

SUMMARY OF SOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
DATA ON THE SAMBIZANGA PILOT  
PROGRAMME AREA GATHERED IN  
1985 AND 1986

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## PREFACE

This paper does not attempt to provide a detailed statistical analysis of the programme area. It does, however, bring together scattered information from various sources (some formal and others very much informal) to better understand the socio-economical-demographic environment in which the Sambizanga Pilot Upgrading Programme exists. The primary sources of information have been as follows:

1. The 1983 census for Luanda.
2. A family situation questionnaire conducted in 1985 in the project area with the help of the Faculty of Engineering at the University In Luanda.
3. An ocular house condition survey carried out in 1986 in one part of the programme area.
4. The "Plano de Comercio e Abastecimentos" for 1986, prepared by the Ministerio de Comercio Interno.
5. Informal interviews, general knowledge, hear-say and rumour.

## 1. THE PILOT PROGRAMME AREA

The Sambizanga Pilot Programme is located in the northern part of the municipality of Sambizanga. It consists of approximately 41 hectares, which in 1985 had about 1,000 houses and 5,000 inhabitants. The average density of the area was, therefore, 23 houses per hectare (hph) or 139 people per hectare (pph). The area is divided geographically by a low escarpment into an upper and lower part. The area is also divided demographically into an older, denser part and a newer, more open area. The older part contains 643 houses on 18 hectares and has, therefore, a density of 35.7 hph or 203.5 pph. The newer section contains 309 houses on 23 hectares, or 13.3 hph and 75.8 pph. These figures are calculated on the basis of 5.7 people per family, as was indicated by the programme area survey. For the programme, this difference in density is important because it means that land may be available for the creation of new plots for "overspill" or plotless "applicants" on an "infill" basis. It also means that the provision of civil infra-structure will be considerably more difficult in the denser area. At the moment, very little such infra-structure exists in either part of the programme area. It is important to note that the area represents both

the denser and less dense parts of Sambizanga as a whole. This is important when considering the replicability of the pilot programme.

The programme area is contained within the "Comuna" of Ngola Kiluange which, in 1983, had a population of 26,804. The 1983 Census collates data on the basis of these administrative districts. It has been estimated that the rate of urbanization of Luanda, and therefore the musseques, at 8% (3% natural, 5% migration). With the continuation of the war in the countryside, this growth rate has likely continued to the present and will not be less in the foreseeable future. The comparison of older census data to the 1983 figures confirms this estimate. In 1970 the population of Luanda was 475,328 (census) and in 1983 was 897,881 (census).

## 2. CENSUS FOR LUANDA FOR 1983

The Pilot Programme area is a part of the census area of Ngola Kiluange which, in 1983, had a total population of 26,804 in 5,043 families, giving an average of 5.3 people per family (the 1985 survey of the programme area alone indicated that the average family size was 5.7). The census further indicated that 5,781 people in the census area of Ngola Kiluange, or 21.6% of the total population, were economically active. This represents roughly one economically active person per family. The definition of economically active is a person that is over 12 years of age, able and willing to be employed and has already been employed at least once. Of this group, 97% were employed. Of the 5,781 economically active people, 5,071 (or 87.7%) were male. Of the 9,337 (or 34.8% of total population) economically inactive (those over 12 years of age who are not willing or able to be employed or are looking for their first job), 30% are male. This group would include "domesticas", students, "reformados", etc. These statistics, however, are valid only for the "official" economy. Figures of the economic activity of the "parallel" economy (where up to 80% of all domestic economic activity takes place) are not available.

The census data also indicated that 62% of all residents over the age of 9 years are literate to some degree. For the programme, this means that care must be taken when presenting educational, training or informative material. It also means that some simply written material can be used for distribution.

ANNEX III summarizes some of the census data for Ngola Kiluange.

### 3. HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY DATA

During 1985/86, the students of the Faculdade de Engenharia, at the request of GARM, completed the two following studies within one section of the Pilot Programme area :

a) HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. 65 households were interviewed (see Annex IV for a map of the survey area, Annex V shows the questionnaire form). The information obtained included:

- name, age and salary of head of family
- type of tenure
- family composition
- occupation of head of family
- condition of house

b) OCULAR SURVEY REGARDING THE TYPE AND CONDITION OF HOUSE. 185 sites and 169 houses were inspected (see Annex IV). The information obtained included:

- number of sites with vehicular access
- houses with water connection, electricity service or any structures (or equipment) serving to store water on the site
- sites with basic sanitation (latrines)
- condition of houses

The total Pilot Programme area has approximately 41 hectares and contains approximately 1,000 houses. The actual survey area is the oldest and densest part of the total Pilot Programme area, and contains 169 households. The densest part of the survey area has 120 households on 2.4 hectares, or 285 pph. Sixty five families in the survey area were interviewed. This represents 6.5% of all households in the total programme area. The households surveyed, however, were not randomly selected but, as noted, represent only one part of the programme area. As such, the information collected is not a true statistical sampling of the programme area. This information does, however, provide extremely useful insights into the social and economic life of the Musseque. A sample of this information follows.

3.1. FIGURES 1(a) AND 1(b) summarize the information on the size of households in the survey area. It is important to note that a relatively large number of households (50%) provide housing for extended family members. It cannot be said from this that the households of the newer migrants to the newer programme areas are in the same situation. It is relatively certain, however, that as the newer areas densify and more people are driven to the city because of the war, families will have to help to provide shelter for new "deslocados"

3.2. FIGURE 2 indicates the extent of existing municipal services and the condition of houses in the survey area. As can be seen, the lack of municipal services is extensive. Although 72.2% of sites have vehicular access, the road system has not been rationalized and storm water drainage is a problem for the entire area. Likewise access to a basic system of sanitary waste disposal is available to only 35% of respondents.

