

REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
SECRETARIAT OF STATE FOR HOUSING
Postal Code 890 - LUANDA
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

The World strategy for Habitat until the years 2000 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, aims to obtain adequate housing for all, although both the Governments and the International Community were responsible for implementing such strategy, the action takes place within each Country.

The Republic of Angola, the third greatest country in subsaharan Africa, shows a total area of 1.246.700 Km and a population estimated for 1995 of 10,5 millions of inhabitants, what represents a populational density in the order of 8,0 inha/Km, what is considered low bearing in mind that the average for the African continent is 21 inhab/Km.

*Official Language: PORTUGUÊS

-The distribution per age groups shows that 45% of the population belongs to the age group under 15 years, 55% is bellow 20 years and only 5% is equal or superior to 60 years of age. As far as the distribution of the population by geographical area and gender is concerned, the rural and feminine population is predominant, representing respectively 58% and 51%.

Angola lives in a deep housing crisis due to conjunctural factors and particularly due to the lack of landed property for housing since the Independence (1975).

This phenomenon became more acute by the War that has been persisting throughout the last 20 years and which has brought with it inevitable and deplorable consequences, inclusively the destruction of the already existent housing facilities.

As an imediate and indirect consequence of war, an accelerated exodus of the rural populations, where the economic structure was destroyed, to the cities started to take place. The rate of violence led to a ferocious destruction of physical infra-structures and mainly of human lives never before imagined.

As a consequence, whole cities were transformed in ruins, almost whole families were decimated in the cities, towns and villages, having this last factor determined not only an increase in the rural exodus, that used to take place before, but also a disordered flight for survival of either the rural populations as well as the populations of some cities, that would concentrate themselves in others with greater security and stability.

This phenomenon affected the disponibility and functionality of the urban structures making them inoperant for the million of migrants and survivors from the rural areas, villages and other cities.

In the last 20 years, the population of Luanda (capital) grew 15 times more than the population of the whole country, bringing with it demographic consequences, lack of public urban services, water, electricity, technical infra-structures and expansion of "musseques". At the moment, Luanda has a population of 2.500,000 inhabitants with a density of 1.163.87 inhab/Km.

As a result of all these factors and the possible end of the War, the government of the Republic of Angola is sensitive and conscious of the gravity of the above described situation and has been looking for possible solutions to this problem for some time, which will necessarily include the adoption of measures in several domains such as:

- * The social reinstatement of migrants and demobilized from war
- * The situation of street children
- * The creation of jobs
- * The creation of promotion and housing development

For these purposes we count on the support of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, as the coordinator agency of implementation of World Wide strategies. This support may comprehend technical cooperation, research and development, formation and diffusion of information and if possible the raising of funding through international organizations for implementation of the actions to be undertaken in Angola.

2. The Participants

The dimension and gravity of our housing problem demands that its resolution becomes a national imperative and, in that extent, it should become an objective that engages all national alive forces.

Bearing in mind the necessity of providing a more active participation from the Republic of Angola in all actions leading to an adequate treatment and solution of all problems related with Human Settlements and Habitat. By official despatch from His Excellency Mr Prime Minister dated of / /96 the National Committee for Human Settlements was created, which is a multisectorial and multidisciplinary organ comprehending the most diverse levels of Government, Institutions and Entities, namely:

1. Secretary of State for Housing - Coordinator

- * Ministry of Territorial Administration;
- * Ministry of Plan (Institute of Physical Planning and National Direction of Statistics);
- * Ministry of Public and Urban Works;
- * Ministry of Welfare and Social Reintegration;
- * Ministry of Youth and Sports;
- * Ministry of External Affairs;
- * Ministry of Education;
- * Ministry of Health;

- * Ministry of Industry;
- * Secretariat of State for the Environment;
- * Secretariat of State for Women's Promotion and Development;
- * Secretariat of State for Energy and Water;
- * University Agostinho Neto;
- * Government of the Province of Luanda;
- * Parliamentary Commission for the Rights, petitions, suggestions and complaints of Citizens;
- * Ecological Youth of Angola;
- * Youth Association for Housing;
- * Angolan Association for the Environment;
- * Association of Angolan Architects;
- * VES - Imobiliária Urbana, lda; VES - Urban Real Estate, Ltd;
- * Tecnomóvia, ltd;
- * Grimex (ANGOLA), Lda;
- * Loangos e Associados, lda; Loangos and Associates, ltd;

Owing to reasons strange to this Committee and due to the deadline of March 1, 1996, the present report was done with only 9 members, namely:

1. Secretariat of State for Housing (2 Architects and 1 Jurist), Secretariat of State for Women's Promotion and Development (1 Jurist), Ministry of Territorial Administration (1 Engineer), Ministry of External Affairs (1 Jurist), Angolan Youth Association for Housing (ONG), Secretariat of State for the Environment (1 Engineer), Development Workshop (1 Architect and 1 Sociologist/Demographer), National Institute of Territorial Administration (1 Architect) and a Representative of PNUD. Among its other attributions, this Committee will be in charge of identifying the neediest situations in the area of Human Settlements and Habitat and will have to define a national strategy of housing and contribute for a housing policy.

