5th and Final Report 2010 – 2015

Voices of Citizens for Urban Change – Luanda / Angola

Reporting to Cities Alliance
Cities Without Slums
I. Summary Information

Grant Information

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Voices of Citizens for Urban Change</th>
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<td>Organization Name</td>
<td>Development Workshop Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant ID#</td>
<td>Global Development Grant OPP1010595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Program Officer</td>
<td>Melanie Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Grant Awarded</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Amount</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Period from</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Due</td>
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<tr>
<td>Has this project been granted a no-cost extension?</td>
<td>No</td>
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II. Project Progress and Results

Executive Summary

In its fifth and final year the program has achieved several significant successes and reached its key planned results, and some very positive developments in the cooperation with the local government structures.

The improved cooperation between DW and the Ministries of Urbanism and MAT (Administration and Territory) has opened up new levels of engagement between the Government of Angola (GoA) and DW and partner CSOs, leading to positive actions to improve living conditions in the musseques of Luanda. This a major result as we now have direct access to ministers and national directors to advocate, together with the citizens of Luanda, to influence the plans, budgets and activities. DW and its Partner Organizations are considered as serious (technical) partners in planning and executing urban improvements. We are invited and present in meetings on the highest level, and DW together with our partner base has unprecedented access to the decisions makers and service providers.

Major infrastructural works have started and continued, many musseques are opened with proper tarred roads, garbage collection is not yet perfect, but at least no longer ignored outside the city centre. Waste water management systems are build and maintained. The access to electricity and household water stand posts has improved. And the performance of public stand posts has increased significantly, especially if we do not just look back on the last year, but on the last 5 years. Considering the speed of population growth Luanda is experiencing with a rate of urbanization of almost 7% (annual rate of change 2002-15 est.).

We have positive developments with our active Partner Organization base that meets on a regular basis, to address the issues faces by the urban poor in Luanda. Their access to, and dialogue with, the service providers and the municipal administrations has greatly improved.

The main (negative) influence on life in Angola has been the decline in the oil prices. In June 2014 the oil price dropped from 110-120 USD to 40-45 USD at the date of writing, October 2015. This has mayor impact on the Angolan public spending. The State Annual Budget has been revised downward several times, and the Oil & Gas industry and their staff are reducing their presence in the country, which lead to empty houses, job losses also in the service industry surrounding the O&G Industry. Consumer prices have gone up, subsidies on gasoline and other commodities have been removed, the local currency (Kwanza) lost significantly against the USD (1=97 to now 1=135 BNA rate, and even 200 on the parallel market). On a positive note, it made the political leadership very aware that economic diversification is not just a goal but an absolute necessity.

We continue to be concerned about the continued postponement of the municipal elections. We still await a clear time frame for them to happen. They have (again) been postponed, but as before, without a clear date. As the next general elections are planned for 2017, hopes are low the municipal elections will happen next year. General expectation is that the municipal elections will be held after or even together with the 2017 general elections.

One major change in the Angolan context is, or will be, the results coming from the 2014 Angolan Census. Estimates on population size have been adjusted already from 18-20 million, to 23,4 million (2014). And based on some key informants, those numbers will go even higher. Estimates in excess of 26 million are mentioned. That has of course massive impact on claimed indicators, such as GBP per capita, hospitals beds, doctors, schools, houses to # of people, # of people depending on # of public water stations, etc.

Another constraint that remains is the low quality of and (timely) availability of municipal plans and budgets. The ones that are available often do not have detailed budgets, and many decisions regarding improvements and investments in municipalities targeted by the program are still made at the provincial or even state or executive level. The policy decision to transfer budget-making to municipalities in Luanda was made late in the 2014 reporting period and were supposed to be put into effect in 2015. Luanda’s municipalities will
acquire the same status as provinces in the rest of the country with their budget management. The role out has started but not for all municipalities, and the procedures surrounding it are not entirely clear to the Civil Society or the general public.

In the fifth year of the program:

- Significant progress has been made through the project to ensure that Municipal Forums are held regularly and annual plans and budgetary consultations include civil society and incorporate their recommendations. The forums are a force taken serious by the governmental structures and a good step towards the CACS reinforcement.
- DW organized an International Workshop with Cities Alliance, the Ministries of Urbanism and Administration and Territory.
- As we wrote in the last three annual reports: The government continues to reaffirm its intentions to move toward the creation of a new level of Municipal Governance (at least in Luanda) by restructuring administrative divisions of the city, arguing that this will facilitate elected “autarquias”. The delay in fully implementing the decentralization program is continuing to hamper the scope for this project to fully achieve Objective 2: to promote the use of community monitored poverty indicators as a tool for the preparation of annual municipal plans and budgets. However the decision to give Luanda’s municipalities enhanced budgeting powers is finally implemented in 2015. The ruling party received the majority of the votes in the last elections, but a significant support for opposition parties was seen in the urban areas. The delay in announcing municipal elections, especially in the urbanized areas, is the perceived result of this. And as administrators continue to be appointed, they tend to report to higher levels of government rather than answer down to their constituents. The level of independence that municipal administrations presently have (especially with respect to the management of funds and control over formulation of major municipal development plans) is not expected to change until after these local elections are held. But from 2015 several municipalities are now independent financial units, with their own budgets and funds available. The government is taking active steps to move toward the system of ‘autarquias’

- DW has continued to grow its online presence using social media (on Facebook, Twitter, Linkedin, YouTube) and the DW website. Any and all activities get shared as widely as possible on the website and via social media. As the coverage, especially in the urban area, of smart phones and internet access continues to grow, and the costs of going online decrease, this continues to be our key strategy to reach the most people.
- The online Municipal Atlases and Municipal Forums created by the current project are now all up and running, using the social media-linked platforms where the general public can find data on core poverty indicators. The online portals created serve as public debating spaces for the voices of the urban citizens and the voices of the local administrations to dialogue. Urban civil society has become again more articulate and effective in making their voices heard, through these municipal forums, community and social media channels and demands for more accountability on how public investments are developed and spent.
- DW continues to be part of many networks and gives technical assistance to the Ministry or Urbanism, MAT, the training institute IFAL, and the different CACS and Urban Forums.
- The MOGECIA book is a manual on Community Water Management, developed by DW, which is now the Angolan National Policy on sustainable water management. DW continues to work closely with the government and the support of all DW donors to implement the MOGECIA method not only in Luanda but in municipalities across the country.
- DW WATSAN team continues to support EPAL and the water and sanitation committees at 244 public stand posts. Some significant improvements to water coverage have resulted from the

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1 *Autarquis* is the term used in Angola to describe the municipal level institutions that are being planned as part of the state’s decentralization strategy. *Autarquis* will be a new autonomous level of local governance.
The project’s partnership with the Luanda Water Company EPAL and the National Water & Sanitation Directorate (DNA) in urban *bairros*.

- The preliminary results of the Census will be made available late 2015 (they keep being delayed). After promises of October 2014, we are still waiting. But more and more data is posted on the Census website.
- Luanda continues to develop at a rapid rate. New roads are build, new requalification housing projects are reaching completion, new schools, new hospitals, new shopping centres, street signs, traffic lights, improved water and electricity delivery. However, as a result of the serious economic crisis, following the global economic crisis, and burdened with the recent drop in oil prices, the speed is slowing down. Some government and commercial projects have been frozen, pending funds availability.

The international donor community should be aware that Angola is struggling. The structures are not robust enough yet to deal with these economic hard times. Many programs and progress made, are threatened or even get shut down, due to lack of funds. With the reduction of staff, also at civil servant level, we lose a lot of hard earned capacity. Some poverty related indicators may be on the rise again, because of this.

Development Workshop proposes to Cities Alliance a strategy looking forward beyond the end of the current project in 2015 to build on the success of the program and the relationships built between DW and the *musseques* community networks, local government administrations, the urban forums, the CACS and national policy makers to play an important role in the decentralisation reform process that is underway. City Alliance members such as SDI and UCLG and the southern country partners Brazil, and South Africa and programs implemented in Mozambique and other sub-Saharan Africa countries can offer valuable experiences at this crucial time of decision-making in Angola. DW has presented a proposal to the European Union and Cities Alliance that will focus of civil-society engagement with local governance and promote socio-economic inclusion of the informal market. The project has a three year time frame and will build on the community networks and consolidate institutional partnerships during this next crucial phase.
How to read this report and its annexes

If you are reading the report online:
Click on the links in the text, to open the annexed information.

If you are reading the report as a softcopy:
Insert the DVD and open the document 1. GD Progress Report V.
The annexes in the text will be blue and underlined. Please [ctrl-left click] to open the attached annex. If a hyperlink does not function, open the file, and find the attachment there.

If you are reading a hardcopy version:
Many annexes (110 in total) have been included using hyperlinks. See List of Annexes
We have made a selection of the most important annexes, taking into consideration also their size in number of pages. Those are part of the hard copy of the report. These you will find in the back of the report.
An index of printed annexes is provided.
On the DVD that is included in this report you will find the complete report and all annexes in softcopy.
Annexes can be maps, databases, news clippings, training or trip reports, case studies, sound bites, scans, Power Point presentations, training material, important emails, etc.
Many annexes have been included using hyperlinks. The text will be blue and underlined.
Please [ctrl-left click] to open the attached annex. Some of the annexes will be named [annex 20150302 text]
The 20150302 stands for the date the activity took place. So in this case: year 2015, month March, day 2. If the link does not work, please go to the DVD and open the annex itself. Some systems will have this issue.
Several annexes are in Portuguese. Some have been translated via Google translator. Please be aware that Google translations are sometimes incorrect. They are there for easy reference. The Google translated parts have not necessarily been checked or corrected. So in case of doubt or confusion, please refer to the Portuguese text.

For an explanation of the abbreviations used:
See annex abbreviations used.

We use a few ‘Angolan’ phrases, such as ‘bairro’, ‘comuna’, etc. They are also explained in this annex.
Progress and Results

Introduction

Below you will find the Project Progress and Results for the 5th and final year of the program.

The Voices of Citizens for Urban Change program focused on 4 municipalities in the Luanda Province:

- Luanda (covering the former municipalities of Rangel, Sambizanga and Kilamba Kiaxi)
- Cazenga
- Cacuaco
- Viana

Progress and Results – The Angolan Context

The Oil Price Crisis
In June 2014 the global trade in oil started to see a steadily ongoing reduction in the prices per barrel.

Earnings are down for Oil and Gas companies and related service industries that have made record profits in recent years, forcing them to decommission rigs and sharply cut investments in exploration and production. More than 100,000 oil workers worldwide have lost their jobs, and manufacturing of drilling and production equipment has fallen sharply. The cause is the plunging price of a barrel of oil, which has been cut roughly in
half since June 2014. Executives think it will be years before oil returns to $90 or $100 a barrel, pretty much the norm over the last decade.

Why has the price of oil been dropping so fast? Why now? It boils down to the simple economics of supply and demand. United States domestic production has nearly doubled over the last six years, pushing out oil imports that need to find another home. Fracking became more economically viable, and production is on the rise. Saudi, Nigerian and Algerian oil that once was sold in the United States is suddenly competing for Asian markets, and the producers are forced to drop prices. Canadian and Iraqi oil production and exports are rising year after year. Even the Russians, with all their economic problems, manage to keep pumping. And recent developments with Iran will mean another major player will (re)enter the market soon. On the demand side, the economies of Europe and developing countries are weakening and vehicles are becoming more energy-efficient. So demand for fuel is lagging a bit.

Oil-producing countries like Angola, Venezuela, Iran, Nigeria, Ecuador, Brazil and Russia are just a few petro-states that will suffer economically and perhaps even fear or expect political turbulence.

A central factor in the sharp price drops, analysts say, is the continuing unwillingness of OPEC, a cartel of oil producers, to intervene to stabilize markets that are widely viewed as oversupplied. Iran, Venezuela and Algeria have been pressing the cartel to cut production to firm up prices, but Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and other gulf allies are refusing to do so. At the same time, Iraq is actually pumping more. Saudi officials have said that if they cut production and prices go up, they will lose market share and merely benefit their competitors. A recovery in the oil prices is not expected any time soon.

The consequences for Angola are significant. The Annual National Budget of Angola is based in large on the export of oil. Around 70% of the income for the state is created by the export of oil. The planned diversification of the economy has not yet gathered speed.

The assumed barrel price used for the 2014 Angolan National Budget was 104 USD. And for 2015 it was 81 USD. That number has now been revised to 40 USD.

From the revised 2015 OGE (Angolan National Budget)

See the full report:

See annex 2015 Synthesis OGE 2015 Revised

The consequences for all state financed investments are massive. Many programs and investments have been downsized or suspended for the time being. Civil servants are paid late or made redundant. We have problems with empty hospital pharmacies, garbage collection has halted for months, due to non-payment, foreign exchange rules have become tighter, so paying bills to suppliers and service providers outside Angola is more complicated. The process to push the USD out of the Angolan economy has led to a very strong devaluation of the Kwanza (from 1 USD = 97 Kwanza in 2014, to 1 USD = 125 Kwanza (Angolan National Bank rate) and on the informal market 1 USD is now worth 180 Kwanza. Gasoline prices have more than doubled, from 40 to 90 Kwanza.
There is still a lot of construction going on, but those are often ongoing activities already paid for. Overall the construction business is struggling.

Due to the drop in the barrel price almost all oil and gas companies are downsizing and releasing their staff from Angola. Both expats and local staff see their contracts terminated. This means that many service providers, real estate agents and owners, drivers, cooks, cleaners are also suffering or losing their income. Shops and restaurants catering to the higher income segment of society have seen their client base seriously reduced. The recently emerging middle class is reducing in size again.

Nicolas Staines, the IMF representative in Southern Africa gave a very interesting speech at the Viking Club in Luanda.

See annex [201502 Nic Staines IMF Angola-and-the-oil-price-shock](#)
The 2014 Census
Estimates of the Angolan population varied from 14 to more than 19 million inhabitants, as the last census results are from 1973, when the country was still under Portuguese ruling.

Angola’s General Population and Housing Census, the first for more than 40 years, began on May 16, 2014 and was completed on May 30, 2014. The previous census in Angola had been carried out in 1973, during the colonial period. Angola’s Instituto Nacional de Estatística de Angola (INE) temporarily employed over 65,000 people to administer the questionnaires. The provisional results of the Census were expected to be published three months after the end of the process. We are still waiting for the official results of the Census. We have the Preliminary Results since September 2014, but the official launch of the census results keeps being postponed, now until the end of 2015.

See annex 2014 09 Preliminary Census Results

We should reinforce here that generally speaking, quantitative data is rather unreliable in Angola, whichever the sector, mainly because of a lack of integrated systems of data collection and weak data collection capacity, on the top of logistical conditions, as well as economic and political interest at all levels. For instance, traditional authorities receive an income from the State, but they only do so if they have at least 200 families under their authority, which leads many of them to declare higher populations in their area than actually exist. Official statistics have not been using the same basis of calculation, so comparing results, including poverty levels, leads to indicators that are actually not comparable.