By comparison the housing condition situation, although far from ideal, is better. Eighty percent of houses are of wood or concrete block, although many are noted to be in poor condition. (The students conducting the survey classed these houses as "irretrievable"; but this decision may be best left to the owner and/or resident, and not to the subjective judgement of student interviewers). This set of data would seem to indicate that an area upgrading programme should concentrate on municipal service provision, with the creation of "overspill" and "dedensification" sites. Institutions to aid in the "auto-melhoramento" or upgrading of existing houses or the "auto-construcao" or self-help construction of new housing could be developed. These could include for example the construction of a building materials workshop to supply building materials to a consumers co-operative. In any case, careful planning will be required to provide a service level to the Pilot Programme area that will be reproducible on a larger scale.

3.3. FIGURES 3, 4(a) AND 4(b) indicate the housing conditions of renters relative to home owners ("owner" being a difficult word to define in this case. For our purposes it is a head of household who lives in a house with his family and does not pay a monthly rent). It is readily apparent from figure 3 that their relative situations are quite different. The average floor area of rented shelter is 36 square meters and of owned shelter is 69 square metres. The median floor area for renters is 24 square metres and for owners is 48 square metres. The large difference between the average and the median in both cases indicates that there are a few very large houses in the survey area. Figures 4(a) and 4(b) demonstrate, that in the survey area at least, the phenomenon of rented accommodation is a relatively new and/or temporary one. No renting respondent has lived in the area for more than 9 years. On the other hand, owners have lived in the area for up to 25 years. Note the peak in 1975 due to post independence migration and the fact that all of these now own houses. The current peak in migration due to the continuation of the war, on the other hand, consists mostly of renters. Further and prolonged study will be needed to determine if this is a permanent or transitory situation. The current extreme difficulty with access to building materials and land may be one reason for this tendency to rent.

FIGURE 1(a)

size of household	number	% of total
1	2	3
2	4	6.2
3	9	13.8
4	9	13.8
5	8	12.4
6	9	13.8
7	4	6.2
8	7	10.8
9	9	13.8
10	4	6.2
total	65	100.0

Note: 32 out of 65 households include members other than the nuclear family.

FIGURE 1(b)

BAR GRAPH: HOUSEHOLD SIZE

number of respondents : 65  
total number of members of households : 372  
average (mean) size of household : 5.72  
median size of household : 5.1

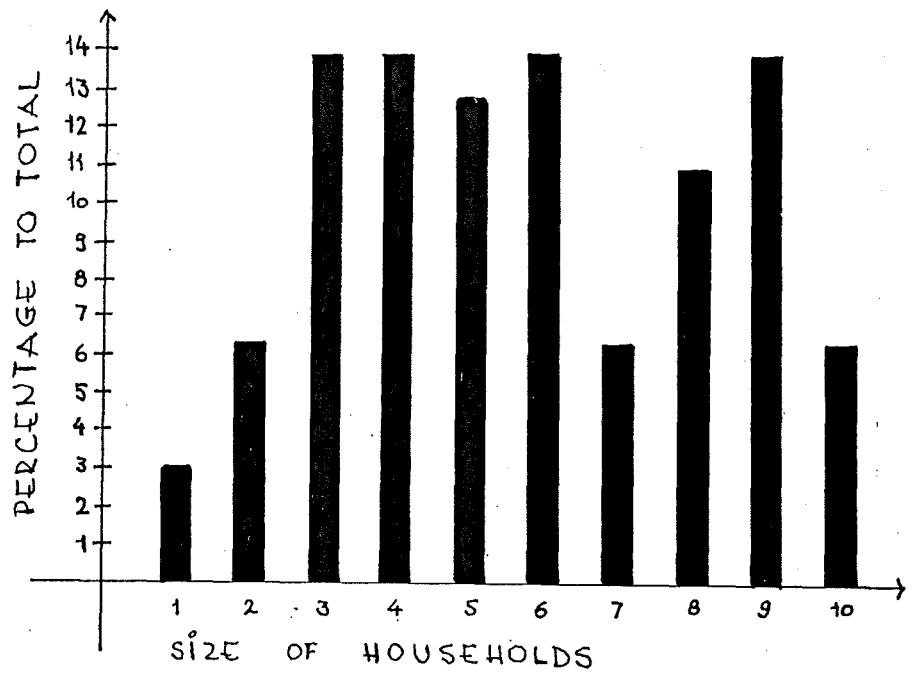


FIGURE 2

SUMMARY OF EXISTING PUBLIC SERVICES

129 sites (71.2%) have vehicular access  
 52 sites (28.8%) lack vehicular access

13 houses (7.7%) are connected to water distribution system  
 155 houses (92.3%) have no house water connection

11 houses (6.5%) are connected to the electrical system  
 157 houses (93.5%) have no electrical connection

64 sites (35.0%) have pit latrines  
 104 sites (65.0%) have no provision for sanitation

132 houses (78.5%) have a structure on site to store  
 purchased water

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

45.3% concrete block walls with zinc or asbestos sheets  
 walls

35.5% wooden walls with zinc or asbestos sheets roof

9.5% "pau-a-pic" walls with zinc sheets roof

5.3% brick walls with zinc or asbestos sheets roof

2.4% adobe walls with zinc sheets roof



FIGURE 3

FLOOR AREA OF LIVING SPACE

floor area of living space m <sup>2</sup>	owned shelter		rented shelter	
	No	%	No	%
10	1	2.4	-	-
15	1	2.4	1	3.8
16	-	-	4	15.5
18	1	2.4	5	19.3
20	5	12.3	1	3.8
21	-	-	1	3.8
24	1	2.4	1	3.8
28	1	2.4	-	-
30	5	12.3	2	7.8
32	1	2.4	-	-
36	1	2.4	-	-
40	1	2.4	3	11.6
48	1	2.4	-	-
50	3	7.3	2	7.8
54	1	2.4	-	-
60	5	12.3	1	3.8
64	-	-	1	3.8
70	1	2.4	-	-
72	-	-	1	3.8
75	-	-	1	3.8
80	2	5.8	1	3.8
90	-	-	1	3.8
100	8	19.6	-	-
120	1	2.4	-	-
140	1	2.4	-	-