2.1. EVALUATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICIES AT A NATIONAL LEVEL
 Since Independence the economy has been characterized by a serious macro-economic instability, the reason why in 1987 it gave way to a process of macro-economic reforms, with the approval of the Program of Economic and Financial Improvement (SEF).

But, effectively, only a program of stabilization was elaborated, Program of Governmental Actions (PAG), which in the meantime suffered an interruption in 1993 due to the restarting of the war, being in its substitution introduced a program of emergency.

The new wave of armed conflict affects the development of the Country directing most of State revenues proceeding from exports to Defense, and aggravating in this way the situation of the main macro-economic aggregations.

Under this circumstances, the Country started to experience one

of its most disastrous economic problems, inflation together with unemployment contribute on a large scale for the degradation of the already weakened conditions of life of the populations, and therefore determines the progressive impoverishment of family aggregations.

In 1993, inflation reached 1.838% against 175 and 496% attained in 1991 and 1992 respectively, being the rate of unemployment of 24%.

The labour market shows a serious unstability, owing not only to the lack of offer of posts of work, but also to poor formation of the population economically active, whose pression over the market is being felt due to the persistent high rates of school drop-outs after ten years of age.

On the other hand, the poor operation from the Services of Public Administration, the embrionary state of the organization in which the social partners are and the lack of tradition in our population regarding intervention and participation in politics that respects them, does not make possible the structure of an administrative system of participatory work.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE ALTERATION OF MACRO-ECONOMIC POLICIES

The economy of Angola has undergone a series of macro-economic unstability which together with the state of war have contributed for its mal-functioning.

As a result of the policies adopted after the period post-independence, the Country registers a serious economic crisis, depending its survival almost solely from the export of oil and diamonds. From an auto-sufficient country in foodstuffs and with a wide range of products to be exported, it became a Country which depends on the export of those two products and on food help from the International Community.

The three programs PAG "Program of Action from the Government"; PEE "Program of Economic Stabilization" and PEG "Economic Program from the Government" did not lead to the wished effects as it was previously mentioned. To attain that objective, the programs were based mainly in the articulation of the fiscal and monetary policies through a realistic exchange policy. In the meantime, the negative results persisted, with the continuous decrease of GIP "the Gross Internal Product" 23% from 1992 to 1993 of the taxes of real exchange and consequently imports were encouraged to the detriment of the internal production and the diversification of exports.

As result of the alarming degradation of the indicators and in order to correct the successive macro-economic distortions, the Economic and Social Program was approved in March of 1994, which

aims at stabilizing the economy.

To understand the influence of the job market on the adoption of reforms, it is important to analyze the relation GIP/Productivity of work, the unemployment and wages.

The average annual rate of GIP increase at the expenses of different factors, such as oil, attained from 1985 to 1990 the value of 23,2 points, and the rest of the formal economy did not reach 1,8%. On the other hand, the rate of productivity (GIP regarding sector/number of employees from sector) accused 6,4% in the oil sector and a negative value of 1,5% for the rest of the formal economy, while the additional tax of natural populational increase attained 2,9% for the same period.

This disagreement between the levels of growth has (INCOMPLETE PARAGRAH ENDS HERE.)

Regarding access to employment, in slightly more than a year the population of Luanda grew more or less 8,2%, that is more or less 3,2 above the natural populational growth, highlighting the high migrant rate.

The economically active population grew 12,3%, changing of 56,6% to 58,1% in 1993. This increase may be justified by three interligated factors: youth and adult migration, the drop-out of schools and the search of jobs by women as an alternative to the loss of security by men.

Unemployment had an increase of 23%, being worth stressing, that the unemployed population of 40,6% was previously employed (this rate was of 32,0 in 1992) and 59,4% is looking for a job for the first time.

This means that for an year and a half 25.702 persons lost their jobs. 56,1% of the unemployed population is in the age group comprehended between the ages of 10 to 24, suffering an increase in rate to 67,8% if the ages comprehended between 25 and 29 years were included.