From the data collected in 2008-2009, INE, the National Institute of Statistics—INE by its acronym in Portuguese—projected that Angola would have around 19.8 million people in 2014, 51.5% of which women and 27.2% living in Luanda. This figure always felt counterintuitive, as the flow of Angolans migrating from the interior of the country towards Luanda is constant and high. This migration trend is also true in the other provinces, where a lot of young people, mainly men, leave rural areas towards first the main city of their district, then to the capital city of their province, and in some cases eventually advancing to Luanda. The factors contributing to internal migration trends are a desire to find better education and work opportunities. Actual living conditions in cities make some youth return, but not as much to balance the inward flow. And indeed, the Preliminary Census results show a staggering 62.3% urban population. Luanda and a few other cities have grown, and continue to grow at an extreme speed, faster than most other cities on the continent.

Just one example, from Viana:

\[\text{Evolution of the resident population in the municipality of Viana, 1975 to 2013}\]

Fonte: AMV, Perfil Institucional do Municipio de Viana, Maio de 2013

\[\text{INE February 2012 – Projeção da População para o Período 2009-2015.}\]
INE has data on their website that contradict data sets on other pages. For example:

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<td>13 - KUANDO KUBANGO</td>
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<td>18 - Bengo</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>9941244</td>
<td>10524543</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

And then in the Preliminary Census Results, from 2014, so not yet updated with the population growth in 2015:

The Census results have been calculated on the basis of approximately 6.5 million household questionnaires filled during the census. Each questionnaire represents 4 people, as that was considered an average household, and to add a correction that accidentally some households may have been interviewed twice during the census. And that got us to the estimated 24.3 million in 2014.

A few observations on that number of people per household:

The average women still gives birth to 5,37 children. That number is declining, only 5 years ago that was above 7, but still a high average. The life expectancy has gone up from 49 to 55 in the last 10 years.
DW works with 7 people average per household, and that is based on years of studies with focus group meetings, rooftop counting and questionnaires. Especially in the urban area, especially in the musseques the number of people per household are much higher. 10 to 15 people sharing are very common. With a median age of the population under 18, and children hardly ever in the financial position to get their own place until much later in life, the number of 4 per household is considered too low.

An example from Viana, where 56% of the population is younger than 20 years.

4 per household means already 26 million inhabitants. 5 puts the population on 32.5 million…. We hope to have the final results soon.

So we can make the actual calculations on indicators like the 2 below:

From the CIA fact book:

**Physicians density:**

0.17 physicians/1,000 population (2009)

**Hospital bed density:**

0.8 beds/1,000 population (2005)


What will this mean in Viana, how many beds, doctors, healthcare centres do we have per inhabitant. Please notice that we have many more private clinics and healthcare providers than public ones.
What do people want?

Not surprisingly people want electricity and access to water. And recently we have to add garbage collection to this list. After years of improving systems of garbage collection we recently experience serious issues. Due to non-payments the garbage collection got hampered and even stopped in several Luanda districts and municipalities. There will soon be a Novo Modelo de Lixo, but for the time being the population is suffering with ever higher piles of garbage, blocking roads and waste water systems, outbreaks of diseases, vermin explosions, etc. Protests show people are critical and demand better services. A very successful campaign on Facebook invited people to post selfies with ‘their’ garbage filled neighbourhoods.
See [https://www.facebook.com/events/1604240176491047/](https://www.facebook.com/events/1604240176491047/)

The Evolving Urban Governance Environment in Angola

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partidos Políticos</th>
<th>Homens</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Mulheres</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
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<td>60,6</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>39,4</td>
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<td>UNITA</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>68,7</td>
<td>31,3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASA-CE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3,6</td>
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<td>PRS</td>
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<td>139</td>
<td>63,2</td>
<td>36,8</td>
<td></td>
<td>220</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Fonte: GEPE-MINFAMU e MAT, 2014.


See annex [2014 proposta de lei sobre as comissões de moradores](https://www.24h.com.ao/noticias/legislacao/2014-proposta-de-lei-sobre-as-comissoes-de-moradores/)

Angola, through its Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development, published in December 2012 its National Development Plan for 2013-2017. The Plan follows the main lines of a long-term development strategy referred to as “Angola 2025” that was published in February 2007. Between 2013 and 2014, a few Provincial Development Plans have also been approved, prepared by the Provincial Governments and reviewed by the Ministry of Planning at central level. Several have not yet been approved. However, in May 2014, the President insisted on the importance of their development and the Ministry of Planning made a subsequent announcement that desired investments not included by the Provincial Governments in their plans will not be funded by the coming national budget.

The weight given to these mid-term plans is new and should be emphasized, especially as only once before, since the end of the war, such plans were written. However, even these plans were never really taken into account in subsequent government programmes or activities. A few ministries (health, agriculture, and youth) have also published their mid-term development plans. Planning is therefore a recent process in post-
war Angola, but it seems to be more and more considered as an important basis to organize public authorities work at central and provincial levels, which can only be positive. At local (municipal) level, this process is not yet systematised and only the interested municipalities or provinces have started it.

**Access to information**

Article 40 of the Constitution, recognizes the right to freely express, publicize and share ideas and opinions through a variety of mediums and the right to inform others, oneself and to be informed without hindrance or discrimination, nor any type of censorship. The article, however, goes on to identify a number of instances which could warrant a restriction of these rights, including; defamation, child protection, and state secrecy. Any infringements will be punishable under the law and the victims will have the right of reply and compensation.

We see more and more transparency in the government structures. Reports and plans that used to be classified are more and more available to us and therefore the general public. Some plans have been kept out of the public domain, out of habit more than actual intent. DW and other NGOs have always requested the plans, any plans, to be shared with the citizens and their representatives. People in government structures tended to be hesitant to take decisions, and prefer not to take any risk, and therefore pass the buck on decisions, on indeed sharing information with outsiders on anything. Letters had to be sent, and resend and reformulated and explained why we want to see this information and what we will do with it..... But this culture of default secrecy is changing. It becomes more and more normal for ministries to have websites and share reports and plans with stakeholders and the general public.

What is very clear, is the difference in formats and levels of detail and technical levels of these reports. They seem to be developed ad hoc, by the different departments, as more or less stand alone plans and reports. Budgets, costs estimates or actual work plans and timeframes are not often included. But the progress is clear!

See annex [20150704 NovoJornal 1 million houses 160 BHCC 1500 schools](#)

**Municipal Plans and Budgets**

**Viana**

We used these is last years report, as they are still valid we added them again.

See annex [201407 Viana Master Plan Vol_1 Trabalho de Campo](#)

See annex [201407 Viana Masterplan Vol_II Estudos Caracterização](#)

See annex [201407 Viana Masterplan Vol_III parte 1 Directrizes e Estratégias de Desenvolvimento](#)

See annex [201407 Viana Masterplan Vol_IV Elementos Fundamentais do Plano](#)

See annex [201407 Viana Masterplan Vol_V Programa de Execução e Financiamento](#)

This is by far the best one! Very detailed, very comprehensive. Based on actual data, and not just wishful thinking.

**Cacuaco**

Cacuaco now has a 2015 – 2017 Municipal Development Plan, shared with CSO.

See annex [Municipal Development Plan CACUACO 2015-2017](#)

This MDP was presented and debated on the CACS Cacuaco, which was held on the 28th of July 2015.
Residents of the bairro Pedreira, Cacuaco, using a DW/EPAL maintained stand post, which is operated by one of ‘our’ ACAs.

Interesting is to see that for the Municipality of Luanda, the biggest, and with the most economic power, we have not yet been able to get access to the master plans and budgets. Things are happening, everywhere. Road are improved, schools fixed, new ones opened, but many happen as part of the Executives’ Plan, at the highest central level.

The Angolan National Budget

Public financial management
The national budget has gained importance in the new Constitution as the primary instrument of financial planning and management (Article 104) and budget execution will follow “the principles of transparency and good governance and is controlled by the National Assembly and the Tribunal of Accounts...”. However, there have also been setbacks in terms of accountability such as the elimination of references to the need for budget execution reports. But progress is being made....The Jornal de Angola (the biggest state owned newspaper) reported that the (new) principal of Luanda Municipal Budgeting is to treat the municipalities in Luanda (only) the same way as provinces in allocating budgets. This will give municipalities more money and flexibility in spending it and also the right to present budgets and plans directly to the state OGE.

The IMF analysed the 2006 to 2014 OGE, the Angolan National Annual State Budget, and calculated that still 70% of all income in oil related. Tax income for non-oil sources is still around 25%

Budget monitoring and Tax Justice
The Financial Service Volunteer Corps organized a Budget Monitoring Training in the first week of August 2015. DW staff joined

See annex 2015 Angolan Budget Training
Human rights and freedom of speech, the democratic space

This remains a point of attention, and especially an area of mixed messages. On the one hand we see a growing space for the citizens of Angola, to have a say in their future, and growing consultations of stakeholders on developmental issues. Pro poor planning and improvement of social systems is clearly happening. Police are really organizing traffic now, helping to reduce the traffic jams, schools and universities are opening all over the place, corruption and the fight against it are debated more openly in the media.

A new NGO law has been instated in March 2015. The rules have become tighter, the bureaucracy has increased and the level of control has gone up.

Unfortunately we have seen some serious incidents in the last few months.

One of the most famous Angolan journalists, Rafael Marques de Morais has been prosecuted for defamation after publishing a critical book.

Marques de Morais originally faced nine charges of defamation, but on his first court appearance on 23 March was handed down an additional 15 charges. The proceedings were marked by heavy police presence, and five people were arrested. This came just days after he was named joint winner of the 2015 Index Award for journalism.

The case is directly linked to Marques de Morais’ 2011 book Blood Diamonds: Torture and Corruption in Angola. In it, he recounted 500 cases of torture and 100 murders of villagers living near diamond mines, carried out by private security companies and military officials. He filed charges of crimes against humanity against seven generals, holding them morally responsible for atrocities committed. After his case was dropped by the prosecutions, the generals retaliated with a series of libel lawsuits in Angola and Portugal.

In April 2015 a very serious incident happened in the Huambo region.

Social activism is still a precarious subject. The GoA is very sensitive on issues, and claims state national safety for immediate and forceful clampdowns on dissident or critical voices. The state owned media reports on the potential danger and return to war. The private and especially online media are extremely critical.

In June 15 young men were arrested. Until date they are still held without trial for planning a Coup d’Etat. The Government of Angola claims occasionally that people that question government decisions are ‘against the peace’. If protests are organized they are met by an enormous police force, to ‘keep the peace’. Bento Bento, a high ranking MPLA politician (used to be Governor of Luanda, now the Vice President of the
legislative body) called on the citizens to report on neighbours who are critical of the government (the ruling party). He also called members and supporters of UNITA and CASA-CE, the two only opposition parties, ‘delinquentes’. Rather intimidating situations.


Amnesty International is getting involved in this case:


The international media is picking up more and more stories on Angola and the issues with the distribution of wealth in the country.

In June 2015 Nicholas Kristof, New York Times, reports on the continuous rampant corruption in oil-rich Angola, which is depriving children of education and contributing to the highest rate of child mortality in the world.


Interesting background on the Angolan Context
Allan Cain has written a peer review. See annex 2014 Cain - African urban fantasies past lessons and emerging realities - E&U April 2014

Transparency International
Corruption Perception Index – Angola is #161 out of 175 countries.
International corruption watchdog Transparency International released its latest Corruption Perception Index at the end of 2014. Out of the 175 countries assessed in the survey, Angola was ranked 161, the worst in Southern Africa, below Zimbabwe (156) and DRC (154). It was awarded a score of 19/100 (0 being the most corrupt, 100 the least). The index measures how corrupt a country’s public sector is perceived to be. In 2013 Angola was ranked 153/177 countries and in 2012 157/174. The index has been criticised as it is based on the perceptions of a relatively small number of business people and country experts. It is however the most widely used corruption index in the world.

See annex 201501 Angola Monitor
See annex 201404 Angola Monitor

From the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals
The GoA delivered a report recently with their performance on the MDGs. It has some interesting developments, but this report is based on rather dated information. Often the official data is available until 2009 on 2011 only. Considering the above mentioned expectations from the Census, we would probably see some different outcomes.

See annex 2015 GoA Report on MDG in Angola

One of the interesting tables for us, is of course the access to potable water. From the rural population, more than 75% still depends on surface water as primary source of drinking water.
Interesting comparative background on Angola in the African Context
See annex African Statistical Yearbook 2014

Key Milestones Tab

**Timeline and Milestones**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1</th>
<th>Activity 1</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
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<td>1. Implement a community-based participatory monitoring of MDG urban poverty diagnostic of peri-urban municipalities of Luanda</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Five ACOs trained in monitoring tools in each municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>3. Organise Municipal Forums on a monthly basis</td>
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<td>1. Baseline diagnostic studies carried out and MDG maps produced</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Training conducted for municipal administrators in using MDG indicators &amp; mapping</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Training conducted for municipal administrators in using MDG indicators &amp; mapping</td>
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</table>

| Objective 1: To influence public policy through the participatory monitoring of the MDG urban poverty indicators |
| Activity 1: |
| Milestones: |
| 1. Implement a community-based participatory monitoring of MDG urban poverty diagnostic of peri-urban municipalities of Luanda |
| 2. Five ACOs trained in monitoring tools in each municipality |

| Objective 2: To build an Urban Poverty Network to advocate for improved and equitable access to basic services |
| Activity 2: |
| Milestones: |
| 1. Baseline diagnostic studies carried out and MDG maps produced |
| 2. Training conducted for municipal administrators in using MDG indicators & mapping |

| Objective 1: To influence public policy through the participatory monitoring of the MDG urban poverty indicators |
| Activity 2: |
| Milestones: |
| 1. Baseline diagnostic studies carried out and MDG maps produced |
| 2. Training conducted for municipal administrators in using MDG indicators & mapping |

See annex [2015 Timeline and Milestones Year 5](#)
Addendum to the program: the Africa China Urban Initiative (ACUI)

AFRICA CHINA URBAN INITIATIVE

Progress & Final Report

For the period 1 August 2014 – 31 July 2015
Introduction

The Africa-China Urban Initiative (ACUI), a collaborative undertaking of African and Chinese academic and research institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and urban development practitioners, was prompted by a concern about the rapid growth of Chinese engagement in African cities. Since 2000, trade volumes between China and Africa have grown twentyfold. Chinese financing has become a major influence on the development of African cities. New models of bilateral cooperation and strategic public-private partnerships are being forged with African countries that affect urban growth from planning, to building transport infrastructure, to financing large residential developments. The ACUI seeks to increase positive outcomes of Chinese engagements in Africa and African partnerships with China through better informed policy and decision-making and shared good practice on urban development. Its specific objectives are as follows:

- Provide access to high-quality, relevant, and accessible information and knowledge resources on identified priority themes;
- Draw on established institutions, networks, and urban development practitioners in Africa and China and support them to dialogue, share practical experience and knowledge that can feed into policies and projects;
- Develop learning tools, training, and education programs to help urban development practitioners respond more effectively to the challenges of rapid urbanization;
- Stimulate participatory research on identified priority themes and engage stakeholders in innovative ways to enhance research uptake and use of findings in urban development policy and practice.

