Luanda Urban Poverty Programme

Supported by GATES
Luanda Urban Poverty Programme

LUPP is a programme implemented, since 1999, by a consortium partnership of NGOs: Development Workshop, CARE International, One World Action & Save the Children (UK) funded by DFID

- LUPP works in 4 municipalities of 9 in Luanda, Sambizanga, Cacuaco, Cazenga, Kilamba Kixi
- The project builds lessons from the experience of working with a large number of Luanda’s poorest communities, benefiting over 2,000,000 people.
Post Conflict Urban Challenges

- Forced migration during the war, flight to the safe haven of the capital city.
- Massive destruction of social and physical infrastructure.
- Rapid urban growth, largely due to the war continues even after conflict ended.
- Population growth today fuelled by high birth rate and movements from centre to periphery
- 60% are under 18.
Urban Poverty

- Over 75% population of Luanda in “musseques” (Kimbundu word for sandy soil)
- The poor survive by trading in the informal market sector.
- Difficult to secure economic livelihoods
- High unemployment & underemployment
- Over 60% population depend on the informal sector for employment

**Importance of Informal Employment in the Urban Economy**

- Self Employment (informal) 43%
- Unpaid Family (informal) 16%
- Business (informal) 6%
- Other 1%
- Public Administration 10%
- State Company 5%
- Private Sector 19%
- Unpaid Family (informal) 16%
- Self Employment (informal) 43%
Fighting Urban Policies of Exclusion of the Poor

- Assets of the poor are tied up in their land and housing.
- The poor often occupy valuable inner-city urban real-estate.
- Expropriation of the poor’s assets deepens poverty.
- Recognition of land and tenure rights reduces poverty & creates wealth.
Integrated Urban Poverty Reduction

LUPP’s Strategy

• To promote equitable, inclusive, pro-poor policies and practices for poverty reduction in Luanda
• Testing & demonstrating solutions to priority needs in basic service provision & livelihoods
• Strengthening capacity of local authorities & communities to promote local development
• To contribute to the Government’s decentralisation and poverty reduction strategies by sharing LUPP’s results and lessons learned.
Crisis of Basic Services

- Mass migration and poor maintenance has led to significant stress on infrastructure & collapse of delivery of basic services
- Fewer than 50% of households have on-site sanitation
- Only 30% of Luandans have access to running water
- 70% buy water from tankers – pay 15 to 20 times more
- Households can spend up to 25% income on water
- Urban poor subsist on less than 7 lts per day (15 lts per day is minimum emergency requirement and 60 lts considered an adequate supply.
- Diarrhoea and Malaria are primary causes of death, both due to poor sanitation.
- Cholera epidemic has stuck Luanda in 2006 registering over 19,000 cases so far.
Basic services

LUPP Best Practices
LUPP Strategies & Results

Water
• 65 Community managed standposts for over 74,000 people doubled individual access from 7 to 15 litres per day.
• Greater involvement of local administration and EPAL and consumers in community managed standposts promoting sustainability through cost recovery for ongoing maintenance.
• Low indications of cholera where LUPP is working.

Sanitation
• Subsidy on 3,500 family latrines with community in-kind contribution in terms of labour (sweat equity)
• Public Hygiene through 40 market and school latrines for 30,000

Solid waste
• Municipal-based solid removal services to market and house-to-house cost recovered
• Partnership with ELISAL to test transfer station model.

Crèches
• Partnership between MINARS, NGOs and community have provided 25 community managed crèches for 1500 under 5s
Building Livelihoods
Livelihoods for the Urban Poor

- Women and children in poor households depend on informal market commerce to sustain their families.
- LUPP’s livelihood strategy promotes development of business skills and access to credit and savings to build micro enterprises and create employment.
Micro-credit and Savings

Micro-Credit

• More than 15,000 clients, 62% of them women, currently are receiving loans through a network of over 1000 solidarity groups and 7 branches serving poor neighbourhoods of Luanda and 6 other provinces. Loaning over $25 million this year (2009).

