



Strengthening Research and Educational Competences of
Higher Education Institutions for Gender sensitive Urban
(Informal Settlement) Transformation – **GIRT (242)**

PRELIMINARY RESULTS ON QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

LURIO UNIVERSITY

TOPICS

1. Selected area
 - Namutequeliua;
2. LU team;
3. Qualitative Research.

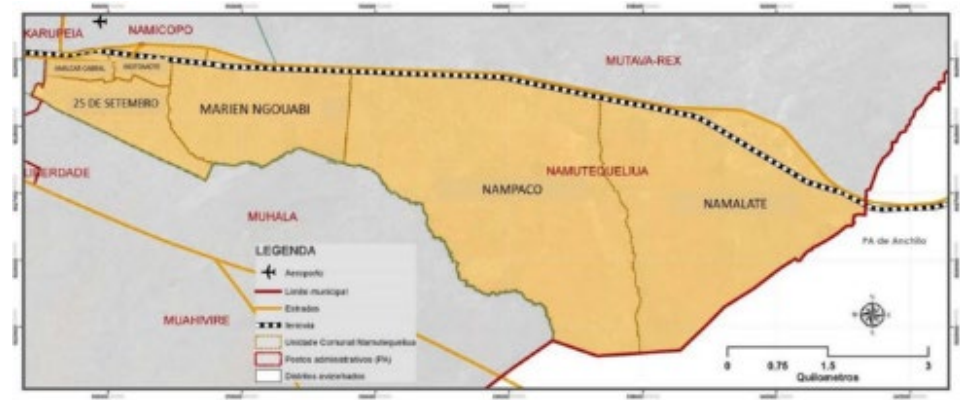


Namutequeliua, Nampula, Mozambique



1. Selected area – West Namutequelua

- Area: **234 ha | 8.5%**;
- Perimeter: **6.89 km**;
- Estimated number of buildings: **13,171**;
- Estimated population: **65,855 inhab.**;
- Population density: **81.43162**;
- Housing density: **56.29 houses/ha.**



2. Lúrio Team



LU Coordinator

António (Tony) Manuel de Amurane

- *Architect*
- *MSc - Planning and management of Informal Settlements*



Researcher

Jaibo Rassul Mucifo

- *Sociologist*
- *MSc – International Development studies*



Researcher

Dorival Victorino Fijamo

- *Historian*
- *MSc – Planning and management of Informal Settlements*



Researcher

Aldevina Manuela Brito dos Santos

- *Architect*
- *MSc - Territorial development and urban management*



Researcher

Nézia Deolinda Dias Sel

- *Architect*
- *MSc - Territorial development and urban management*



Researcher

Cecília João Boaventura

- *Nutritionist*
- *MSc – Public health*



Researcher

Virgínia Ana Ema Teimoso

- *Civil engineer*
- *MSc - Territorial development and urban management*



3. Qualitative research



3. Qualitative Research

1. Preparation;
2. Pre-test;
3. Final version of the questionnaire;
4. Interviews – 85:
 1. transcriptions;
 2. Translations;
 3. Interview Report for each thematic area.



3. Qualitative research

Researcher – Thematic area

1. Tony de Amurane – **Wellbeing and Safety + Livelihood;**
2. Jaibo Mucufo – **Gender and Income + Tenure security;**
3. Dorival Fijamo – **Basic infrastructure;**
4. Aldevina dos Santos – **Governance;**
5. Nélzia Sel – **Social capital, solidarity networks and COVID-19;**
6. Cecília Boaventura – **Nutrition & Public Health;**
7. Virgínia Teimoso – **Basic infrastructure.**



3. Qualitative research

Preliminary results - WELLBEING AND SAFETY

1. Almost all of the women interviewed said that they had not witnessed torture, ill-treatment, threats, humiliation because of physical appearance or sexual violence, although domestic violence is more common;
2. Many women said that there is no service in their neighborhood to help women who have been victims of violence. They report it to the local authorities;
3. Insecurity at night: assaults, robberies in the streets and houses;
4. Not enough policing;



