acquisition of new buses that will allow the implementation of BRT System. It is expected that buses are put into circulation in 2015 and soon after , the Ministry of Transport Begin to implement the system in designated areas. At the same time , the government will acquire a number of buses to cover the routes that will allow users to reach the BRT stations . In addition, the National Director of Transport says that the BRT is the public transport system more suitable for Luanda. It stresses that the cities of Curitiba (considered as having a solid environmental management model) , Goiânia, Rio de Janeiro, Bogotá , as well as Johannesburg have adopted the system BRT ¹⁵¹ .

The Ministry of Transport is also planning to develop a network of rail transport slight in Luanda as anticipated response to long term the mobility needs of future of Luanda , in terms of passenger capacity and quality of travel experience. This project will not only respond to current traffic congestion problems, as projects meet mainly the transport needs 'city of tomorrow' . Specifically, the network proposal seeks to respond to urban sprawl and the future demographic growth of the city. This system will be implemented in stages , to keep in line with the growth and development of the city. By while , the priority of the ministry is to develop a network of public transport integrated functional with and support to the system of transport by train slight projected ¹⁵² . As mentioned before, is to be an experienced pilot of coastal transport system by ferries to reduce traffic on the network of roads, particularly in peak hours (see Section 9).

To improve trip frequency and transit times, the plan is for a public transport “fast track system” to be in place in the city of Luanda by 2015. Basically, the fast track system will reserve one of the roadways for the exclusive use of public transport. The expected result is that public buses will run more frequently (i.e., more trips/day) and faster (i.e., shorter travel time/trip). In particular, such tracks are going to be implemented in the *Benfica-Cacuaco* road, and *21 de Janeiro* and *Deolinda Rodrigues* roads. Meanwhile, the National Director of Road Transport affirmed that the state will enlarge the fleet of public buses in 2015 with the addition of 1,000 mini-buses to the fleet. Of these, 400 units will be assigned to the TCUL

¹⁴⁸ Assuilo Costa, no interview in Martins, E. (August 2014). Projects that are in progress should minimize the shortage of transport in the country. *Expansion*.

¹⁴⁹ Assuilo Costa, no interview in Martins, E. (August 2014). Projects that are in progress should minimize the shortage of transport in the country. *Expansion*.

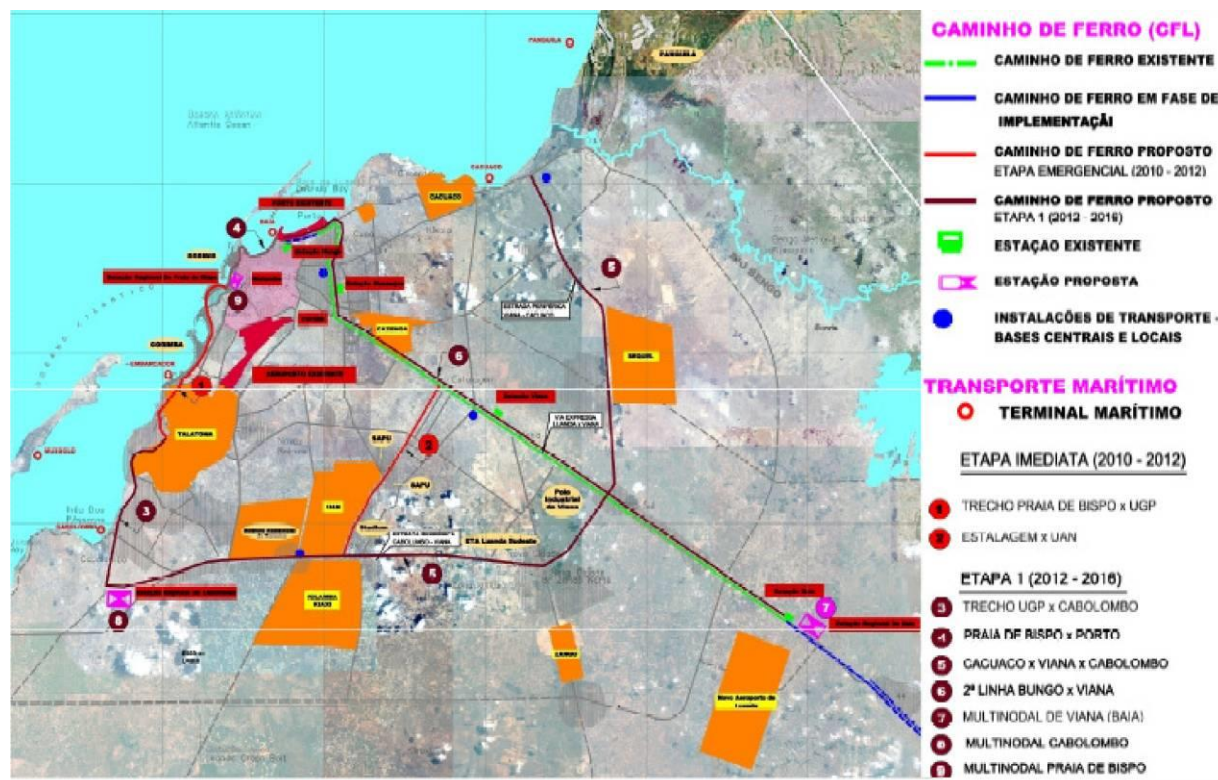
¹⁵⁰ Ignatius, A. and Gomes, M. (August 2014). Quick transport in the city of Luanda. *Official of Angola*. Available at: http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/politica/transportes_rapidos_na_cidade_de_luanda

¹⁵¹ Assuilo Costa, N, interview in Martins, E. (August 2014). Projects that are in progress should minimize the shortage of transport in the country. *Expansion*.

¹⁵² Ibid.

(Luanda Urban Collective Transport) and the rest will be distributed to the remaining 17 provinces. Only when the new buses are in place will the fast track system start to operate¹⁵³.

Figure 44. Map of planned improvements to the Luanda transportation system



Source: World Bank, 2011

Another project related to public transport in Luanda is the BRT System (Bus Rapid Transit). This system aims to improve the mobility of travelers by integrating the collective urban transport system with the rail and maritime systems¹⁵⁴. In addition, it intends to provide a fast, comfortable, safe, efficient and green urban transport system¹⁵⁵. This project is being developed by both the Ministry of Transports and the Ministry of Construction since the latter is responsible for creating the fast track routes. Furthermore, the government is currently in the process of acquiring new buses that will allow the implementation of the BRT System. The buses are expected to be in place in 2015 and soon after, the Ministry of Transports intends to start implementing the system in designated areas. At the same time, the government is going to purchase a number of buses to cover the routes that will enable users to arrive at the BRT stations. Additionally, the National Director for Transports says that the BRT is the public transport system best suited for Luanda. She points out that the cities of Curitiba (regarded as

¹⁵³ Assuilo Costa, N. entrevista em Martins, E. (2014, August). Projectos que estão em curso deverão minimizar a carência de transportes no País. *Expansão*

¹⁵⁴ Assuilo Costa, N. entrevista em Martins, E. (2014, August). Projectos que estão em curso deverão minimizar a carência de transportes no País. *Expansão*.

¹⁵⁵ Inácio, A. and Gomes, M. (2014, August). Transportes rápidos na cidade de Luanda. *Jornal de Angola*. Retrieved from: http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/politica/transportes_rapidos_na_cidade_de_luanda

having a sound environmental management model), Goiânia and Rio de Janeiro, Bogotá, as well as Johannesburg have adopted the BRT system¹⁵⁶.

The Ministry of Transport is also planning to develop a light-rail transport network in Luanda as a long-term anticipatory response to Luanda's future mobility needs in terms of passenger capacity and quality of travel experience. This project will not only respond to the current traffic congestion problems but is primarily designed to address the transport needs of "the city of the future". Specifically, the proposed network seeks to respond to urban expansion and the future demographic growth of the city. This system will be implemented in phases, to keep in step with the city's growth and development. For the time being, the priority of the Ministry is to develop a functional public transport network that will be integrated with, and support the planned light-rail transport system¹⁵⁷. As mentioned earlier, a coastal ferry system is being piloted to reduce traffic loads in the road network, particularly during rush hours (see Section 9).

It must be noted that the urban transport system has not yet been extended to the interior part of the country due to the lack of public subsidies¹⁵⁸.

¹⁵⁶ Assuilo Costa, N. entrevista em Martins, E. (2014, August). Projectos que estão em curso deverão minimizar a carência de transportes no País. *Expansão*.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

VIII. INDICATORS

A framework for a national urban monitoring system (SNIT)¹⁵⁹ was established by the Ministry of Urbanism and Environment with technical assistance from Development Workshop in 2006. The SNIT built a geo-referenced monitoring system of urban indicators, and using the MDG (Millennium Development Goals) urban indicators identified by UN Habitat, to develop an easily-accessible database that is compatible with international norms to allow valid comparisons. GIS remote-sensing tools were used to identify different settlement types (i.e., communities with similar physical and socio-economic characteristics) in the cities of Luanda, Huambo, Benguela and Namibe. These urban indicators have been used by the UN to define precarious settlements and are all included in MDG no 7: Ensure environmental sustainability (Target 10: Halve, by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water; and Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers)¹⁶⁰. These indicators include:

1. Overcrowding
2. Secure tenure
3. Durable structures
4. Access to safe water, and
5. Access to improved sanitation

Specific sub-indicators, based on UN recommendations, existing socio-economic data and results of focus group discussions, were used to rank communities (a score of 1 indicates adequate conditions, 2 indicates poor or weak access while a score of 3 indicates unacceptable conditions or no access) to indicate the level or rank on each of the five indicators (Figure 45).

Figure 46. Ranking of sub-indicators of settlement characteristics

Indicator	Sub-indicator	Ranking
Indicator 1: Overcrowding		
Population per km ²	Low density with no areas of overcrowding	1
	Medium to high density with some areas of overcrowding	2
	High density with large areas of overcrowding (with a density of more than 500 people per hectare)	3
Indicator 2: Secure tenure		
Type of settlement	Planned/organized/titled	1

¹⁵⁹ Sistema Nacional de Informação Territorial

¹⁶⁰ United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2004) Urban Indicators Guidelines – Monitoring the Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals.
http://ww2.unhabitat.org/programmes/guo/documents/urban_indicators_guidelines.pdf

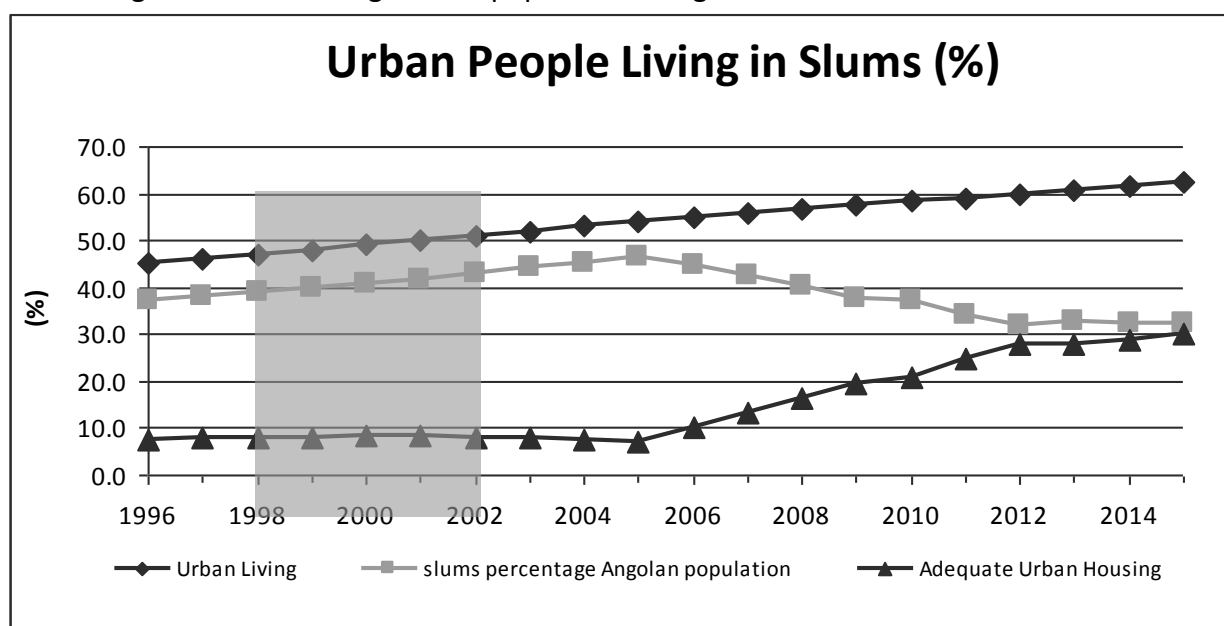
depending on level of organization and infrastructure	Upgradeable/organizable/untilted	2
	Unorganized/un-urbanised	3
Indicator 3: Durable structures		
Housing building material	<i>Tijolos</i> (ceramic bricks) or Cement blocks	1
	Adobe or Wood	2
	<i>Pau-a pique</i> or Corrugated iron (<i>chapas</i>)	3
Roof material	<i>Telhas</i> (ceramic tiles) or Concrete	1
	Corrugated iron	2
	Thatch (<i>capim</i>)	3
Site Location	Low risk/Safe	1
	Medium risk/Poor drainage/ Limited access	2
	High Risk/Flood-prone/Utility Clearance/Hazardous	3
Indicator 4: Access to safe water		
Main source of water	Connection to public water pipes	1
	Public water taps (chafariz) or Improved wells with manual pumps	2
	No access to safe water (the informal water market or traditional wells)	3
Indicator 5: Access to improved sanitation		
Sanitation facilities	Connection to sewage system	1
	Septic tank (fossa septica) or Improved dry pit latrines	2
	None/Inadequate/Public latrine	3
Solid waste removal	Regular/Household pickup	1
	Irregular/Containers/Deposits	2
	None	3

29. Percentage of the population living in slums (*musseques*)

The INE data show that in 1996, almost 50% of the Angolan population lived in urban areas and this proportion was forecast to slowly, but steadily increase to a little more than 60% in 2014 (Figure 47). People living in the slums made up slightly less than 40% of the total population in 1996, and this proportion also steadily increased (parallel to the proportion of urban residents) to slightly less than 50% of the total population in 2005. After this period, there was a relatively steep decline to a little more than 30% in 2012, and the IBEP data estimated that from 2012 onwards, the proportion of those living in slums would remain relatively stable at a little more than 30%. The decline in the proportion of populations living in slum conditions was a result from both the outmigration of slum-dwellers to the newly-developed housing areas, and the upgrading of living conditions in some of the former slum settlements.

