



UN HABITAT

Regional and Technical Cooperation Division



MOZAMBIQUE CITIES PROFILE

MAPUTO, NACALA AND MANICA



Mozambique Cities Profile

Copyright © United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), 2010

All rights reserved

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Júlio Carrilho, Luís Lage, João Tique, Albino Mazembe, Anselmo Cani, Erasmo Nhachungue, Carlos Trindade, Carlos Serra Jr., Liana Battino, Marcelo Costa, Inês Raimundo, Teresinha da Silva, Ibraimo Remane, and Arão Balate, elaborating on information collected through interviews with key urban actors in Mozambique.

This project and report were managed by Alain Grimard and Kerstin Sommer. Important inputs were provided by Alioune Badiane, Antonio Yachan, Jaime Comiche, Mathias Spaliviero, Farrouk Tebbal, Clarissa Augustinus, Lucia Kiwala, Eduardo Moreno, Raf Tuts, Gulelat Gebede, and Gora Mboup.

Photographs: Alain Grimard and Mathias Spaliviero

Review, design and Layout: Ib Knutsen and Florence Kuria

Printed by: UN-HABITAT

United Nations Human Settlements Programme publications can be obtained from UN-HABITAT Regional and Information Offices, or directly from:

P.O.Box 30030, GPO 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.

Fax: + (254 20) 762 4266/7

E-mail: unhabitat@unhabitat.org

Website: <http://www.unhabitat.org>

HS/152/10E

ISBN: (Volume) 978-92-1-132267-5

Disclaimer

The designation employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or regarding its economic system or degree of development. The analysis, conclusions and recommendations of the report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT or its Member States. Excerpts from this publication may be reproduced without authorisation, on condition that the source is indicated.



MOZAMBIQUE CITIES PROFILE

MAPUTO, NACALA AND MANICA

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
REGIONAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.....	4
FOREWORD - MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING.....	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	7
URBAN PROFILING.....	9
URBAN INDICATORS.....	11
MOZAMBIQUE CITY PROFILES - THE THREE CITIES.....	16
MAPUTO CITY PROFILE.....	17
NACALA CITY PROFILE.....	26
MANICA CITY PROFILE.....	32
MAPUTO SWOT AND PROJECT PROPOSAL	38
NACALA SWOT AND PROJECT PROPOSAL	41
MANICA SWOT AND PROJECT PROPOSAL	44
ACRONYMS.....	47
TERMINOLOGY.....	48
PARTICIPANTS AND CONTACT INFORMATION.....	49

FOREWORDS

As more and more people seek a better life in towns and cities, the urban slum population in Africa is projected to double every 15 years in a process known as the urbanization of poverty.

African cities are thus confronted with the problem of accommodating the rapidly growing urban populations, providing them with adequate shelter and basic urban services, while ensuring environmental sustainability, as well as enhancing economic growth and development.

UN-HABITAT is the lead agency for implementation the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7, Target 10 (reducing by half the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water), and Target 11 (achieving significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020).

In 2002, based on the European Commission's Consultative Guidelines for Sustainable Urban Development Cooperation, UN-HABITAT successfully tested an Urban Sector Profile Study in Somalia. The study resulted in the identification and implementation of three major programmes in Somalia that are supported by a variety of donors.

In 2004, UN-HABITAT's Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States, ROAAS, took the initiative to develop the approach further for application in over 20 countries. This was achieved in collaboration with other departments within the agency – the Urban Development Branch with the Urban Environment Section, the Global Urban Observatory, the Shelter Branch, the Urban Governance Unit, the Gender Unit and the Training and Capacity Building Branch. This new corporate approach is known as Urban Profiling.

The implementation of the Urban Profiling was launched thanks to contributions from the Governments of Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.



The idea behind the profiles is to help formulate urban poverty reduction policies at the local, national and regional levels through a rapid, participatory, crosscutting, holistic and action-orientated assessment of needs. It is also aimed at enhancing dialogue, awareness of opportunities and challenges aiming at identifying response mechanisms as a contribution to the implementation of the MDGs.

The Urban Profiles addresses four main themes: governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS as well as environment. It seeks to build a national and three city profiles representing the capital or a large city, a medium-sized city, and a small town.

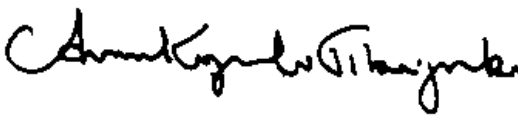
The profiles offer an overview of the urban situation in the specific country, and through a series of interviews with key urban actors in each of the cities, where individual challenges and potential are reflected. The interview process and desk study is followed by a city consultation where priorities are identified and agreed upon. City-level findings provide input for the national profiling that is combined with a national assessment of institutional, legislative, financial and enabling frameworks and response mechanisms. The profiles at all levels supports the formation of city and national strategies and policy development. Additionally, the profiling facilitates sub-regional analyses, strategies and common policies through identification of common needs and priorities at the sub-regional level. This provides guidance to international external support agencies in the development of their responses in the form of capacity building tools.

