Co-producing urban knowledge in Angola and Mozambique: towards meeting SDG 11

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Making Luanda and Maputo more "inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" (SDG 11)

- establishment of a methodology for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs
- a baseline for the formulation of new or the implementation of existing urban policies



Indicador 11.1.1 - Properção de população urbana que vive em musseque/(bairos desigradados, assentamentos informeis ou hobitoção inefequeda.		Proporção de agregados familiares emidireiras em irema sebasas sem acesto a force de água para beloar apropriada e cavitários apropriados não compartithedos: 69% (2015-2016)	PMI, IRMS 2020/2023
indicador 11.2.1 - Proporção de população que tern acesso asimpando aos transportes públicos		Não existe ou não disporável	INE
indicador 13.3.1 - Razão de taxa de consumo de terras e tana de crescimento populacional		Rabio da taxa de cancumo de herrac: 7,3 Texa de crescimiento populacional: 3,5 (2026)	UN-HABITAT
Indicador 11.11.7 - Proporção de cidades com estrutura de participação directa da sociedade civil no planeamento e gectão urbana a funcionar regularmente e democraticamente	-	5,2% (2016)	UNHABITAT
endicador 11.3.1 - reimero de mortes, pessoas desagamecidas e pessoas directamente afectadas etribuidas e desestres por 100 000 hebitantes		Morte: 1 pessos por cada 100 000 Pessoas afectadas: 1 NES por por 100 000 habitarnes (2015)	MINIST
indicador U.S.2 - Danis aconómico directo ser relação ao em global, danos a factores críticos infra-estrutura e número de internações nos serviços bioloos, etribados a desastros		uSo existe ou não disponíve	MININT, MIP
endicador 13.e.3 - Proporção de reciduos cálidos urbanos regularmente recolhidos e com edequada descarga do total de residuos sólidos urbanos gerados.		Luarida: 75,2% (2017)	MINARAS
indicador 11.7.1 - Proporção de espaço aberto para uso páblico nas cidades para o total da população		vão existe ou não disponive.	MINAME
sidicador 11.a.1 - Proporção de popuração que vive em cidades que implementans planos de decessocialmento urbano e regional integrando projesções populacioneis e recessidades de recursos, pela elementão de cidade.	-	42,1% (£018)	LEC-PLANETAT



 the creation and strengthening of mechanisms of local knowledge (co-) production and experience sharing amongst different actors and stakeholders within as well as between the cities of Luanda and Maputo

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- Research team: African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town and Centre for Public Policy Analysis, Eduardo Mondlane University and NGO Development Workshop Angola
- → with input from/in collaboration with: local community members and administrations, university students, National Institutes of Statistics, National Ministries, UN agencies (UNDP and UN Habitat), civil society, academia, Urban Upgrading Office Luanda (GTRUCS), National Association of Mozambican Municipalities (ANAMM)
- Methods: site visits, key informant interviews, focus groups, participatory mapping, survey work in three settlements in each city with focus on SDG targets 11.1; 11.2; 11.3; 11.6; 11.7 (housing and basic services; transport, participation, waste management and public spaces), validation workshops in each neighbourhood and city





















Key results

- Importance of measuring qualitative dimension of SDG 11 indicators (price, quality, safety, inclusivity, sustainability)
- Importance of research methods that reflect the experience of vulnerable groups in society (women, elderly, disability, but also urban youth)
- Importance of disaggregated data and analysis to reflect local variation, ie. the need for the localization of SDG indicators to reflect local realities and perceptions and therefore more appropriate and context-specific policies and interventions
- Importance of holistic, inter-sectorial and multi-stakeholder approaches as SDG targets cannot be approached and met in isolation

→ Results and recommendations included in Voluntary National Review Mozambique 2020







Key outputs

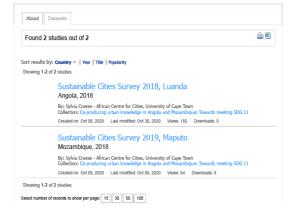
- Summarized results in ENG and PT
- All data and instruments available through Open Data Repository Datafirst: https://www.datafirst.uct.ac.za/dataportal/ index.php/catalog/CO-SCS
- Article forthcoming in *npj Urban* Sustainability (incl behind the paper feature)
- Co-written report and edited books (2) forthcoming)







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REFRAMING THE URBAN CHALLENGE IN AFRICA

KNOWLEDGE CO-PRODUCTION FROM THE SOUTH

Edited by Ntombini Marrengane and Sylvia Croese



Co-produzindo o conhecimento urbano: a caminho da realização do Objectivo de Desenvolvimento Sustentável 11

Co-producing urban knowledge: towards meeting Sustainable Development Goal 11

RESULTADOS FINAIS **LUANDA**

FINAL RESULTS LUANDA











Co-produzindo o conhecimento urbano: a caminho da realização do Objectivo de Desenvolvimento Sustentável 11

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RESULTADOS FINAIS MAPUTO













Key lessons learned

- Importance of TD approach for more inclusive knowledge production, partnerships and collaboration
- Importance of local champions, buy in and ownership
- The incorporation of non-traditional data and methods into existing data systems requires time, awareness and capacity building and is therefore an on-going process















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