



Supported by
GATES

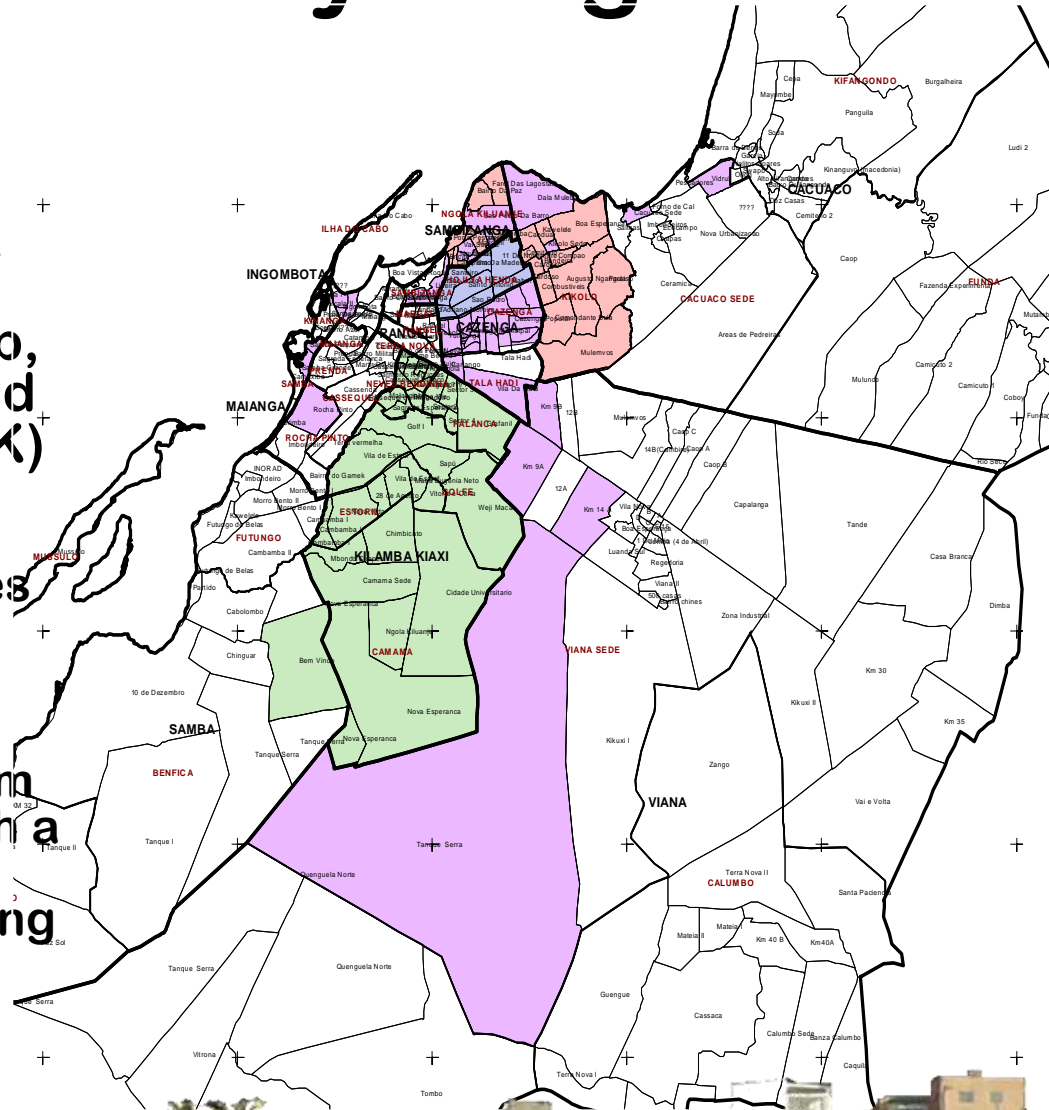
Luanda Urban Poverty Programme



Luanda Urban Poverty Programme

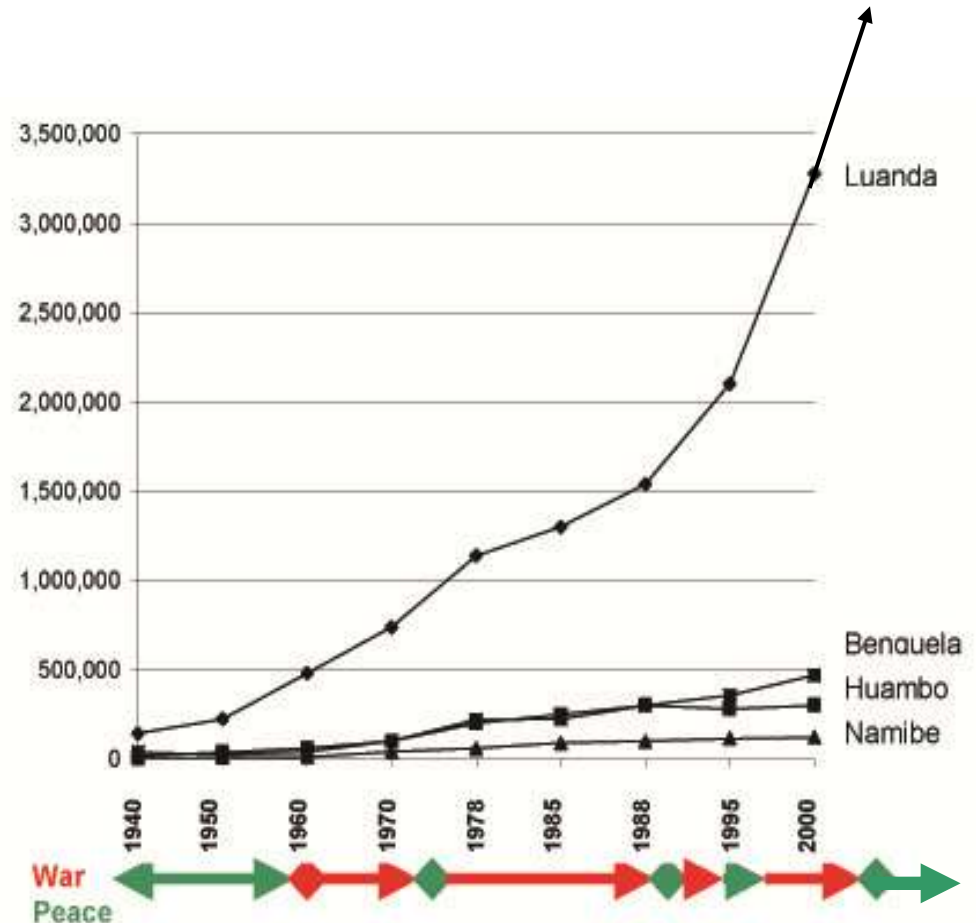
LUPP is a programme implemented, since 1999, by a consortium partnership of NGOs: Development Workshop, CARE International, One World Action & Save the Children (UK) funded by DFID