TABLE NO 1 - EVOLUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE CITY OF LUANDA
1992/93

INDICATORS

1	Total estimated population		
	Population with 10 years and more of age		
3	Population with less than 10 years of age		
4	Population economically active		
112,3	5 Population not economically active		
520.239	106,0	6	Employed Population
545.929	7	Unemployed Population	

2.1.1 THE EFFECTS OF MACRO-ECONOMIC POLICIES ON THE OFFER OF JOBS AND ON INCOME

Independently of the poor qualification of the population in active age, the trend of the offer of job is greatly linked to the implementation of some processes of readjustment of the productive system alied to other factors of structural order, namely the blockage to which (SOMETHING IS MISSING I PRESUME IT IS THE WORD ANGOLA) Angola is being subject to after the restarting of the war, the destruction of a very significative part of the industrial park and the closing of some factories for lack of raw materials.

The recent evolution of the offer of jobs relative to the period of 1988/92 reveals a decreasing tendency, which was accentuated in the last two years.

Table No 2 - RECENT EVOLUTION OF JOB OFFER 1988/92

Year	Offer	Post
Net	Relation	Posts
Net/ Offer		

1988 (...)

Source: Department of Labour statistics from the Ministry of Public Administration and Social Security (MAPESS).

*Incomplete data, solely related to the first semester.

According to the inquiry carried out by the human resources department of the Public Service, relatively to 1990, a total of 137.688 person were employed, being their distribution per academic habilitation:

-Grade of literary qualifications in which the highest number of persons is: level II with 34228 persons (26% of the total);

-Around 13.000 employees cannot read or write (10% of the total) what corresponds to 9,6% of men and 11% of women in that situation.

-Being able to read and write without having grade 4 are 12% of the employees.

-The employees that have a Bacherol and a Licentiateship represent 1,5% of the total, and correspond to 1,8% of men and 1% of women.

PROMOTION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

There is a consensus that the conjunctural problems that the Country is going through, namely those that are affecting production, can only be solved through economic, social and human development based on sustained growth. In order to accomplish this aim, it is necessary to create a macro-economic environment that incentivates savings and investment.

Among the components of the process of economic reforms undertaken by the Government, it is the redimension of the private entrepreneurial sector, and for that reason in the middle of 1988 the Bill that regulates economic activities was passed.

Aiming to diminish the interference of the State in the economy, to restructure and consolidate the entrepreneurial sector, the market and the economy in general, and allowing for the promotion and development of a national entrepreneurial class that in the private sector values its own resources, it is given way in 1989/1990 to the transfer of state property to other economic agents, namely the private sector and redimension of state enterprises.

A balance of actions developed in this domain shows that the process suffered a certain acceleration in 1991/1992, being followed by a almost paralyzation in 1993 due to the outbreak of the post-electoral crisis.

In December of 1993, 279 processes of redimension and privatization of enterprises were carried out (corresponding to 1.010 units), being 204 of enterprises of small dimension and small economic activity, besides other assets, namely means of transportation and shipment.

Overall, the programs to foment employment forseen by the organ of work administration were aimed at the unemployed and to the families that were willing to build small businesses and also to enterprises already constituted that wanted to expand themselves or make the best of the installed capacities through the creation of new posts of work.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

The social costs of adjustment allied to the extreme lack of means of subsistence of a substantial part of the population has led to the progressive impoverishment of several family aggregates. As an example, it is worth referring that according to the inquiry and research promoted by the Ministry of Planning and UNICEF, the estimation of people measured by family aggregate was of 45.584.00 NKZ, equivalent to adult/month, being therefore the line of poverty fixed in 33.056.00 NKZ, this is 2/3 of the necessities of family expenses from the family aggregates in 1991.

Based on these values three categories of impoverishment were established, namely:

DESIGNATION	RATE (%)
Above the line of impoverishment	64,4%
Modern impoverishment	29,8%
External impoverishment	5,8%

SHORT AND LONG TERM PREVISIONS

The Economic and Social Program of the Government for 1994 points to a rate of growth of the GIP of 2,5% (at constant prices) and gives emphasis to five sectors from which a stronger impulse in the economic growth is expected, namely:

- *Agriculture, silviculture and fishery.....12%
- *Extractive industry.....3%
- *Transforming industry.....3%
- *Construction and Public Works.....3%
- *Transportation and Communication.....4%

Nevertheless, it is not expected a substantial creation of new posts of work, mainly in the industries of intensive capital, and in view of the fact, that for a short term the national productive complex will be maintained, whose capacity to recuperate and expand will depend greatly on the end of the army conflict and revision of the laws that regulate the productive activity.