IBEP estimates also show that in 2008, a little more than one-half (54.8%) of the total population were concentrated in urban areas, particularly around the major cities of the provinces of Luanda, Benguela, Huila, Huambo and Kwanza Sul¹⁶¹.

Figure 47. Percentage of the population living in slums



Source: INE, UNICEF, World Bank. African Development Bank

The shaded part of the graph between 1998 and 2002 are the years of conflict when Angola returned to civil war, and apart from the migration of populations to the urban centres and consequent growth of the *musseques*, the years of conflict did not seem to affect the trends and patterns in terms of location of residence.

Data for the graph was drawn from several sources including studies of the National Statistics Institute (INE through the IBEP), UNICEF (i.e., the MICS), the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and other sources.

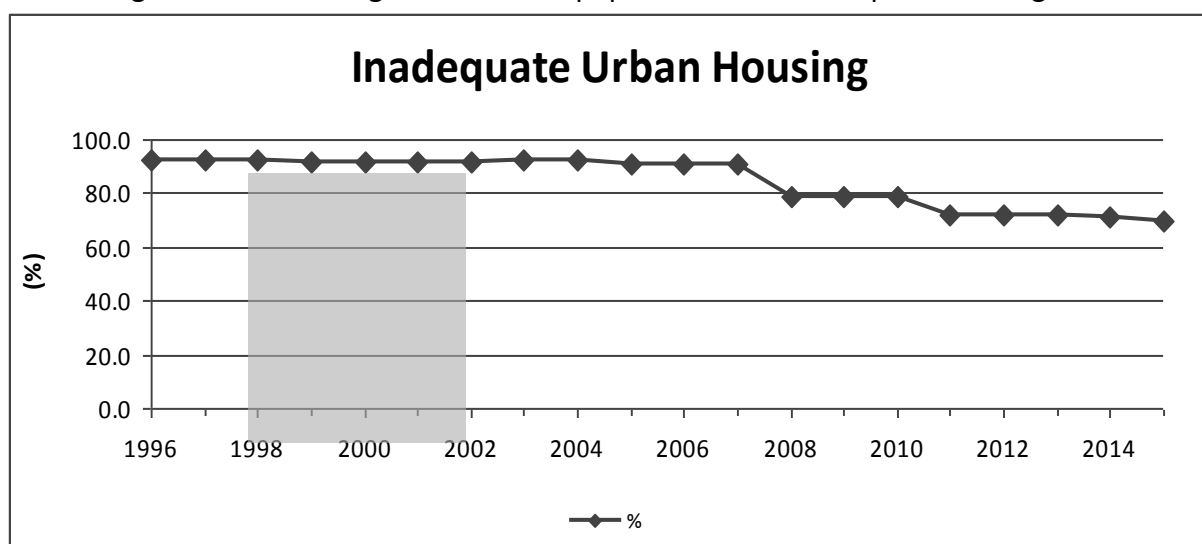
¹⁶¹ INE (2011). Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (IBEP) 2008-2009, Relatório Analítico, Vol. I (2011), p. x.

30. Percentage of urban population with access to adequate housing

Figure 48 below shows that from 1996 to 2007, the proportion of urban residents who had inadequate housing has remained at more than 90%, and the proportion dropped to slightly under 80% in 2008. This percentage remained steady until 2010, and from 2011 onwards, it dropped to about 75% and shows a steady decline to about 70% in 2014. By this time, about 20% more of the urban population would have access to adequate housing. The data therefore suggests that the number of urban dwellers who have access to adequate housing is slowly, but steadily rising. The IBEP data show that by 2008/2009, almost eight out of ten (79%) of the population in urban areas had inadequate housing¹⁶². The data also shows that after the civil war ended in 2002, it took about five years before any real improvements in housing conditions were noted. Perhaps this is due to the fact that in terms of the priorities of both the government and the individual citizens, housing will occupy a lower place compared to basic infrastructures (e.g., roads, water and sanitation systems, etc.), source of livelihood, and health.

As before, the shaded area represents the civil war years.

Figure 49. Percentage of the urban population with inadequate housing



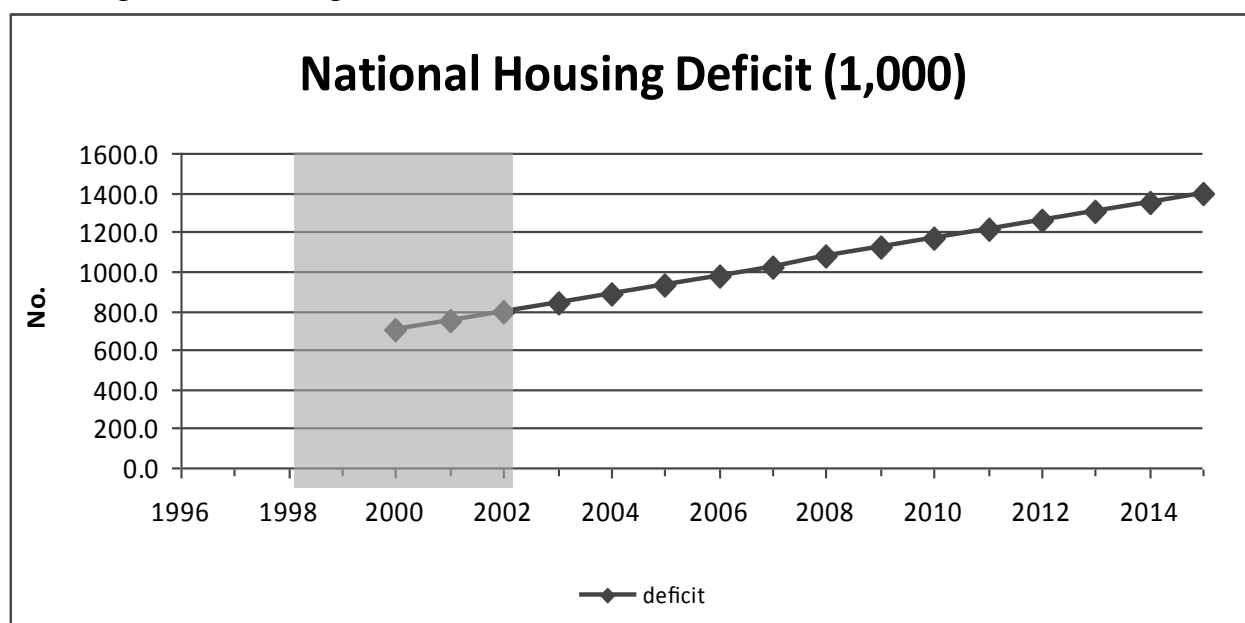
Source: INE, MINUHA & others 2014

In the year 2000 it was estimated that the urban areas had a deficit of 700,000 new homes and it was forecast that this deficit could increase up to 1.4 million by 2015¹⁶³ (Figure 50). A more recent forecast shows a slightly smaller housing deficit of up to 1.2 million units by 2015 (see Section 24).

¹⁶² INE (2011). Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (IBEP) 2008-2009, Relatório Analítico, Vol. I (2011)

¹⁶³ Ministério de Obras Públicas e Urbanismo (2001). National Report on the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Angola (Instambul +5), p.4.

Figure 50. Housing deficit in the urban areas



Source: INE, MINUHA & others 2014

House Prices (Ownership and Renting)¹⁶⁴

By 2001 there were no statistics on the price of houses, but the best estimates showed that:

- the economic value of a house was between US\$ 3,000 – 15,000
- the values of the average and high-rent houses were between US\$ 50,000 – 600,000

The monthly rent for low-priced houses was US\$ 400 while average-priced houses were rented for US\$ 1,000 - 10,000

By 2014, relative to the center of Luanda, new luxury one-bedroom apartments were selling for US\$ 980,000 and high-end Type 4 (T4) flats for US\$ 2,750,000. Similarly in the municipality of Viana, a Type 1 (T1) unit costs US\$ 523,000 and a T4 would sell for US\$ 1,894,000. In areas near government housing projects, commercial real-estate prices are high (and unaffordable for most citizens), with 2-bedroom apartments selling for US\$ 200,000 and smaller T1 flats being scarce¹⁶⁵.

Assessing the Adequacy of Housing

Several indicators were used by the QUIBB 2005-2006 to evaluate adequacy of housing.¹⁶⁶

- **Ownership of property:** The data show a high home ownership rate -- almost eight out of ten (79.3%) of the total households owned the property where they lived while only 16.1% rented it. In the cities, 69.2% of the households owned while 25% rented. However, home ownership was very much higher in the villages, where 93% of the households owned their residence while only a very small percentage (3.9%) rented it.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid., p.5.

¹⁶⁵ Hebo. Q. (2014, August) Faltam moradias de média e baixa renda. *Economia & Mercado*, p.26

¹⁶⁶ INE (2007). Inquérito de Indicadores Básicos de Bem Estar (QUIBB) 2005-2006 (2007), p. 53.

- **Number of rooms:** Less than one-fifth (16.2%) of the households lived in dwellings with no rooms or only one room, while 41.7% of households lived in two-room homes, and 35% lived in houses with three to four rooms. Finally, 7.1% of the households had habitations with five or more rooms.
- **Household size and occupation of rooms:** If the household size is cross-tabulated with the number of rooms in the dwellings, we see that practically half of the households made up of one to five people lived in homes with two rooms. Of the households composed of six to seven people, 38.1% lived in two-room houses, 44.8% lived in three to four room homes and only 8% lived in houses with 5 or more rooms. Of the households composed of eight to nine people, almost one-fourth (23.4%) lived in two-room homes, slightly more than one-half (57.2%) lived in three to four room homes and 14.2% lived in houses with 5 or more rooms. In households with 10 or more people, 15.2% lived in houses with two rooms; slightly more than one-half (56%) lived in homes with three to four rooms and a little more than one-fourth (25.8%) lived in houses with five or more rooms. [How many percent of all households have 1-5 people? 6-7 people? 8-9 people? 10 or more people? Better to insert the table from QUIBB, so it is easy to understand the data?]
- **Number of bedrooms per household:** The data show that slightly more than one-half (52.3%) of the households had just one bedroom while 38.5% had two or three bedrooms.

In addition, the QUIBB data show that about 90% of households residing in cities lived in unsuitable conditions. This finding was noted after evaluating the quality of construction of homes, security of tenure, and water supply and sanitation¹⁶⁷.

Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Moxico, and Bengo are the northern provinces where all the urban households were considered as living in unsuitable conditions. In all other provinces, except Benguela and Luanda, the proportion of households living in unsuitable conditions was above 95%, with Cunene and Uíge being the worst cases. Benguela is the province with the lowest percentage (69%) followed by Luanda (88%)¹⁶⁸.

The QUIBB 2011 data show that the proportion of the urban population living in dwellings built with inappropriate materials was 72.2%¹⁶⁹. The same report cites that about 42.5% of the urban households in Angola lived in overcrowded accommodations, with overcrowding defined as more than three people sleeping in a room¹⁷⁰. The IBEP 2008-2009 and the 2013 Angolan Social Report of the UCAN¹⁷¹ show similar findings.

The UCAN report provides other interesting data on the quality of home construction for the whole country (i.e., not only urban areas)¹⁷²:

- 63% of Angolan households have tin roof dwellings

¹⁶⁷ INE (2007). Inquérito de Indicadores Básicos de Bem Estar (QUIBB) 2005-2006 (2007), p. 53.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶⁹ INE (2013). Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (QUIBB) 2011, Relatório Analítico p. 83.

¹⁷⁰ INE (2013). Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (QUIBB) 2011, Relatório Analítico p. 92.

¹⁷¹ Universidade Católica de Angola (2014). Relatório Social de Angola 2013, Texto Editores, Luanda, p. 115.

¹⁷² Ibid.

- 49% of Angolan households have houses with adobe walls
- 49% of Angolan households have houses with clay floors (*terra batida*)

31. Percentage of urban population with access to safe drinking water

According to the National Directorate of Water (DNA) drinking water can be collected "without risk"¹⁷³ from the following sources:

- Tap in the residence connected to the network with pump
- Tap in the residence connected to the network without pump
- Neighbour's or building piped supply
- Public fountain
- Protected well or borehole

In 1990 the United Nations Development Report estimated that only 41% of Angolans had access to safe drinking water¹⁷⁴. One decade later, the situation was aggravated by the steady influx of war refugees to the urban areas.

In 1996 (this is considered the baseline year for this report), 46.4% of the urban population had access to potable drinking water. Of this, the proportion of male-headed households with access to water suitable for drinking was 31.8% while a slightly smaller number (29.9%)¹⁷⁵ was made up of female-headed households. At that time, the proportion of households that had piped water supply was only 15.3% of the national sample. This means that about 4/5 of the population obtained their drinking water from alternative sources. It must be pointed out that although the household may be connected to the municipal piped water system, this did not mean that they had a permanent supply of safe drinking water (regular cuts and successive interruptions in the supply of water should be factored in when looking at data on piped water supply). Households were obliged to use other sources of water, including in cities where 35% of households had piped water¹⁷⁶. In urban centres much of the water was supplied by trucks (tanker). In the cities of Luanda, Benguela-Lobito, Lubango and Luena-Huila, this was the case for about 39% of households¹⁷⁷. It was reported that in 44.2% of the households, it was necessary to fetch water at least 2 times per day.