Urban Land Tenure and Markets.
Allan Cain has written a peer review on a research See annex "2014 Cain - African urban fantasies past lessons and emerging realities - E&U April 2014"

Housing and Finance
The availability of Chinese lines of credit for African investments in urban housing and infrastructure has grown significantly and has become a major influence shaping the growth of African cities today. In Angola alone, Chinese-Angolan economic cooperation is estimated to be about US$25 billion over the last decade, and much of Angola’s post-war reconstruction has been financed by Chinese credit lines. Angola is China’s principal African trading partner accounting for 25% of China’s African commerce. Chinese involvement in real estate across the continent has reached a significant scale. As this investment grows, opportunities should be created to ensure that the needs of the urban poor for housing and infrastructure are adequately addressed. Real estate investments in the higher-income housing projects have in recent years been over-subscribed and, even in Africa, there are risks of market bubbles. For those living further down the economic pyramid, housing demands have been neglected because there are fewer attractive opportunities for large-scale investment. Innovative but proven African solutions to serviced land development, housing microfinance and urban upgrading offer private and public investors the opportunity to participate in the large-scale transformation of African cities. The Africa-China Urban Initiative will provide a detailed overview of the extent of Chinese involvement in urban, residential development in Africa, and use this knowledge to empower both Chinese and African players to pursue viable investment opportunities on a sustainable basis into the future. By documenting and tracking investment levels and key investment initiatives, it becomes possible to understand both the opportunities and challenges associated with these investments, and to direct them towards pro-poor objectives.
Executive Education

Cities in Africa are currently experiencing one of their fastest growth periods in history. As such, there is a demand for qualified practitioners to implement projects in city planning, affordable housing construction, urban transport and water and sanitation infrastructure.

With increased Chinese investment in these sectors, Chinese practitioners are often engaged in the design of these projects. Their experience of providing housing and infrastructure quickly and at scale in China is generally understood to be a vital and transferable asset.

African cities require urgent investments at a significant scale. Urban design needs to be adapted to the local environment, and to Africa’s socio-cultural and economic realities. The Africa-China Urban Initiative seeks an opportunity to link African and Chinese institutions that are centres of excellence on urban research with opportunities to provide education to practitioners.

The Africa-China Urban Initiative is developing an executive education project to provide training materials, case-studies and short professional courses for practitioners working in this emerging field. The courses will employ case method teaching and participant-centered learning in multicultural settings. Courses will incorporate some of the innovative techniques developed in some of the most progressive business leadership schools.

Among the learning materials being developed are a portfolio of case studies that demonstrate successes, good practices as well as complex challenges and failures under local conditions. Case studies will be used in executive education courses for practitioners who will ultimately help shape positive outcomes in African urban planning projects.

Adoption of the International Model of a well-Governed Land Expropriation System in China: Problems and the way forward.

Presentation by Linlin Li on the "Adoption of the international model of a well-governed land expropriation system in China: problems and the way forward" which took place during the annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty held in Washington DC from March 23 to 27, 2015.

See [http://urban-africa-china.angonet.org/content/adoption-international-model-well-governed-land-expropriation-system-china-problems-and-wa-0](http://urban-africa-china.angonet.org/content/adoption-international-model-well-governed-land-expropriation-system-china-problems-and-wa-0)

2014 African Union for Housing Finance Conference

LOCATION: Cape Town, South Africa. DATE: Mon 17 Nov 2014 to Wed 19 Nov 2014

The African Union for Housing Finance (AUHF) 30th Anniversary Conference & AGM took place from November 17 to 19, 2014 in Cape Town with the theme, "The Next Frontier in Affordable Housing: Alternative Building Technologies". The Africa-China Urban Initiative sponsored a presentation by Dr. Mi Zhou titled "Chinese investment in residential construction in Africa: The role of ABTs".
This year’s AUHF conference addressed a key challenge faced by housing lenders, developers, and policy makers across the continent: meeting the demand for the scale delivery of affordable and sustainable housing. Africa is growing through its cities and yet housing delivery is not reaching the scale, sustainability or affordability levels that these pressures demand.

2015 International Conference on Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization: A Global Perspective

Development Workshop is collaborating with the University of Ottawa and UN-Habitat in organising the International Conference on Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCASU 2015) from October 24 to 25, 2015 in Ottawa, Canada. A panel about the Africa-China Urban Initiative (ACUI) will take place during the conference, organized by ACUI partner Development Workshop and DW’s director is a keynote speaker. Over the last several decades China and many African countries have experienced significant and rapid urbanization processes. The accelerated pace of China’s urbanization will have substantial impacts on the country’s urban systems that differ from those of other developing states. The challenges and opportunities in China’s cities provide unique insight into urbanization processes in other developing regions, particularly that of Africa. Recent Chinese investments in many African countries not only significantly impacts economic development on the continent, but also have important implications for urban development strategies and policies. As such, a discussion of China’s urbanization outcomes is both meaningful and practical for policy-related decision-making in African states.

This conference will focus on urbanization challenges in China and African states, as well as China’s exportation of its urbanization strategies to Africa. Organizers anticipate considerable insight resulting from academic research and practical applications, particularly toward the enhancement of sustainable urbanization which can be used to confront potential and existing challenges in urbanization across the world. This conference will thus provide a platform for scholars, professionals, policy-makers, experts and the private sector to exchange views on the state of current urbanization in China and many Africa countries from an international perspective. The western and other regions’ urbanization experiences are also welcome to contribute to the discussion. Scholars and practitioners across disciplines are invited to submit a paper, a poster, to organize a workshop, forum or specific panels corresponding with the themes listed in the “Call for Papers” section.

For details visit chinaeam.uottawa.ca/ICCASU

Conclusions
Overall, progress has been made on all the objectives with participating institutions in Africa; progress has been slower in consolidating previous contacts made with institutions in China. The physical distance and the postponement of a face-to-face meeting in Beijing made communication more difficult. We need to work with one or two other institutions that can help expand and consolidate linkages with institutions in China.

Interesting background
In 2009, China overtook the United States as Africa's biggest trading partner, and some 2,500 Chinese firms operate on the continent. Bilateral trade between China and African countries reached $210 billion in 2013 and Angola was for China the second largest source of imported oil after Saudi Arabia.

Angola aside, these figures hide though that Africa accounts for only 5 per cent ($198.4 billion) of China’s global trade ($3.867 trillion) and $3 billion less than 4 per cent of foreign direct investment (FDI) globally in 2012 ($77.2 billion). Africa remains a low priority for Chinese policy makers currently, but not so for African governments who keenly seek Chinese trade and investment. China also finds that its actions in Africa have attracted a disproportionate level of international attention.
The visit to Luanda from 9 May is the most important on this trip for Premier Li as Angola is one of China’s biggest oil suppliers, with crude deliveries rising 9.9 percent to 10.66 million tons in the first quarter of 2014, second only to Saudi Arabia.

China was the largest importer of crude oil from Angola in 2013 and is one of only four strategic partners that Angola maintains according to President José Eduardo dos Santos. Chinese officials acknowledge their relationship is not what it was but are anxious to keep oil imports from Angola growing. There are also more than 258,000 Chinese working in Angola currently. Taking into account that Angola has a population of around 24.3 million and a significant unemployment problem such large numbers of Chinese workers in Angola are not sustainable long term.

A 2004 Chinese Exim Bank loan to Angola kick-started deepened Sino-Angola diplomatic and trade ties that had been formally established in 1983. On the back of this loan large state-owned Chinese companies decided to enter Angola, as infrastructure contracts were guaranteed by oil repayments. These oil repayments provide China with a long-term secure supply of oil, although the Angolans successfully negotiated it at market prices. This oil-for-infrastructure deal has been dubbed ‘Angola Mode’ by the World Bank, but actually it is an adaptation of what Japan practised in the past. Originally this loan was intended to also facilitate the entry of Chinese national oil companies into Angola but this has failed due to the Angolan governments’ preference for a joint-venture model that accommodated Angolan elite interests. This Exim loan did have strings attached and was actually a facilitator mechanism for the Angolan government to convert oil revenues directly into construction contracts undertaken specifically by Chinese companies, essentially via a revolving credit facility. An outcome is that the Exim Bank and others have had to refine their Angolan strategy, and the greatest beneficiaries have been Chinese construction companies. Many Chinese companies entered the Angolan market through this Exim Bank facility but are now pursuing their own contracts.

After the end of the civil war in 2003, rapid infrastructural development was an Angolan government priority and Chinese construction was faster and cheaper. The trouble for China is that its oil-for-infrastructure model is not sustainable long-term in Angola and so if Beijing is to continue to lock in oil supplies, a new type of partnership not reliant on Chinese construction contractors will need to be established. Premier Li’s visit to Angola is therefore important for China but also for the Angolan government as it considers what type of partnership it wants with China.
Progress and Results – the Voices of Citizens for Urban Change Program Milestones 4th Annual Interim Report

Objective 1 - To influence public policy through the participatory monitoring of the MDG urban poverty indicators

Activity/Milestone 1. Baseline diagnostic studies carried out and MDG maps produced.

Once a year, every year

Focus group meetings

Every year we go back to the municipalities and create focus group meetings to check the progress made, or deterioration of the service levels for the urban poor. We have updated the questionnaire used, based on the urban poverty indicators adapted from the UNHabitat MDG recommendations.

Each focus group is composed of 8 to 15 selected residents and slum dwellers, including women, men and youth, in the specific bairro indicated. Strategically chosen people; influential individuals and members of community groups (church leaders, presidents/representatives of key associations, resident’s committee, “coordenadores de bairro e dos sectores”) They represent their bairro, and answer on behalf of their bairro. So the answers show the median level of access to and quality of services, constructions, etc. for their area. We always keep the Municipal Administration advised on the progress of the implementation of the monitoring study, and get their approval to collect the data. By doing this we ensure buy-in from the MAs, so that they have a sense of ownership of the information and can influence their work after with the results from the questionnaires are shared. We also take care to always invite the Sobas, the traditional leaders.

We did 205 Focus Group Meetings (FGM) in 2015:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipio</th>
<th>Number of questionnaires</th>
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</thead>
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<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samba</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambizanga</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viana</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>205</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipio</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belas</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacuaco</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cazenga</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilamba Kiaxi</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangel</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samba</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambizanga</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viana</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>908</strong></td>
<td><strong>1081</strong></td>
<td><strong>1989</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We are happy to see that a lot of females participated in the focus group discussions. Any results we reach in their communities will benefit them and their daughters to most.
See annex [2015 Questionnaire Gates Project Y5](#).

An example of the 2015 questionnaire filled out by a focus group from Cazenga.

See annex [20150417 Filled out Questionnaire 2015](#).

**Explanation of the questionnaire to database conversion**

The focus group questionnaires have been used annually throughout the runtime of the program and show improvements and/or deterioration on all the researched fields through the years. Each year we asked our current and to be established focus groups to answer the questions again, so we can measure the improvements or deteriorations in the Municipalities throughout the 5 years leading up to 2015 (the target year for achieving the MDGs).

Each questionnaire is entered in a database. It allows us to analyze the information and share with our Partner Organizations and feed the eventual updating of the Municipal Atlases and the online forum.

The information from our research is entered into MDG ‘poverty indicator’ maps. This research is based on several sources: the questionnaires, GIS mapping, geo-referencing, other DW research and research reports done by other stakeholders, such as NGOs and organizations (UN, WB, the Angolan Government via INE and IBEP).

These maps show per municipality or *comuna* the information per indicator; access to potable water, costs of water, population density, construction materials, road conditions, health services, educational services, etc.

**Coverage vs. Access to Water**

DW makes an important distinction between Coverage levels and Access levels. You can have water points all over the city, but if they are not functional, or deliver not enough water to satisfy the needs of the population, there is still an underperformance. The government only collects data on coverage; we are more interested in access. Do you have to wait in line for a few hours to have your turn at getting water? What are the consequences for the lives of women and girls because of that? Giving up school? Not enough income generation?
Our own research from 2012 shows:

**TABLE 1**  
Access to basic services in Luanda’s urban settlements (by typology).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement type</th>
<th>Level of access to basic services</th>
<th>Estimated population</th>
<th>% of total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Old urban centre</td>
<td>Adequate basic services</td>
<td>165,693</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B New suburbs and condominiums</td>
<td>Adequate basic services</td>
<td>163,721</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Barro popular</td>
<td>Upgraded basic services</td>
<td>83,290</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Social housing zones</td>
<td>Upgraded basic services</td>
<td>118,380</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Owner-built on planned sites</td>
<td>Upgradable basic services</td>
<td>396,736</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Transitional musseques (slums)</td>
<td>Upgraded basic services</td>
<td>622,950</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Organized musseques (slums)</td>
<td>Upgradable basic services</td>
<td>477,956</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Old musseques (slums)</td>
<td>Poor access to basic services</td>
<td>2,312,701</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Peripheral musseques (slums)</td>
<td>No access to basic services</td>
<td>1,237,028</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Rural settlements</td>
<td>No access to basic services</td>
<td>241,787</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K Industrial zone</td>
<td>Adequate basic services</td>
<td>2,957</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,823,199</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The price of water in Luanda

The most important map for us is always the price of water. As the water market is still highly privatized, especially in the areas with bad or no ‘normal’ access to water from EPAL at home. This means that water becomes a commodity that is traded, and the more distance there is between the source of water and the house, the higher the prices. In many of the high density areas there is no functional household water system. And roads are too small for tank-trucks with water. Water is transported by the women and girls in buckets and bidons, or delivered by boys with carry-alls.

![Luanda - Angola Water Price 2015](image)

See annex 2015 Luanda Map price of Water

This is the key map of the program. At first sight it looks like a rather significant deterioration. Prices for water have gone up. In almost all areas. But that is very clearly linked to the Oil Crisis in Angola and the following loss of strength of the Angolan Kwanza. Until about a year ago, 1 USD was approximately 100 Kwanza, officially. On the parallel market 110 to 120. Now the official rate has gone up to 125 to 135 and on the parallel market to 175 to 185. Prices have been increased, often doubled, for all items, but especially for imported goods. Gasoline has gone from 40 to 90 Kwanza, to give one example.

If we look at the maps with the access to water we see an improvement. Access to water has again improved in almost all areas. And the main progress has been made in the trustworthiness of the water supply systems. We had less problems with water stations available but no water coming out of them, due to lack of pressure or repairs needed. EPAL has improved their performance significantly in the maintenance and water provision.
See annex 2014 Luanda Map price of Water

2012:   

2013:   

See annex Luanda Map Prices of Water 2012
See annex Luanda Map Prices of Water 2013

These maps show the variation of water prices across the city of Luanda based on a 20 liter bidon or bucket which is the common measure of sale at community stand posts or at the water tanks of private sellers. It can be seen that there is still a wide variation in water prices and that water is still a major financial burden on families in some parts of the city. However in areas that the project has introduced the community management system that water can be found at affordable prices. The coverage of community management MoGeCA has increased significantly in the 5 years of the program.
Looking at the 4 years we have mapped, we can see shifts in the prices and the most expensive locations. This clearly indicates the improvements reached in some areas, and the deterioration in other areas. One main pipe burst, or a road blocked, or a heavy rainy season (like these last two years) can influence the access to water for tens of thousands of people.