Recently, ROAAS initiated urban development projects for the countries of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Senegal financed by the Government of Spain. There are also self-financed comprehensive programmes, as in the case of Egypt, where the government is financing strategic urban plans for 50 small cities, as a follow-up to the Urban Profiling.

In Mozambique, the profiling was undertaken under the leadership of national and local authorities. This initiative has been carried out locally in Maputo, Nacala and Manica. The Mozambique Urban Profiles synthesizes the findings of local desk-studies, interviews with local and national key actors plus the results of the three city consultations as well as one national consultation that up-scaled local findings and analyzed them in the national context.

I wish to acknowledge the contributions of Mr. Mohamed El Sioufi, who developed the concept of the profiles. I also wish to cite those members of staff for their role in helping produce this report. They include Alioune Badiane, Farouk Tebbal, Clarissa Augustinus, Mohamed Halfani, Lucia Kiwala, Eduardo Moreno, RafTuts, Gulelat Kebede, Gora Mboup, Alain Grimard, Jaime Comiche and Kerstin Sommer.

I would like to wish the Minister of Public Works and Housing, the Mayors of Maputo, Nacala and Manica as well as their City Councillors, and all those who have participated in and supported this initiative every success in its implementation. I also look forward to supporting further their efforts in the urban development of Mozambique.



Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations,
and Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

The urban economy is critical for the overall prosperity of Mozambique, and some of our greatest challenges lie here.



A full third of all Mozambicans, or seven million people, live in cities. The majority of these live in informal settlements, or slums. Many do not have access to clean water, sanitation, or even basic health services. Primary education is compulsory – and free - in Mozambique, but domestic work, teenage pregnancy and diseases like HIV/AIDS and malaria often prevent the most vulnerable from attending school. Taken together, these challenges are a major hurdle for Mozambique to achieve the millennium development goals by 2015.

The Mozambican government takes these threats seriously. We have decentralized decision-making, simplified land registration and building codes and built hundreds of new schools and health clinics. We are continuing this process today, taking further steps to include urban and rural communities in decisions and policies that affect their lives.

The progress is encouraging, but much work remains to be done. Urban migration increase pressure on urban areas, straining access to clean water, available land, health- and educational institutions. Without these, the nation cannot sustain its progress. It is clear that Mozambique needs to rethink its entire approach to cities, while continuing to promote policies that enable communities to help themselves.

This is why the Mozambican government has partnered with UN-HABITAT to identify agreed priority interventions. With the generous support of the Governments of Italy, Netherlands, and Belgium, as well as in close collaboration with the European Commission, UN-HABITAT has worked with the government, other international organizations, civic groups, and municipalities to tackle efficiency in administration, more transparent governance, increased service delivery, and overall improved living conditions for a large and important part of the Mozambican population.

We are grateful for the expertise and assistance provided by UN-HABITAT, and the continued support from the Governments of Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, and the European Commission. We, in return, promise to save no effort in helping to implement the proposals suggested through this process, and thus increase the sustainability of cities in Mozambique.

The Capacity Building for Local Participatory Planning, Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming Programme, is currently being launched as a follow-up activity to the urban profiles. Drawing on assessed needs, the project will support and strengthen urban governance and municipal gender awareness and integration. The three year programme, financed by the Government of Spain, and put into action in partnership with UN-HABITAT, encourages us to work towards the same outcomes in other urban sectors as outlined in this report.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Zacarias'.

Felício Pedro Zacarias

The Minister of Public Works and Housing
Republic of Mozambique

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Located on the southeastern coast of Africa, Mozambique is gifted with a beautiful coastline, a plethora of natural resources, and a rich cultural tradition with 20 million people of nine major ethnic groups. It is the downstream basin of nine major rivers. The country is closely linked - through geography and history - with six neighbouring countries: Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, and South Africa.

Emerging from a devastating civil war and near bankruptcy in 1992, the country has grown at an annual rate of nearly 10 percent. The post war recovery has been described as an international success story; having improved on nearly all indicators it has been measured. Even so, it is still one of the poorest countries in the world. The national poverty rate is 50 percent, HIV/AIDS infections 16 percent, and only 40 percent of all children finish primary school.

GOVERNANCE

Mozambique became independent in 1975, after a 10-year long war with its former colonial power Portugal. Its support for resistance movements in neighbouring countries in turn funded a domestic Mozambican resistance, and the country was again drawn into armed conflict. 16 years later, at the end of apartheid and the cold war, the two sides finally made peace in 1992 with a pluralist new constitution already in force.