It was estimated that in the period between 1997 and 2000, the government had invested the equivalent of US\$ 214 million in water and sanitation projects in all the provinces of the country, particularly in the capital cities. These projects involved the provincial governments and were financed through international lines of credit and the state general budget. The

¹⁷³ INE (1997), Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS) 1996-1997, p. 52, 53. Retrieved from <file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/Relatorio%20Final%20do%20MICS.pdf>

¹⁷⁴ Ministério de Obras Públicas e Urbanismo (2001). National Report on the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Angola (Istanbul +5), p.38.

¹⁷⁵ INE (1997), Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS) 1996-1997, p. vii and 61. Retrieved from <file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/Relatorio%20Final%20do%20MICS.pdf>

¹⁷⁶ INE (1997), Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS) 1996-1997, p. 53. Retrieved from <file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/Relatorio%20Final%20do%20MICS.pdf>

¹⁷⁷ INE (1997), Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS) 1996-1997, p. 53. Retrieved from <file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/Relatorio%20Final%20do%20MICS.pdf>

majority of these investments gave priority to the existing systems that produce treated water. By 2001, the main challenge was to repair and reinforce the distribution systems in order to respond to an increasing demand¹⁷⁸.

The large deficit in the public supply of potable water encouraged the population to obtain water from alternative means such as water tanks of neighbours and water cistern trucks, creating an informal market for water¹⁷⁹.

According to the UNDP Angola Millennium Goals Report Summary 2005¹⁸⁰, access to drinking water (it does not state whether it was safe drinking water or not) for the population of the whole country was 62% in 2001, of which 11% was piped water in the urban areas. In 2003, access to water nationwide was 68.5%.

Estimates showed that in 2001, piped water was supplied to only 16% of the families, 25% in the capital city, 8.5% in the other urban areas, and to less than 1% in the rural areas¹⁸¹. On the other hand, the 2005 UNDP Human Development Report for Angola provides slightly different estimates – the report shows that only less than one-fifth (18%) of the households in the city of Luanda had access to piped water in 2001 (smaller than the 25% Ministry of Planning estimate), while in the other Angolan cities, this figure was only slightly more than one out of ten (11%; slightly larger than the previous estimate)¹⁸². The QUIBB 2005-2006 survey cited that 33% of Angolans had access to piped water¹⁸³, a little more than double the percentage in 2001. However, more recent data (QUIBB 2011) shows that only 15.3% of the total Angolan population had access to piped water¹⁸⁴. This is contrary to the expectation that the proportion of the population with access to piped water should be much larger since other water and sanitation projects have been implemented since 2006, and the water utilities have made improvements in their networks of pipes. The same QUIBB report goes on to say that piped water was available to only about a little more than a quarter of the urban population (26.1%) and 38.4% of the richest population (more than twice the national average). Because the piped water system can only serve a very limited percentage of the urban population, tanks have become the main source of drinking water supply in the urban areas (29%).

By 2005/2006, a total of 38% of Angolan households had access to safe drinking water. Of this, 45% of the urban residents had access to safe drinking water while only 28.3% had access in the rural areas¹⁸⁵. More recent data from IBEP (2008-2009) show a slight improvement: 42% of the total population now had access to drinking water (up by 5%), and a marked improvement for those in the urban areas (57.9%, up by almost 13%). However, the reverse trend was observed in the rural areas -- there was a decrease in the proportion of the

¹⁷⁸ Ibid., p.12

¹⁷⁹ Ministério de Obras Públicas e Urbanismo (2001). National Report on the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Angola (Istanbul +5), p. 11

¹⁸⁰ Ministry of Planning (2005). Angola Millennium Goals Report Summary 2005. Available at http://www.ao.undp.org/content/dam/angola/docs/Publications/UNDP_AO_MDG2005_En.pdf, p. 26-27.

¹⁸¹ Ibid.

¹⁸² UNDP (2004). Relatório de Desenvolvimento Humano Angola 2005, capítulo 2. Available at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/nhdr2004_cap2.pdf, p.40.

¹⁸³ INE (2007). Inquérito de Indicadores Básicos de Bem Estar (QUIBB) 2005-2006 (2007), p. 37.

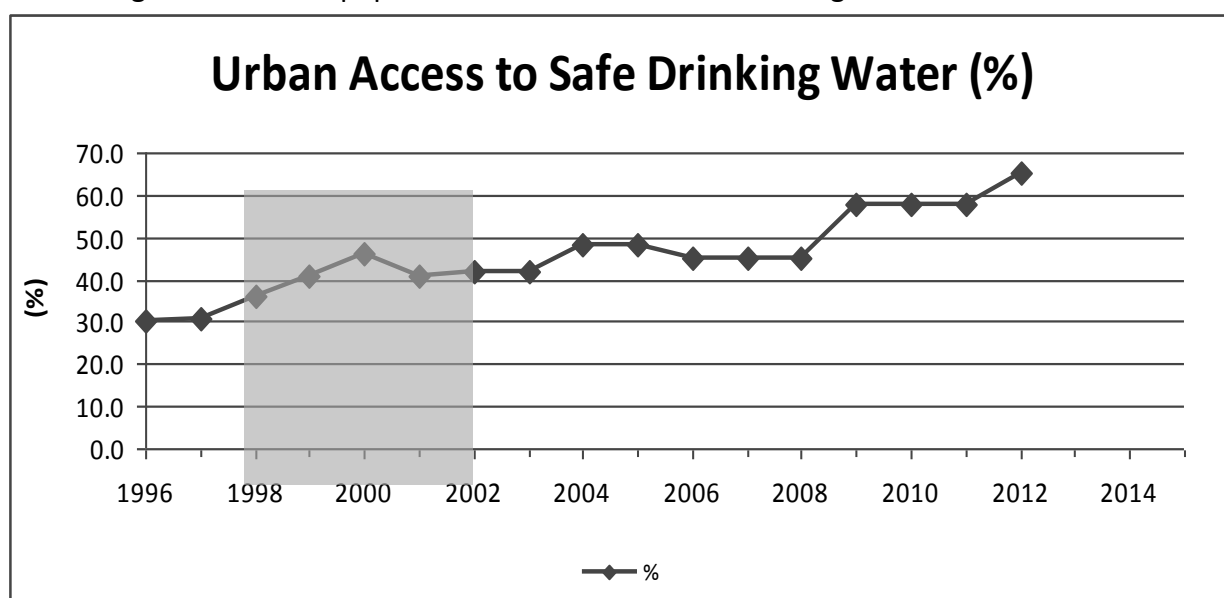
¹⁸⁴ INE (2013). Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (QUIBB) 2011, Relatório Analítico (2013), p.93 and 94.

¹⁸⁵ INE (2007). Inquérito de Indicadores Básicos de Bem Estar (QUIBB) 2005-2006 (2007), p.27

population in the rural areas who had access to safe drinking water (22.8%, down by almost 6%). Perhaps the presence of other sources of safe water accounts for greater accessibility in the urban areas. For instance, the IBEP 2008/2009 report points out that “In cities, about 94% of the population has an alternative source to the tap between 100 and 500 meters from its housing ... in urban centres, 33% of households spend more than 30 minutes to get water”¹⁸⁶.

Figure 51 below shows that even through the civil war years, the access of urban households to safe drinking water gradually increased from 30% in 1996 to almost 70% in 2012. Perhaps this is due partly to the fact that most of the urban centres in Angola were spared from the fighting during the civil war, and were oftentimes considered by the displaced populations as places of refuge, hence incremental improvements to the water systems in the urban areas could be made. The international community has also been actively providing aid to the water and sanitation sectors during and after the war years.

Figure 52. Urban population with access to safe drinking water



Source: INE, DNA, UNICEF

The number of households described as occupied or self-built that had access to proper drinking water was lower than those of other categories, at 36.1% and 32.8%, respectively. It was noted that households occupied by people with higher levels of education had greater proportion of access to drinking water than others¹⁸⁷.

The marked disparity between areas of residence seem to be consistent over the years and over geographic areas, and can perhaps be summed up by this “rule of thumb”: The population in the rural area is two and a half times less likely to get safe water compared to the urban area.

¹⁸⁶ INE (2011). Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (IBEP) 2008-2009, Relatório Analítico, Vol. I (2011), p.39.

¹⁸⁷ Ministry of Planning (2010). Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2010. Available at http://www.ao.undp.org/content/dam/angola/docs/Publications/UNDP_AO_MDG2010.pdf, p. 64

Water and sanitation, and health education campaigns have always emphasized the importance of keeping the water safe and clean. This is because the clean water can easily be contaminated once it leaves a “clean source”. For instance, a dirty water container may inadvertently be used to fetch water from a safe standpost or to store water in the home, or an uncovered water container is used to transport water from the standpost, or to store water in the home. The probability of contamination increases dramatically when an unsafe water source is used – for example, in July 2014, the Minister for Energy and Water, João Baptista Borges, stated that practically 45% of the water consumed in Luanda comes from water cistern trucks¹⁸⁸. If the trucks draw the water directly from the river and then sell it to consumers, then there is a very high risk of contracting water-borne diseases if the water is not treated. The QUIBB 2005-2006 data show that more than one-fifth (22%) of Angolan households boiled or treated their drinking water, (32.2%) in the cities and only 8.1% in the villages)¹⁸⁹. By 2013, the proportion of the urban population that treated their drinking water was 84.1%. This significant behaviour change suggests that the health education and communication campaigns may be starting to bear fruit, and that similar and more aggressive campaigns may need to be conducted in the rural areas where there are low levels of observance of water treatment and health and sanitation practices. The two most common methods of treating water to drink were disinfection with bleach (25.5%) and boiling (10.2%)¹⁹⁰.

32. Percentage of urban population with access to adequate sanitation

A 1989 DW study indicated that 70% of the population in peri-urban Luanda had some type of latrine, which is defined as a specific structure designed for the disposal of excreta. By 1996, a study made in the same area showed that the population had increased by a third, but that the number of families with sanitation facilities had decreased¹⁹¹. In the baseline year of 1996; 61.5% of the urban population had access to adequate sanitation¹⁹² (Figure 53).

¹⁸⁸ Semanário Económico, “Cerca de 45% da água consumida em Luanda é das cisternas”, 14/07/2014 <http://www.semanarioeconomico.co.ao/PRIMEIRO/Pages/Cercade45da.aspx>, accessed 15/07/2014.

¹⁸⁹ INE (2007). Inquérito de Indicadores Básicos de Bem Estar (QUIBB) 2005-2006 (2007), p.49

¹⁹⁰ Ibid. p.25.

¹⁹¹ Ministério de Obras Públicas e Urbanismo (2001). National Report on the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Angola (Istanbul +5), p.39.

¹⁹² INE (1997), Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS) 1996-1997, p. 62. Retrieved from <file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/Relatorio%20Final%20do%20MICS.pdf>

Figure 54. Urban population with access to adequate sanitation by gender (%)

Means of Disposal	Sub-total (%)	Male Head of Household (%)	Female Head of Household (%)
Open air	30.3	50.1	53.5
Sewage System	17.6	7.2	6.6
Septic tank	25.0	11.7	8.1
Soakaway pit	6.9	6.1	3.7
Dry Latrine	20.0	24.2	27.9
Open trench	0.1	0.7	0.2
Others	0.1	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0		

Source: INE, UNICEF, 1997

In 1996 the majority of households only had access to their neighbour's or shared sanitation facilities (Figure 55, below) with almost one-half (47.7%) having to travel less than 25 m to access sanitation facilities.

Figure 56. Access to sanitation facilities by gender of household head (%)

Location of Sanitary Structure	Sub-total (%)	Male Head of Household (%)	Female Head of Household (%)
In the residence	40.8	25.2	21.0
Less than 25m outside	47.8	56.8	59.5
25 to 50m away	10.0	14.9	17.7
50m or further away	1.4	3.0	1.9
Total	100.0		

Source: INE, UNICEF, 1997

The 2001 National Report on the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Angola (Istanbul +5) cites that only as few as 7% of households had access to sewerage, and that only the cities of Luanda, Lobito, Benguela, Huambo, Lubango and Namibe had sewer systems; that in other cities, wells ruptured and dry latrines prevailed¹⁹³. Having the sewer systems in place is a good thing, but it does not mean that one can assume that the systems are in good working condition, nor that all households are connected to it. A 2004 UNDP report cites that in 2001,

¹⁹³ Ministério de Obras Públicas e Urbanismo (2001). National Report on the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Angola (Istanbul +5), p.13.