In the meantime, the distribution of the growth of job offer, the implementation of institutional initiatives to promote the creation of jobs, the execution of public investments by using intensive manual work are expected. (NOTE THAT PORTUGUESE SENTENCE WAS NOT VERY CLEAR.)

On the other hand, it is evident that the informal sector presents specific characteristics, among which:

- *Family organization
- *Production on small scale
- *Utilization of local productive resources and adaptive technology
- *Intensive utilization of under qualified work force
- *Absence of bureaucracy to render formal
- *Creation of jobs at a low cost

The thousand of youngsters that do not find a solution in the modern sector, will get involved surely into informal activities as means of guaranteeing their survival. Therefore, an accelerated growth of activity in this sector will take place.

EDUCATION

In Angola, schooling can be considered almost solely public, being this feature inherited from the 1st Republic, where all educational activity belonged exclusively to the State. Since 1993 that private schooling has appeared, but up to our days, it does not represent a significative number.

Since the Independence in 1975, that schooling is free of charge in all levels. Nevertheless, the number of schools up to intermediate schooling in Luanda is insufficient and has prevented many children at school age and adults from studying.

Angola has a literacy rate of
 Obligatory schooling respects solely the 1st level (the first
 four years of school) and covers the age groups of 6 to 14 years
 of age.

According to the National Institute of Statistics - (1995) Luanda
 has a schooling rate of approximately 61,2% in the school year of
 1993/94.

The school delay in the 1st level is estimated in 34% (students
 above the age for the referred level).

The following table shows the proportion student/classroom and
 student/teacher

	Ratio Student/classroom	Ratio Student/teacher
Basic	28	36
Intermediate	37	

Enrollments in Luanda (1993)

Levels of schooling	Number of students
1st Level	207.764
2nd Level	65.317
3rd Level	28.353
Intermediate	12.375
Total	313.809

REASONS FOR LEAVING AND DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL IN LUANDA About 1/6 of the students

*RATE OF DROP OUTS (School Year 1993)

Levels of Schooling	%
1st level	13,6
2nd Level	16,6
3rd Level	26,
Intermediate (?)	16,3

The main reasons for students dropping out of school, according
 to teachers are the hunger, the war, and the lack of interest
 from parents, and the need to work to support the family as main
 individual reasons.

POSSIBLE REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL IN LUANDA (1993)

- 1 -Poor teaching skills from teachers (3,2%)
- 2 -Sickness (8,3%)
- 3 -Deficient physical structure of school (4,8%)
- 4 -Lack of teaching material (5,9%)
- 5 -Earlier Giving birth/marriage (1%)
- 6 -Psychic problems/children (6,5%)
- 7 -Obligatory army service (8,3%)

- 8 -Death (4,1%)
- 9 -Youth behavioural problems (8,4%)
- 10 -War (10,7%)
- 11 -Hunger (11,4%)
- 12 -Lack of parents'interest (11,6%)
- 13 -Necessity to work (8,6%)

Source; Inquiry about the opinion of teachers, SARE Luanda - 1993

The main causes of death in the cities are subjacent to a deficient prophylactic prevention of epidemic outbreaks, basic sanitation, as well as scarcity of potable water.

+1 owing to the shortage of medication and medical material

+2 INE - National Institute of Statistics

TABLE No MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY OF LUANDA, 1993
CAUSES OF DEATH %

Pauludism	36,5%
Acute diarrhea	25,0%
Measles	11,0%
Cholera	7,1%
Acute respiratory illness	5,4%
Tetanus	5,3%
Meningitis	4,0%
Other causes	5,8%

Source: INE - National Institute of Statistics -
Statistic, economic and social profile of Angola, 1989-1993

2.2 URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The situation in Angola is characterized by:

*Actual situation

*Trends

Population growth in Luanda is particularly linked to the high rates of birth that have occurred. From the decade of 40 to 92, this growth has varied from 1,89% to 6,75%, having the vegetative components had a high weight on it, in spite of being conditioned by the indirect consequences of migration.

The spatial distribution of the population in the city suffered alterations throughout time depending on the economic and social development.

These alterations are deeply related to the vegetative growth of the population, the migrant movements, the different economic migrant waves and the different economic stages that took place throughout the history of the city.

The evolution of the population in Luanda was very slow since its foundation until the begin of the century and only after 1940 did this growth start to increase, in such a way that during the

period of 1940 to 1970 the population doubled in each decade, being the rate of growth superior to 7%. In 1975, after independence, the rhythm of urbanization was intensified due to the growing rural-urban migration, which led to an urban "overcrowding" and to the reurbanization of the city according to Dr. Filipe Amado. This "overcrowding" led to the degradation of the physical infra-structures and the offer of services.