The BAD (the African Investment Bank) and the Angolan Government are spending millions on improved (public) access to water.

See annex 201504 BAD empresta 115 M€ a Angola para projeto de água e saneamento

Luanda Public Water Stand Posts
It is very clear that there is a strong correlation between lower numbers of public stand posts in an area, and higher prices per water unit. These areas are also the most densely populated. As these are the older musseques, closest to the city centre. Insane traffic jams and poor roads and expensive ‘public’ (but privately run, at extreme prices) transport have a big influence on the willingness of people to live in overcrowded houses. Spending 4 hours per day in traffic, and up to 10 US$ per day for the ‘public’ transport are not exceptional. In the rainy season 6 hour commutes are the reality for many citizens with low income jobs.

See annex 2015 Luanda Water Points Map
See annex 2015 Luanda Water Points Map Zoomed for more details.

Some more detailed maps of stand posts.
See annex [2014 Luanda Map Water Stand Posts](#) (for a higher resolution version)
Costs of Water in Graphs for the last 5 years

**Average price of 20 liters of water 2015**

Cost of water in Graphs for the last 5 years

**Custo médio 20 litros de água 2014**

Cost of water in Graphs for the last 5 years

**Custo médio de 20Ltrs de água**

Cost of water in Graphs for the last 5 years

Yr1 (2011)

Yr2 (2012)
Access to Water 5 Years Analysis

Analysis of Water Access
We are covering an increasing number of administrative areas each year of the program, as we widen the geographic distribution of our data collection. The mapping of water indicators over the five years of the program illustrates a marked improvement in access in the areas where the project has been active in implementing the practice of community water management.

The 2015 map shows an impressive growth in the areas we are monitoring and in general an improvement in the access to water. This shows very clearly the increased prices are not the result of worsening access to water, but indeed the costs of living that have been increasing due to other factors, as explained earlier.

See annex 2015 DW MDG map Access to Water
The Government continues to make significant investments in physical infrastructure through the “Water for All” program and a parallel provincial government program of making household water connections. The Government’s published figures measure “water coverage”. Using this methodology every household with a water connection and people leaving within a 200 meter radius of a stand post are considered to be “covered” by the service provided. Development Workshop bases its analysis on the concept of “access”. That means that data is validated by local consumers who verify their level of access to water as well as how much they need to pay for it (its affordability) and how much time they take to collect it. The measure of water access is therefore a participatory process and uses qualitative data collection tools. When the qualitative indicators are mapped over demographic information obtained by GIS remote-sensing information, quantitative estimates can be made with a reasonable level of accuracy. Differences in indicators of results are found when using measurements of “coverage” vs. “access” due to poor maintenance of water networks, the vandalizing of stand posts or the fact that systems serving many household water connections have not yet been commissioned. New water treatment plants and water distribution networks are still under construction and their impact on the consumers’ perception of “water access” has not yet been felt. However in the municipalities where the Voices of Urban Citizens Project has organized stand post committees and water associations the improvement of access for consumers is reflected in the indicators.
Households with canalized tap water connected to their house

We can see a very significant increase in the % of households that now have access to their own faucet at home. They have been connected to the EPAL mainlines, and the lines are kept functional. This is a massive accomplishment for EPAL, supported by DW. As the main water lines feed both the private water connections and the public water stand posts, this is a great success. Especially as the biggest increases have been made in the peri-urban areas. Not the ‘rich’ centre of the city, but especially in the low and middle income sections of the densely populated musseques.
The difference in presentation 2013 to 2014 comes from the adjusted questionnaire. We now ask people to estimate the % of people with access to household connections. This gives a clearer idea of the coverage in the municipalities.

**Households depending on public stand posts as principal source of water**

Belas shows an anomaly we can't explain. But in the other areas we see a strong growth of the access to public stand post, so that is a big improvement, as this is people moving away from buying the more expensive water from the water delivery cars.
The difference in presentation between 2013 and 2014 comes from the adjusted questionnaire. We now ask people to estimate the % of people with that use stand posts as main source of water. This gives a clearer idea of the coverage in the municipalities. It is very clear that the majority of the people still depend on stand posts as main source of water, and for many the second source. If the piped water system fails, or the tank under the house is empty, or the truck comes too late, or the water carriers are busy elsewhere (boys with carry-alls with 3-4 bidons or tuk-tuk style motorcycles with 10 bidons), people will switch to the next available system.

**Analysis of the Sanitation Sector**

**Waste water management**

Several waste water canals are now open and especially better maintained. They tended to get used also as the solid waste dumps in areas where the garbage was not collected. The people had to get rid of their waste and dumped in the most logic place, hoping it would get taken with the water. Which lead to rather nasty situations due to blocked canals, especially in the rainy season. Just at the end of the rainy season the situation deteriorated. We hope that is just a temporary issue. See below the explanation.
Analysis of Sanitation Sector
Sanitation remains a major challenge in the city of Luanda. Household solid waste collection had improved progressively across the city and neighborhoods as collective containers have been provided across the city for night-time pickup and removal. Household pickup was a goal set by the provincial sanitation company but has not been introduced on a wide scale as yet. Rubbish container removal from musseques zones remains a problem, particularly in the rainy season. As explained last year: There has been no substantial new investment in the city center’s sewage system, but there is some improvements in keeping the canals empty from solid waste.

Unfortunately in the beginning of 2015, the garbage collection in Luanda, in most areas, came to a hold. Due to non-payment of the garbage collection enterprises, they stopped collecting the garbage. The people in most musseques are struggling with the disposal of solid waste. It gets piled up in empty plots, dumped on the roads, on the train track, buried and burned as much as possible. But in the musseques, streets get blocked by garbage. The government has promised a New Model for Garbage, o novo modelo de lixo, that should start in August 2015. Unfortunately, at the time of writing no one has a clear idea what this new model should be or has it led to a sustainable system. It did lead to some activists starting a Facebook group, and asking people to post pictures of themselves in their bairro with their garbage, Selfie de Lixo. See https://www.facebook.com/events/1604240176491047/

That campaign got a nice response and even made it to the main stream media. Discussions on state owned media, such as talk shows, critical voices being allowed and heard.

This is a mayor, but hopefully temporary setback. The situation will improve strongly once the garbage collection starts again. The will and knowledge about disease control has greatly improved. People understand the connection between garbage, rats and diseases, as they have seen the problem reduce as the garbage collection got better in the last few years. Rabies is still very much an issue in urban Angola.
The other still under-addressed problem Luanda faces: Luanda has no sewage treatment plant and both grey water (rain) and black-water (containing fecal and other contaminants) are fed into the same system that was inherited from colonial times. Development Workshop has promoted improved household latrines as an intermediary solution for peri-urban and informal settlements. Work still needs to be done on sludge removal systems for septic tanks and latrines. ELISAL, Luanda’s sanitation company still has inadequate capacity to deal with pit-emptying. Flooding and storm water run-off remains a serious problem every year in Luanda. Civil works on a storm water channel management system progresses slowly. The problem is exacerbated by the use of water channels for depositing rubbish during the dry season causing flooding at the beginning of every rainy season. The project has encouraged the discussion of these issues in the Municipal Forums and CACS. Community water committees and ACAs promote the concepts of “community lead total sanitation (CLTS)” and social mobilizers and water caretakers have been trained in CLTS tools and social marketing.
Regarding the situation of sanitation compared to the previous year 2014, the situation remains stationary, no significant improvements, with the exception of having been 2% of respondents in Cazenga have responded that there were improvements in sanitation situation. In large the complaining about the situation getting worse is the garbage collection situation. We do count on the government taking up the responsibility on that issue soon again. All media outlets seem to support that hope.
The population density is still one of the major issues in several of the musseques, especially the ones nearest to the center. Commutes to work are still extreme, even with the opening of new highways, and the start of real public transport (affordable, as opposed to the candungeiro system which is extremely expensive but for lack of alternative the only way to get to work for most people) and even trains servicing the center of the city. So even with extreme uncertainty people prefer to live in the overcrowded central musseques and pay fortunes for substandard living conditions, often unprotected from instant removal or destruction of property, lack of many basic services, and all the (domestic) violence and alcohol abuse that follow from that, to have a few hours extra in the days. People that choose to live in the ‘better’ areas often have to negotiate 4 to 6 hours in traffic. Each day. And that is without the, unfortunately too often “extreme” problems on the roads, such as the entire rainy season, massive accidents, people getting killed at illegal crossings, trucks crashing and blocking the whole road or one of the many police road blocks.
Analysis of demographic trends and overcrowding

Population density in the city of Luanda has been tracked by development workshop over the 12 years since the end of the civil war. DW’s studies have shown that, while rural-urban migration was the principal factor in growth of Luanda during the conflict it continued to be a factor in the post-war period. The large return of displaced persons (IDPs) that Government planners expected after the cease fire, did not happen in Luanda. However the monitoring of housing densities on the basis of bairros demonstrates a gradual reduction of population in the inner-city high density neighborhoods where land values have increased steadily and a process of gentrification has occurred. This process is largely due to market forces and decisions of residents to cash in on land values and move to the periphery. While Government planners wish to achieve these same goals, few state interventions have been implemented in these areas to date.

This is one of the main improvements to show. Many houses are getting better. Most people build their own houses, and the economic growth in the last decade has given a lot of families the opportunity to build their own houses. And land tenure has improved, more people have some form of officially recognized deeds to their plot or houses. People often acquire a plot, build a temporary shack, and then start to build the main house. This can take up to 10-15 years, but stone by stone, they build their own properties. On a personal note, in DW most if not all staff have a small plot somewhere and most are building their own (future) homes.
Analysis of the Housing Sector
The one million houses programme was announced in 2008 and promised for completion by the end of 2012. The housing programme is not delivering as expected and that the homes that have been built often remain unoccupied and are poorly located, unaffordable, or include plots for directed self-construction which remain empty because of the high cost of labour. In 2013 a large number of middle-class housing units subsidized by the state have been released on to the market but even with subsidized mortgages will serve mainly better-paid civil servants. The government has significantly reduced the prices, and made plans for rent to buy constructions. The housing prices start to come down, also because many new developments are now ready for habitation. The majority of the population still depends on self-construction of their homes. The one million houses programme has mainly fallen short in supporting the self-help housing sector which was anticipated to provide more than two-thirds of the units.
As we have seen with the quality of housing, there is a very clear link with the land tenure. As people are more secure the actually own their property and can’t just be send away from one day to the next, they dare to invest in their houses and build proper houses with good facilities. But there is still a lot to be done. Municipal elections will give a very big boost to this issue.
Analysis of the Land Tenure Issue

The State is still not able to produce sufficient sites and serviced plots of land with secure tenure to meet the needs of a large segment of the population who in 2015 still cannot use their untitled land to guarantee bank mortgages. The 2013 study shows that the only municipality where land tenure security has increased over previous years in Viana where the Government has undertaken new housing investments and where land reserved have been created.

Development Workshop continues to advocate on land tenure issues with the aim of piloting good practices at the Municipal Administration level and promote the adoption of international land rights policies at the national level. Development Workshop has participated in the Tenure Security Facility Southern Africa project, supported by Cities Alliance and Urban LandMark. DW has (done) several Land Tenure Projects. Data and information coming from these programs are always shared with the stakeholders.
For full-sized maps, see annexed:
2011 DW MDG map Access to Sanitation
2011 DW MDG map Access to Water
2011 DW MDG map Population Density
2011 DW MDG map Quality of Housing
2011 DW MDG map Secure Land Tenure

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2015 DW MDG map Access to Water
2015 DW MDG map Population Density
2015 DW MDG map Quality of Housing
2015 DW MDG map Secure Land Tenure

Gender issues are mainstreamed in all DW programs. The questionnaire has specific questions to assess the position of women and girls. The baseline questionnaire shows the # of women consulted on the current level of services and other indicators in their neighborhood.
Municipal Profiles in the Municipal Atlases and the Online Municipal Forum

New versions of the Atlases have been published in 2013 and 2014.

We now have the Viana and Cacuaco Municipal Atlases and Posters. Cacuaco and Viana have been updated already:

20141005 Viana Atlas Portuguese FV
20141005 Viana Atlas English FV
20141005 Cacuaco Atlas English FV
20141005 Cacuaco Atlas Portuguese FV

Atlases and Posters

We have annexed the printed versions to the hard copy of the last years report. The atlases are used as an advocacy tool for all stakeholders. They can be downloaded from the DW website.

At this moment we have available:

See Annex 2014 Cacuaco Poster English
See Annex 2014 Cacuaco Poster Portuguese
See Annex 2014 Viana Poster English
See Annex 2014 Viana Poster Portuguese
And already from 2013:

See Annex [2013 Cazenga Poster English](#)

See Annex [2013 Cazenga Atlas English](#)

See Annex [2013 Cazenga Poster Portuguese](#)

See Annex [2013 Cazenga Atlas Portuguese](#)

**The Online Municipal Forum**

The online Urban Forum is the interactive forum on 3 of the Municipalities and contains also a lot of information on Luanda at large. We keep feeding new information to the sites, to keep them up to date and to become the one stop shop for up to date action oriented data.

See [http://forum.angonet.org/forum/](http://forum.angonet.org/forum/)

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[Image of the Online Municipal Forum]
We received a lot of media attention for the cooperation between the government structures and inhabitants committees at comunal and municipal levels. Great progress has been made, especially in seeing the platforms as the place where this level of communications is indeed formally held. And especially the improved level of seeing the forums as the legal and formal platform is a mayor step. It was seen as a platform to, if wanted, information could be send to. Now it is growing more and more into a proper communications platform, where ideas get presented, debated, and send for approval to be added to the planning mechanisms at all levels. On these and next few pages some examples:

Article:

20150212 ANGOP on the cooperation between the Municipal Administration of Cacuaco and the Neighbourhood committee.
12 Agosto 2015

Campanha Selfie-Lixo

SELFIE LIXO é uma campanha que visa denunciar o estado precário que nos encontramos em Angola em termos de saneamento básico.

Basta tirares uma foto junto a um local com lixo e já está... Para os que pretenderem anonimato precisam apenas enviar a foto que o rosto e trabalharemos no rosto de formas a não estar visível.

ENVIEM PARA NÓS:
- O seu selfe-lixo, com a indicação do local (rua, bairro e província);
- O seu nome ou não (caso pretendas o anonimato).