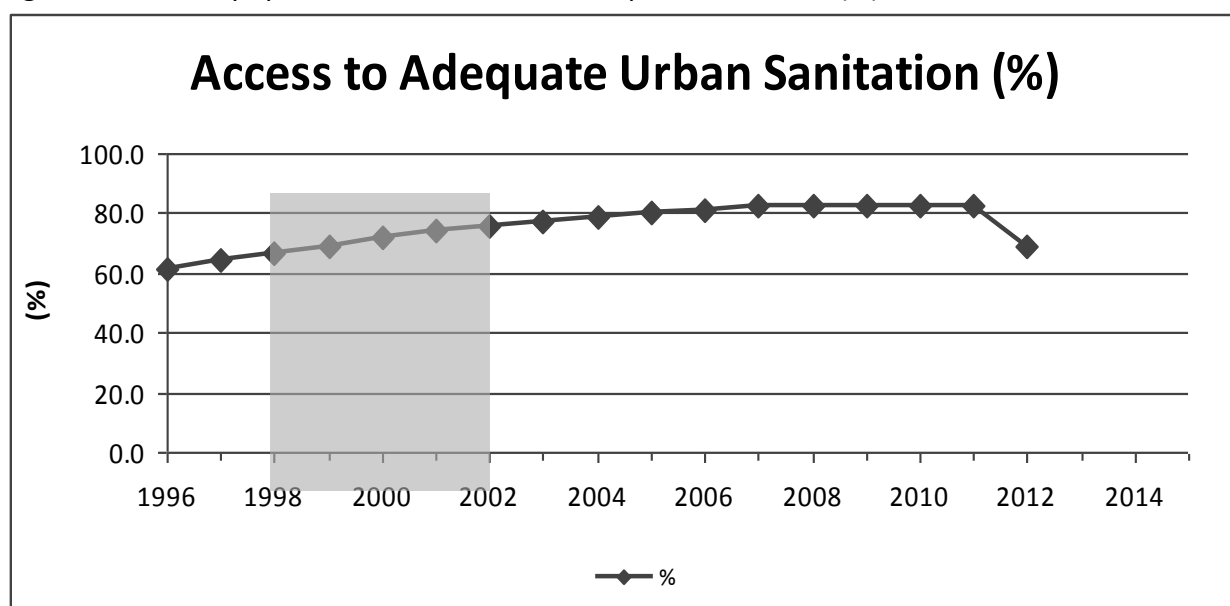
only a little more than one-fourth (28%) of the Luanda households had access to a sewage network, while in other Angolan cities the proportion was less than one-fifth (18%)¹⁹⁴.

According to the 2005 UNDP Angola Millennium Goals Report Summary¹⁹⁵, there was a marked improvement in access to “improved sanitation” for the whole population – from 59% in 2001, to 78% in 2003.

The target for the Angolan government’s strategy for Water and Sanitation (including the urban network, septic tanks and latrines) is to increase current levels from 57% in urban areas in 2003 to 85% in 2016, from 61% to 86% in the suburbs, and from 26% to 65% in rural areas¹⁹⁶.

In 2005-2006, it was reported that a total of 66.8% of the Angolan households had adequate sanitation. As noted in the previous sections, the situation in the cities is often considerably different from the situation in the rural areas. In this particular instance, 82.9% of the urban households were reported to have adequate sanitation whereas in the villages it only reached 44.6%¹⁹⁷ (Figure 57).

Figure 58. Urban population with access to adequate sanitation (%)



Source: INE, DNA, UNICEF

As for sanitation, the IBEP (2008-2009) data shows that 59.6% of the country's households had access to proper sanitation, which means that they used drainage systems, traditional or

¹⁹⁴ UNDP (2004). Relatório de Desenvolvimento Humano Angola 2005, capítulo 2. Available at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/nhdr2004_cap2.pdf, p. 41.

¹⁹⁵ Ministry of Planning (2005). Angola Millennium Goals Report Summary 2005. Available at http://www.ao.undp.org/content/dam/angola/docs/Publications/UNDP_AO_MDG2005_En.pdf, p. 27

¹⁹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷ INE (2007). Inquérito de Indicadores Básicos de Bem Estar (QUIBB) 2005-2006 (2007), p.47.

improved latrines and public latrines. In urban areas, this percentage was 82.5%, while it was only 31.9% in rural areas¹⁹⁸.

We can see from Figure 58 that access to sanitation facilities for the whole of Angola slowly improved over time. The data from the different sources is not always compatible – the 2005-2006 QUIBB data reports that 66.8% of the Angolan households had adequate sanitation, and the 2008-2009 IBEP data shows a smaller percentage (59.6%) of households having access to sanitation. This is contrary to the general expectation that these percentages will increase over time since the public acquires more health-related information over time, and there are many initiatives that have been implemented to improve sanitation facilities. The population grows relatively rapidly as a whole, but the infrastructures (e.g., sewage and drainage systems, etc.) have not kept pace with population growth and the consequent increase in demand for sanitation services, hence the slow improvement over time.

The IBEP data show that in 2008-2009, only 53% of households had some type of sanitary facility at home. Almost three-fourths (74.5%) of the urban households had a toilet at home, but only 49% of these installations were connected to the sewerage system¹⁹⁹.

The QUIBB 2011 survey shows that 92.3% of the urban population used some form of toilet, with flush toilets (with sewage connection) making up almost one-third (31.7%) of the sanitation facilities used²⁰⁰ (Figure 59).

Figure 60. Type of sanitation facilities in urban areas, 2011

Sanitation Facilities	Percentage of Urban Population (%)
Septic or soak-away pit	37.6
Flush-Toilet with Sewage connection	31.7
Dry Latrine	14.3
Soak-away pit only	8.7
Bucket, can or plastic bag	1.0
Bush or open air	0.5
River, lake or beach	0.2
Total	94.0

Source: INE, 2013

¹⁹⁸ Ministry of Planning (2010). Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2010. Available at http://www.ao.undp.org/content/dam/angola/docs/Publications/UNDP_AO_MDG2010.pdf, p.65.

¹⁹⁹ INE (2011). Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (IBEP) 2008-2009, Relatório Analítico, Vol. I (2011)

²⁰⁰ INE (2013). Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (QUIBB) 2011, Relatório Analítico (2013), p.96.

33. Percentage of urban population with access to regular waste collection

In 1996, there was virtually no waste treatment in Angola. Specifically, Figure 61 shows the forms of waste management in urban areas and by gender of household head ²⁰¹:

Figure 62. Forms of urban waste disposal by gender of household head (1996)

Forms of Solid Waste Treatment	Total (%)	Male Head of household (%)	Female Head of household (%)
Put in rubbish container	7.7	3.1	2.5
Take to open-air dump	58.4	46.7	42.0
Bury	15.7	18.1	14.6
Burn	6.2	6.1	6.4
Leave anywhere outside the house	10.9	22.8	33.0
Other	1.1	3.2	1.6
Total	100.0		

Source: INE, UNICEF, 1997

In 2001, it was estimated that only 3% of urban households in Luanda used containers for the removal of household waste, and that the provincial government hired a private operator in an effort to improve garbage collection services in the capital²⁰². Access to regular waste collection was insufficient since there was no capacity to adequately provide the services needed. The data from available reports show that in 1996, access to regular urban waste collection was only less than 10%, and after a period of 20 years, the situation has improved to only less than 30% (Figure 63). It was also reported that many of the cities did not have the systems, such as industrial incinerators, to destroy and transform garbage²⁰³.

QUIBB 2005-2006 provides very limited data on solid waste disposal – almost one-fourth (24.5%) of the total households benefited from waste collection and disposal services; about one-fourth (24.2%) of the urban households had access to these services while only 0.3% of the rural households had such access²⁰⁴. Perhaps this is because waste collection services are not as critical in the rural areas, since it is easier for households to find places where waste can be disposed of, compared to those in the urban areas.

The QUIBB 2011 survey found that only 23.1% of Angolan households deposited their trash in the appropriate places (carts or collection containers). In urban areas, slightly more than one-

²⁰¹ INE (1997), Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS) 1996-1997, p. 63. Retrieved from <file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/Relatorio%20Final%20do%20MICS.pdf>

²⁰² Ministério de Obras Públicas e Urbanismo (2001). National Report on the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Angola (Istanbul +5), p.13.

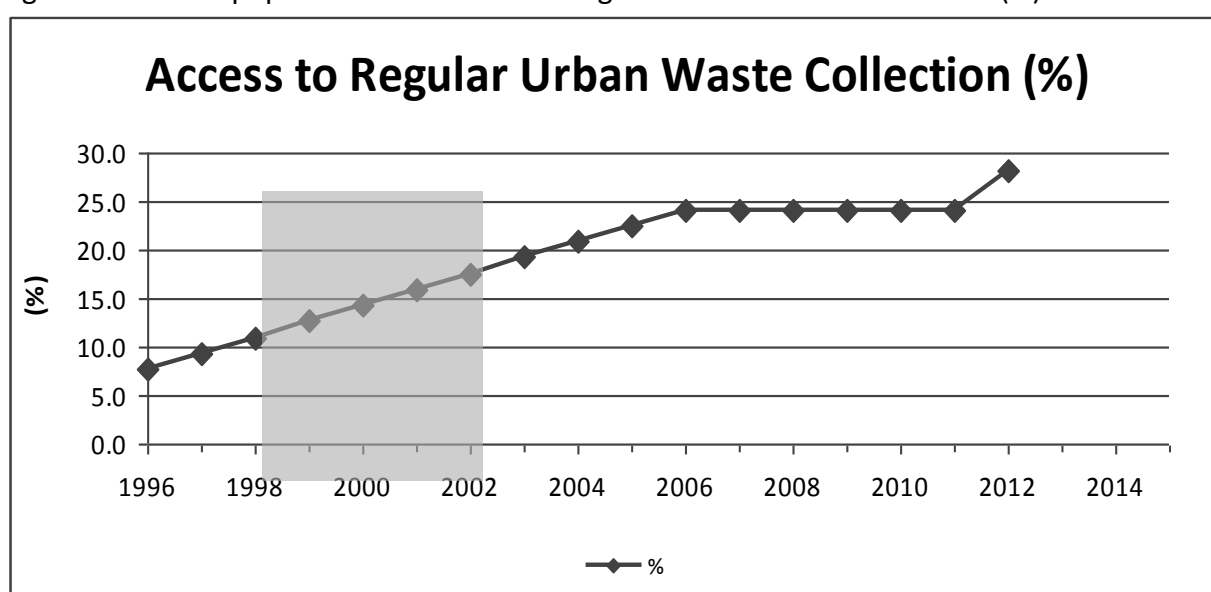
²⁰³ Ibid. p.16.

²⁰⁴ INE (2007). Inquérito de Indicadores Básicos de Bem Estar (QUIBB) 2005-2006 (2007), p.48.

third (35.5%) of the households deposited waste in landfills and a little more than one-fourth (28.1%) deposited waste in the containers. On the other hand, more than two-thirds of the households (69.2%) in the rural areas threw the waste outdoors while almost one-fifth (17.8%) burned or buried it²⁰⁵.

The Program Management of Municipal Solid Waste (PESGRU) was launched in 2012 to systematically and appropriately handle the 2.19 million tons of solid waste that is generated throughout Angola every year²⁰⁶. The PESGRU priority activity will be to create landfill sites in all provincial capitals in the next two years, and subsequently in all municipal headquarters in the next eight years. The plan is to have incineration units operational by the year 2020, and feasibility studies will be made to explore the possibility of harnessing 40,000 tons of biogas per year from the landfill sites²⁰⁷.

Figure 63. Urban population with access to regular waste collection services (%)



Source: INE, DNA, UNICEF

34. Percentage of urban population with access to clean domestic energy

In this report, the authors consider electricity and gas as clean domestic energy.

What type of energy source is used by urban households to light their homes? The QUIBB 2005-2006 survey²⁰⁸ found that more than one-third (36.4%) used electricity, and slightly less than one-third (32.9%) used petrol. Candles were used by less than one-fifth (19.3%) of the

²⁰⁵ INE (2013). Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (QUIBB) 2011, Relatório Analítico (2013), p.100.

²⁰⁶ Ministério do Ambiente, “Para um futuro urbano melhor. Habitat III – Protecção do Ambiente e Urbanização”.

²⁰⁷ Angola produces 2.19 million tons of solid waste each year 2012/06/01

<http://www.angolahub.com/index.php/en/angola-news/1143-special-economic-zone-to-be-set-up-in-calueque-angola> accessed 04/09/2014

²⁰⁸ INE (2009). Inquérito de Indicadores Básicos de Bem Estar (QUIBB) 2005-2006 (2007), p.61.

households while less than one in ten (7.3%) used generators. For cooking, slightly more than one-half (52.3%) of the urban households used gas, while charcoal was the preference of almost one-third (31.2%). Wood was the choice of 11.3% of the urban households while petrol was the choice of 3.5%. The least preferred source of energy for cooking was electricity (1.6%). Perhaps this is because of the unreliable supply of electricity, i.e., the family will go hungry if the mother cannot cook the meals due to the frequent blackouts.

According to a national report published in 2009, almost one-third (31.5%) of the population did not have access to a power source²⁰⁹. However, the 2008-2009 IBEP survey found that more than one-third (36%) of the Angolan population had access to electricity, especially in urban areas, where the highest proportion (almost two-thirds or 62.5%) of population consuming grid electricity can be found²¹⁰.

The QUIBB 2011 survey obtained data for households instead of the population, and found that only 34.9% of Angolan households had access to electricity²¹¹. As before, there was a significantly larger proportion of urban households (60%) that had access to electricity compared to 3.9% in the rural households. The data also shows that in the rural areas, the most widely used (more than one-third, or 38.2% of the rural households) light source was oil.

Although electricity was the main source of energy for lighting homes in urban areas, the use of oil (almost one-fourth or 23.1% of the urban households) is still quite significant. It is interesting to note that the incidence of household members getting burned was also almost one-fourth (23.1%).

Household heads who had no schooling had less access to the electricity grid (16%), and used oil lamps as alternative sources of lighting (33%) as well as the battery or solar screen (21%). The poorest households had virtually no access to electricity.

Gas was the main fuel used for cooking by households (43.2%). The ratio is 13.6 times higher for urban households (73.7%) than those in the rural areas (5.4%). However, nationally, the majority of households (54.9%) still used solid fuels for cooking, such as firewood (36.8%), coal (18%), and straw, cardboard or paperboard (0.1%). Burning solid fuels for cooking and using oil to light the homes indicates that a large proportion of the population had been constantly exposed to smoke, hence the high incidence of respiratory diseases in the country (this is the third most prevalent disease). Besides the damage to health, the use of wood as fuel contributes to the degradation of the environment due to the devastation of woods and forests²¹². Figure 64 below shows the proportion of the urban population with access to clean domestic energy.