• Angola’s first non-bank Micro-Finance Institution KixiCredito has been launched to serve poor clients who do not have access to commercial banks.

Savings

• 119 Savings Groups have been established to promote families to accumulate their own capital.
Enterprise Development

Business Development Services (BDS)

- 250 micro & small businesses have benefited from services
- 750 micro-entrepreneurs trained, 52 of them youth.

RASME

- Network established with 31 members, from NGOs, private sector and Government to promote interests of micro-entrepreneurs.
- RASME and members linked to regional counterparts, Angolan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
Credit is be offered to clients for improving their houses or building phased up-gradable houses over several loan cycles.
Building Civil Society
Reinforcing Social Capital

Increased opportunities of urban residents to work together through local organisations to address common problems.

Building Local NGO Networks
- Built institutional and technical capacity in over 60 local NGOs
- Creation of the Luanda Urban Anti-Poverty network to reinforce municipal and to have a voice in the National Civil Society Conference.

Community Based Organizations
- Facilitate formation of over 100 water and service based management groups
- Over 1000 livelihoods based groups formed
- Broad base of participation in Municipal Forums
Governance
Governance

• Supporting the Government’s strategy for decentralisation and Municipal development.

• Reinforcing the capacity of local authorities to work in a participatory way with urban residents to meet basic service needs.

• Improve service delivery of Provincial and parastatal service companies to poor urban communities.

• Creation of spaces for public debate and consultation and promote the formation of new leaders in anticipation of future democratically elected Municipal Councils.
Municipal Forums

Municipal Development Forums
- Creation of Municipal Development Fund led by municipal administration and elected community representatives.
- LUPP’s Development Forum sessions have been attended by municipal administrators from provinces around the country and widely replicated.

Integration with Municipal & Comuna Consultative Councils (formalised in legislation in January 2007)
- Hoji ya Henda – *comunal* level – meetings between service providers and civil society
- Issues have been resolved e.g. water
- Sambizanga municipal level – participative budgeting
- Established Information centres and information bulletin
- Principals of participatory budgeting have been adopted to develop plans for new funds ($5,000,000 in 2008)
Municipal Development Forums

The first Municipal Development Forum was launched by LUPP in Kilamba Kiaxi on 14 Sept 2001, and are now regularly held in all four municipalities. The Forum model of a non-state municipal institution has been replicated across the country in all other provinces.
Participatory Planning

- Municipal development plans using consultative mechanisms of involving civil society and residents committees through forums and local councils in Kilamba Kiaxi, Sambizanga and Cacuaco.
Linking upward with policy makers and institutions with responsibilities

- Participate in the Decentralization Policy Working Group; to share information, experiences and lessons learned, explore partnership and synergies and engage with Ministry for Territorial Administration around programs and emerging legislation on decentralization.
- Advocacy through engaging at the level of the Angolan Parliament's 4th Commission.
- Promoting National Forum on Urban Development and participating in national policy forums on access basic services, water & sanitation and land tenure rights.
LUPP Lessons on Urban Poverty

1. Lessons from LUPP which have been tested and validated are recorded in “best practice models” for replication.

2. LUPP promotes active learning and understanding on urban poverty issues and policies by key Government and community stakeholders.

3. LUPP strengthens the capacity of local authorities and civil society to ensure inclusive and participatory local development.