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



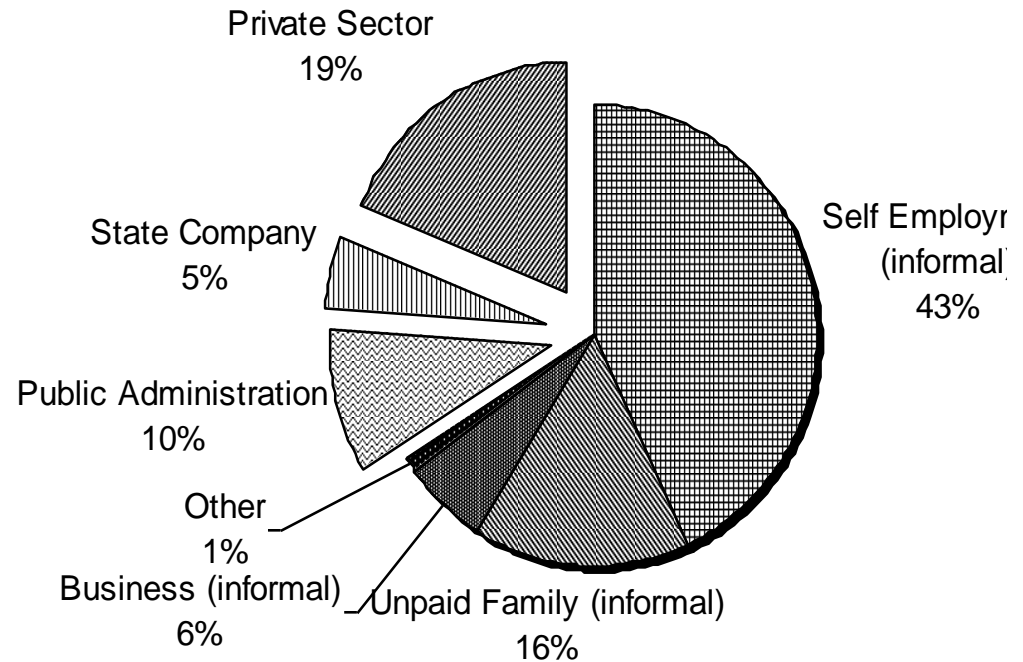
Post Conflict Urban Challenges

- 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



Fighting Urban Policies of Exclusion of the Poor

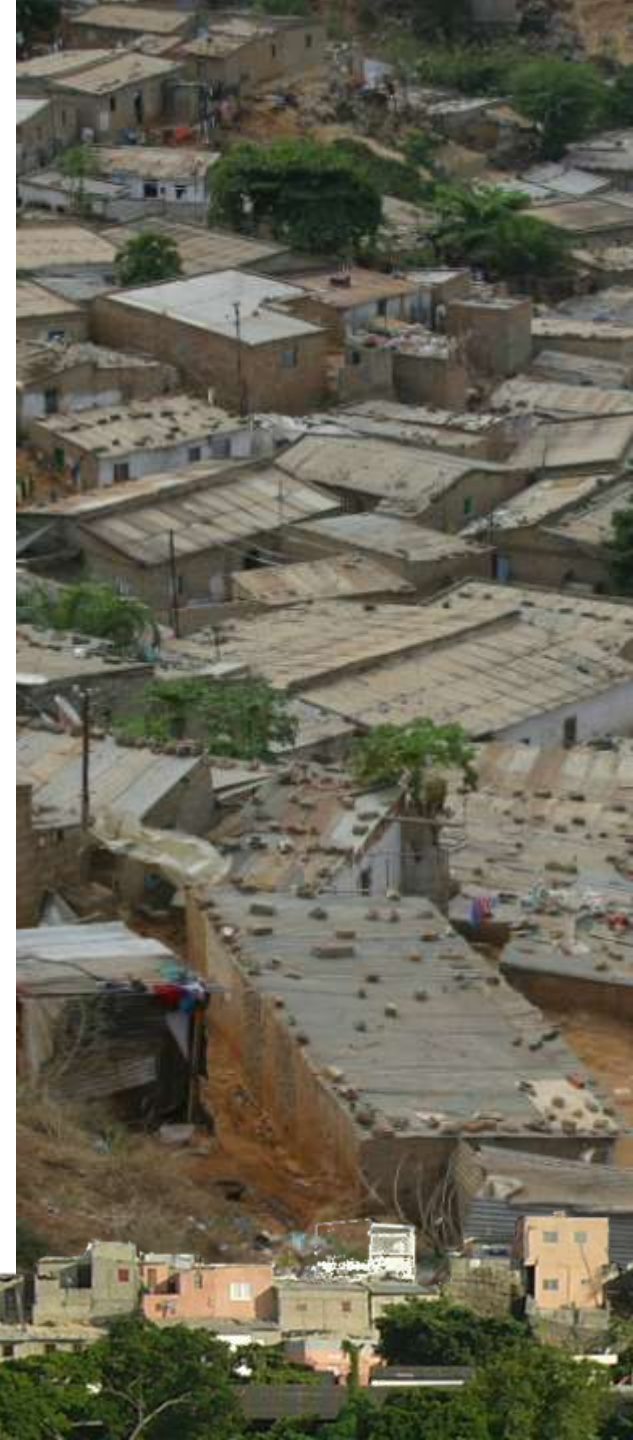
- Assets of the poor are tied up in their land and housing.
- The poor often occupy valuable inner-city urban real-estate.
- Expropriation of the poor's assets deepens poverty.
- Recognition of land and tenure rights reduces poverty & creates wealth.



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

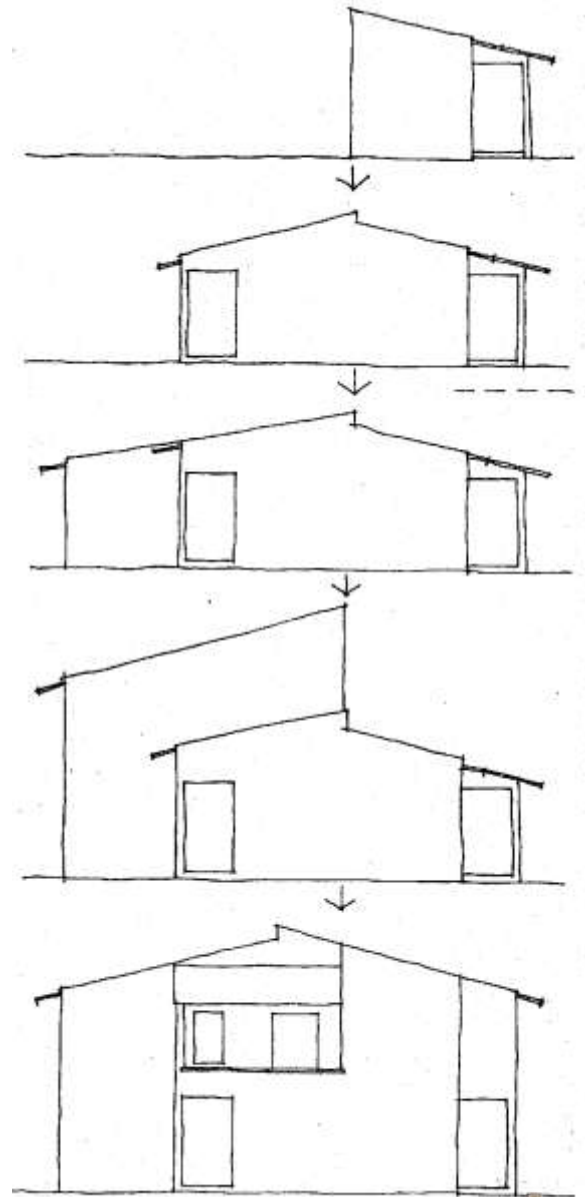
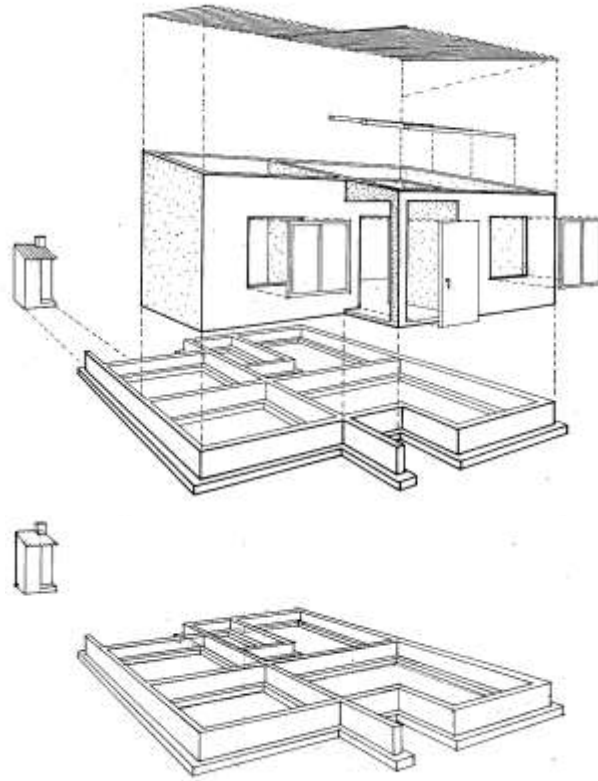
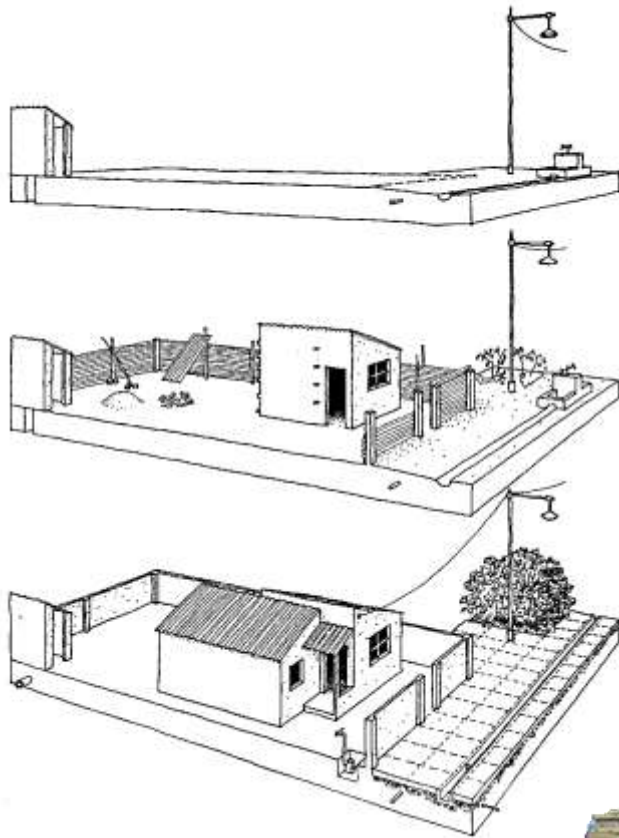
- Network established with 31 members, from NGOs, private sector and Government to promote interests of micro-entrepreneurs.
- RASME and members linked to regional counterparts, Angolan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.