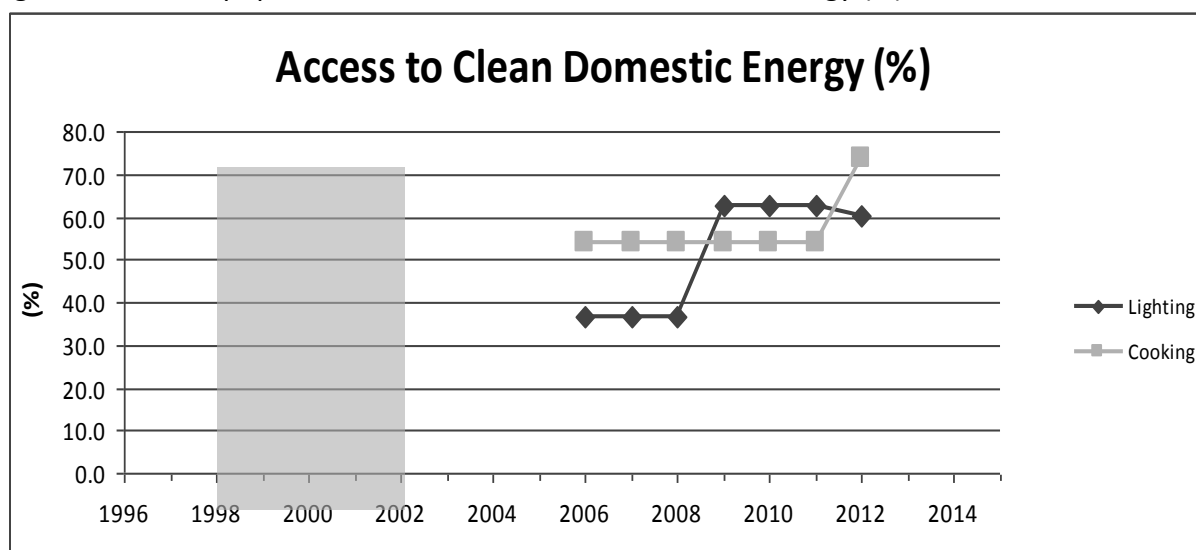
²⁰⁹ INE (2009). Inquérito de Indicadores Básicos de Bem Estar (QUIBB) 2005-2006 (2007)

²¹⁰ INE (2011). Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (IBEP) 2008-2009, Relatório Analítico, Vol. I (2011)

²¹¹ INE (2013). Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População (QUIBB) 2011, Relatório Analítico (2013), p.97.

²¹² Ibid., p.32 and 33.

Figure 65. Urban population with access to clean domestic energy (%)



Source: INE, MINEA

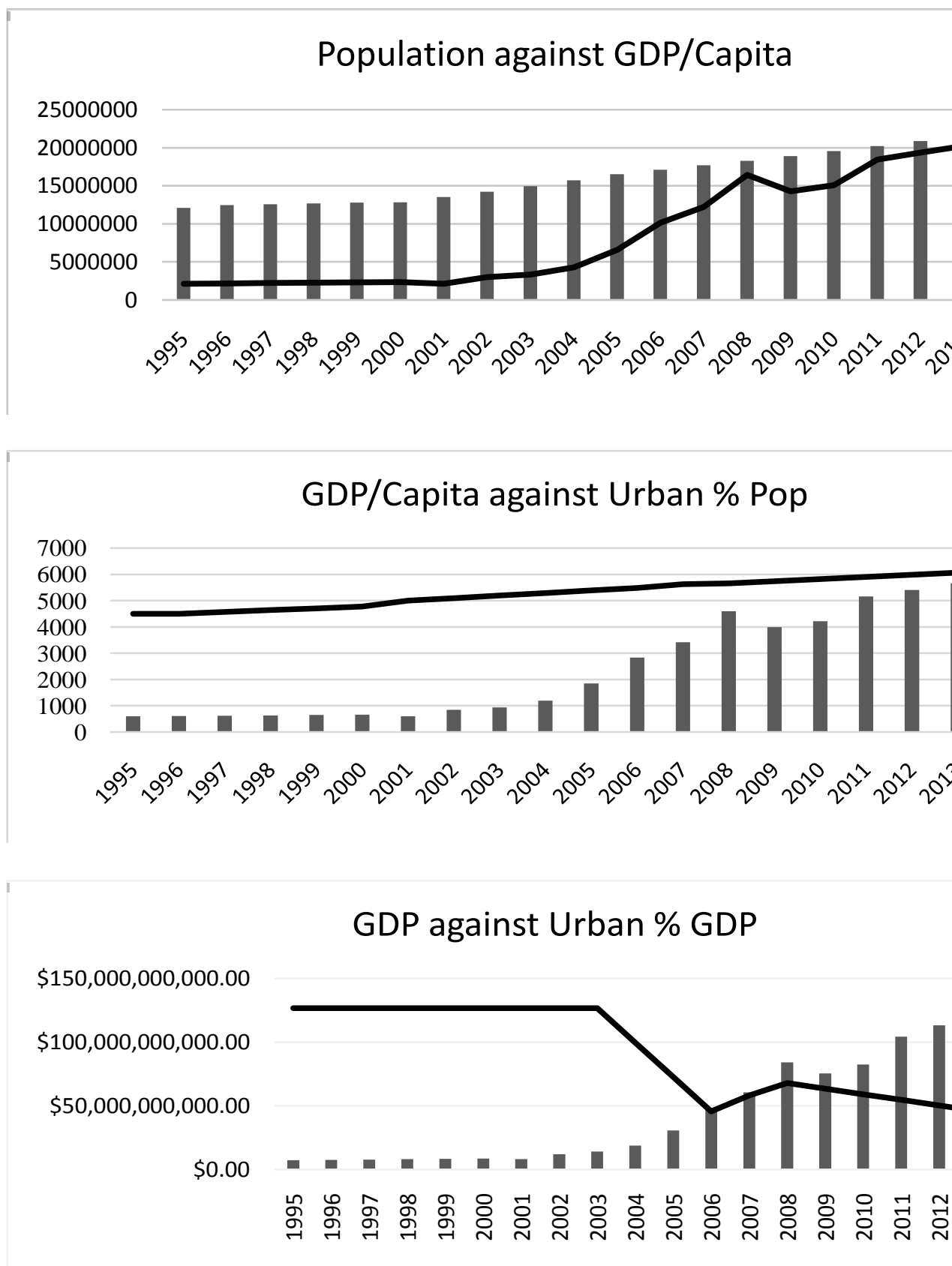
The Ministry of Environment hopes that in the future, Angola will be able to generate at least 30% to 50% of the energy required by human settlements in urban areas from renewable sources (such as hydro-electricity)²¹³.

In July 2014, the Minister of Energy and Water, João Baptista Borges, stated that electricity is still a privilege enjoyed by only about one-third (33%) of the Angolan population. He pointed out that that electricity contributes just 0.1% to the GDP and claimed that with the rehabilitation of energy production facilities, and the creation of new ones, the country will have the capacity to generate more than 5,000 megawatts of energy in two years' time. He acknowledged that the current energy situation was not satisfactory and that the electrification of the country, particularly the urban periphery and rural areas, is a big challenge. Finally, he stated that the objective of the Ministry of Energy and Water is to double access to electricity in those areas by 2025. In a related development, the "Semanário Económico", reported that there are plans to enable the country to produce 9,000 MW of energy by 2025²¹⁴.

²¹³ Ministério do Ambiente, "Para um futuro urbano melhor. Habitat III – Protecção do Ambiente e Urbanização" (penúltima página)

²¹⁴ Semanário Económico, "Cerca de 45% da água consumida em Luanda é das cisternas", 14/07/2014 <http://www.semanarioeconomico.co.ao/PRIMEIRO/Pages/Cercade45da.aspx>, accessed 15/07/2014.

35. Share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) produced in urban areas



Annexes

Annex 1. Terms of Reference of the Report

To prepare a National Habitat III Report on assessment of implementation of the Habitat Agenda highlighting policies, legislation, practical measures undertaken, achievements, challenges, emerging issues and priority areas for action in the new urban agenda.

National Habitat III reports should focus on demographics, national urban policies, urban planning and design, housing, land and security of tenure, urban economy and employment, disasters and resilience, environment and climate change, and any other key issues deemed important within the national context.

A bottom up and top down approach is recommended to create room for citizens, especially urban dwellers, and non-state actors individually and collectively to engage constructively with cities and local authorities as well as government departments and institutions, UN agencies to determine key areas of concern that affect them on a daily basis which should be considered in the next urban agenda. It is important that the next urban agenda truly represent the choice of the people and organisations working in the area of housing and urban development based on their lived experiences.

In looking forward to the future and identifying priority areas for action for the next 20 years, it is advisable to bear in mind that the urban population is likely to double by 2030, and to reach over 60 per cent by 2050 according to current projections. It is therefore important to take a holistic and long term perspective, and to involve all relevant stakeholders – new and old from government departments and institutions, non-state actors, UN agencies and other development partners in the design of a new urban agenda based on their areas of specialisation, and to secure their commitment to its implementation at the local and national level.

The objectives are:

- i. To undertake a national assessment and draft a National Habitat III Report on implementation of the Habitat Agenda since 1996, achievements, challenges, gaps, emerging issues, and priorities for a new urban agenda;
- ii. To conduct a national consultation to validate and adopt the framework and outlines of the National Habitat III report in time to feed into PrepCom I in September 2014;
- iii. To conduct an urban dwellers survey and identify citizens priorities for an urban future for incorporation in the National Habitat III report.

Annex 2. Members of the Expert Committee for the Habitat III National Report

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Allan Cain (consultant)	DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP	allan.devworks@angonet.org

Annex 3. List of Persons Interviewed

Name	Organization	Function	Date
Joaquim Ismael	Projecto habitacional Kilamba	Presidente da cidade do Kilamba	19.06.2014
Rui Cruz	IMOGESTIN	PCA	30.06.2014
Adriano da Silva	Projecto Habitação Social	Director Nacional da Habitação Social	23.06.2014
Bento Soito	GETRUCS	Coordenador do gabinete	08.07.2014
Antero Padre	INOTU	Chefe de dept. Desenvol. Urbano	10.07.2014
Edson Monteiro	UNICEF	Oficial de programa de Agua	10.07.2014
Jorge Trula	UNICEF	Oficial dr programa de descentralização	10.07.2014
Jorge Cardoso	UNDP	Oficial dr programa	10.07.2014
Paulo Vicente	FAO	Chefe de programa	10.07.2014
Fátima Santos	UNDP	Oficial dr programa	10.07.2014
Keita Sugimoto	UNDP	Oficial dr programa	10.07.2014
Salvatore Sortino	OIM	Oficial dr programa de migração	10.07.2014
Luís Samacumbi	UNFPA	Chefe de programa	10.07.2014
Caetano Correia	MAT	Director Nacional da organização do Território	28.07.2014
Porfirio Muacassange	Ministério do Comércio	Director do GEPE	08.08.2014
Pedro Chingongo	Ministério do Comercio	Chefe de Secção	08.08.2014
Sandra Figueiredo	Ministério do Comércio	Técnica	08.08.2014
Eliana de Carvalho	INE	Chefe de Divisão de Estatísticas Demograficas	12.08.2014
Isequiel Luís	INE	Chefe de divisão Estatística de trabalho	12.08.2014
Nkosi Nkikavuanga	INE	Técnico de informática	12.08.2014
Manuel Catendi	INE	Técnico de informática	12.08.2014
Maria da Luz Magalhães	MINARS ²¹⁵	Secretary of State for Social Assistance	20.08.2014
Maria da Luz Magalhães	MINARS ²¹⁶	Secretary of State for Social Assistance	20.08.2014
Americo Tarcisio	MINARS	Consultor da Secretaria de Estado	20.08.2014
Luis Anastacio Manuel	Zango	Coordinator of Zango housing project	25.08.2014
Filomena Delgado	MINFAM	Minister	04.09.2014

²¹⁵ MINARS: Ministry of Assistance and social reintegration

²¹⁶ MINARS: Ministry of Assistance and social reintegration

List of Participants in Focus Groups**Grupo focal de mulheres – Rede contra pobreza Urbana**

Name	Organisation	Function	Date
Teresa Fernandes	APROMUC – Sambizanga	Presidente	24.07.2014
Isabel Pedro	ACAPE	Vice Presidente	24.07.2014
Maria Joé Mateus	RDG- Rede de desenvol. Do gênero Cazenga	Coordenadora	24.07.2014
Antonica Evaristo	RDG- IDEM	Membro	24.07.2014
Maria Quimbela	OMTA	Presidente	24.07.2014
Odete J: F: Peres	RDG- Cazenga	Membro	24.07.2014
Esperança da Costa	OMTA	Membro	24.07.2014
Gizela Semedo	AEDC	Membro	24.07.2014
Isabel Domingos	AEDC	Presidente	24.07.2014
Maria Helena Campos	RDG- Rede de desenvol. Do gênero Sambizanga	Membro	24.07.2014
Dikueno Miangu Hono	Rede Tala hady	Membro	24.07.2014
Maria Foncela	OMTA	Membro	24.07.2014

Grupo focal sobre serviços básicos- Rede contra pobreza Urbana

Name	Organisation	Function	Date
Patricio Sebastião	RDG- Cazenga	Secretario	24.07.2014
Mbuta Pascoal	APDCH	Direitor geral	24.07.2014
Manuel Diabaca	LAKDES	Direitor executivo	24.07.2014
Alfeu Simatiuka	ACAPC	Presidente	24.07.2014
Venacio Camana	ACAPC	Secretario geral	24.07.2014
Tomé de Azevedo	DW	Coordenador	24.07.2014
Rui Junior	DW	Oficial de pesquisa	24.07.2014
Mavakuna Tavares	APRODEC	Brigadista	24.07.2014

Annex 4. Questionnaire

Inquérito aos Habitantes/Moradores urbanos

This Annex is based on data from a national study on the perception of Angolan urban residents that asked them to rank their priority concerns related to the cities where they live and the issues they consider most important. The Urban Perception Study was conducted in Luanda, Cabinda, Huambo and Ondjiva in August 2014. The results are disaggregated by gender and geographic location.