4. LUPP has demonstrated spaces for consultation between local authorities and civil society on urban issues and promotes municipal democratisation.
Using MDG Monitoring for Pro-Poor Advocacy

• Building Government policy partnerships through DW’s Geographic Info unit and research networks

• Urban Observatory Poverty Monitoring for the Ministry of Urbanism and Environment (MINUA) using the MDG 11 indicators of:
  - Water
  - Sanitation
  - Overcrowding
  - Land tenure
  - Housing quality
Geographic Information Systems

Participatory and spatial mapping

Remote sensing
Built Luanda’s First Population Density Model

We can now estimate accurately how many people have access to water within 100 meters of their homes.
76% of all Luanda's population of 5,823,200 lives in Musseques in 2008/2009. 20% of people live in areas with more than a density of 50,000 / sq. km.
Water Access & Affordability Indicators – 41%

Consumer Spatial Price Coefficients
Kz/Km/1m3 from Cacuaco

Water Price Mapping

Water Trucks [Kz/1,000L]
- 500 to 799 (89)
- 800 to 999 (85)
- 1,000 to 1,299 (28)
- More than 1,300 (5)
- No truck water supply (31)
Settlement Typology Mapping

‘Bairro Popular’  Musseques Antigos  Musseques Estruturados

Dw
Findings

- The poor occupy much of the valuable inner-city land that is rapidly increasing in value.
- Most of poor families accumulated savings are tied up in the land they occupy and the house they built or purchase.
- More conflicts about land in peri-urban areas are to be expected in the future unless occupancy rights are secured.
- Recognising the poor’s tenure is a strategy for poverty reduction.
Findings: Demography and Migration

Low expectations of future emigration out of peri-urban areas. Migration from rural areas is not the main factor for urban expansion.

The population of the peripheral bairros of Luanda is growing mainly due to natural population increases and city-internal migration.
Findings: Access to Land

Rapid development of informal markets for the purchase and renting of land and property.

Formal titling is very rare, but levels of perceived tenure security is high (based on informal documents in Luanda and testimonies in Huambo).

The majority of peri-urban residents acquired their and houses through informal mechanisms and don't have access to mechanisms to regularize their land.
Dissemination of Lessons

Publication of Results in book “TERRA”
Research on Post-Conflict Transformations in Angola’s Informal Economy 2006 - 2009
Informal Economy & Livelihoods
Research Framework

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<th>Street Vendors</th>
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<th>Informal Agriculture Commodity Marketing</th>
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<td>Reconstruction of Rural-Urban Informal Trade Linkages</td>
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3. Informality and Governance

Fostering Public Policy, and Social Advocacy
The most notable feature of the informal market is its female gender composition, 63.9% of working women were employed in the informal sector.

The informal economy in Luanda employs about 52% of the province’s work force.

Over half of those are women micro-entrepreneurs.

Research focuses on three forms of informal sector entrepreneurship:

- Home/Bairro Based Enterprises in the (Gendered) Urban Informal Economy
- Urban Marketplace Networks in Transformation
- Hawkers (Street Vendors) in Angolan Informal Economy
Fevereiro 2007

Extractos da imprensa Angolana sobre questões sociais e de desenvolvimento

CEDOC’s Thematic CDs
Media compilation since 2001

Feeding the Public Domain
CEDOC monthly Media Scan

CEDOC Dw
Centro de Documentação e Informação Development Workshop Luanda - Angola
The graph shows the number of articles on land and tenure security per year from 2001 to 2009. The total number of articles, independent media, and state press services are compared.

- **Total number of articles**:
  - 2001: 44
  - 2002: 23
  - 2003: 10
  - 2004: 50
  - 2005: 84
  - 2006: 104
  - 2007: 112
  - 2008: 209
  - 2009: 319

- **Independent media**:
  - 2001: 37
  - 2002: 16
  - 2003: 2
  - 2004: 23
  - 2005: 48
  - 2006: 81
  - 2007: 87
  - 2008: 143
  - 2009: 171

- **State press services**:
  - 2001: 7
  - 2002: 7
  - 2003: 8
  - 2004: 27
  - 2005: 36
  - 2006: 23
  - 2007: 25
  - 2008: 66
  - 2009: 148
Outcomes on Influencing Legislation

DECREE FOR LAND TENURE LEGALISATION IN PERI-URBAN AREAS

The aim is to bring Angolan land legislation into closer alignment with international good practice and to improve the land tenure rights of citizens living in peri-urban districts who risk losing their assets under the existing law.
Obrigado