KixiCasa

Credit is be offered to clients for improving their houses or building phased up-gradable houses over several loan cycles.



DW



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



LIUIPI

Luta Contra Pobreza Urbana
LUANDA/ANGOLA

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 (formilised 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.

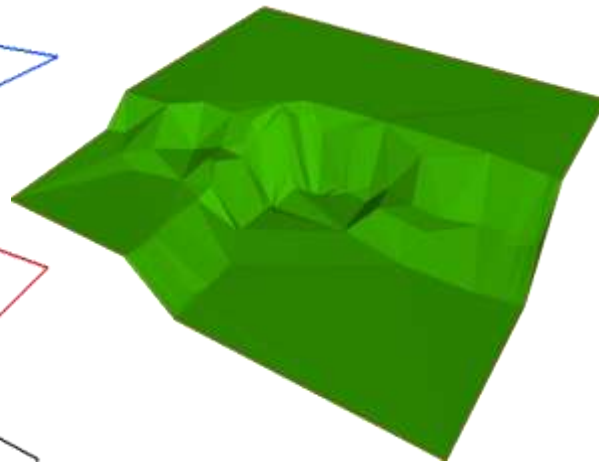
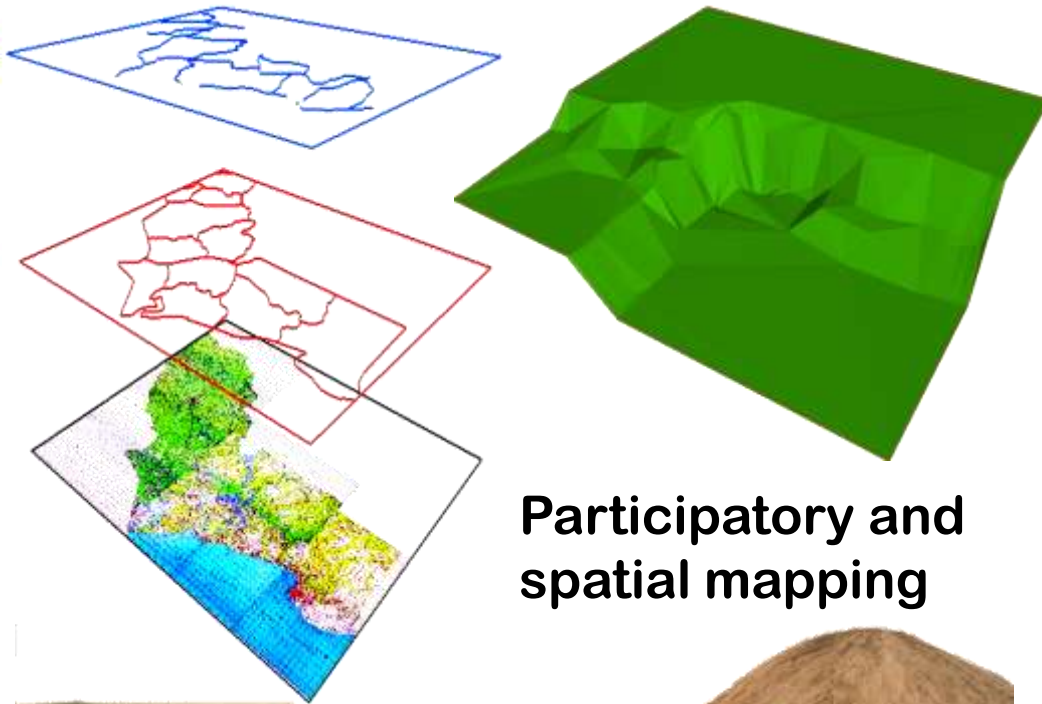