As an inhabitant /urban dweller, which of these issues are most important to you and your family? Please rank in order of importance that it has for you and use numbers 1-8 (1 being the most important)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Uma cidade, uma vila bem planeada | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Melhor oportunidade de Emprego | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Um governo e uma autoridade local honestos e responsáveis | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Acesso á terra, propriedade e segurança de posse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Energia confiável em casa e no trabalho | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Melhores ruas, estradas, transporte público e mobilidade | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Melhor Habitação e um bom ambiente para viver | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Uma boa educação | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Alimentos nutritivos e acessíveis | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Igualdade entre homens e mulheres, raparigas e rapazes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Melhores cuidados de saúde | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Protecção contra o Crime e a violência | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Acesso à recreação e espaços públicos | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. Ausência de discriminação e perseguição | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Medidas tomadas face às alterações climáticas e poluição | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. Governação urbana aberta, transparente e inclusive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. Segurança no trabalho e protecção social no sector informal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. Liberdade política, especialmente de organização a nível local | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. Redução do impacto de desastres naturais e provocados pelo homem | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. Acesso à água e ao saneamento adequado e seguro | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21. Melhor recolha e uso justo das taxas urbanas e impostos | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Figure 66. Nationally aggregated sample from all four urban regions

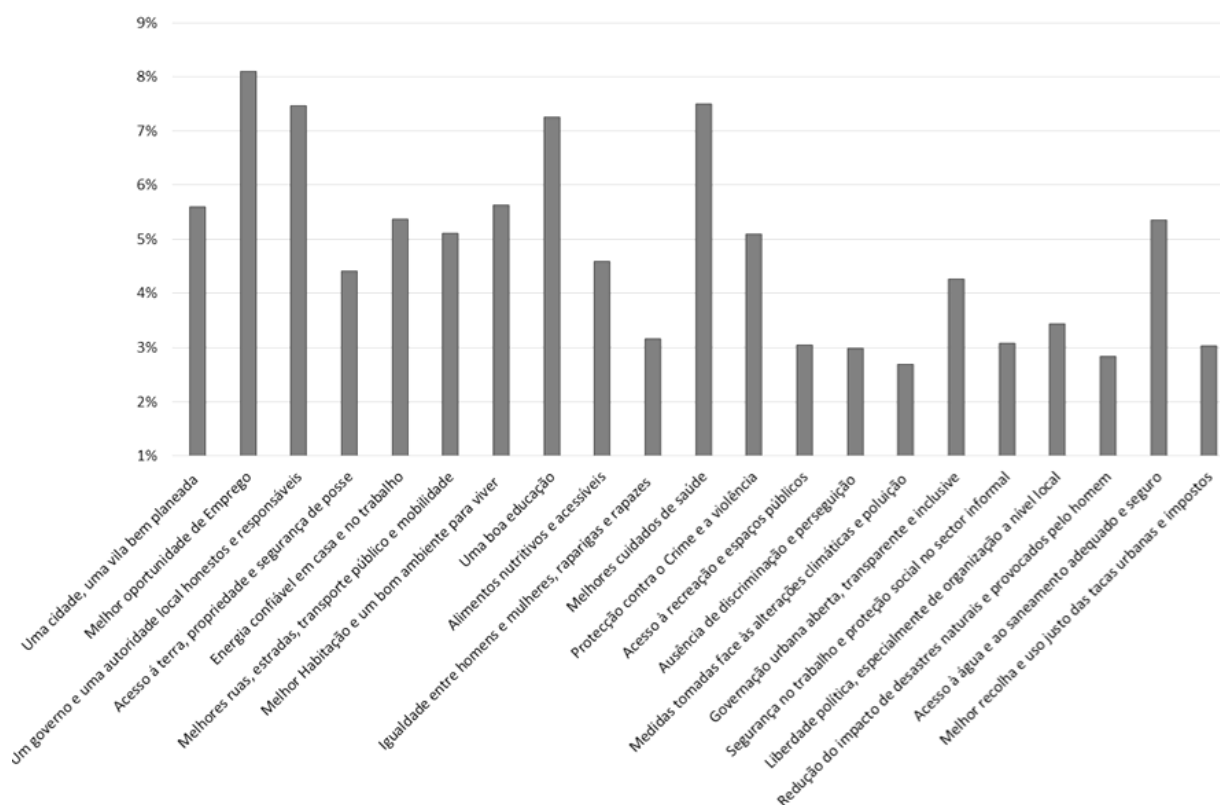


Figure 67. Nationally disaggregated sample by gender (male respondents)

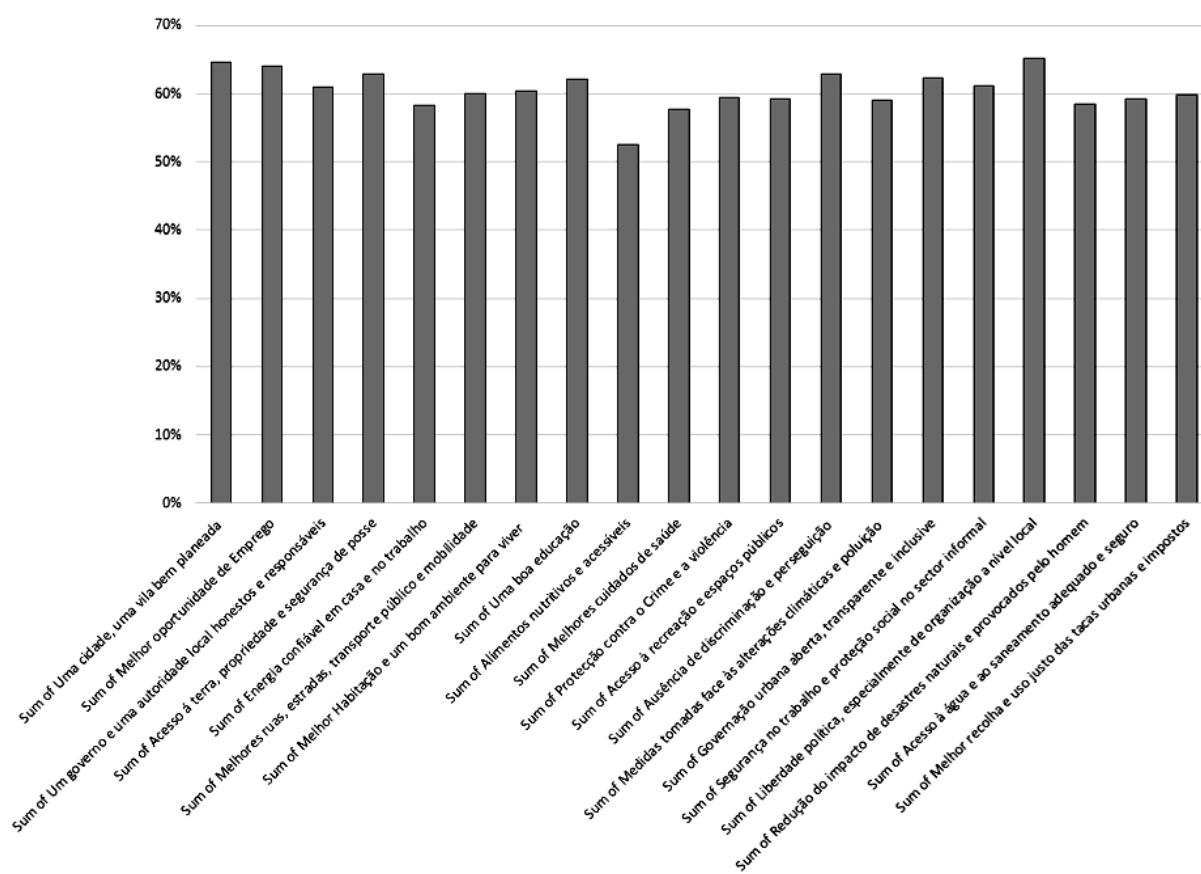


Figure 68. Nationally disaggregated sample by gender (female respondents)