FOR OWNED SHELTER : average floor area 69m<sup>2</sup>  
 median floor area 48m<sup>2</sup>

FOR RENTED SHELTER : average floor area 36m<sup>2</sup>  
 median floor area 24m<sup>2</sup>

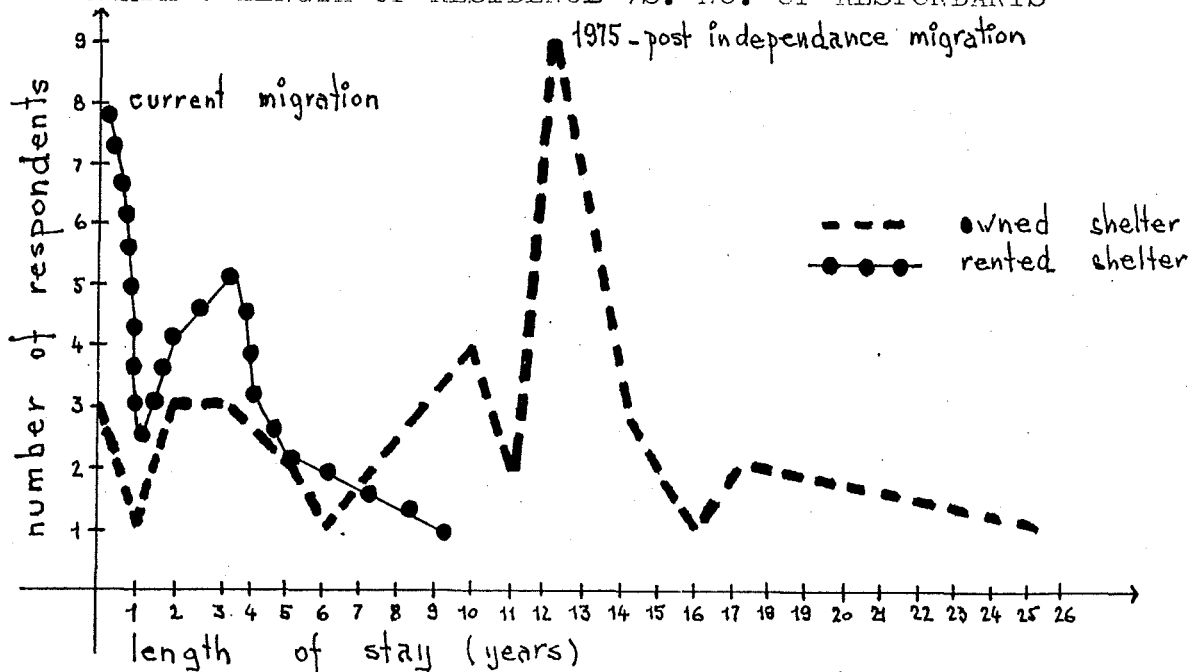
FIGURE 4(a)

CROSS TABULATION OF LENGTH OF RESIDENCE VS. TENURE

length of stay in residence (years)		owner		renter		total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
less than 1	No	3	7.7	8	30.7	11	17.2
	%	27		73		100	
1 - 5	No	10	26.3	17	65.5	27	42.1
	%	37		63		100	
6 - 10	No	5	13.5	1	3.8	6	9.5
	%	83		17		100	
11 - 15	No	16	42.1	-	-	16	25.0
	%	100		-		100	
16 - 20	No	3	7.8	-	-	3	4.7
	%	100		-		100	
more than 20	No	1	2.6	-	-	1	1.5
	%	100		-		100	
total	No	38	100	26	100	64	100
	%	59		41		100	

FIGURE 4(b)

GRAPH : LENGTH OF RESIDENCE VS. NO. OF RESPONDANTS



Care must be taken if access to building materials is to be provided under the programme. The implications of providing such access is very difficult to predict under existing economic conditions. (More on these existing economic conditions in a later section.)

3.4. FIGURE 5 is simply a listing of the sizes of plots that were measured during the survey. The sample size is relatively small with only 35 plots measured (3.5% of plots in the total programme area). Even so, the vast range in plot sizes can be noted. Again, the large difference between the average plot size (187.42 square meters) and the median size of lot (120.75 square meters) would indicate the presence of a few very large lots. At the moment, no mechanism exists to encourage the subdivision of the large lots, but such mechanisms could be devised. It is doubtful, however, that the political will, and/or the administrative infrastructure exist to implement such mechanisms. The problem for the programme is not in any case so much as how to subdivide existing occupied land, but how the project can gain access to and maintain control of unoccupied land in order to create "overspill" and new, smaller, more servicable sites for new houses.

3.5. FIGURES 6(a) AND 6(b) show information for the monthly salary levels of all respondents and the monthly rental payments of the renting respondents. This data is definitely the most misleading of all the information collected in the survey. The respondents indicated that the average official salary of resident heads of households in the survey area is Kz10,362. per month and the median salary is Kz9,000. per month. There is no reason to doubt that the figures given are accurate, but representing official salaries only, they in no way reflect the required family income or the activity on the parallel market that exists in Luanda (more in the sections that follow). The average amount paid for a rental unit was indicated to be Kz2,769. with the median being Kz2,500. per month. This again may not reflect actual amounts paid, but only official amounts charged. Estimates indicate that up to 80% of all economic activity (expenditure and, therefore, although to a lesser extent, earnings) may take place in a parallel economy at prices of up to 60 times the official prices. This is the most dominant controlling factor of any urban programme in Luanda. All such activity is unofficial and, therefore, it was beyond the scope of the survey to determine actual family income and expenditure figures. The application of "conventional" cost recovery and community participation self help methods may have to be discarded as being unrealistic in such market conditions. Official costs at parallel market earnings will be unrealistically low and the residents, because they must be active in two economies, may not have the time for self-help infra-structure installation.