Using MDG Monitoring for Pro-Poor Advocacy

- 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



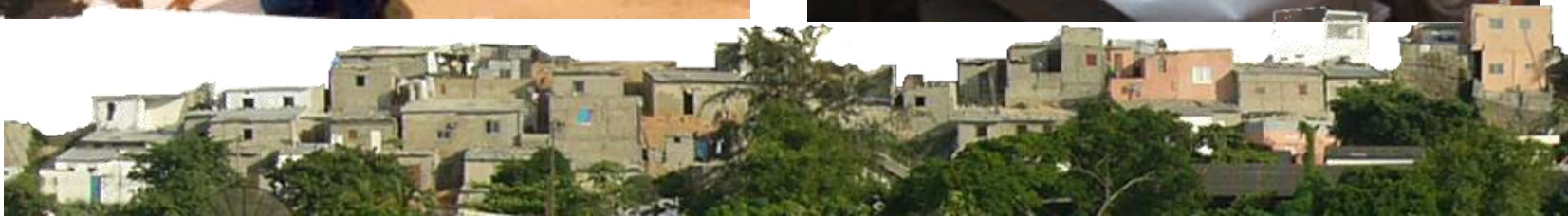
Geographic Information Systems



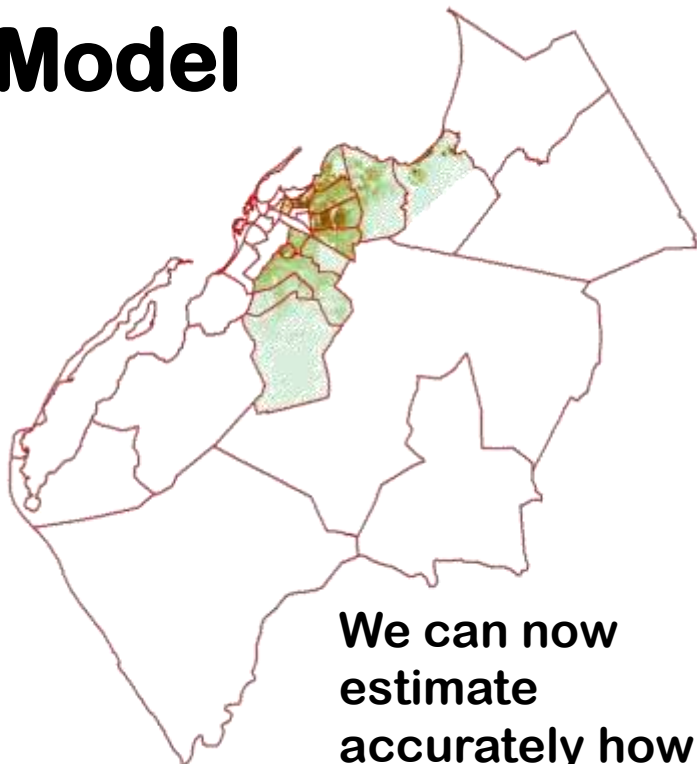
Participatory and spatial mapping



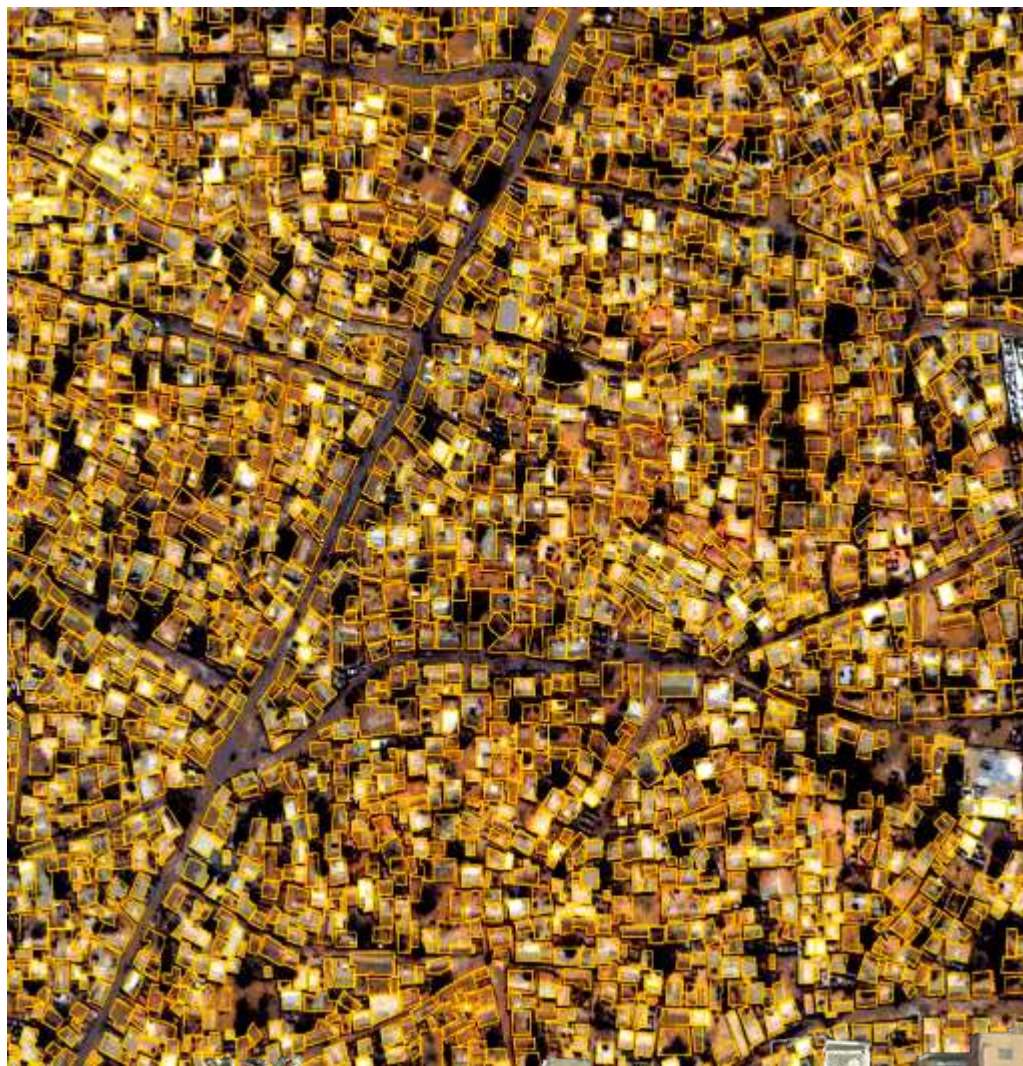
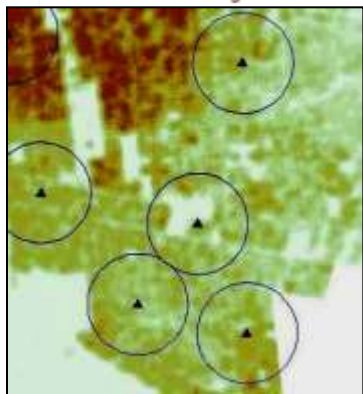
Remote sensing



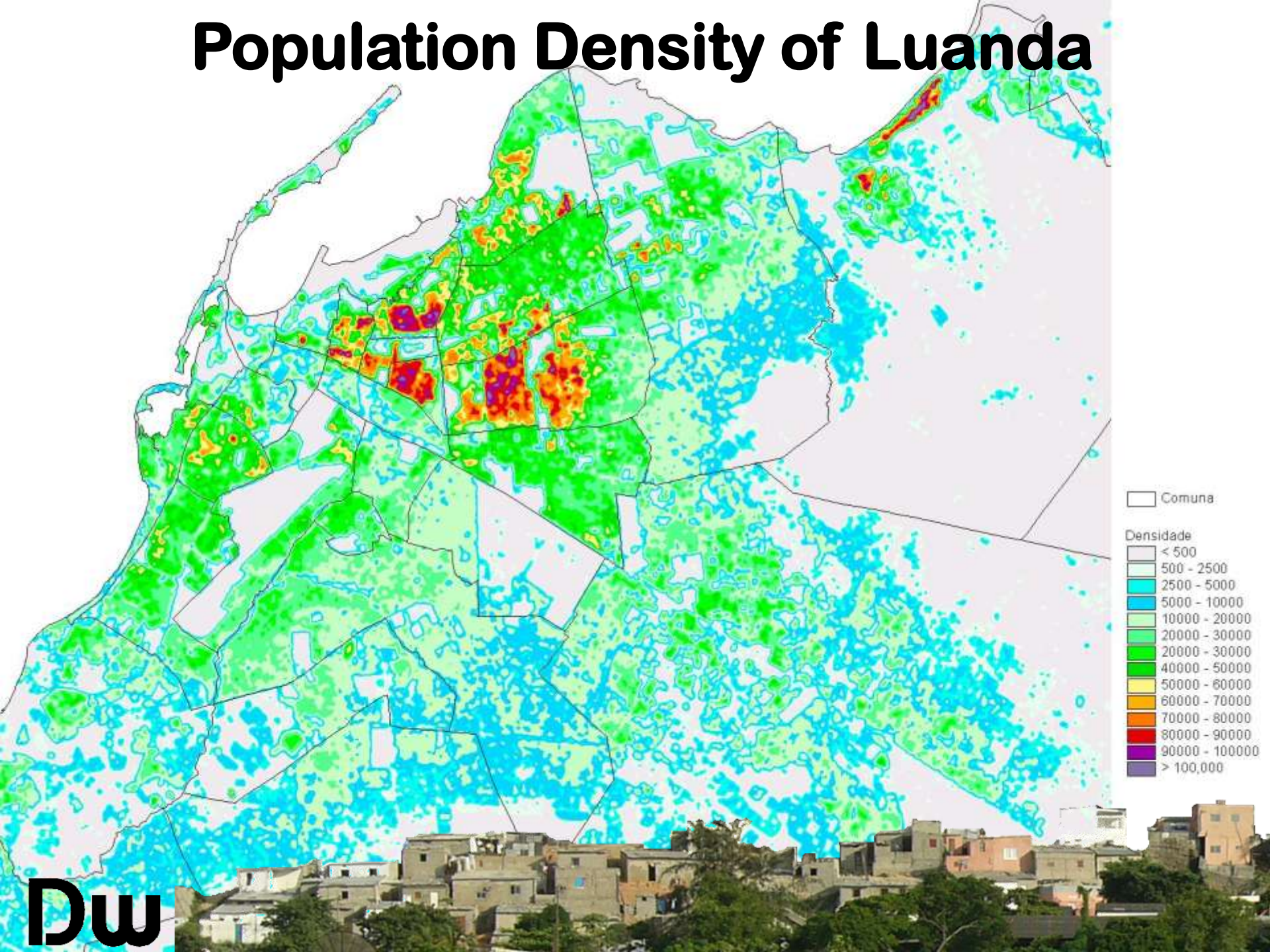
Built Luanda's First Population Density Model







We can now estimate accurately how many people have access to water within 100 meters of their homes.