UM DOS GRANDES MOTIVOS PARA ADESÃO À CAMPANHA:
Um dos problemas mais graves em Angola é justamente a falta do saneamento básico e é esta um dos factores mais importantes da vida porque de acordo com o map cada...
Administração de Viana considera melhoria da qualidade de vida com entrega de ligações domiciliares

**ANGOP**
15 De Dezembro de 2014

Luanda - O Administrador Adjunto de Viana para a Área Técnica, Infra Estruturas e serviços Comunitários, Crisóstomo Martinho, disse hoje que a entrega de ligações domiciliares, significa um gesto de melhoria da qualidade de vida das pessoas.

**CENTRO DE BOMBAGEM DE ÁGUA DA EPAL**

Em declarações à imprensa, a margem do acto simbólico de entrega das ligações domiciliares, no bairro dos Munlevos, Crisóstomo Martinho disse que as ligações são importantes, já que a água é uma necessidade básica e não um luxo.

“ As periferias urbanas são as mais afectadas e essa vontade de levar a água as comunidades é louvável e para nós é um motivo de satisfação”, referiu.

O administrador Adjunto aconselhou as pessoas a colaborarem, pois “ há necessidade de se preservar as infraestruturas que estão a ser colocadas a disposição das comunidades e então todo o munícipe deve colaborar para que se cuide do bem, porque afinal todo este esforço visa melhorar a qualidade de vida das pessoas”.

"As pessoas que tiveram água nas suas torneiras, foram unanimes em agradecer os esforços do governo em realizar este projecto, que elas consideraram muito útil para a população.

A Empresa Pública de Águas de Luanda, (EPAL) fez as ligações domiciliares nas residências dos bairros de Maluca, Bananeira, KM 9B e 14B.

Esta iniciativa faz parte do projecto do Executivo das 700 mil ligações para as zonas periféricas da cidade capital, iniciado em 2012, com a entrega prevista para o primeiro semestre de 2015."
Activity/Milestone 2. Five ACOs trained in monitoring tools in each municipality.

Target months: none in 5th year

Training and workshops
DW continued to meet, train, give workshops, do social mobilizing activities. Together with our ACOs (Active Citizens Organization) and our other Partner Organizations, we held many different activities.

Activity/Milestone 3. Training conducted for municipal administrations in using MDG indicators & mapping.

Target months: none in the 5th year

Training the municipal Administration Staff and other Stakeholders

During the reporting period several municipal and communal forums were held in all the municipalities. Community groups and associations continue to engage amongst themselves to discuss ways of building synergies and agree on best strategies to engage with service providers and the various provincial and central government working commissions that have been working in the respective municipalities.

The combination of all these meetings, workshops and trainings gives a constant sharing of information and raising of expectations between stakeholders, and keeps the pressure on all of them to perform their duties. The DW staff regularly gives presentations to different stakeholders at different levels. You can find many examples on the DW website http://www.dw.angonet.org/content/forums

We use the knowledge in training, workshops, meetings, reports, press statements, the online Atlases, at conferences, etc. With these presentations they spread knowledge about the current situation in the municipalities and strengthen the name of Development Workshop as a leader and a serious and supporting partner in the fight against urban poverty.

The program has done an annual review using the community diagnostic tools to measure poverty indicators in the municipalities across Luanda. The program focused on building communications and synergies with the aim of reinforcing the Angolan local governance process and through that improve service provision to all, especially the citizens living in the musseques. We promoted the effective implementation of urban public policies, acting as a facilitator of the planning processes and encourage the municipal participatory planning. This catalysed more informed debate, more collective organization and practical actions in the monitoring of public policies at the provincial, municipal and communal levels.

Several meetings brought together the same stakeholders that would also meet on a Municipal Forum. So the meeting may not be called a Municipal Forum, but it would have the same impact.

Meetings took place at every level, bairro, comuna, municipality, province and national. Some meetings were with and by CSO only, some with CSO and MA or other government representatives. All of them led up to and influence the development agenda. The media was also targeted to write and broadcast about the issues of the community concern.

The consultative spaces that have been created have gone in line with the CACS that were more municipal or communally located. Now the provincial governor and the directors of the main public service sectors also participate in these meetings in order to hear what the community proposes.

This is a great victory to organizations like DW that have built social capital at the community level to ensure that there are active citizenship organizations that engage with local and provincial governments. In the last few years, DW and its partners at the community and provincial levels have advocated for a permanent and more systematic engagement with the participation of the central government.

In Luanda DW has been training resident commissions (comissão de moradores) so as to equip them to act as advocate for their communities. Members of these commissions are now very active in engaging with the
local government and the service providers. Until very recently resident commissions were used more to defend and expand the interests of the ruling party and they often were in contradiction with the community members they were supposed to defend. With the training that DW has been giving them, they have realized that they are also part of the communities and their main goal should be to ensure there are more services and improved living conditions for residents. The engagement, negotiation and consensus building spaces that resident commissions, community leaders and other stakeholders have been holding with municipal administrations and service providers in Luanda have proved to be very effective. Services such as electricity, water and road pavement in Cacuaco, Viana, Cazenga and Sambizanga have been discussed and approved in some of these multi-stakeholder meetings.

See also Activity and Milestone 2.

Activity/Milestone 4. Results of MDG mapping presented at annual Municipal Forums.

Target months: none in the 5th year

As explained in previous reports we have had many meetings that are not necessarily called Municipal forums, but bring together the same stakeholders and have the same goal and impact. We try to get as much exposure for the LUPN as we can, in all possible forms and shapes.

During the reporting period, as every year, several municipal forums were held in all the municipalities. These Forums discussed the provision of basic services, road infrastructures, sanitation and housing. A lot of attention is also given to the social fabric of the society. There is a lot of attention of youth, crime levels, and lack of access to decent work, domestic and gender based violence. DW believes strongly all these issues need to be addressed, and will participate in these debates also as much as possible. If people, and especially women are not safe in their own homes or neighborhoods, that will affect the service delivery also. The conclusions and recommendations of the meetings were discussed taken to the CACS meetings which are led by the municipal administrators.

The aim is for the municipal LUPN to meet on a monthly basis. But since there have been discussions on municipal and provincial civil society conferences, which are being promoted by LUPN, the meetings have been taking place more regularly. Some municipalities hold meetings every other week, while others almost every week.

The LUPN leadership group decided what they think to be convenient for them. We provided technical assistance in terms of methodology but we try not to make any decision on their behalf.
Objective 2 – To build an Urban Poverty Network to advocate for improved and equitable access to basic services

Activity/Milestone 5: Organize Municipal Forums on 6 monthly basis.

Target months: none in the 5th year

As explained in Activity/Milestone 4 we have had many meetings, that are not necessarily called Municipal forums, but bring together the same stakeholders and have the same goal and impact. We try to get as much exposure for the LUPN as we can, in all possible forms and shapes.

During the reporting period several municipal forums were held in all the municipalities.
Friday debates – Debates de Sexta Feira

DW invites everybody via FB, e-mail and twitter to join the Debates de Sexta Feira. We always invite a specialist in a field to come and tell us more. Every Friday afternoon we get together, people from within and outside DW, to learn, to network, to talk to each other.

All debates can be found on: http://www.dw.angonet.org/content/friday-debates
Other advocacy activities

DW Partner Organizations

DW has continued to grow the Partner Organization base. We worked with 215 different groups from all the different municipalities. They will be Water Management Committees, neighbourhood committees, church based groups, youth groups, community theatre groups, etc. People have organized themselves at many different levels and topics, and find the way to advocate for their basic service provisions and human rights better and better. And the government is doing its best to engage more and more in these meetings.

See annex 20150731 VCUC Partner Organization Database

Fun fact: The word “woman” is mentioned three times in the Angolan Constitution, referring to the promotion of equality between men and women as one of the State’s fundamental tasks (Article 21º), and to recognize women’s equality with men in the family, society and State, therefore holding the same rights and bearing the same duties (Article 35º). One should add that Article 35º is focused on family, marriage and filiation, underlying that women’s rights are, above all, recognised according to the role she plays in the family.

On a regular basis DW moderated group meetings to talk about the life in the musseques, the challenges, and what the participants see as biggest problems, and possible solutions. This way we keep our eyes and ears open, and remain engage to work bottom up, and not the other way around.

Research and closer Cooperation with the Ministry of Urbanism

DW has been invited to do a very comprehensive study on the state of the cities in Angola. This report was presented to the Ministry in October 2014.

This research and the analysis link very closely to the work done under this program with BMGF.

Angola National Report for Habitat III on the implementation of the Habitat II Agenda

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.

See annex 20141030 Relatorio Habitat III_FV approved by Min of Urb This is the Portuguese Version.
In August and December 2014 the Ministry of MAT organized two very important conferences on the issue of illegal and or informal settlement and constructions in the context of Angolan Urban Development. How to address the issues, where many occupied areas in the city are not registered properly, infrastructure is insufficient, health issues prevail, and disputes erupt caused by ownership un-clarity. DW was one of the stakeholders invited to the conferences.

See annex 201408 National Forum on Sustainable Municipal and City Development MAT
See annex 201408 National Forum on Sustainable Municipal and City Development presentation 1
See annex 201408 National Forum on Sustainable Municipal and City Development presentation 2
See annex 201408 National Forum on Sustainable Municipal and City Development presentation 3
See annex 201408 National Forum on Sustainable Municipal and City Development presentation 4
See annex 201412 National Forum on Sustainable Municipal and City Development presentation 5
See annex 201412 National Forum on Sustainable Municipal and City Development presentation 6
See annex 201412 National Forum on Sustainable Municipal and City Development presentation 7
See annex 201412 National Forum on Sustainable Municipal and City Development presentation 8
See annex 201412 National Forum on Sustainable Municipal and City Development Conclusions

**Urban Debates**

See [http://www.dw.angonet.org/content/urban-debates](http://www.dw.angonet.org/content/urban-debates)
**DW and the UN**

DW participates and advises the UN on current affairs in Luanda, in our fields of expertise. We are in the process of doing a nationwide research on poverty indicators.

**Allan Cain on the Challenges of Community Water Management in Angola**

More than a third of Luandans do not have access to drinking water. The informal water market in Luanda, pumping river water into water trucks to sell and then re-sell in city bairros, brings in more than 250 million dollars a year, according to a recent study by DW a local NGO that has been working in Angola for 34 years. The Angola Field Group invited the expat community and other interested parties to take a closer look at the serious challenges of **Community Water Management** with DW Director and founder, Allan Cain.

“The poorest people in Luanda are paying a quarter of a billion dollars every year to buy water...” DW director Allan Cain gave a presentation at the Viking Club, hosted by the Angola Field Group on August 28, 2014, about the challenges of Community Water Management in Angola. DW, together with the government, has developed a policy of community management of water as part of the Angolan Government’s Water for All Program, called “MoGeCA”. MoGeCA promotes an approach involving local communities in the planning, construction and management of water points, as a basic strategy promoting local development.

Having to walk up to 100 meters to get a bucket of water from a stand post is considered adequate water coverage according to the Angolan Institute of Statistics.

An audio recording of the presentation (in English) can be heard on DW’s website at [www.dw.angonet.org/forumitem/1429](http://www.dw.angonet.org/forumitem/1429).
Allan Cain also showed a new video about DW’s work in Integrated Community Water Project in Angola’s Peri-Urban Areas.

**Informal Market Roque Santeiro**

DW director Allan Cain's chapter on Luanda's Roque Santeiro market in the "Informal Market Worlds ATLAS". Published by nai010 publishers in March 2015, the ATLAS brings together more than 80 case studies from around the globe, highlighting current fault lines between bottom-up social organisations and top-down political power.

The market of Roque Santeiro emerged as an important centre of the informal economy in Luanda in the 1980s as the government encouraged people who had begun to sell on street corners to move to what was, before 1985, a piece of waste ground and informal rubbish tip. Even then, though the government was not in favour of the growth of the informal economy it was unable to prevent it and felt that it could only move it to what was then a marginal location. In the late 1980s and 1990s Roque Santeiro was the largest market in the city (and possibly the largest open-air market in Africa) serving as the main distribution point for other markets as well as selling directly to the public: goods from other areas of Angola and goods imported through the port (a short distance away) were traded in bulk at Roque Santeiro and then traded in smaller quantities in other areas of the market or in other locations.

The informal trading economy in Luanda continued to grow in the decade after the achievement of peace in Angola. The main underlying factor that contributes to the continued importance of the informal trading economy is the shortage of formal employment, which leads to large numbers of people creating their own economic activities in ways that require only small amounts of capital and low levels of skill.

Roque Santeiro was closed in 2010. Many day and casual labourers have lost their livelihoods, a scenario which may have contributed to increased levels of crime and delinquency in Luanda. The market had been a huge source of employment within the city, and its transfer meant a loss of employment for stevedores and ambulant sellers who earned a daily livings there and local house owners who provided overnight temporary warehousing of merchandise.

The Government however has renewed its determined effort to stamp out informal trading in early 2014 by announcing a heavy regime of fines, not only on informal traders, but on their customers as well. The image of the informal trader is seen as an affront to those who wish to promote the vision of Luanda as a world-class modern city, despite the fact that these informal markets still provide essential services and employment to much of the urban population.

See [http://dw.angonet.org/content/roque-santeiro-informal-market-cain-2015](http://dw.angonet.org/content/roque-santeiro-informal-market-cain-2015)

See annex 2015 Cain on Roque Santeiro Informal Market

**Neighbourhood Data Collection Workshop**

In November 2014, Development Workshop participated in “Acting Locally, Understanding Globally – Workshop on Building an International Community of Practice for Neighbourhood Data Collection” at the Sante Fe Institute in Sante Fe, New Mexico.

We were very pleased to present two of our projects: Voices of Citizens for Urban Change (supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Cities Alliance) and the GSMA Mobil Water Monitoring project.

A key finding we shared from DW’s programs: enabling local municipalities to co-own data from the beginning supports a sense of common ground in the defence of community interests in improving access to basic services, tenure rights and participative planning.

Allan Cain went to the Lisbon Conference in 2015, to explain the work DW does.
See annex 2015 Lisbon Conference Abstract - Digital Municipal Forums for Inclusive Governance - DW Angola

**DW as a research facility and knowledge centre**

DW is recognized as one of the few accessible libraries and research centers in Angola. The doors are always open, the website is one big open source data base. We share as much of our knowledge as we can. When negotiating contracts with potential donors, we always aim to remove any confidentiality claims, as we firmly believe the main reason to collect any data is to share it with whomever can use it.

See http://www.dw.angonet.org/content/urban-debates

**Activity/Milestone 6. Community media articles or broadcasts covering the Municipal Forum debates.**

**Target months: At least 10x.**

**DW in the media**

See annex 20150726 JornaldeAngola JDomingos on Cites Alliance MAT meeting

Many news outlets report on the work of DW, online, on the radio, in the printed press. We post the more interesting ones on the DW website. See http://www.dw.angonet.org/content/articles-about-development-workshop

**DW on Social Media Platforms**

As the access to internet continues to grow, it tripled in the last 5 years, to 15% of the population. And in the urban areas the coverage of phones and smartphones comes close to complete coverage.
SOCIAL MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS
(the following analytics provided by each platform, not by Google Analytics):

Twitter:
Our Social Media Specialist Robin Koning, has supported us in the last few years with our online presence. She acted as our technical consultant, but did a lot of capacity building to the team also.