FIGURE 5

SIZE OF LOTS (35 samples)

size of lot (m <sup>2</sup> )	number	% of total
60	2	5.72
80	3	8.57
90	2	5.72
100	7	20.0
120	1	2.85
150	4	11.43
200	7	20.0
300	5	14.29
400	3	8.57
500	1	2.85
total	35	100.0

AVERAGE SIZE OF LOT      187.42 m<sup>2</sup>  
 MEDIAN SIZE OF LOT        120.75 m<sup>2</sup>

FIGURE 6(a)

MONTHLY SALARY OF HEAD OF FAMILY (kwanzas)  
 Information is for activity in the official economy only.

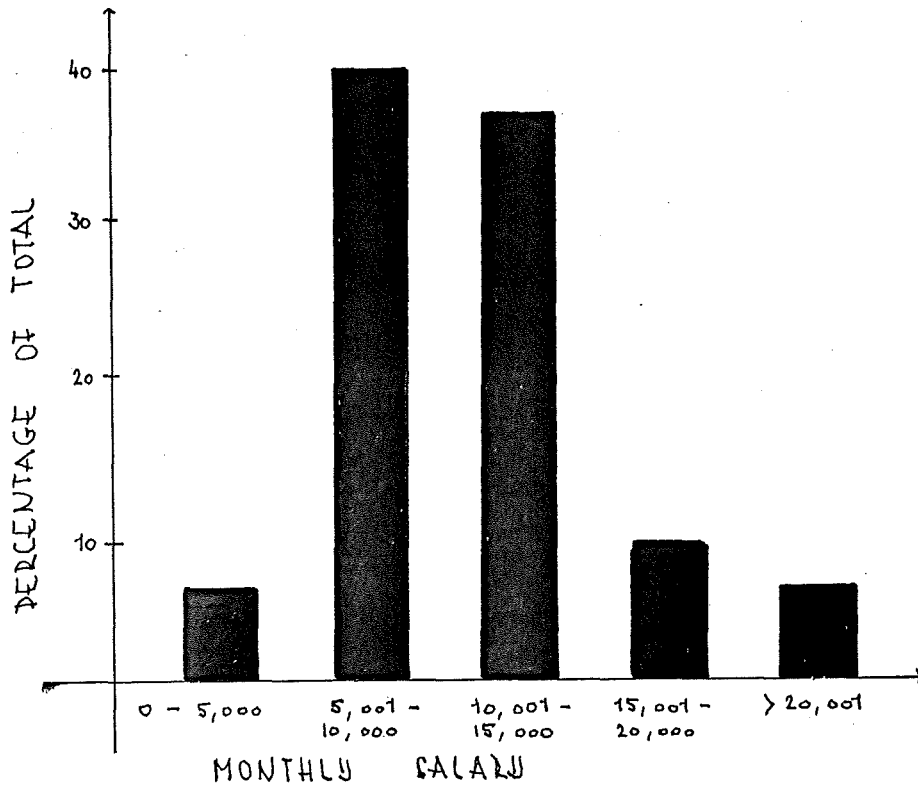
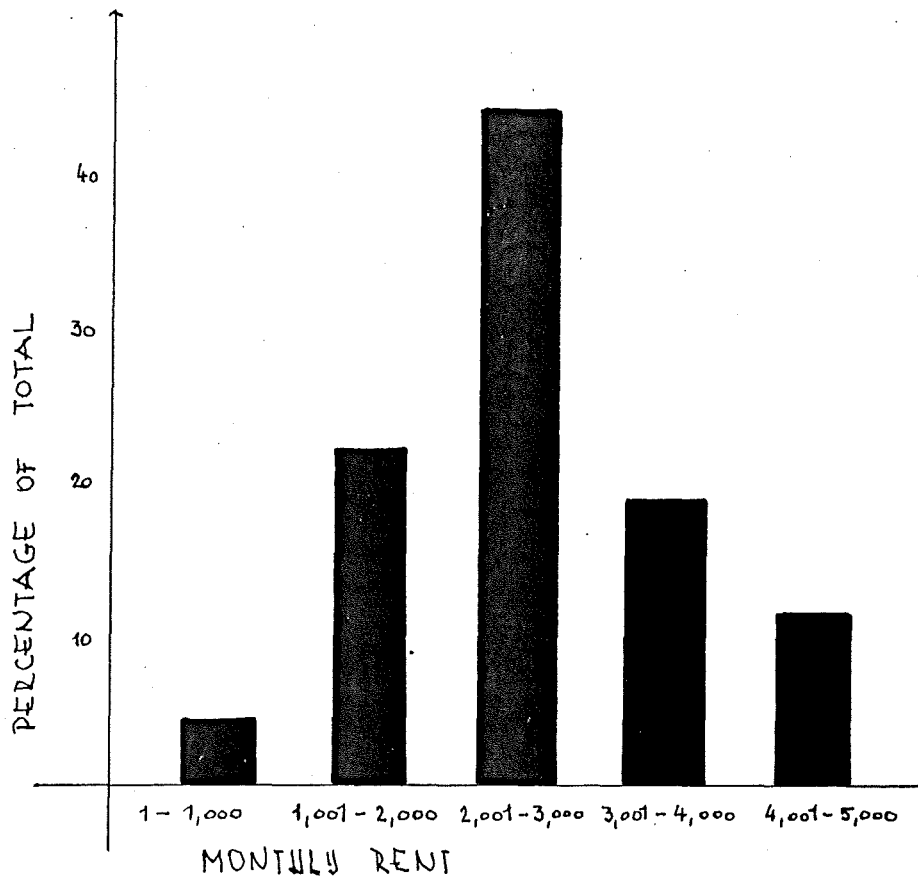


FIGURE 6(b)

MONTHLY RENT OF RESPONDANTS (kwanzas)  
 Information is for activity in the official economy only.



