



REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA
Ministério do Urbanismo e Habitação

Angola National Report for Habitat III

on the implementation of the
Habitat II Agenda

by the

Development Workshop Angola

and the

Angolan Habitat III Expert Commission

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Acronyms

ABANC	<i>Associação Angolana de Bancos</i> (Angolan Association of Banks)
AEECOPA	<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	Agencia 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>
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
ENSAN	<i>Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional</i> (National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security)
EPAL	<i>Empresa Provincial de Agua de Luanda</i> (Provincial Water Company of Luanda)
FACRA	<i>Fundo Activo de Capital de Risco Angolano</i>
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
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>
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	Instituto Nacional de Defesa do Consumidor (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	<i>Fundação Internacional de Propriedade Real</i> (International Real Property Foundation)
ISCTE	<i>Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa</i> (Higher Institute of Business and Labour Sciences at the Lisbon University Institute (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa))
ISV	Instituto de Serviços Veterinários (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 Water Points)
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
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	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>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 One Million Homes Program was designed to mobilize state, private sector, and third sector resources to meet Angola’s massive deficit in adequate housing. A national campaign against poverty was launched to reduce the wealth distribution gap between the rich and the poor, and to distribute the benefits of Angola’s economic growth more equitably.

This Angolan National Habitat III Report uses the key years of 1996, 2002 and 2008 as milestones for tracking the country’s progress in meeting the targets set in the Habitat Agenda. Chapter VII of this report summarises the findings from the previous thematic chapters. It uses the set of indicators that UN Habitat has prescribed for measuring progress towards meeting the Habitat Agenda. This report attempts to use the milestones described here as reference points to measure progress during the critical periods in recent Angolan history.

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 presented in Annex 5 and disaggregated by gender.