See for her analysis of our online performance:

See annex [20150731 RK Gates Report Analytics](#)

See annex [20150731 RK Audience Overview 20121001-20150630](#)
Hoje DW e Cities Alliance estão a acolher um seminário internacional em Luanda, “Desafios da Urbanização e Gestão das Cidades”. Today DW and Cities Alliance are hosting a three day international seminar in Luanda on “Challenges of Urbanization and Management of Cities”.

Facebook:
Activity/Milestone 7. Launch Luanda Urban Poverty Network (LUPN).

Target month: 6

As reported already: The Luanda Urban Poverty Network (LUPN) is officially active. The Poverty Network was formally established in 2009, growing out of an informal network of groups and individuals active since early 2001. It is a membership organisation with a range of varied experience in addressing issues related to poverty and social exclusion. The membership is made up of a wide range of organisations including grassroots community groups, individuals facing poverty, voluntary organisations and statutory organisations in the province of Luanda.

Membership is open to all organizations that share the desire to tackle poverty and social inequalities in Luanda. The current membership of the poverty network include women associations, organizations working on child protection, HIV/AIDS, informal vendors, environmental issues, education, health and water and sanitation.

LUPN is non-party political, and will work with all organisations that support our aims and our values.

The poverty network continues solidifying its membership base at the commune and municipal level whereby various organizations have attended the meetings and events held. The Poverty Network seeks to influence policies at local, provincial and national level that will have an impact on poverty in the musseques and tries to create the conditions for a more socially just Angola. LUPN carries out this work through a range of activities: campaigns, advocacy, networking, project work. Central to the approach is working alongside people experiencing poverty to have their voices heard.

The LUPN has four objectives:

• To work with people and communities experiencing poverty to empower them to address poverty
• To work with organisations to build a strong anti-poverty network in Luanda and scale up to other provinces
• To influence decision makers at the local, provincial and national levels for the development of policies which promote social justice and combat poverty
• To raise awareness about poverty and encourage debate about solutions.
• Implement on an annual basis community based social researches in order to carry out an evidence based advocacy.

Despite the economic growth Angola has experienced in the last twelf years, the population of the musseques is still living in precarious conditions. The basic forms of poverty manifestations, such as inadequate housing, inadequate sewage and drains, inadequate health and education facilities are almost as visible as they were a decade ago. Cases of forced eviction and demolition of houses people have built are still happening. Main points of advocacy with municipal, provincial and national governments will therefore be to ensure that people’s right for tenure are respected and the current upgrading and regeneration projects in some musseques is carried out using more human and pro-poor approaches.

The results of diagnosis and community researches will be the produced in policy briefs that will be published in the Municipal Profiles, the Online Atlases, community newspapers, The DW Friday Debates, the DW website and copies/links are sent to relevant government institutions.

The current active Partner Organizations: See annex 20150731 VCUC Partner Organization Database

And a specific Cacuaco list:

See annex 2015 List CSOs Cacuaco
Activity/Milestone 8. Meetings of the LUPN held four times per year.

Target months: quarterly

The LUPN is currently meeting on monthly basis in order to follow the pace of the political and social changing context in which Luanda is going through. Many of the meetings, conferences, forums have already been covered in the report so far.

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Reflection workshop on the impact of policies to promote equality and gender equity in peri-urban areas of Luanda

26th of March 2015

In the Auditorium of INAC in Luanda, the reflection workshop on the impact of policies to promote equality and gender equity in peri-urban areas. The meeting was organized and sponsored by Development Workshop, in partnership with the Luanda Urban Poverty Network (LUPN), the Development Network of Gender, representing Cazenga, Sambizanga, Kilamba Kixi and Viana. The meeting was attended by representatives of the administrations, of the districts and municipality of Luanda; Representative of the Ministries MINFAMU, Commerce, MINARS respectively, as well as representatives of the embassies of the United States of America, Norway and Sweden, USAID representatives, representative of the group of Women Parliamentarians, representatives of civil society organizations, representatives of churches, academic institutions, and the media namely: Angop (Online and written), TV Zimbo (TV and Online), TPA (TV and Online, RNA (Radio) and UNIA (Radio) and the community people.

The meeting aimed to assess and analyse the impact of policies to promote equality and equity of gender, women living in peri-urban areas of Luanda, given the current constraints and the challenges ahead.

The event was attended by 85 participants. The panel was composed of João Domingos, Governance Sector Manager of the DW, Ms. Serafina Miguel and Mrs. Manuela Amaral Representative of the Ministry of Commerce.

They discussed several issues related to equality and gender equity, to highlight: (i) Gender equality for sustainable development in urban areas of Luanda Peri, by Mrs. Delma Monteiro Independent Consultant, (ii) The Law against Domestic Violence and effective implementation, by Dr. Peter Caparacata, Lawyer; (iii) Improved Socio Economic rights for women, by Dr. Constance Sousa of Kixi-credito.

The presentations were followed by a session of questions and answers that enabled a fruitful interaction among participants who at the end came the following conclusions and recommendations:

The different media, as part of theirs functions, should establish among its priorities to disseminate information on the law against domestic violence, aimed at the transformation of consciousness of citizens to take to heart the gender issues.

Churches as part of its role of evangelization, has the responsibility to mobilize and sensitize families to handling issues of equality and gender equity, looking at the responsibilities of each member in the family.

The state, and fundamentally the deputies of the National Assembly shall promote gender promotion policies, lead a broad discussion on the sales activity of women in the informal sector.
There is a need to strengthen institutional technical capacity in the districts, from a gender perspective, conduct advocacy and awareness actions to promote equality and equity from a gender perspective.

The MINFAMU is encouraged to establish a comprehensive relationship with civil society organizations and various government departments, churches, to disclose more comprehensive law against domestic violence and their applicability.

Article left side page: 20141017 NovoGazeta reporting on LUPN meeting

Cidadãos com casa própria mas, sem título de propriedade
23-10-2014 | Fonte: Rádio Luanda

Não é possível evitar o surgimento de novos musseques enquanto não houver um mercado legal de venda de terras, com modelos de moradias que podem ser erguidas nessas localidades, afirma um estudo realizado em Angola pela ONU.

Willi Piassa, membro da organização Rede Contra a Pobreza Urbana, que apresentou os resultados do estudo, explicou que este foi realizado com base nos indicadores de combate à pobreza urbana - densidade populacional, saneamento, acesso à água e acesso à terra - em três municípios de Luanda, Cazenga, Viana e Cacuaco, e nos distritos urbanos do Kilamba Kiaxi e Sambizanga.

Em relação à habitação, o estudo indica que muitas pessoas têm casa própria, mas sem título de direito de superfície, uns por falta de informação e outros por demora das administrações na emissão do documento. Mais de 75 por cento das moradias estão nestas condições e também não têm registo predial, o que faz com que tenham pouco valor e os seus proprietários não possam usá-las como garantia para a obtenção de créditos bancários.

“Os cidadãos devem ser informados sobre os passos necessários para a legalização das suas casas”, defendeu Willi Piassa.
Apontada necessidade de diálogo entre governo e desfavorecidos

O coordenador da Rede de Luta Contra a Pobreza Urbana de Luanda, Mbuta Pascoal, apontou hoje, quinta-feira, em Luanda, o diálogo entre o executivo e os mais desfavorecidos como fundamental para que o governo se intitile das prioridades e encontre soluções para os problemas dos munícipes carentes.

"Existem áreas onde o governo constrói uma escola, por exemplo, mas a maior necessidade da localidade é o acesso à água potável ou energia elétrica, por isso este contacto permanente antes da implementação de qualquer infra-estrutura é salutar", fez saber o coordenador.

Disse que as políticas criadas pelo executivo devem ser cumpridas na integra, como o acesso ao ensino primário gratuito, água potável, energia elétrica e municipalização dos serviços de saúde, porque são as bases para a redução da pobreza. Explicou que o caso da municipalização de saúde não tem correspondido pelo positiva aos anseios dos populares em função de uma pesquisa feitas nos municípios do Cazenga, Viana e Cacuaco e nos distritos da Samba e Kilamba Kiaxi, onde se concluiu que grande parte dos pobres gastam as suas rendas no tratamento em postos médicos privados. Defendeu que o programa de distribuição de água para todos deve acompanhar o de saneamento básico, porque muitos bairros contemplados com o projecto não possuem canal para o escoamento, criando assim outros problemas à comunidade. Apelou ainda para a reabertura urgente das indústrias para a criação de postos de trabalho e apoio aos pequenos agricultores, por serem os mais carenciados. A rede de Luta Contra a Pobreza Urbana de Luanda conta com trinta e quatro organizações a nível da província de Luanda.

Fonte:
Copyright 2000-2014, ANGOP - Agência Angola Press
Activity/Milestone 9. Monthly and annual media scan monitoring review published.

Target months: all.

The CEDOC research department of DW continues to scan all the Angolan media for articles that connect to the work of DW or are about the work of DW. It covers all national, regional, local printed and most online media. It covers state owned, private and community based media.

This milestone was to be reached only in year 2, but has been effectively reached since the beginning of the program. The CEDOC Media Scan has been renamed to Angolan Media Scan, and is a very important tool, used widely, to draw attention to current affairs in Angola and serve as a research tool for the general public.
Angolan Monthly Media Scans

We scan all newspapers for any articles on our fields of interest. These monthly scans are an amazing source of information, and easily accessible via our website. An e-mail list is send out every month, announcements made on Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter.

Please find one report, as example:

See annex [201506 Angolan Media Scan.pdf](http://dw.angonet.org/pt-pt/cedoc)

Our renewed strategy to do more online, has been covered in other parts of this report already.
Objective 3 – To increase sustainable access to potable water through the promotion of community management models to ensure consumer voices are heard

Activity/Milestone 10. Base-line mapping of water services in the project municipalities.

Target months: 8, 18, 30, 55
We have the annual questionnaires information in the DW Database as described already in milestone 1. The questionnaire covers all MDG poverty indicators and collects answers on questions regarding the access to, quality and price of water. See also the information already given in milestone 1.

This information is used for the updating of the Online Municipal Profiles, Atlases, feed the Urban Forum and in the field by the WATSAN officers.

MOGECA
The MOGECA has been printed and officially launched. We are now in the process of spreading the manual and the training as far and wide as possible.

On the DW website we have posted the links where people can download the MOGECA and the training cards, for free. This again part of our policy to spread out knowledge, free of charge, to anybody interested in the subject.

See annex 2012 MOGECA
See annex 2014 MANUAL MoGeCa Training Cards for illiterate people

Activity/Milestone 11. Training of stand post committee staff in maintenance and financial management.

Target months: none in the 5th year

Training and mobilization of Stand Post management groups
ACA registration continues to happen, as part of the MOGECA strategy.

An important change we noted during the reporting timeframe: Increased female participation in development activities; continued improvement in the payment behavior for water services; Institutional development of Associations strengthening.
We arranged 35 groups (community structures of water management) , of which 4 ACAs and 31 GAS in the municipalities of Cacuaco and Cazenga, Luanda

We held a planning meeting with 5 technicians of Environment Energy and Water Directorate of the Municipal Administration of Cacuaco, including the Municipal Director of Environment Energy and Water.

Analysis of activities
This is from the Water Team Planning for the whole year 2015:

Table 1: Performance of activities (Gates until 31-7-2015/USAID until 31-12-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Código</th>
<th>Actividades</th>
<th>Meta</th>
<th>Realizado</th>
<th>Em Falta</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Mapping water points in 10 municipalities in the project area</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 Organize 260 community structures on water management being (240 GAS e 20 ACA)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cód.</th>
<th>Indicadores</th>
<th>Meta</th>
<th>Realizado</th>
<th>Em Falta</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACT1.1</td>
<td>Nº of water points mapped in the project area.</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT1.2</td>
<td>Nº of members of the community engaged in the GAS e ACA.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>83.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT1.3</td>
<td>Nº of GAS and ACA members that have benefited workshops on water management.</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>72.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT1.6</td>
<td>Nº of partners who participate in the coordination meetings, reviews and planning.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>166.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT1.9</td>
<td>Nº of the GAS and ACA benefiting from visits</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT2.3</td>
<td>Nº of people who benefit lectures about STLC.</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>-399</td>
<td>233.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT2.11</td>
<td>Nº of intervening agents with access to press summaries regarding water, hygiene and sanitation issues.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Performance of process indicators

Perform 15 training workshops of GAS and ACA on water management.
Introductory seminars were held on the MOGECA in the municipalities of Cazenga and Icolo e Bengo, Luanda. Participated in the event about 70 community members aged 18 to 48 years old, of which 30 are women.
This activity demonstrate the project's effort to raise awareness of community members engaged in the implementation of MOGECA, and the availability of independent and community structures able to ensure the sustainability of the project.

Conduct 20 coordination meetings with key partners on reviews and planning
One planning meeting with five technicians from the Directorate for Energy Environment and Water of the municipal administration of Cacuaco was carried out, including the Municipal Director of Environment
Energy and Water, which allowed to recognize the interest of the institution in question, the increase in area and improved quality of the population to water supply services as well as the existence of conditions necessary to the sustainability of project actions.

1.9. Perform 2400 supervisory visits to GAS and ACA

We performed routine visits to GAS and ACA in the municipalities of Cacuaco, Cazenga and Icolo e Bengo, under the scope of monitoring and strengthening the capacity of community structures essential for implementation of MOGECa and sustainability of the project. The visits consisted primarily in the refreshing use of data collection tools in the fountains and investigate the organizational systems of the ACAs.

Of the 36 subjects of the press statements include the following:
- The Water Program Aqua para Todos stood at 60.5% in 2014.
- Angola invests millions in the waters.
- Improvement of water supply in rural communities.
- Water distribution has momentum.
- Thousands of people with access to water.
- Waste Business in Luanda.
- Waste collection model must be hybrid.
- Waste threats motor traffic.
- Exercise of citizenship, relieves impact of waste.
- Management of water resources in analysis.

This activity measures the effort of the project in the context of dissemination of information related to dynamics and public policies related to water and sanitation sector as well as engaging key institutions in promoting access to water and sanitation in the communities.

Difficulties:
The staff change that occurred in EPAL, in the Fountains Provincial Division of Luanda has caused some inconvenience in this engagement partner because the new area created has not master the concepts of the project;
Continuing failures in the water supply in the areas of project implementation, with emphasis on the province of Luanda, which somehow has created some pessimism within the organized groups;
The excessive bureaucracy of public administration, once again, did not allow the official launch of the project for their disclosure and the consolidation of engagement with the different key partners;
Most of the water points visited in Huambo province are dead and some members of the GAS are no longer part of the previously created groups, thus, the tasks foreseen in the project for their reactivation.
The consolidation of data from different target areas of the project for the purpose of this report is still a challenge, in that only the province of Luanda is properly acquainted with the latest monitoring and evaluation procedures of projects.
The limitations in the conduct of financial transactions at the level of banks, have conditioned the availability of material resources for carrying out activities on schedule.