3.6. FIGURE 7(a) simply lists the various types of employment of survey respondents. The economically inactive grouping ("domesticas" and students) represent a majority of respondents ( 57.6%). This, however, is misleading as their response refers only to economic activity on the official market. Again it was beyond the scope of the survey to determine the amount of activity on the parallel market. It is known, however, that a large volume of economic activity, including the activity of those employed, takes place in the parallel market.

3.7. FIGURE 7(b) refers to the general situation of the seven women-headed households in the area surveyed. This represents 11% of the total households surveyed. Of the 7 women-headed households, four were over 60 years of age and widowed. All of these were long time residents of the area, who owned their houses. Only one women indicated that she was "economically active" and she was employed as a baker. The sample size was too small to suggest that the Sambizanga area has fewer women-headed households than the world wide average of 30% (Habitat, 1986). It is also commonly accepted that an undetermined proportion of men co-habit with more than one woman, therefore are related, on a part time basis, to more than one household. Neither the questionnaires nor the statistics draw out this information. Therefore, further dialogue with the community will be required in order to determine the extent of women-headed households in the Pilot Programme area and what their priorities might be.

3.8. ANNEX I consists of a summary of some of the relevant housing and socio-economic material gathered during the household questionnaire survey carried out in 1985.

3.9. ANNEX II consists of a summary of the ocular housing condition survey from 1986.

4. "PLANO DE COMERCIO E ABASTECIMENTOS", 1986. The "Plano de Comercio e Abastecimentos," prepared by the Ministerio do Comercio Interno, is a one year plan, consisting of a statement of nutritional requirements, planned levels of official consumption provision through the "loja de povo", a statement of the official prices of those consumables, and a statement of how these planned consumption levels compare with the nutritional standards set. The amount of the planned availability of each consumable is done in categories of "cereais peculas, proteinas origem animal, produtos lacteos, oleos e gorduras, estimulantes/fortificantes, condimentos, acucares, frutas/legumes, outros alimentos, bebidas alcoolicas, bebidas nao alcoolicas, tabaco, higiene domestica, higiene pesoal, perfumaria e cosmetica, texteis, roupa de cama, roupa de mesa, roupa de banho, vestuario e calçado". This planned availability is done on a monthly basis for each

"loja de povo" in each municipality in Luanda, based on a system of ration. The ration is allocated by a system of "cartao", with one cartao- ration card being allocated to each officially employed person and each "cartao" being registered in a particular "loja de povo" in a particular municipality. The report makes an honest assessment of how far this planned allocation goes towards meeting realistic levels of nutritional requirements and other basic levels. For 1986 this planned allocation was to meet 80% or more of stated nutritional requirements, except for vitamins B,C, and D which met only 62, 62 and 25 percent of requirements respectively. But all in all, the plan is well thought out and, in ideal conditions, relatively realistic. Unfortunately, conditions are not ideal. Because of the continuing war in the countryside, agriculture production and transportation systems are severely disrupted. Migration to the city is maintained at an extremely high level, overloading the consumable and service distribution systems, as well as the entire urban infrastructure. With the drop in the price of oil (Angola's main foreign currency earner) the importation of consumables had to be curtailed and foreign currency in general is in very short supply. As well, an over centralized distribution network has made adjustments cumbersome. The result of all this is that planned distribution could not be met. In fact, it is estimated that only 20% of requirements are met by the official allocation system. Since January, 1987, the "loja de povo" has had very little in stock and during March, April and May, they had nothing. Not suprisingly, a parallel economy has established itself to meet this enormous demand, at prices well above the official level.

FIGURE 8 is a comparison of some consumer items at official and parallel market prices. The existence of this strong parallel market has severe implications for the Sambizanga Pilot Programme. Because so much economic activity takes place on the parallel market (and is, therefore, unofficial) true family income and expenditure data are all but impossible to obtain. Such "standard" programme elements as target group identification by income level and impact determination of cost recovery mechanisms are impossible to define. This does not mean that such programme elements are impossible; but only that relying on such standard procedures as means testing (inefficient and degrading in the most certain of economic conditions), is impossible. Other identification procedures such as depending on the community identification of target groups or the establishment of programme elements that would only be of interest to certain income groups will have to be relied upon. Also, for a programme to function in these market conditions, mechanisms must be developed to discourage the possibility of scarce building materials bought at "official" prices to be sold speculatively on the parallel market. As well, current functioning of the parallel market at extremely high prices reduces the amount of material available to less advantaged groups.

FIGURE 7(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

	profession	men	women	total	no by group	% of total	group % of total
economically inactive	"domestica"	-	77	77	77	38.9	57.6%
	students	20	17	37	37	18.7	
unskilled	clerical (military)	12	2	14	14	7.1	20.2%
	labourers	23	3	26	26	13.1	
skilled (including drivers)	masons	6	-	6	38	19.2	19.2
	cabinet makers	5	-	5			
	bakers	1	2	3			
	drivers	12	-	12			
	metal workers	3	-	3			
	mechanics	6	-	6			
	machine operator	1	-	1			
	electrician	1	-	1			
	dressmaker	-	1	1			
	fisherman	1	-	1	1	.5	.5
professional	nurse	3	-	3	5	2.5	2.5
	teacher	2	-	2			

NOTE: economically inactive refers only to being "inactive" in the official economy.