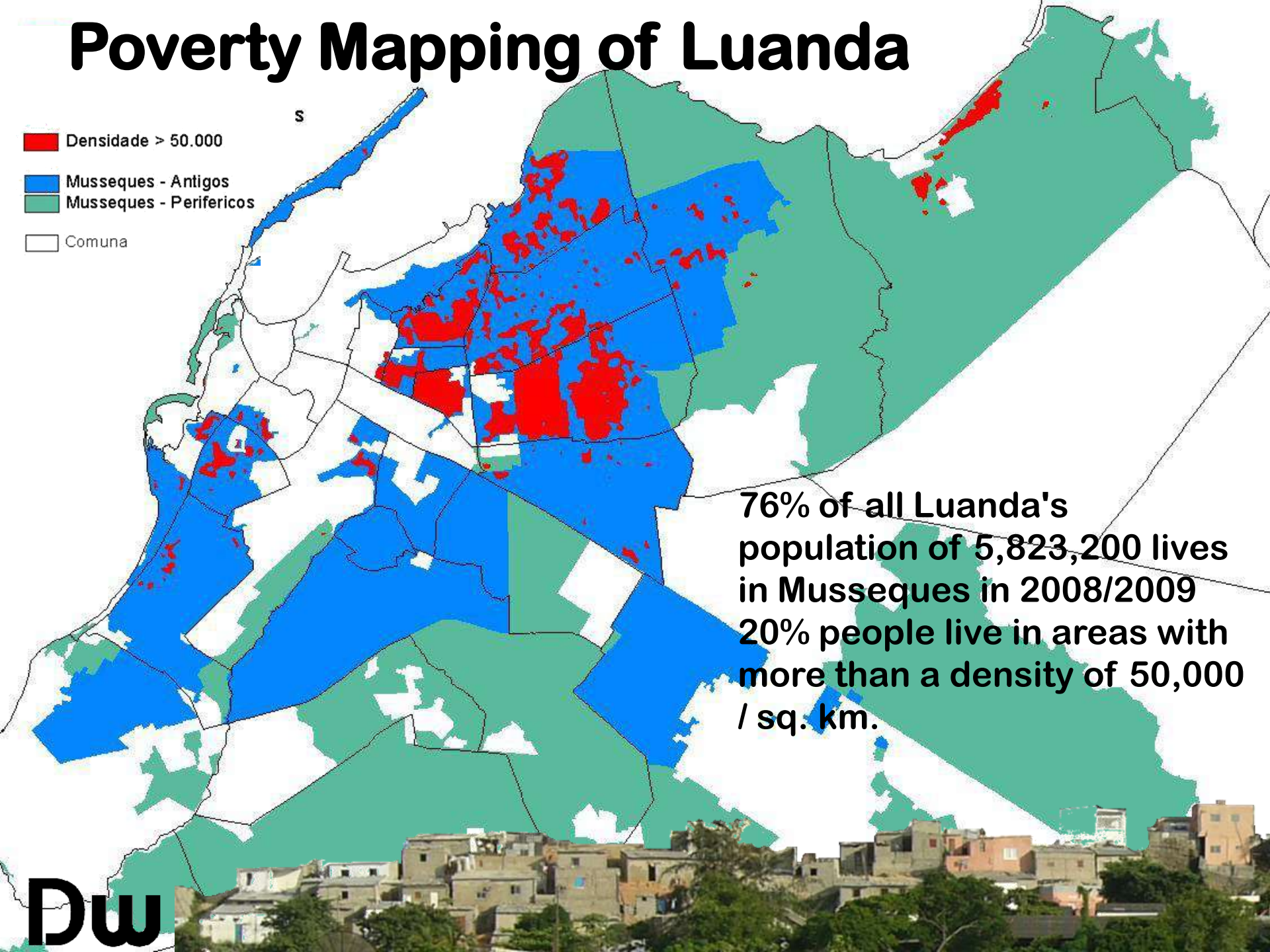


Population Density of Luanda



Poverty Mapping of Luanda

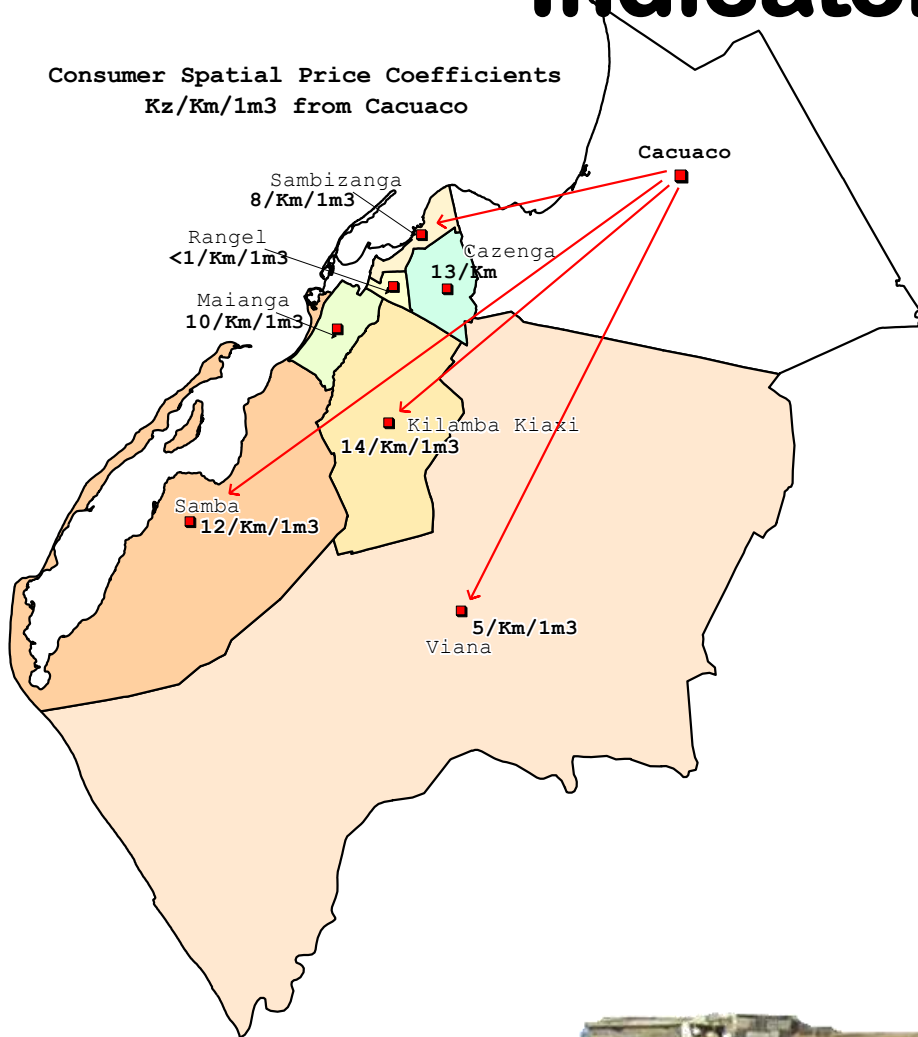
-  Densidade > 50.000
-  Musseques - Antigos
-  Musseques - Perifericos
-  Comuna



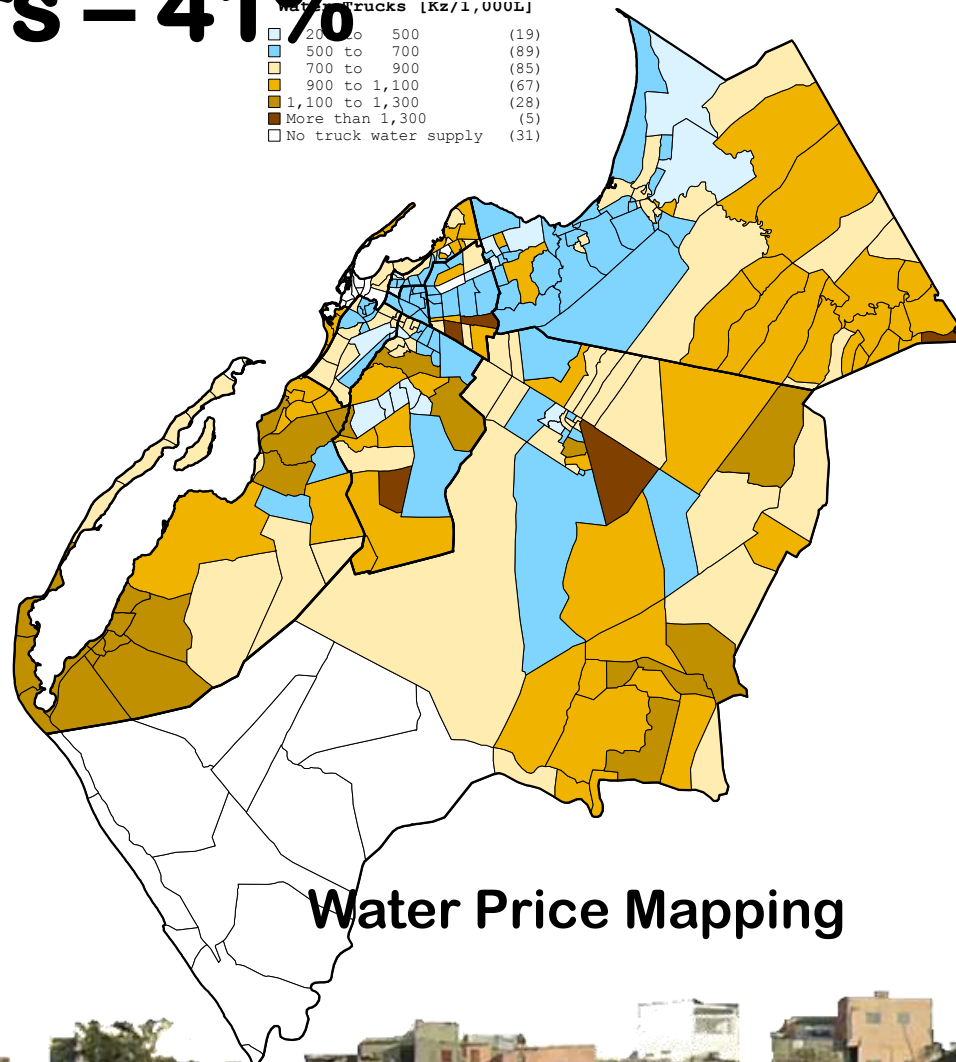
76% of all Luanda's population of 5,823,200 lives in Musseques in 2008/2009
20% people live in areas with more than a density of 50,000 / sq. km.