Lessons learned:
The persistence in raising awareness and social mobilization of communities contributed to the involvement of ACA with local government and EPAL in solving the problem;
The involvement of different actors, including members of neighborhood committees, technical communal administrations, EPAL in the process of organizing the Community Management Groups, facilitates the understanding of all as the responsibilities of each of the fountains management, thus reducing the Focus conflicts of interest;
The realization of progress meetings and proper planning helps to observe critically the methods and strategies of action, introducing corrective measures in work processes within the team
The involvement of key actors, namely, members of neighborhood committees, members of Associations of Water Committees and community leaders contribute to greater interaction, increased dialogue,
transparency and clarity of the Water Community Management System, reducing the outbreaks conflicts of interest. Also creates synergies for the complaint of illegal connections to the distribution network of water fountains to contributing to a more effective supervision.

**Recommendations:**
Conduct consultation and coordination meetings with the EPAL Department currently responds for the competences of the former Fountains Provincial Division of Luanda, in order to restore confidence between the parties, as well as the clarification of the concepts of the project;
Provide EPAL a map of the affected communities by constant failures in the water supply in the areas of project implementation, with emphasis on high density areas of Luanda, which somehow has created some pessimism within the organized groups;
Make an official presentation of the program together responsible sectoral water at national level;
For damaged points, the project team must create repairs that include community sharing in hand-to-work policies, involving the GAS in the collection of value, purchase of spare parts and repair services;
Urgently restructuring of inactive water and sanitation groups to bring up the MOGECA, mobilizing members who, for various reasons, are no longer part of the group.

**Stories of Change**

**Story 1 Domingas António Venâncio the caretaker in Bom Jesus, Luanda**

Ms. Domingas Venâncio, 51 years of age is the head of her family and she runs her own business. She became well known and trusted in the community due to the implementation of the water project who then appointed her the caretaker.

«In the old days, my family like the other families in the neighborhood use to fetch water from the river and drink it directly and for that reason children use to have diarrhea. It used to be so difficult, because apart from the distance from the river to the houses and vice versa, the Hill and mountains used to make it difficult to climb and take water home, people used get very tired and it was also time consuming that could be used to do other business.

Nowadays, people are happy because water is nearer the houses and is appropriate for drinking and due to it, the illnesses have diminished substantially. Therefore projects like those one have to be implemented more often because there are other areas such as Honga and Samba do not have fountains and life is hard for them as it used to be for us back in the days.

We have gained a lot with the water project: the stand post and laundry place, DW is helping us create a committee to care for the water and hygiene in the neighborhood, for some people like me as the caretaker, the project proportionated work. As the caretaker I earn a bit from the money I collect during the month, it is not a lot... but most important is the improvement of the neighborhood. Since I have always worked on my own business I think that becoming caretaker I am helping the neighborhood and the people and even though I am a woman people do respect me a lot.

The thing that really amazed me in 2013 in the project was the experience sharing provided by DW with other neighborhoods in Luanda who has similar project and manages and take good care of their fountain. For this reason, I ask for DW to continue working with us because there is no one else who can teach us what we have learned so far nor even the local Administration».
Story 2 UNICEF & Administration of the Municipality of Cacuaco Field Trip

UNICEF, staff from Municipal Administration and the DW team visited one of the ACAs three years after the completion of the Community Water Management Project (MoGeCA).

How is the constructed water supply infrastructure functioning and the community water management group (ACA) raised and trained - after three years of completion of the project? DW promoted an assessment visit in the municipality of Cacuaco. Officials and technicians from UNICEF and Municipal Administration of Cacuaco participated to this visit.

At first, we tried to know the extent to which local government has a role in communication and collaboration with the Water Consumers Association (ACA). Through the Municipal Directorate of Water and EPAL, management interacts with the community in the implementation of the Community Water Management Model (MoGeCA).
We visited four stand posts, they are all in good working order, despite the irregularity in the supply from the main source. The ACA works well and is dynamic, its members were able to provide detailed explanations of operations in day-to-day.
The use of daily monitoring showed the log records of consumers, the amount of water supplied, the water flow and recovery costs. They perform regular clean-up actions and hygiene at the water point, and sometimes take remedial action on breakdowns and disruptions. It has happened that EPAL was not (yet) available for emergency repairs, resorting to using the funds from the ACA, to do the repairs immediately. It was explained that revenue recovered in the fountain are deposited 40% for the account of EPAL and 60% for the ACA, to cover the expenses allowance of the caretakers and create a maintenance fund. With these funds, the ACA committee with EPAL’s technical support has built a new fountain in an area of the neighbourhood with large numbers of consumers. This fountain was visited and works well.
Cooperation between DW and EPAL

In the last years the cooperation between EPAL, the Luanda Water Service Company has greatly improved. A continued cooperation has led to a better monitoring and therefore service level of the public stand posts. Many dysfunctional connections have been mapped and serviced, leading to improved performance and access to water for the citizens in these areas. The government and EPAL are more and more aware of the importance of including the local water management teams in the management and maintenance of the stand posts.

See annex Municipal Water Points List 2015

DW is supporting EPAL in making a more comprehensive list off all stand posts, their management teams, and the state of the stand post. A map will be produced based on this. The data collected un the current program is of vital importance.

This situation shows that one of the bigger challenges remains the level of expertise and organisation within these semi-government structures. They lack the overview, to properly assess the state of the system, and react to complaints that reach them. But they do not have a standard phone number to call, in case water supply gets disrupted. You see in areas where people live that have ‘connections’ (political, that is…) that they have better service delivery, be it water, electricity or garbage collection. Other areas will have connections (to the water lines), that are functional, but still no water is pumped there...... In a frequent radio show, on service delivery, the talk show host always announces that EPAL invoices should only be paid at EPAL offices, as many scam artists or corrupted EPAL staffs were lining their pockets with the funds. And that does not help in promoting EPAL to improve their performance and therefore their bottom-line.

Activity/Milestone 12. Best Practice model tested and validated.

DW has developed a Monitoring and Evaluation method to map the progress and challenges of the role out of the MoGeCa model nationwide.

See annex 201410 201909 M&E PLAN WATSAN Managed through Communities

Development Workshop’s mission envisions the organisation to be a “knowledge-based institution” with the aim of using research and practice to feed the national debate on poverty reduction and to bring advocacy to scale by influencing public policy.

DW’s research team will post project continue to closely monitor and publish the public media in Angola with the aim of monitoring the Government policies but also public perceptions of these policies.

DW has an on-line library on its website to publish research findings. The Online Viana and Cacuaco Forum are the newest loot on the DW online presence. So now we have 3 in total. We also have the 3 Atlases and posters out now.

The research results continue to allow DW to feed national policy debates on urban poverty. Research findings have been fed directly to the Government partners of the National Institute for Urban and Territorial Planning and the Ministry Of Urbanism’s Territorial Information System. DW is currently working very closely with the Ministry of Urbanism to do a comprehensive research into accomplishment in the last 20 years, and the way forward. We see more and more of our ‘lingo’ back in official statements from the government.

DW’s director was invited in September 2011 to join the Minister of Urbanism’s expert advisory group on developing a national urban strategy and the results of the research were presented to that group.
DW has developed training materials for the use of GIS tools by municipal administrations. These tools continue to be used in Huambo to build capacities of five municipalities with an aim of developing their capacities in land mapping, cadastres and land tenure registration.

The MOGECA National Policy on Water has been published in is being rolled out nationwide.

DW continues, together with Co-Water, the cooperation with DNAAS, funded by the African Development Bank, the work DW is doing on the Voices of Urban Citizens program. The first objective is to assess sector strategy and policy development, and sector planning and program formulation in the rural water and sanitation sector. The second objective is to develop a realistic national rural water and sanitation program (NRWSSP), and to outline sample rural water supply projects to be implemented in the coming years (2012-2016).

- Assessing the relevant water sector regulations and institutions, decision-making processes, roles and responsibilities in the sector;
- Assessing progress to date in the rural water sector, in terms of policy towards sustainable water supply and sanitation for rural areas;
- Assessing the interaction between water supply, sanitation and related sectors and sub-sectors;
- Assessing national indicators of water quantity and quality coverage and other relevant characteristics (e.g. sanitation, hygiene, etc.);
- Assessing the “Water for All” program and identifying lessons learned;
- Assessing external support and programs;
- Defining and obtaining consensus from DNAAS on criteria for selection of new projects;
- Identification and selection of new projects with DNAAS;
- Developing a program concept note (PCN) including well-defined performance indicators and an investment plan.

DW has been working closely with the Water National Directorate from the Ministry of Energy and Water in order to replicate the community management model to other communities across the country. There have already been some significant successes, but there is still a lot to do. One of the biggest difficulties faced here is not directly related to the government’s acceptance of adopting the model but the capacity of providing timely assistance in those communities where water services are being implemented. The government led “Water for all Project”, for example, is trying to provide for water for nearly 75% of the population by the end of 2012, but that date has been pushed back several times, and most of services will be community related ones, that would require community management model. An attempt here is being made so as to enable Local Administration Training Institute (IFAL) to start delivering courses on water management models.

The current financial crisis in Angola is a major setback for all levels of society and development in Angola. But we have a robust system of cooperation in place, where all stakeholders, both state, parastatal and citizens are committed to not lose more ground already conquered then strictly necessary.
Cities Alliance, MAT and DW international workshop: Exchange Workshop on the Challenges of Urbanization and Management of Cities

The Exchange Workshop on the Challenges of Urbanization and Management of Cities promoted by DW in collaboration with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and the Cities Alliance, took place on 28, 29 and 30 July 2015 in Luanda, in the amphitheatre of the National Institute Statistics.

The meeting was attended by representatives from countries such as Brazil, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa and Belgium. From Angola the participants present at the meeting were His Excellency the Secretary of State for Constitutional Affairs of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, His Excellency the Secretary of State for Construction and Housing, representatives of the Government of Luanda Province, the Ministry of Environment, Municipal Administrations of Cazenga, Cacuaco, Viana and Sequele, of the Social Aid Fund and the diplomatic corps, respectively.

The objective of the workshop was to promote the process of urban reform in Angola at this critical time of planning for future Autarquias. The workshop promoted useful exchanges with Brazilian and South African participants on municipal governance. It provided an opportunity for the Luanda Urban Poverty Network (LUPP) share and learn from lessons learned with Mozambican, Namibian, Zimbabwean and Namibian members of SDI (Slum Dwellers International). The workshop laid the groundwork for a future Cities Alliance support program in Angola and the establishment of some formal linkages to promote ongoing exchange with Lusophone countries and civil society partners.

After several discussions the participants to the workshop reached the following conclusions:

- The city of Luanda is currently the 3rd city with an urban population and the fastest growing in Sub-Saharan Africa in recent years. Therefore, it has the urgent need to implement development plans and upgrading in situ, taking into account the integration of different population sizes in much of the city or the province.
- The planning of cities have to be structured on an inclusive long-term view with clearly defined development targets that can be measured. Civil society and municipal councils (CACs) should participate in the monitoring of results. However, delays in implementing urban reforms, creates challenges due to the rapid growth of cities like Luanda as problems get graver each year. Action is needed to respond to the deepening urban crisis.
- The participation of organized communities in development processes, planning, and management of spaces at the local level as well as in preserving and joint implementation of sustainable plans for the environment are extremely important to create a sense of ownership of community development projects the city. However, the local Civil society needs to be supported to be sufficiently dynamic and developed for it to be able to participate in public life and contribute to Municipal Councils and future Autarquias.
- Efficient and equitable land markets are a prerequisite for the proper functioning of cities. Informal land occupation needs to be regularised. Improving the security of land tenure of the poor encourages banks and private sector entrepreneurs to invest in social housing and individual families’ own resources in self-help building.
- The urbanization process of the cities are irreversible and is an indication of the economic development of the country. As the population increases on a large scale, and migration to cities are more frequent, with a whole need for governments to adapt the development projects the new dynamics of social relationships: partnerships, inclusion, recognition of the informal market, innovation, knowledge and cooperation are essential requirements in the construction of these processes.

A short recap document that we prepared for the rest of the DW staff:
The media gave serious attention to the workshop:

See annex 20150726 JornaldeAngola JDomingos on Cites Alliance MAT meeting

See annex 20150728 ANGOP Crescimento de Luanda resulta da construção sem planeamento - Reconstrução Nacional

See annex 20150729 JornaldeAngola A gestão das cidades

See annex 20150729 JornaldeAngola Angola registra aumento da taxa de urbanização

See annex 20150730 NovoJournal on CA MAT DW workshop

http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/politica/cidades_angolanas_com_taxas_elevadas_1

http://novojornal.co.ao/Artigo/Default/59518

See annex 20150729 JornaldeAngola MAT Minister on CA conference.pdf
Mais de 15 milhões de angolanos vivem em meio urbano

Luanda - O secretário de Estado para os Assuntos Institucionais, Adão de Almeida, afirmou hoje (terça-feira), em Luanda, que mais de 15 milhões de angolanos vivem em meio urbano, representando 62 por cento da população, de acordo com os resultados preliminares do Censo Geral da População e da Habitação que apontou a existência de 24 milhões e 300 mil habitantes.

SECRETÁRIO DE ESTADO PARA ASSUNTOS INSTITUCIONAIS, ADÃO DE ALMEIDA
FOTO: ROSÁRIO SANTOS
Falando na abertura do workshop sobre gestão de cidades, referiu que o movimento populacional em direção às principais cidades, no caso de Angola, conhece dois grandes momentos. Considerou que o primeiro momento encontra fundamento no longo período do conflito armado que assolou o país e por outro lado, a chegada da paz em 2002, alterou os fundamentos, mas nem por isso determinou a cessação do movimento em direcção à urbanização.

Na sua óptica, as maiores facilidades de acesso aos serviços e equipamentos públicos, bem como as maiores possibilidades de realização financeira são hoje os principais motivos da urbanização da população angolana.

“Em Angola são visíveis os desafios decorrentes da elevação da taxa de urbanização da população. O crescimento rápido da população dos principais centros urbanos, concorrendo com outros factores conjunturais e estruturantes, nem sempre foi acompanhado de medidas de organização, controlo e gestão urbanas”, sublinhou.

Segundo disse, surgiram e cresceram os bairros desordenados, nos quais é muito difícil hoje a instalação de infra-estruturas básicas para o abastecimento de água, o fornecimento de energia eléctrica ou para o saneamento básico. “Como se não bastasse, surgiram também construções em zonas de alto risco para a vida das populações”, sublinhou.

De acordo com Adão de Almeida, tais situações espelham bem a dimensão dos desafios e a complexidade das soluções. “A resolução do conjunto de problemas referidos não é fácil, leva tempo, mas é possível e realizável”, acrescentou.