FIGURE 7(b)

ECONOMIC AND HOUSING SITUATION OF WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Of 65 households interviewed, 7 indicated that they were headed by women.

profession	marital status	age	size of hslld	tenure	house size (m <sup>2</sup> )	house cond.	length of residence
baker	single	n/i	3	owner	15 one room	poor	2 yrs
"domestica"	widowed	32	4	owner	100 part for rent	good	14 yrs
"domestica"	single	29	4	rent 2000k/month	16 one room	poor	7 months
"domestica"	widowed	65	6	rent \$ k/m n.i.	18 two rooms	fair	12 yrs
"domestica"	widowed	59	2	owner	20 two rooms	good	12 yrs
"domestica"	widowed	80	1	owner	10	poor	10 yrs
"domestica"	widowed	60	10	owner	100 ten rooms 1/2hse is for rent	very good	11 yrs

§ house owned by her son

NOTE: no respondent indicated their income

FIGURE 8

A COMPARISON OF OFFICIAL AND PARALLEL MARKET PRICES

item	unit	official price (kwanzas)	parallel market prices (kwanzas)
rice	kg	35	2000
sugar	kg	25	2000
edible oil	litre	55	2000
margarine	kg	140	1000
milk powder	5 lbs.	205	5000
spaghetti	kg	36	1500
beans	kg	35	2000
potatoes	each	(20)	200
fish (fresh)	each (1 kg)	(50)	1000
cheese	kg	n.a.	4000
bread	each	(10)	1000
bananas	6-8	(90)	1000
tomatoes	3-5	(15)	500
matches	box	2	50
personal soap	.5 kg	20	500
laundry soap	box	(100)	2000
whiskey	750 ml	n.a.	10,000
wine	litre	185	4000
beer	box of 24	(360)	30,000
shirt	each	(1000)	5000+
pants	each	(1500)	10,000+
sack of cement	each	(250)	2500
sand	per truck load	(30,000)	100,000
dollars	each	29.9	1-2000

NOTE: prices in parenthesis were obtained from informal interviews and not from official sources. Parallel market prices were obtained from a quick survey of several local markets or from informal interviews.

## 5. INFORMAL INTERVIEWS, RUMOURS, HEARSAY AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Although the existence of the parallel market is undeniable, its precise influence over peoples lives is difficult to determine. Respondents to the survey area questionnaire indicated an average salary of Kz10,362. per month. However, individuals with whom one comes into contact with during the day have indicated that anything from Kz120,000. to Kz200,000. per month are required by a family of five to cover basic necessities. This being the case, severe market distortions must exist for the housing market. The area survey also indicated that an average price paid monthly for rental accommodation for a family is Kz2,769. Informal accounts suggest that although this figure may be lower than what is actually paid, it may not be as relatively low when compared to parallel market rents as official salaries are when compared to income requirements. For example, the amount actually paid for a two room rental unit without water, electricity or toilet facilities seems to range from Kz3,000. to Kz5,000. This figure may rise quickly to Kz10,000. as service facilities are added. Economic conditions would also indicate that people have a tendency to spend money rather than save it; and further that investment in housing may be a priority if land and construction materials were available at reasonable prices.

The percentage of women-headed households was indicated to be 11% of the total. This reflects responses to the formal nature of the questionnaire and a formal sense of "family". In actuality, some men take more than one "wife" and formally list themselves as "head" of more than one household. This would indicate that the actual number of women-headed households in the survey area could be higher than reported.

Also, uncertainty is fueled by rumours of the total collapse of the currency, I.M.F. intervention, the war situation, etc. These appear, however, to be purely speculative in nature. In any case, predictions of economic change to come, and of any subsequent impact on the Sambizanga Pilot Programme are impossible. The programme must develop strategies and mechanisms that function in the environment as it exists. These strategies must be flexible enough to adapt to change as it happens. It is inevitable that some uncertainty will remain a part of the programme environment.

What is certain is that need exists. In the pilot programme area, and in musseques throughout the city, enormous sections of the population are without urban services of even the most rudimentary kind. Over crowding is endemic and life in many Musseques is an endless series of obstacles to be overcome. One does not have to illustrate the usual list of health hazards and related lost opportunities to make this point.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

This paper has attempted to assemble and present some existing survey data that represent the way of life in the programme area in a format that would be useful to programme personnel. Much further work still needs to be done if a definitive picture is to be gained of the socio-economic environment of the project area. New strategies for researching the real family economy must be developed if project planners are to be able to gain knowledge of the household's real capacity to invest in housing themselves or investing in neighbourhood infrastructure and services. The analysis of 'expenditures' of the family economic unit are likely to be more revealing than attempts at penetrating the income structure. The multi-sectoral nature of the local economy can not be ignored. Mechanisms of "participatory research" should be given serious consideration in all future work.

DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP  
Luanda  
June 1987

## ANNEX I

A SUMMARY OF SOME DATA FROM THE HOUSING QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

- LEGEND: (a) floor area of house (sq. m)
- (b) room division of house    B - bedroom  
                                          S - sitting room  
                                          K - kitchen
- (c) size of household
- (d) type of household..    N - nuclear  
                                          E - extended
- (e) length of residence in house (years)
- (f) tenure    O - owner  
                                          R - renter
- (g) size of lot (sq. m)
- (h) existing services    W - water connection  
                                          E - electricity connection  
                                          L - sanitation system
- (i) house construction material    C - concrete block  
                                          W - wood  
                                          A - abestos sheets  
                                          Z - zinc sheets  
                                          P - "pau-a-pic"

NOTES: a blank space indicates that information was not indicated on the questionnaire.

a dash (-) indicates that existing services do not exist for that particular house.

no.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
									walls	roof
1	100	4B,1K 1S	5	N	17	0	200	W,E,L	C	Z
2	15	1B	3	E	2	0		-	W	Z
3	100	4B,1K 2S	5	E	3	0		-	C	A
4	50	2B,1S	8	N	12	0		L	W	Z
5	20	1B,1K	2	E	12	0	200	L	W	Z
6	30	2B,1S	3	N	11	0	200	L	W	Z
7	60	3B,1S	10	E	17	0	100	L	W	Z
8	100	2B,1S 1K	6	N	12	0	400	L	C	Z
9	24	1B,1S	2	N	16	0	300	-	C	Z
10	100	4B,4S 1K	4	N	14	0	500	L	C	A
11	54	2B,1S	9	E	10	0	80	L	W	Z
12	20	1B,1S	6	E	1	0	80	L	W	Z
13	30	1B,1S	4	N	5	0	90	-	P	Z
14	100	2B,1S	8	N	8	0	150	L	W	Z
15	60	2B,1S	6	N	13	0	80	-	P	Z
16	120	4B,2S 1K	10	N	2	0	200	-	C	Z
17	200	9B,1S 1K	9	E	11	0	400	L	C	A
18	28	1B,1S	6	E	.5	0		-	W	Z
19	48	1B,1S 1K	3	E	.5	0		L	C	Z
20	60	3B,2S 1K	10	E	14	0		-	C+P	Z
21	70	3B,1S 1K	9	E	2	0		W,L,E	C	A
22	30	2B,1S	5	N	12	0		L	W	Z
23	100	3B,2S	4	N	6	0	400	-	C	Z
24	20	1B	3	N	.5	0		-	W	Z
25	80	4B,2S	9	N	12	0	100	L	C	A
26	140	4B,1S 1K	7	E	5	0		L	Z	Z
27	60	4B,2S	8	E	13	0	100	L	A+W	Z
28	40	2B,1S 1K	9	E	12	0	60	L	W	Z
29	36	1B,1S	6	N	10	0		-	W	Z
30	30	3B,1S 1K	8	N	3	0	60	L	C	A

no.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
									walls	roof
31	100	2B, 3S 1K	9	E	13	0	150	L	C	Z
32	80	1B, 1S	7	N	10	0	100	L	W	Z
33	10	1B, 1S	1	N	10	0		L	W	Z
34	60	2B, 1S 1K	8	E	12	0	200	W, L, E	C	A
35	20	1B, 1S	5	E	1	0		-	W	Z
36	32	1B, 1S	3	N	3	0	100	-	W	Z
37	60	2B, 1S	3	N	3	R		L	W	Z
38	90	1B, 1S	8	E	5	R	120	-	W	Z
39		2B, 1S	3	N	2	R		L	C	A
40	50	1B, 1S	8	E	3	R		-	W	Z
41	50	1B, 1S	4	N	1	R	90	L	W	Z
42	40	1B, 1S 1K	10	E	3	R	150	L	W	Z
43	21	1B, 1S	4	N	5	R	100	-	W	Z
44	72	1B, 1S	4	E	.5	R		-	P	Z
45	40	1B, 1S	6	N	9	R		-	C	Z
46	18	1B, 1S	3	N	2	R		-	W	Z
47	18	1B, 1S	2	N	.25	R	100	-	W	Z
48	30	2B, 1S 1K	5	E	4	R		L	W	Z
49	16	1B, 1S	5	N	4	R		-	C	Z
50	18	2B	1	N	1	R		-	Z	Z
51	24	1B, 1S	6	N	2.5	R	300	-	C	Z
52	40	1B, 1S	5	E	.3	R		-	C	Z
53	16	1B	4	E	.6	R	300	-	C	Z
54	16	1B	4	E	.6	R	300	-	C	Z
55	16	1B, 1S	9	E	4	R	300	-	C	Z
56	15	1B, 1S	9	N	.3	R		-	Z	Z
57	21	1B, 1S	7	E	.5	0	150	L	W	Z
58	75	2B, 1S	5	E	3	R	200	-	M	Z
59	18	1B, 1S	6	E	12	0		L	M	Z
60	20	1B, 1S	4	N	.3	R		-	M	Z
61	30	1B, 1S	3	N				-	M	Z
62	80	1B, 1S	6	N	2	R		-	Z	A
63	64	2B, 2S	9	E	3	R	200	L	Z	Z
64	18	1B, 1S	7	E	1	R		-	M	Z
65	30	1B, 1S	2	E	25	0		-	M	Z

## ANNEX II

SUMMARY OF HOUSE CONDITION DATA FROM OCULAR SURVEY

area	vehicular access		house water connection		house electrical connection		sanitation (latrine)	
	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
I 51 lots 46 houses	40	11	7	38	5	40	27	13
II 70 lots 67 houses	44	26	-	67	-	67	9	59
III 25 lots houses	25	-	6	18	6	18	21	4
IV 35 lots 32 houses	20	15	-	32	-	32	7	28
total 181 lots 169 house	129	52	13	155	11	157	64	104

area	No of houses	house wall construction material				
		"pau-a-pic"	wood	adobe	concrete block	bricks
I	46	12	16	-	13	3
II	67	1	28	-	33	5
III	24	-	9	-	13	-
IV	32	3	7	4	17	1
total	169	16	60	4	76	9
	100%	9.5%	35.5%	2.4%	45.3%	5.3%

note: area I also contains 1 house made from zinc sheets  
 1 carpenter shop  
 area III also contains 1 house made from zinc sheets  
 1 house from soil-cement