Water Access & Affordability Indicators – 41%

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



Water Trucks [Kz/1,000L]



Water Price Mapping

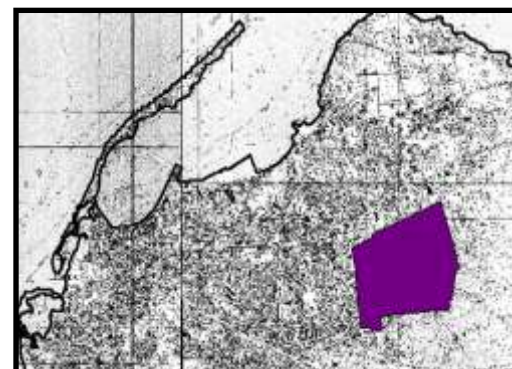
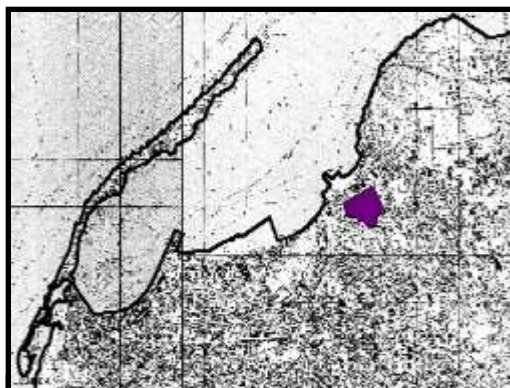
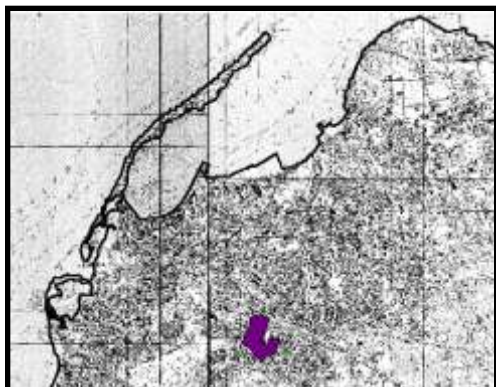


Settlement Typology Mapping

'Bairro Popular'

Musseques Antigos

Musseques Estruturados



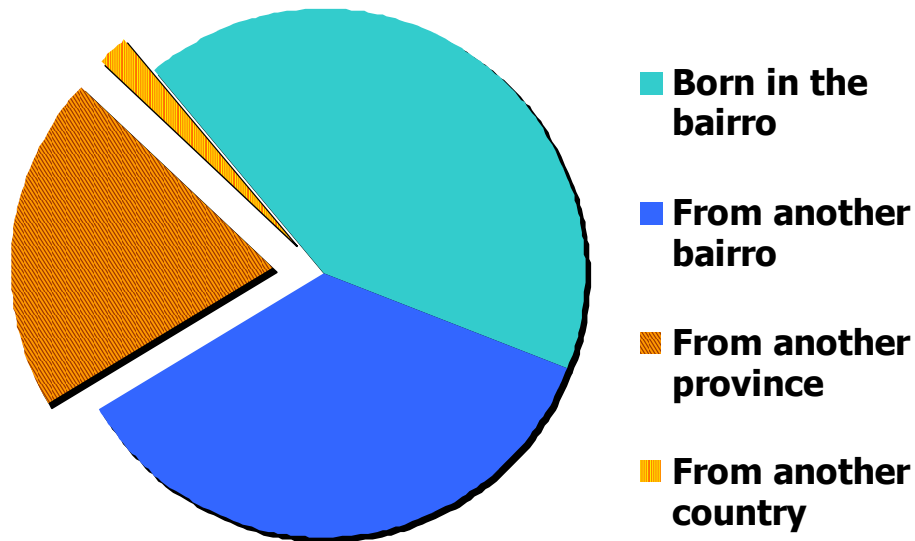
Findings

- 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.