Segundo afirmou, são inúmeras as iniciativas do Executivo angolano projectadas, em execução ou já concluídas para fazer face ao conjunto de problemas existentes. De acordo com o governante, a construção de inúmeras centralidades em praticamente todas as províncias do país e a adopção de mecanismos modernos de gestão das cidades, a requalificação de vários bairros ao nível nacional, como são os casos dos projectos de requalificação do antigo mercado Roque Santeiro ou dos projectos similares no Rangel, Cazenga e Sambizanga, são exemplos palpáveis.

De igual modo, os processos, praticamente contínuos, de realojamento da população residente em zonas de risco e a construção de infra-estruturas sociais básicas, revelam a atenção particular e cuidada que a questão tem estado a merecer.

Participam no evento, destinado a entidades governamentais e da sociedade civil, representantes de países do Brasil, África do Sul e Moçambique.
Especialista destaca facilidades no acesso à habitação

Luanda - As políticas criadas pelo Governo Angolano para facilitar o acesso à habitação e de eliminação de assentamentos desordenados foram hoje (terça-feira) enaltecidas pelo director da ONG Development Workshop (DW), Allan Cain (imagem).

Falando sobre "A experiência da DW na gestão participativa de terras urbanas", Allan Cain destacou as políticas "ambiciosas" que promovem a construção de um milhão de casas em todo país e a de eliminar a maioria dos assentamentos designados como musseques.

Na sua dissertação, o director da DW frisou que a Lei de Terras de 2004 reafirma a autoridade do Estado como gestor e proprietário primário de todos os recursos fundiários.

Segundo ele, apesar da afirmação do governo no controlo das terras, existe em Angola um mercado imobiliário vibrante, que tem contribuído no desenvolvimento de políticas urbanas e de gestão de terras nas áreas urbanas e peri-urbanas.

O prelector falou ainda de metodologias participativas de informações entre o governo, administração local e as comunidades em relação a assuntos como água e saneamento básico.

Por outro lado, o especialista falou da existência de um mercado informal de terra em Luanda, onde pelo menos 61.3 porcento das transacções envolvem pagamentos financeiros.

"A maior parte destas transacções são precárias ou inseguras, visto que apenas 6.8 porcento das mesmas podem ser justificadas com base em documentos oficialmente considerados legais, que acarretam risco de perda dos seus bens (terra e habitação) como resultado de demolições e realojamento.

Other DW activities

DW has started in 2014 a pilot project with the GSMA foundation, to use smart and mobile phone for monitoring of water supply in urban areas. Water stand post managers send ‘missed calls’, georeferenced, to the central database, to indicate if they have a good water supply, intermittent or not at all. This helps in the administration of water use, trouble areas, and repairs needed.

See annex 20141016 Bloomberg article DW mobile phone water management

DW is very active in Land Tenure activities, especially in the Huambo area. Several projects are active in Social Housing and Cadastral Development.

Allan Cain is active in several research programs and publishes on a regular basis.

See annex 201503 Allan Cain on Land Regulations for PILaR Draft
Results achieved

Goals reached and sustainability:

We believe that the program has performed up to and above the expected standards and in general has achieved some significant successes. We have a very active partner organization-base that continues to meet regularly, to address the issues faces by the urban poor in Luanda. The constraints we face were already anticipated at the beginning of the program. The cooperation with the local and national government bodies has been positive but dealing with Angolan bureaucracy is often slow. The delay in the local elections continues to be a strain on the progress, to gain again more speed in the improvement of the cooperation between the citizens and the local administrations and service providers. It is clear from the media that the active civil society has built its own momentum. Citizens increasingly know their rights, and have become more articulate in asking for them.

There is evidence that local government is trying to improve performance; skills are on the rise, many projects to improve infrastructure are happening, also in the musseques. The default behavior to not share information is changing, municipalities share reports, ask for feedback on plans, search expertise from local counterparts, like DW and the Partner Organizations.

The roll out of the MOGECA is of course an important step forwards. The key to the MOGECA model is cooperation with the citizens that from the ACAs.

Key Milestone Deviation

We have accomplished all project milestones, with the exception of direct municipal budget planning, as explained previously.

Risks after the program end.

The oil crisis and consequent results for the Angolan economy and social developments have been covered earlier in the report.

Luanda keeps growing at an almost unsustainable speed. That leads to an ongoing struggle to provide sufficient services to the population at large. The whole city, rich and poor areas, suffer from very frequent power failures and hampered water provision. But the infrastructure has been greatly improved. At the moment of writing this report, we have fewer power failures, and they last for shorter times. That means that response units from EDEL (the Luanda Electricity Company) are working better, and the supply stations are less hampered by technical failures.

The continuing influx of people, but mainly the natural population growth leads to potential sustainability problems.

Most if not all risks were already identified before. Below you find an update on our risk assessment and strategies:

Risk 1: Lack of a serious commitment by the Government and / or abandonment of the promises made in relation to poverty reduction may affect the sustainability of results reached

The government is moving in the right direction. Maybe not as fast as desired, or not always with the priorities focused on the poor, but in general the whole country is moving in the right direction. The citizens are more vocal, the President continues to make field trips to the poorer areas, and those visits have dire career consequences if he is not happy with what he encounters.
There is more and more government information available both off and online; more and more plans and budgets are available. Meetings are called with the CACS, ACOs. The media is constantly reporting on the matters. We always have to realize where this country is coming from.

The radio debates show how spaces have been opened to discuss and monitor urban planning and public policies. The fact that municipal administrations and public service providers continue to attend meetings promoted by civil society is an indication of their willingness to be accountable and get inputs on municipal planning. After all, municipal planning at this point in time is to do with more availability of services for the poor. This is exactly what forums and other meetings are producing.

Many of the projects that came top-down have been raising people’s expectation but fail to deliver. People expectations at local level have increased so much that the government at all levels are feeling the pressure of having to improve people’s living conditions immediately. This pressure sometimes still makes the government to implement projects without giving enough time for consultation. As a result many of these projects are inefficient and do not produce the desired results. The national acception and implementation of MOGECA is the clearest statement the government could make. They understand and they are on board.

**Mitigation Strategies:** (unchanged) The Voices of Citizens for Urban Change Project will continue to carry out studies and monitoring of progress or lack of policies and programs around the Angolan Government. The results of these studies of monitoring will be shared through the media and CSOs. That will lead to pressure on the government to improve the implementation of the policies. The project team will continue to train MA staff and CSO organizations to improve their capacities.

**Risk 2 A: The Government does not provide sufficient funding to local authorities.**
This remains unfortunately (again) UNCHANGED from the last years. But with promises, to have Municipal Administrations submit Plans and Budget, straight into the OGE. The oil crisis and subsequent austerity actions are hurting.

Situation at the moment of reporting (UNCHANGED FROM LAST YEARS):
Although the Angolan Government has provided its policy agenda in the administrative and fiscal decentralization to the level of Municipal Administration (MA), the allocation of roles / functions has not been accompanied by an adequate allocation of financial resources and capable human resources.

MAs have the status of autonomous units in the state budget, but they still have not assumed the full autonomy to control their own resources permitted by law. MAs are in practice still dependent organs of the Provincial Government. The MAs have to send their plans and budgets to request for funds. They do not have access to a sufficient funding every year to fully implement their plans. The Provincial Governador determines the monthly amount of funds available to each municipality.

**Mitigation Strategy:** Based on the Decree 17/10 on the organization and operation of the MA, the MAs and communities come together in Consultative Municipal Councils (CACS) and other platforms. There are functional councils that the residents can use for discussion and resolution of local problems. The project gives great importance to the networking between civilians and administratos and service providers and promotes public education about its potential through the dissemination of information.

Various meetings promoted by the program involving community leaders, municipal administrations officials and service providers are aimed at infusing a participatory culture in discussing and deciding on priority community basic services. In the last physical year forum meetings, community assemblies and conferences paved the ways for more electricity transformation posts, water stand posts and households connections to be set up in Cazenga, Viana, Sambizanga and Cacuaco. Municipal administrations in these municipalities have been empowered to present more legitimate priorities of local needs to the central government.
Risk 2 B: Successive changes of directors and governors of Luanda.
This continues to happen unfortunately. This leads to MAs that are busy with the consequences of the change in leadership. As people are still not elected but appointed a new leader could lead to shifts in staff positions. The focus will not be on building capacities of staff of MA.

In Angola having personal relations with the stakeholders in any situation is very important.

Mitigation Strategies: (UNCHANGED) The Voices of Citizens for Urban Change Project continues to provide training and capacity building in the field of municipal participatory planning, to enable the creation of an environment of mutual trust and relationship within the CACS. All trainings and meetings, if appropriate, are given to ‘mixed’ group, MA staff and CSO representatives, so there is always a change for networking.

DW invests a lot of time in getting to know all the ‘movers and shakers’ in the Angolan Administrative structures, at all levels.

Risk 3: The government sometimes accuses civil society organizations to be spokesmen of political opposition and introduce restrictions on their activities.

See the section on the recent events, the 15 arrests and the incident near Huambo, the situation around Rafael Marques de Morais. The new NGO law is stricter than the previous one and demands for reregistration.

(Changed) This risk remained and increased somewhat for some CSOs, especially those who advocate aggressively on human rights, land tenure and asymmetries in the distribution of income in the country and corruption. Some NGOs and CSO have criticized individual government leaders personally expounding political party positions. Public space tends to close for these organizations. The CSOs in the CACS are not fully able to expose their views freely. It is supposed to be a very democratic space, but there is room for improvement.

Mitigation Strategies: DW will continue to work with the Institute for Local Administration Training (IFAL) to train the government and CSOs on how to best use the CACS as spaces to promote a constructive dialogue between governments and CSOs.

Risk 4: Leadership challenges within civil society.
(UNCHANGED)

I) Reduced space for CSOs in the public sector, due to stricter legal control by the government of CSOs.
II) Drastic reduction of donor funds to Angola.
III) Strong staff members of NGOs move to the public or private sector, as NGOs are struggling to compete with salaries offered.

Mitigation Strategies: DW continues to invest in the promotion of relevant training workshops for CSOs, forums and CACS to promote participatory and democratic elections of representatives to public spaces, inclusive and participatory municipal planning and leadership activities in CSOs and MAs.

Risk 6: Municipal Elections were expected in late 2013
No date has been set, but we expect them only in 2017. So after the end of the program. This influenced the speed of the MA development of Plans and Budget. And this could lead to the rapid building of water points without proper management and maintenance structures developed. Water points are a very visible and important improvement in most areas. But without proper management of the water points, that will lead to water points that will function only for a short time, if at all.
The DW MOGECA management model is based on participation of all stakeholders. In a highly politicized society, under the pressure of upcoming elections we have to be aware of and vigilant of the neutrality of DW.

**Mitigation Strategy:** Make sure DW keeps her independent image, and promotes civic education and the importance of proper water management systems.

While there are some expected challenges requiring re-adapting the approach to engage with the new governance structures at the municipal and provincial levels, DW does not foresee any major changes in its operation.

**Sustainability**

The Voices of Citizens for Urban Change (VCUC) Program was part of and a very important tool in the scaling up of a long-term cooperation between DW, many Angolan and international CSOs and NGOs, and the Angolan Government at all levels, national, provincial, municipal and communal.

DW was able to execute the Voices of Citizens for Urban Change program, because of the long standing cooperation between DW and all the other stakeholders. We have supported the development of ACAs in the past that have been operational for many years without further operational of financial support from DW. We have long term cooperation with EPAL, IFAL, several ministries and other government bodies. We will continue to do so with our CSO and NGO partners in Angola and more and more abroad.

With the ever faster developing online community and growing attention for our Friday debates (especially online) and the online availability of our work, training manuals, opinions, research results we embed our work even further in the Angolan society.

DW staff members are part of many national and international workgroups and steering committees. We expect a lot from the Online Atlases and the forum it supports. It is a massive step to bringing pro-poor, transparent and inclusive planning and improving living standards a lot closer again.

One of the aims of the program was to facilitate and support the growing cooperation between all stakeholders in the improvement of the living conditions in Angola, and in the case of this program, in Luanda. We are very proud of the levels we have reached in this respect.

We disseminate our knowledge and information throughout the country and share information with, and learn from (inter)national partners as often as we can. This is one of the main tasks of Allan Cain, supported by Cupi Baptista and the rest of the team. They often join (inter)national conferences and workshops to strengthen the cooperation with other organizations.

As the Angolan government is keen on continuing the cooperation with the CSOs and NGOs (including DW) we expect the continuous development of this cooperation to continue after the grant period has ended.

**Scalability**

We aimed to increase the influence of the citizens on the development of their bairros, comunas and municipalities. And that work is not restricted to the 4 municipalities of the Voices of Citizens for Urban Change program. Our work spreads throughout the whole city, and where possible also outside Luanda and through the National Urban Forum and the Annual Civil Society Conferences the lessons learned from the program are shared and replicated at a national level. Due to the visibility of DW in Angola, we often get invited to share our work and our research in other parts of the country, and abroad. The use of social media is a very big factor in this.

And of course our increased cooperation with the Cities Alliance, Slum Dweller International, POLIS and INESC, The Africa China Initiative, our work related to other networks and donors, it is all linked to each other.
Lessons Learned:

We are very aware of the importance of working with and partnering with the key people in the strategic institutions. Building their capacities remains one of the biggest challenges. Staff retaining was a big risk and burden for all non-oil employers. That is effectively the only benefit we can mention on the oil crisis. We are no longer losing our very capacitated and enthusiastic staff to the Oil and Gas Industries.

We continue to develop functional working relations with all stakeholders after this program. Especially the continuous changes in the Municipal Administration staff, leads to some extend to extra work, but that has to be accepted. Training of all stakeholders at all levels remains vital to the future.

The sharing of all available information in an action oriented format is crucial. Doing research and sharing the outcome leads to better knowledge and decisions.

We should have focused more and earlier on the power of online availability of our information. The enthusiasm about the online atlas and all the other topics we now routinely upload, makes us realize we should have done that years ago.

That helped the program to come to results that all will benefit from. The population because their needs are met, the municipal administrations because they improve their capacities and strength to influence the situation in their municipalities. It is not a lack of will to improve the lives of the poor, but sometimes the problems, needs and demands are so overwhelming and complex they lead to in-action or fear to take decisions. The Program supported all stakeholders to keep moving in the right direction.

III. Budget Progress and Results

Updated Budget Template
See annex 2. GD Final Report V Financial

The Program Officer that oversees the Urban Portfolio has informed us that our grant was converted to be a General Operating grant so we would only need to send our annual organization report. The Audit for 2014 is finished. Our annual accounts run on the calendar year.

The current report covers the period from 1st of August 2014 until 31st of July 2015.

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<th>Total</th>
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IV. Required Attachments

Questions

<p>| Does your project involve a clinical trial? | No |
| Does your project involve research using human subjects or vertebrate animals? | No |</p>
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<td>Do any Third Parties have Rights in Project Technology(^4)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have you filed any copyright registrations for or patent applications claiming any Project Technology?</td>
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## V. Annexes to the report (all in soft copy and some in hard copy)

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