2%



## ANNEX III

SOME GENERAL INFORMATION ON NGOLA KILUANGE FROM THE 1983 CENSUS  
(Ngola Kiluange is the census district of which the project area is a part)

- 1 Population of the municipality of Sambizanga: 62,253
- 2(a) Population of Ngola Kiluange: 26,804
- 2(b) Population by sex: 13,097 women  
13,707 men
- 3 Number of households in Ngola Kiluange: 5,043
- 4 Literacy rate of those over nine: 62% of which 66% are men  
and 37% are women
- 5(a) Number of economically active people: 5,781  
of which 87% are men  
and 13% are women  
(economically active are those over 12 years of age who are able and willing to be employed and who are not seeking their first job)
- 5(b) % of economically active of total population: 21.5%
- 5(c) % of economically active who are employed: 97.0%  
(this figure has not been verified)
- 6(a) Number of economically inactive: 9,337  
(those over 12 years of age who are not able or willing to seek employment (such as students or "domesticas") or who are seeking their first job.)
- 6(b) % of economically inactive of total population: 35%
- 6(c) % of economically inactive by sex: 30% male  
70% female

NOTE: economically active or inactive refers only to economic activity in the official economy where as little as 20% of all economic activity takes place.

FACULDADE DE ENGENHARIA	INQUÉRITO	PROJECTO SAMBIZANGA	CURSO DE ENGENHARIA CIVIL
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5º ANO 1984/85

I SITUAÇÃO DO MORADOR1 DADOS BIOGRÁFICOS

NOME DO CHEFE DE FAMÍLIA \_\_\_\_\_

NATALIDADE \_\_\_\_\_

DATA DE NASCIMENTO - IDADE \_\_\_\_\_

ESTADO CIVIL \_\_\_\_\_

PROFISSÃO - CARGO \_\_\_\_\_

LOCAL DE TRABALHO \_\_\_\_\_

HABILITAÇÕES LITERÁRIAS \_\_\_\_\_

SALÁRIO \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. COMPOSIÇÃO DO AGREGADO FAMILIAR NÚMERO DE FAMÍLIAS

NOME	IDADE	GRAU DE PARENTESCO	PROFISSÃO	HABILIT. LITERÁRIAS	VENCIMENTO	(2) ESTADO CIVIL

II SITUAÇÃO DA CASA

QUEM É O DONO DA CASA \_\_\_\_\_

PAGA A RENDA? \_\_\_\_\_ A QUEM PAGA? \_\_\_\_\_

QUANTO PAGA? \_\_\_\_\_

A QUANTO TEMPO HABITA A CASA? \_\_\_\_\_

TEM A DOCUMENTAÇÃO DA CASA? \_\_\_\_\_ GOSTARIA DE TER A DOCUMENTAÇÃO? \_\_\_\_\_

SIM \_\_\_\_\_

NÃO \_\_\_\_\_ PORQUÊ? \_\_\_\_\_

QUER TIR A SUA CASA? \_\_\_\_\_

QUER CONTRIBUIR NA CONSTRUÇÃO DA SUA CASA? \_\_\_\_\_

SIM \_\_\_\_\_ DANDO: MÃO DE OBRA \_\_\_\_\_ DINHEIRO \_\_\_\_\_ MATERIAIS \_\_\_\_\_

NÃO \_\_\_\_\_

(b) GOSTA DE MORAR NESTE BAIRRO? SIM \_\_\_\_\_ NÃO \_\_\_\_\_ PORQUÊ? \_\_\_\_\_

(2) CASADO, VIVE EM UNIÃO DE FACTO, SOLTEIRO

(b) SABER SE PRETENDE VIVER EM ALTA OU AO NÍVEL DO SOLO.

III SITUAÇÃO HABITACIONAL1. TIPO DE HABITAÇÃO

## MATERIAIS UTILIZADOS

PAREDES \_\_\_\_\_  
 COBERTURA \_\_\_\_\_  
 PAVIMENTO \_\_\_\_\_

## ESTADO DE CONSERVAÇÃO

(+) BOM \_\_\_\_\_  
 (0) ACEITÁVEL \_\_\_\_\_  
 (-) MAU \_\_\_\_\_

NÚMERO DA CASA \_\_\_\_\_

RUA \_\_\_\_\_

ZONA \_\_\_\_\_

ÁREA DA CASA \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> ÁREA DO QUINTAL \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>

2. DIVISÕES DA CASA

NÚMERO DE QUARTOS \_\_\_\_\_

NÚMERO DE QUARTOS DE BANHO \_\_\_\_\_

COZINHA \_\_\_\_\_

QUINTAL \_\_\_\_\_

SALAS \_\_\_\_\_

3 POSSUI

ÁGUA CANALIZADA  
 SIM \_\_\_\_\_ NÃO \_\_\_\_\_

SANEAMENTO  
 SIM \_\_\_\_\_ NÃO \_\_\_\_\_

ENERGIA ELÉCTRICA  
 SIM \_\_\_\_\_ NÃO \_\_\_\_\_

## OBSERVAÇÕES

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

DATA \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/1985 INQUIRIR: \_\_\_\_\_

Nº da Casa	Acesso de Veículos	Cabo Eléctrico	Ligação de Água	Deposito de Água	Materiais de Construção				Estado da Casa			Latrina	Observações	
					Tecto	Parede	Chão e Fundações	Muro de Quintal	Bom	Reparável	Irreparável			

Por na planta: limite da talhão; cumeeira do telhado; entrada da casa; entrada do quintal

SIMBOLOGIA: F - fibro-cimento  
 Z - zinco  
 L - lata  
 C - Cartão  
 T - telhas

A - adobe  
 B - blocos de betão  
 T - tijolos  
 S - solo-cimento (blocos)

M - madeira  
 P - pau-a-pic