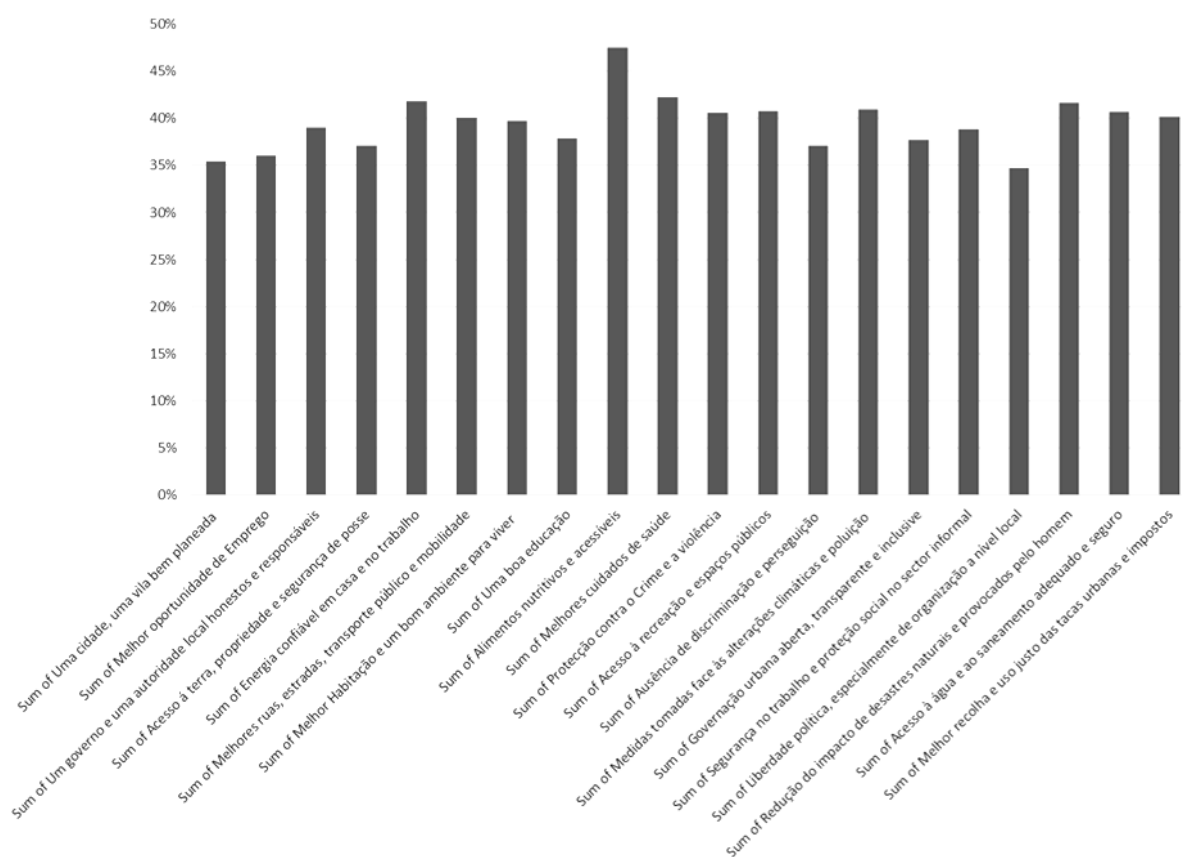


Figure 69. Provincial aggregated sample for Luanda

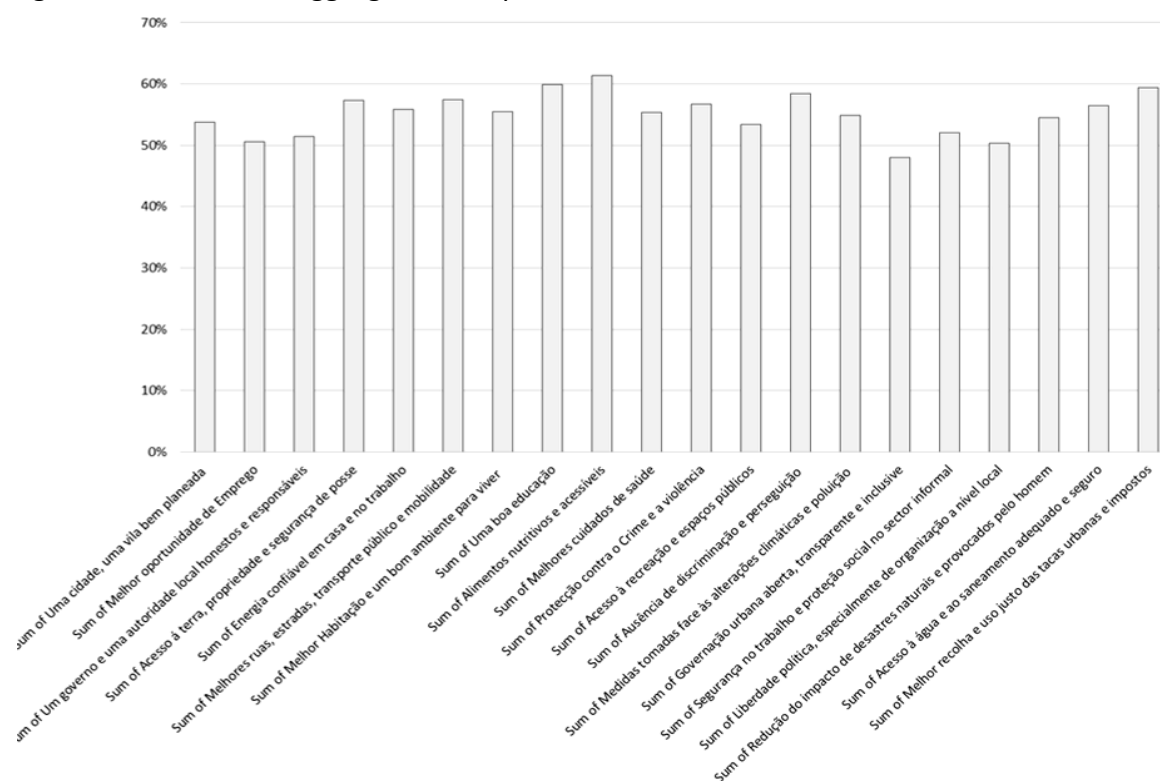


Figure 70. Provincial aggregated sample for Cabinda

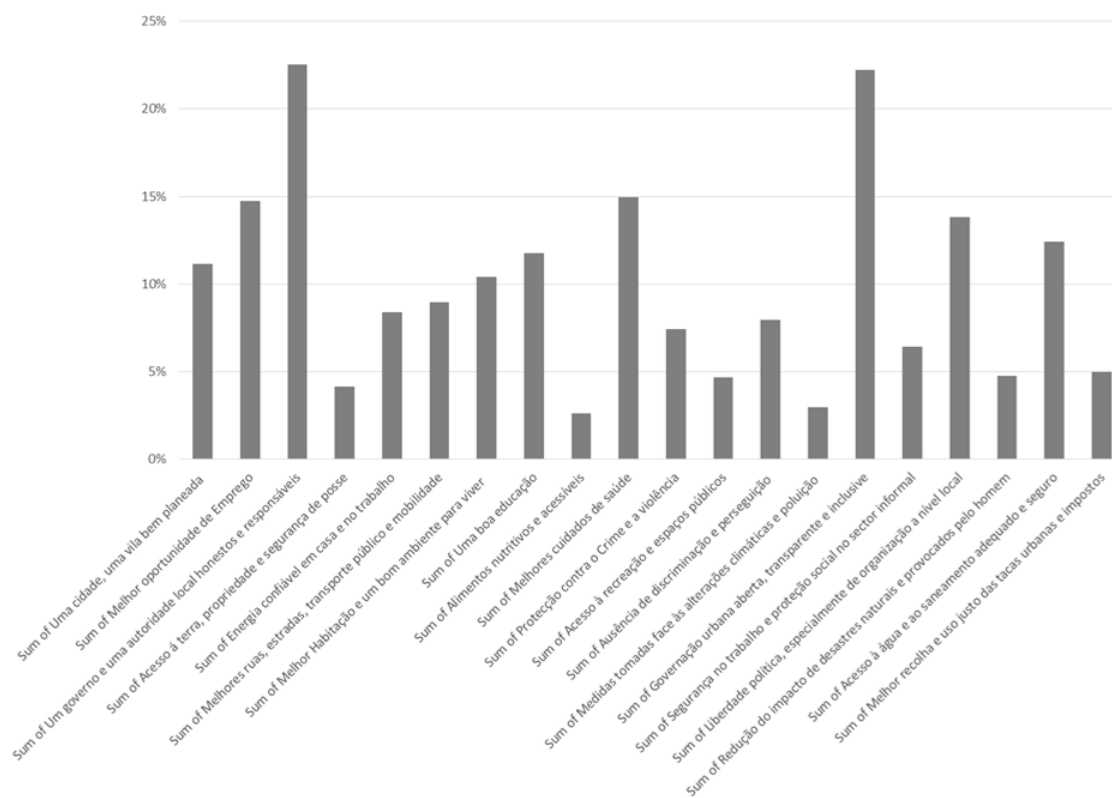


Figure 71. Provincial aggregated sample for Huambo

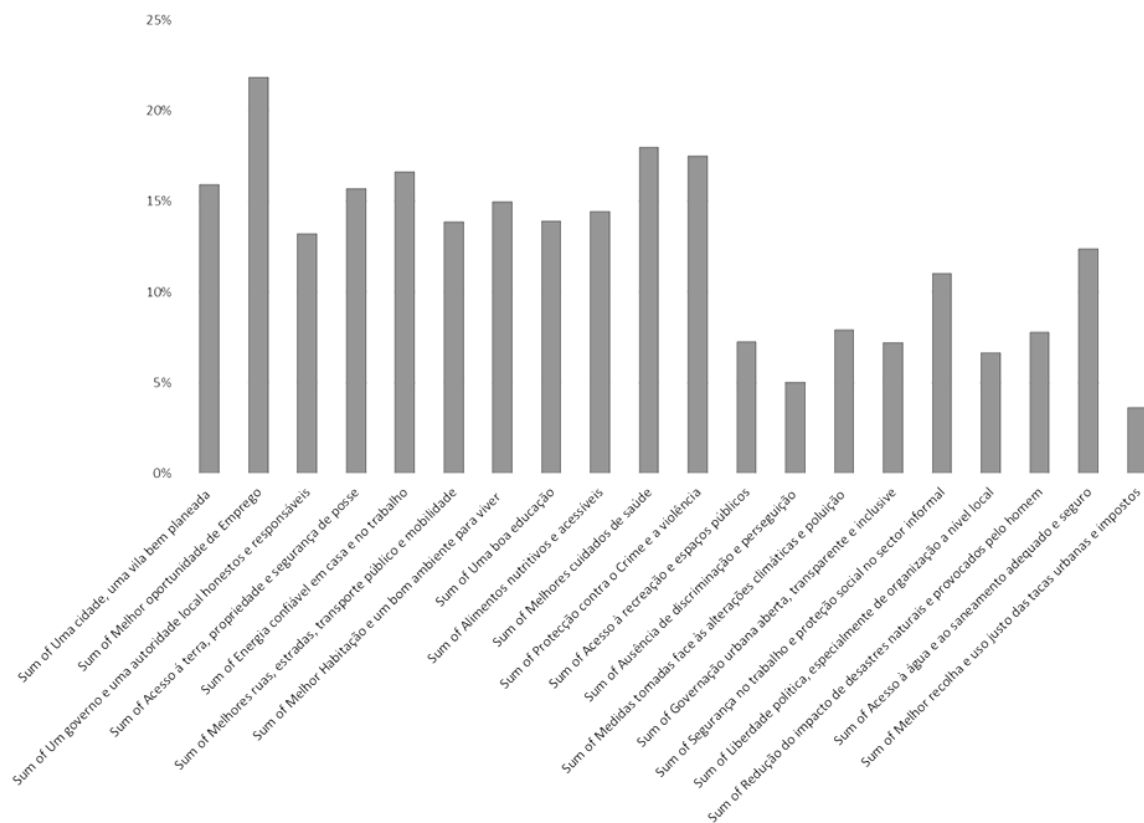
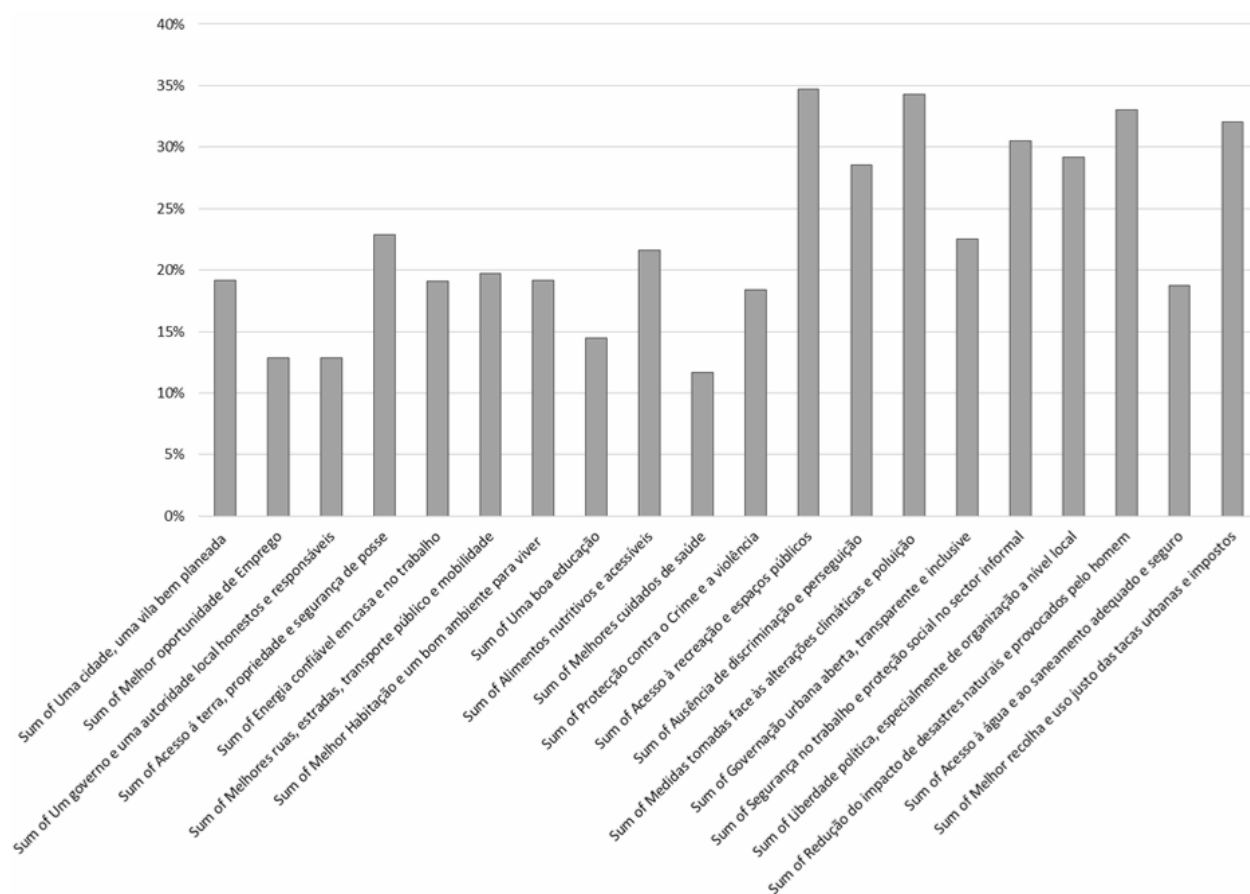


Figure 72. Provincial aggregated sample for Ondjiva in Cunene Province



Annex 5. Good Practice Case Studies

Case Study 1: Public-Private Partnership Model²¹⁷

Luanda Sul Self-Financed Urban Infrastructure Program

The Luanda Sul Project is a pilot program of a self-sustaining model of implementation of urban infrastructure, management and valuation of land in the capital city²¹⁸. This project was awarded the 2000 Dubai International Prize for Best Practices (3rd ed)²¹⁹.

This proposal for a large-scale formal urban expansion for Luanda was based on a master plan which proposed the concept of “three cities” – the centre, the *musseques*, and an expansion area of some 10,000 ha called Luanda Sul. This proposal was put forward by a Brazilian company and after lengthy negotiations, the Council of Ministers approved the innovative public–private partnership called EDURB (Empresa de Desenvolvimento Urbano Lda)²²⁰.

EDURB acts as an urban developer, but does not own the land, which remains under state control. Land is made available by the provincial government to the partnership at no cost. The developed land is then returned to the provincial government for allocation at a price calculated as the cost of the installed infrastructure plus a social contribution (the price is paid to EDURB)²²¹. The land is allocated with “surface rights” which are transferable, renewable and can be mortgaged (at least in theory, as no housing finance instruments are currently available in Angola). The land is to be disposed of either through: a) cash sale with full infrastructure, b) instalment payments over a period of time, with infrastructure being provided gradually; or c) “social provision”, i.e., as reparation for relocated families. While some land has been provided to re-located families at no charge (the last category), no land has as yet been made available in the second category.

EDURB does not provide housing, only the land for housing development. The initial clients were mainly oil companies that needed land and housing for their staff accommodation – these companies were attracted to the scheme as an alternative to paying high rents in the city and expensive rented accommodation from the informal sector (e.g., sale of “keys”). However, oil companies are only a small proportion of the more than 100 clients, though most are still foreign companies.³⁰ Of the several thousand families resident in Luanda Sul by 2000, the great majority (about 75%) were from the upper income group and slightly more than one-fifth (22%) were from the middle income group. An estimated 1,500 lower-income

²¹⁷ Jenkins, Robson, Cain (2002), Luanda City Profile, CITIES Magazine, London UK.

²¹⁸ Information from EDURB (2001) and interview with project director, October 2001.

²¹⁹ The International Award for Best Practices in Improving the Living Environment from the Municipality of Dubai (United Arab Emirates) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNCHS-Habitat), awarded for its contribution in urban renewal, sustainable community design and homelessness.

²²⁰ This entailed the creation of a public company EPRO-URBE (Empresa Provincial de Participacoes em Programas de Urbanizacoes) to partner with a newly formed private company (P.V. – Consultoria e Participacoes em desenvolvimento Urbano Limitado, based on Prado Valladores Participacoes, a private Brazilian architectural firm). This new firm was fully registered as legal entity by mid-1996. One of the principal proponents and initial provider of financial support for the joint venture was a Brazilian firm already active in Angola in various sectors, OSEL (Odebrecht Servicos no Exterior Lda), which subsequently became EDURB’s main operator.

²²¹ The final land price varies between \$50 and \$68/m², including the “social land price” of \$2.5/m²

residents had land provided to them (and in some cases also housing) as compensation for re-location – one initial objective of the programme had been to relocate occupants from the area intended for the political-administrative centre of Luanda. Two main problems identified so far by the firm include the problems of protecting the project's land reserves, as these have been "invaded" by squatters; and poor links with urban service providers, which have led to EDURB having to invest in this area. Future plans of the partnership include attracting new investors to re-dimension the original project, and increasing activities in other cities/provinces (especially Benguela). It also hopes to create an agency for sustainable development to allow it to expand the range of its activities from housing to include infrastructure rehabilitation and development, as well as to develop a housing savings scheme.