3. Qualitative research

Preliminary results - LIVELIHOOD

1. Financial difficulties in starting a robust business, which is why women only do small businesses in the yard, such as selling charcoal in portions; farm products, candies, traditional drinks,...
2. Lack of buyers for their small businesses;
3. Difficulties in accessing adequate health care;
4. Formal employees are mostly men and women find sources of income in the informal market.
5. Women can't get bank financing to open a big business, such as selling *capulanas* or opening a store.
6. Some women have small farms outside the city.



3. Qualitative research

Preliminary results - GENDER AND INCOME

1. Low involvement of women in neighborhood activities and decisions;
2. Women's voices are not heard;
3. Women are not very united;
4. Fear of talking about their own ideas so as not to contradict others or fear of making mistakes;
5. High cost of living;
6. Lack of employment;
7. Lack of financial support to improve their houses (built with local materials).



3. Qualitative research

Preliminary results - TENURE SECURITY

1. Many of the women interviewed have lived in the neighborhood for more than 10 years and therefore have rights to the land;
2. Land is acquired in various ways: purchase, inheritance, gift,...
3. Many agree to leave with a fair compensation;
4. Lack of land and house titles.



3. Qualitative research

Preliminary results – BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Due to the lack of infrastructure and services, many women use alternative water sources: traditional wells, boreholes;
2. After use, the water is thrown into drainage ditches and small streams;
3. Many of the houses are connected to the electricity and use it more for lighting; Power cut without warning; Poor power quality;
4. Roads are full of pits and puddles, especially in rainy season;
5. Garbage is deposited in drainage ditches and small streams;
6. There is no sewage system. They use latrines. A woman said that sometimes they defecate in plastic and throw it away at night.



3. Qualitative research

Preliminary results - GOVERNANCE

1. Women said they don't have know inclusive planning policies or programs;
2. The neighborhood leader is unknown by name, they know the chiefs of the blocks and communal units;
3. Neighborhood leaders do not visit homes, but they attend and guide residents;
4. Women participate in electoral campaign activities and for political parties;
5. There is no transparency in management and the authorities do not present what they are doing;
6. The neighborhood seems abandoned by the leaders, there are no interventions at the urban level;
7. Women are invited to meetings, but the men have more voice;
8. Most of the leaders are men.



3. Qualitative research

Preliminary results - NUTRITION & PUBLIC HEALTH

1. Many cases of their children taking drugs and becoming aggressive;
2. Insufficient food to feed extended families cared for only by women;
3. Many illnesses due to poor sanitation, water quality and hygiene;
4. The staple diet is rice and maize flour, with curry of meats, seafood and vegetables.



3. Qualitative research

Challenges during the interview

1. Postponement of interviews due to municipal elections, and cancellation of some for-strike reasons due to the tumultuous reaction to the election results;
2. Explanation that the study had no political interests and is not linked to any political party;
3. Before the interview, many of the ladies were sceptics;
4. The understanding of the questions depended from woman to woman, requiring clarification;
5. Wait for the time necessary to carry out your domestic and spiritual activities (such as praying);
6. Some of the interviews took place closer to the roads, and there was interference with the sounds of cars, motorbikes, trains, children, Muslim call to prayer (Azam).



3. Qualitative research

Comfort, state of mind before, during and after the interview

1. **Before** – many ladies were afraid to talk;
2. **During** – the ladies became more comfortable and more active, and even voiced about some situations they had experienced in the neighborhood;
3. **At the end** – many women thanked us, asking for more interviews of this kind and made suggestions for improving the neighborhood;



3. Qualitative research

Next steps

1. Review of the transcription and translation of the interviews;
2. Translate and review the reports the all thematic areas and combine in a single report for LU team;
3. Prepare the data for coding process;
4. ...



Muito Obrigado | Thank You So Much |
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