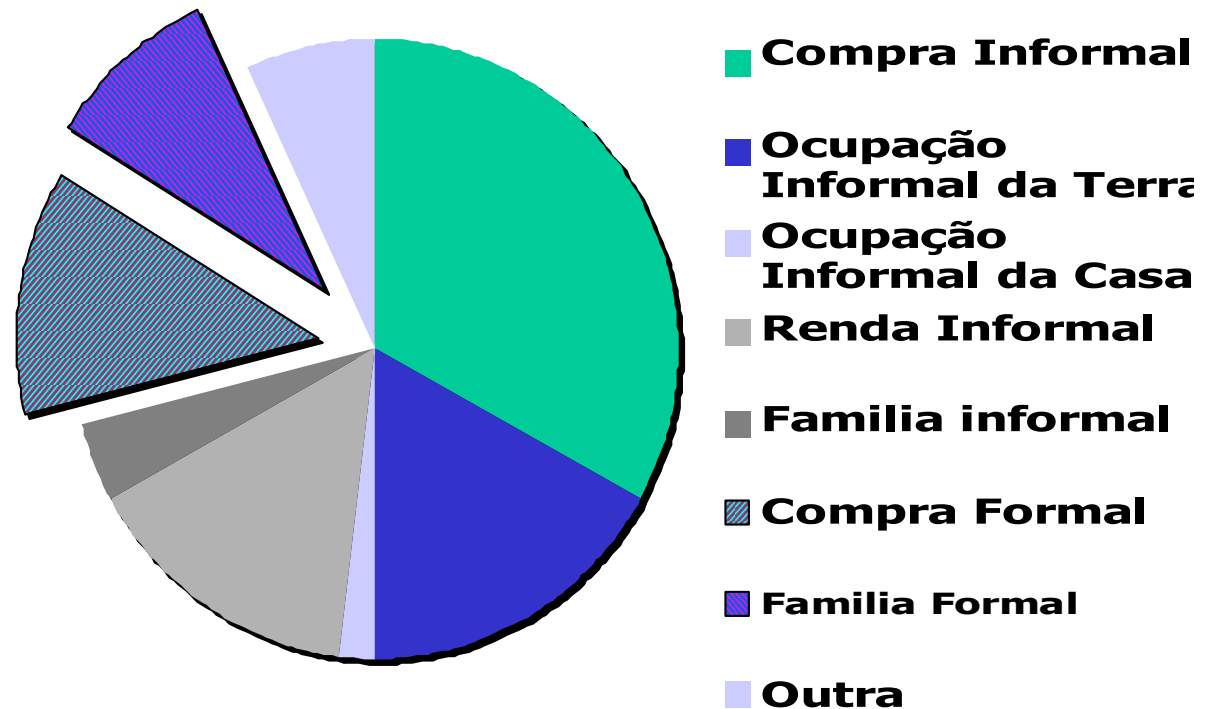


Findings: Access to Land

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

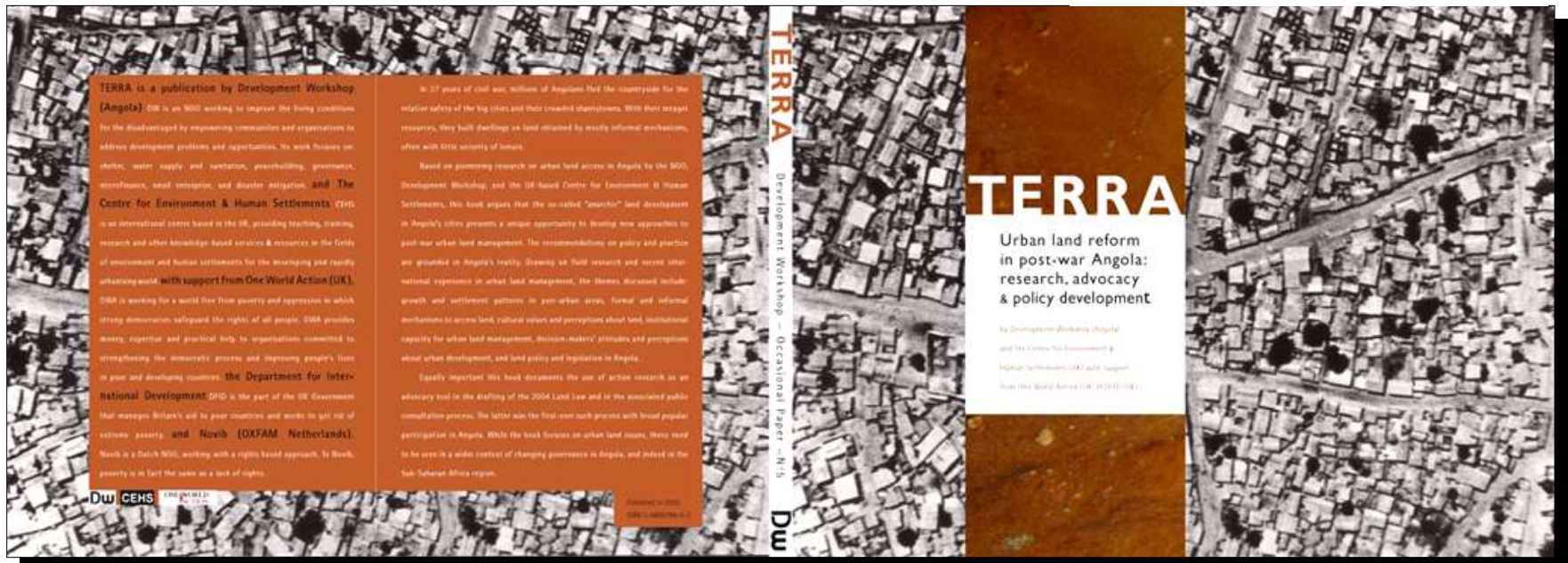
Formal titling is very rare, but levels of perceived tenure security is high (based on informal documents in Luanda and testimonies in Huambo)

The majority of peri-urban residents acquired their land 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"



TERRA is a publication by Development Workshop (Angola) Ltd is an NGO working to improve the living conditions for the disadvantaged by engineering communities and organisations to address development problems and opportunities. The work focuses on shelter, water supply and sanitation, privatisation, government, microfinance, small enterprise, and disaster mitigation. and The Centre for Environment & Human Settlements (CEHS) is an international centre based in the UK, providing teaching, training, research and other knowledge based services & resources in the fields of environment and human settlements for the developing and rapidly urbanising world, with support from One World Action (UK). CEHS is working for a world free from poverty and aggression in which strong democracies safeguard the rights of all people. CEHS provides advice, expertise and practical help to organisations committed to strengthening the democratic process and improving people's lives in poor and developing countries. the Department for International Development (DFID) is the part of the UK Government that manages Britain's aid to poor countries and works to get rid of extreme poverty and Novib (OXFAM Netherlands), Novib is a Dutch NGO, working with a rights based approach. In Novib, poverty is in fact the cause as a lack of rights.

In 27 years of civil war, millions of Angolans fled the countryside for the relative safety of the big cities and their crowded shantytowns. With their meagre resources, they built dwellings on land obtained by mostly informal mechanisms, often with little security of tenure. Based on pioneering research on urban land access in Angola by the NGO, Development Workshop, and the CEHS-based Centre for Environment & Human Settlements, this book argues that the so-called "informal" land development in Angola's cities presents a unique opportunity to develop new approaches to post-war urban land management. The recommendations on policy and practice are grounded in Angola's reality. Drawing on field research and recent international experience in urban land management, the book's discussion includes growth and settlement patterns in post-war urban areas, formal and informal mechanisms to access land, cultural values and perceptions about land, institutional capacity for urban land management, decision-makers' attitudes and perceptions about urban development, and land policy and legislation in Angola. Equally important, this book documents the use of action research as an advisory tool in the drafting of the 2004 Land Law and in the associated public consultation process. The latter was the first ever such process with broad popular participation in Angola. While the book focuses on urban land issues, these need to be seen in a wider context of changing governance in Angola, and indeed in the Sub-Saharan Africa region.

TERRA
Development Workshop - Occasional Paper - Nils
Dw

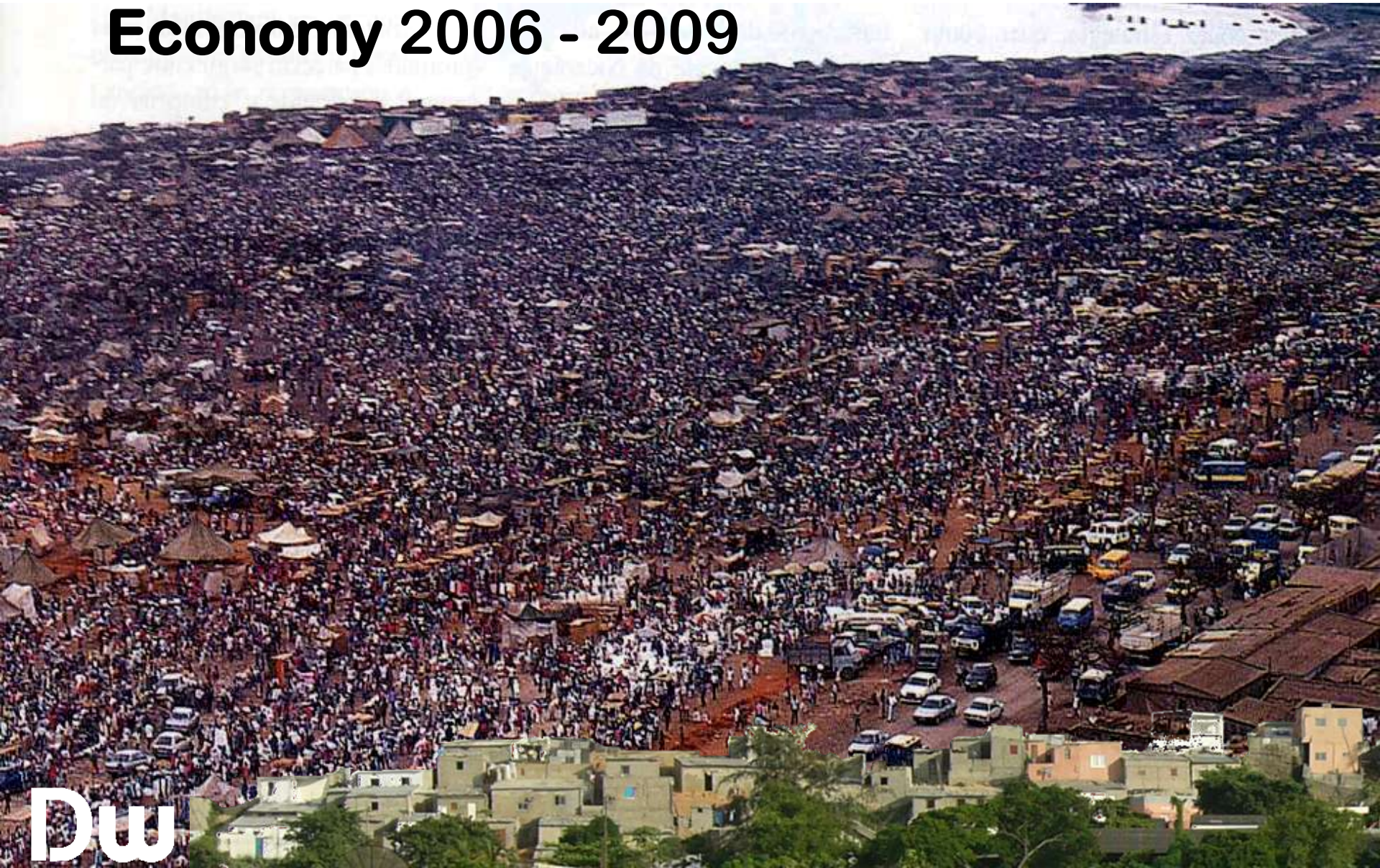
TERRA

Urban land reform in post-war Angola: research, advocacy & policy development

By Development Workshop (Angola) and the Centre for Environment & Human Settlements (CEHS) with support from One World Action (UK) (DFID)



Research on Post-Conflict Transformations in Angola's Informal Economy 2006 - 2009



Informal Economy & Livelihoods Research Framework



		1. Sub-Sectoral Studies		
		Informal Water Marketing	Informal Agriculture Food Commodity Marketing	Informal Housing Rental Market
2. Cross-Sectoral Studies	Street Vendors			
	Home Based Enterprises			
	Peri-Urban Marketplaces			
	Reconstruction of Rural-Urban Informal Trade Linkages			
3. Informality and Governance		Fostering Public Policy, and Social Advocacy		