The project is an association between the public and private sectors. The provincial government of Luanda, as the manager of public assets, supplies the land for investment. In this manner, the government intended to auto-finance infrastructure improvements in other parts of the city. The project has achieved:

- 70 km of potable water conduits
- 23 km of pluvial and sewerage systems
- 290,000 m² of paved streets
- 2,708 houses constructed for 16,702 people

The formula for the operation of the Luanda Sul Project is focused on the government making land available, entrepreneurs investing in infrastructures, and clients investing their savings in legalised and urbanised properties. Excess profits guarantee returns to the investor, and finances the urban infrastructure works of the government. The initial implementation of the Luanda Sul project was financed through the participation of the oil companies (US\$ 30 million) as the first clients of the project who wanted to solve the housing problem of their staff and technicians. Until December 1999, the public managing company of this project collected US\$ 86 million in contracts with the private/public sectors, generating US\$ 96 million in social infrastructure investments. In February 2000, the values of the contracts increased to US\$ 116 million. One of the positive outcomes of this project has been the creation of a formal property market.

While this project is considered a major achievement especially in post-war Angola, the sustainability of the programme is limited by the level of demand for upper-end residential properties. This situation will remain unless mortgage finance becomes available, thus permitting the middle-income groups to effectively gain access to this scheme. The UNCHS Best Practice database asserts that the "model is easily transferred and applied to any other country in the world"²²².

²²²The total value of contracts signed by EDURB by the end of 2000 was over \$133 million, with most of this in land already developed (\$93 million). This includes four major developments: Sector Talatona with full services network (\$70 million); Sector Novos Bairros with limited water, electricity, road and sewer networks; Morro Bento with a limited water network only (these two developments cost a total of \$6 million); and Projecto Morar with water, electricity and public lighting networks. This latter seems to have been the social component for re-located families. The company had to build its own water supply and treatment plant, two sewage treatment plants and upgrade the main road to the main new up-market area, Talatona. 32EDURB indicated its intention to use the \$30,000 prize to develop a Centre for Studies and Training in Sustainable Development

Case Study 2: Land Readjustment and Participatory Planning in Huambo²²³

From 2005 the provincial government of Huambo, the local municipal administrations and the communities started to implement a series of participatory planning projects in the periphery of the city of Huambo. The preparations for the project actually started in 2004 when several staff of the provincial government of Huambo participated in a participatory planning training course in Luanda. During the course of the training, the participants developed a proposal to implement, or put into practice, what they learned in terms of land readjustment and other participatory land management techniques. A pilot project was initiated in *Bairro Fatima*, located south of Huambo city. The DPUA (*Direcção Provincial do Urbanismo do Huambo* or Provincial Direction of Urbanism in Huambo) and the Institute for Territorial Planning and Urban Development (INOTU) were actively involved in this project. Two staff members from DW and the directors of DPUA and INOTU met regularly during the implementation phase of the project, making all major decisions together.

The concept of land readjustment is to assemble small peri-urban or peri-rural land parcels into a large land parcel, provide it with infrastructure in a planned manner, and return a portion of the reconstituted land to the original owners. This is done after deducting the cost of providing infrastructure and public spaces from the sale of some of the now-serviced land. In Angola, small landholders on the urban periphery rarely have title documents and are often considered as informal occupiers, hence the 'model' that was developed by the Huambo project team recognized their occupation of the land in 'good-faith' and employed the land readjustment process as a way to help formalize their occupation of the land and at the same time to provide them with security of tenure.

Land readjustment or land pooling has been used in various countries²²⁴. It is an appropriate solution to the problem of land distribution in areas located on the margins of existing urban areas, where there is scattered settlement, and where large tracts of land are unavailable for private sector subdivision-type land development. Since many of peripheral settlement plots are not for sale, it is often difficult to find a sufficient number of plots next to each other to develop a rational building development plan. Land readjustment is also appropriate in older urban settlement areas that need to be reorganized in order to provide access to infrastructure and services.

Land readjustment provides an opportunity for a planned development of land and infrastructure installation where plots in the urban fringe are small, irregularly shaped, and lack access to public roads. Land readjustment has become an attractive alternative because the costly methods of forcibly acquiring land (i.e., creating land reserves or outright expropriation of land) have become increasingly unpopular with the public. Land-occupiers or claimant-owners can gain some considerable advantages and even profit by participating in land-readjustment projects. Unlike expropriation, land readjustment will return a significant part of the land to the original occupants, proportionate to the area that each originally occupied. Ideally, a partnership for development should be formed between the public sector and the previous occupants and claimants. It is therefore very important that close links

²²³ UN Habitat & Development Workshop (2014)

²²⁴ UN-ESCAP (1998). Urban Land Policies for the Uninitiated

between these sectors are established during the project through a process of community consultation and participatory planning.

A land readjustment scheme is typically initiated when a municipality or government department designates an area as one which is about to be converted from agricultural to urban land use. A subdivision plan is developed as a unified plan for the area. Provision of infrastructure and services is financed through the sale of some of the plots within the area, with the plots being sold having been designated for commercial activities. The original landowners are provided with plots of land within the redimensioned area which, although smaller in size compared to their original landholdings, now have provisions for infrastructure and services, but most importantly, now have formal and legal documents that provide tenure security. With these improvements, the value of these new plots of land has significantly increased, and the plots of land now command much higher prices in the real estate market.

The costs of basic infrastructure and services are recovered by selling surplus plots created through the land redistribution plan. Creation of these new plots provides an opportunity for distributing land more equitably and at the same time providing access to land for low-income housing. Land readjustment requires that the land ownership situation be clarified and that an accurate land cadastre registration system be implemented. In registering land, gender issues can more easily be addressed, bringing women's rights to co-ownership of family property into the legal domain.

In Huambo, the project team's first step in December 2005 was to create a mobilization team that mounted an information campaign in *Bairro Fátima*, to explain the objectives of the project to the community leaders and the population. This information campaign proved to be very important because land was a very sensitive issue. People were aware of forced removals in other parts of the country and many were afraid of losing their land and homes. After the public awareness campaign, the project team then registered all households (more than 1,300) in the project area, and facilitated the issuance of provisional land tenure documents. Those who received these documents gained confidence in, and soon became advocates of the project. At the same time, the project team also initiated discussions about the planning of an as yet unoccupied area to the



Maria (on the right, foreground), a woman living in the southern part of Bairro Fátima said:

"Never before have I had a document for my land and house. With the document I have received I feel more secure and should ever anybody attempt to take my land, I will have the right to proper compensation."

south of *Bairro* Fátima. This land was used for agriculture by different families who had established user-claims by virtue of their occupation of the respective farms over several years. These peasant occupiers would stand to lose the use of the land they were currently occupying if a new *bairro* was to be created. While these peasants had no documents nor registered claims on the lands they used, it was considered necessary and just to compensate them. For this purpose, all agricultural land were mapped using the GPS and were registered under the name of the users. After the physical plan for the new *bairro* was created, these previous users/claimants also received land parcels in proportion to the land they contributed to the pool. Those who had previously occupied larger areas of agricultural land received more parcels; those with smaller agricultural plots received only one or two. In the beginning, not all owners were happy with this form and system of compensation, but once they received their parcels of land in the new *bairro*, along with legal tenure documents, they realized that they could sell the title to a small urbanized parcel of land for a higher price compared to the value of the original, larger piece of unregistered land.

A first draft of an urbanization plan was discussed with the local community in *Bairro* Fátima. The plan for the new *bairro* was developed in collaboration with DPUA, INOTU and the local administration. Through this broad participation of important government stakeholders and through the process of community consultation, the project team was able to ensure that the plan was accepted by all main stakeholders and that there would be no objections at a later stage of the process. Professional help was needed for the efficient planning of a rational infrastructure layout. However, it became clear that such physical planning could be implemented without sophisticated materials and software, but by merely using very basic planning techniques, the use of inexpensive hand-held GPS units, and satellite imagery.

By January 2007, the project had issued the first 150 land tenure documents to existing occupants and created the new *bairro* consisting of 230 land parcels. Ninety of these parcels (i.e., about 40%) were redistributed as compensation to the former occupants of the lands, and the remaining 140 were sold by the project to create a fund to be invested into basic infrastructures such as roads and community collective waterpoints. Some of the money was set aside to fund an expansion of the project in the adjacent area.

The Coordinator of the project, Moises Festo of Development Workshop, explained that *“the government became very interested in this kind of project because it avoids land conflicts and takes a lot of pressure from them. There are so many people looking for land but so little titled land for people to buy or receive officially.”*

For all partners involved in this planning process, it was an eye-opening learning experience. It showed a simple and effective way to issue land tenure documents and to prevent the creation of new slums and informal settlements. Much of the success of the project was due to the close partnership with the relevant government institutions and the participation of, and consultation with the population of *Bairro* Fatima.

The application of the land readjustment technique is based on private-public cooperation and negotiation; it requires a significant investment in human resources and training of local administrators and technicians. In particular, skilled negotiators and valuers must be trained.

While land readjustment provides an opportunity for both formal and informal land owners and occupiers to develop their land that are located on the urban periphery, the system is not necessarily appropriate for large-scale master plans that impose strategic visions for the development of large land tracts or legislatively-designated changes in land use. It must be noted that it is common for large-scale formal or informal landowners/occupiers to use their land as a savings and investment instrument, and this has contributed to increases in land values and land speculation. There is therefore little incentive for large-scale landowners to participate in land readjustment schemes, i.e., to neither maintain low prices of land nor support the provision of inexpensive social housing.

The land readjustment model and accompanying methodologies of participatory planning are appropriate today for many peri-urban and urban-perimeter situations around Angola's cities. In these city-margin situations, the growth of informal *musseque* settlements is the dominant pattern; the conversion of peasant agricultural plots into scattered owner-built homesteads is common. Land readjustment provides a market-framework for regularizing these informal settlements, and providing sustainable and affordable infrastructure and services while enhancing the land tenure rights and protecting the property assets of the poor.

Case Study 3: Luanda Urban Poverty Program (LUPP)

The **UN Habitat Best Practice and Local Leadership Award** was presented to the Luanda Urban Poverty Programme (LUPP) in Dubai on 29th March 2011. The Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme (BLP) partners' network identifies initiatives in such areas as housing, urban development and governance, the environment, economic development, social inclusion, crime prevention, poverty reduction, women, youth, infrastructure and social services. The award is announced every two years, and is widely regarded to be the highest international award possible for such work²²⁵.



The Dubai International Award for Best Practices to Improve the Living Environment²²⁶ is a biennial environmental award. Best Practices are initiatives which have made outstanding contributions to improving the quality of life in cities and communities around the world. The original call for Best Practices was launched during preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) as a means of identifying what concepts and methodologies work in improving living conditions on a sustainable basis. Those initiatives meeting the criteria for Best Practice are included in the Best Practices database; the lessons learned from selected best practices are analysed in case studies and guides, and are implemented/transferred to other countries, cities or communities.

²²⁵ The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially- and environmentally-sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. The Municipality of Dubai bestowed this **UN Habitat Best Practice and Local Leadership Award** as testimony to the significant impact and results achieved by the Luanda Urban Poverty Programme because it is “a concrete solution to the problems faced by communities”. The Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme (BLP) is a global network of institutions dedicated to the identification and exchange of successful solutions for sustainable development.

²²⁶ established in 1995 by the Municipality of Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Together with the Global Urban Observatory (GUO), BLP forms the UN-HABITAT facility for monitoring global trends in sustainable urban development and evaluating progress on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, Agenda 21, and the MDGs. The policy implications and lessons learned from Best Practices are incorporated into the UN-Habitat State of the World's Cities Report series and the Global Report on Human Settlements.

The Luanda Urban Poverty Programme (LUPP) began in 1999 as a consortium of civil society partners²²⁷; the consortium presently supports the Luanda Urban Poverty Network which carries on the work of LUPP in all of Luanda's municipalities.

LUPP became a catalyst for participatory urban planning on the ground, with people engaging in issues of importance to their lives and livelihoods and influencing urban planning and management. LUPP has successfully laid the foundations for active citizens to become part of shaping their futures at the municipal, provincial, and national levels. Since 1999, LUPP has worked with local authorities and citizens to address issues of urban poverty in Luanda, and was implemented in four municipalities of Luanda -- Cazenga, Sambizanga, Kilamba Kiaxi, and Cacuo. LUPP worked to influence pro-poor policies and best practices for poverty reduction in urban Luanda. The program brought together the municipal authorities in Cacuo, Cazenga, Kilamba Kiaxi and Sambizanga, the provincial government of Luanda, the Ministry of Urbanism and Environment, the Ministry for Territorial Administration the Ministry of Water and Energy, and civil society organisations to collaborate on urban poverty issues.

The programme has demonstrated and promoted effective, sustainable, inclusive and replicable strategies (i.e., models, messages and approaches) for basic service delivery, livelihood support, and poverty reduction in general. A key to the success of LUPP is the recognition by government and other partners that the lessons and advice offered to the local communities are rooted in solid experience and practice. LUPP partners have earned credibility through the development and testing of solutions to critical urban problems such as water, sanitation and livelihoods. Models that LUPP have developed are robust and advice given was based on knowledge gained from relevant local research and results from practical pilot projects – these have earned LUPP a place at the table where urban strategies are discussed.

LUPP worked with a large number of Luanda's poorest women, men and children in generally marginalised and excluded communities, benefiting over 400,000 people. More than 50 local independent institutions have since become part of the Luanda Urban Poverty Network (i.e., resident development organizations, savings associations and cooperatives, local service providers, local NGOs) and are currently involved in advocacy work and in the provision of essential services in a sustainable way.

²²⁷ Development Workshop Angola is the lead organization in this consortium

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