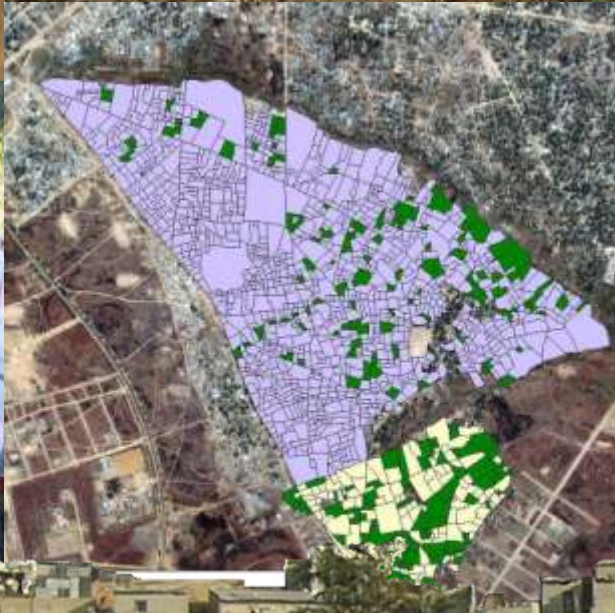
Gender & Informal Economy

Market, Street & Bairro Research

- 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



Demonstration Land Titling Projects



Feeding the Public Domain

CEDOC monthly Media Scan

Fevereiro 2007

Extractos da
imprensa Angolana
sobre questões sociais
e de desenvolvimento

CEDOC Dw

Centro de Documentação e Informação
Development Workshop
Luanda - Angola

Extractos da Imprensa

CEDOC Development Workshop - Angola

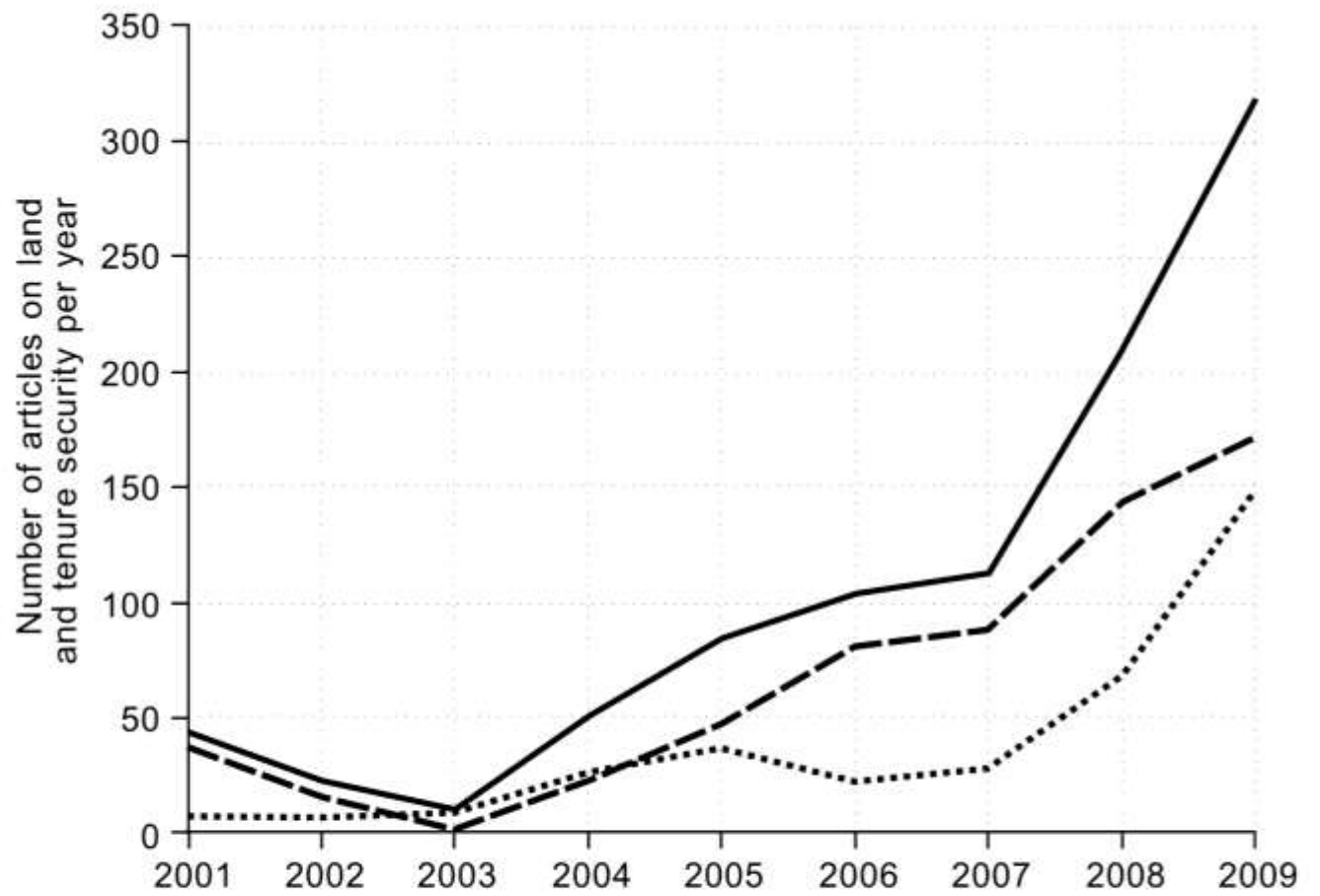
Centro de Documentação e Informação



**CEDOC's Thematic CDs
Media compilation since 2001**

Dw





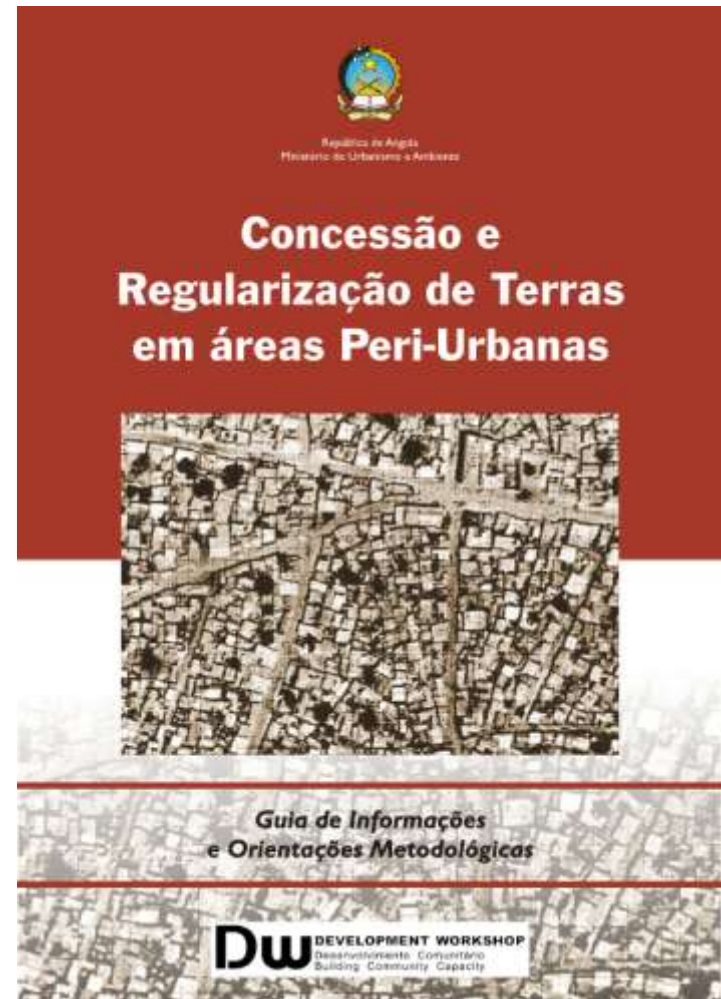
— Total number of articles	44	23	10	50	84	104	112	209	319
- - - Independent media	37	16	2	23	48	81	87	143	171
..... State press services	7	7	8	27	36	23	25	66	148



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.



An aerial photograph of a densely packed urban area, likely a favela or informal settlement. The buildings are small and closely packed, creating a complex, grid-like pattern. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent grid pattern, which is slightly offset from the building layout. The word "Obrigado" is written in large, white, sans-serif font across the center of the image.

Obrigado

DW