The subsequent elections gave the sitting government of FRELIMO both the president and parliamentary majority, with the opposition RENAMO gathering about 40 percent of the vote. RENAMO has remained a vigilant - but peaceful - challenger to the government, and is active in both the development of laws and holding the government accountable.

SLUMS

The civil war caused an unprecedented migration to urban areas. The end of the civil war only increased urban pressures, as Mozambicans were desperately seeking employment opportunities, access to health, and education in the cities. A complicated urban organizational structure inherited from the Portuguese did not adequately deal with this influx, and the majority of migrants established themselves in informal settlements.

The 1990 constitution, as well as the 1997 Land Law, affirmed the rights of these settlers, granting anyone who has lived on a particular piece of land for ten years the right to continue to do so. While a rare example of tenure security, the sheer mass of informal settlements has made them difficult to manage.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

Mozambique's cultural and traditional background shapes women's role in urban societies. For example, women have not historically been able to own land, to inherit, or have primary access to education. The Mozambican government has made great efforts to balance this inequality, giving constitutional protection against any form of discrimination, as well as giving women an explicit right to own land.

However, women continue to be particularly vulnerable in Mozambique. They are less represented in the formal employment sector, have less access to education, are less informed about health risks and practices, are more prone to disease, and are more likely to become destitute should their partner die.

An indicator of this situation can perhaps be found in the explosive HIV/AIDS rates in Mozambique. The country as a whole has an infection rate of 16 percent, which is on the rise, and among the highest in the world. Women bear the heaviest toll of this infection, and are, in some age groups, more than three times more likely to be infected than men.

ENVIRONMENT

The informal nature of urban settlements is in itself a threat to the environment. Lack of solid waste management, proper drainage and poor sanitation makes the communities vulnerable to flooding and water borne diseases. Tree logging and small-scale agriculture magnifies this vulnerability, adding erosion and land-slides to the risks.

The Mozambican government has a legal framework for environmental hazards. Financial and technical constraints however, prevent the framework from being implemented effectively. The national development policy framework, the PARPA, specifically targets improvement of slum conditions through the promotion of sustainable land-use practices.



URBAN PROFILING

The Urban Profiling is a rapid, action-oriented assessment of urban conditions, focusing on priorities, capacity gaps, and existing institutional responses at the local and national levels. The purpose of the study is to develop urban poverty reduction policies at local, national, and regional levels, through an assessment of needs and response mechanisms, and as a contribution to the wider-ranging implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

The study is based on an analysis of existing data and a series of interviews with all relevant urban stakeholders, including local communities and institutions, civil society, the private sector, development partners, academics, and others.

This consultation typically results in a collective agreement on priorities and their integration into proposed capacity-building and other projects, all aimed at urban poverty reduction. The Urban Profiling is being implemented in over 20 African and Arab countries, offering an opportunity for comparative regional analysis.

Once completed, this series of studies will provide a blueprint for central and local authorities and urban actors, as well as donors and external support agencies.

METHODOLOGY

The Urban Profiling consists of three phases:

Phase one involves rapid profiling of urban conditions at national and local levels. The capital city, a medium-sized city, and a small town are selected and studied to provide a representative sample in each country. The analysis focuses on four themes: governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, and the environment. Information is collected through standard interviews and discussions with institutions and key informants, to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) of the national and local urban situation. The findings are presented and refined during city and national consultation workshops and consensus is reached regarding priority interventions. National and city reports synthesize the information collected and outline ways forward to reduce urban poverty through holistic approaches.

Phase two builds on the priorities identified through pre-feasibility studies and develops detailed capacity-building and capital investment projects.

Phase three implements the projects developed during the two earlier phases, with an emphasis on skills development, institutional strengthening, and replication.





URBAN PROFILING IN MOZAMBIQUE

Urban Profiling was conducted in three cities in Mozambique: the capital of Maputo, situated on the southern coast of the country; the medium sized Nacala, situated on the northern coast; and the smaller town of Manica, situated inland, in the middle of the country and close to the Zimbabwean border.

The initial data gathering exercise started with locating urban key stakeholders representing the three cities. These were interviewed, and during the discussions, additional resources were identified. Following an extensive trail of telephone calls and messages, a draft report was compiled.

The draft report served as basis for a technical consultation through a workshop, where the central government, municipalities, academia and NGOs participated and discussed the study findings. The participants confirmed that challenges and potential identified by the Urban Profiling approach were significant, but only giving general directions. It was therefore agreed that the profiling exercise should proceed, and be adopted as methodology for planning diagnostics in Mozambican municipalities.

It was also noted that there was inadequate data on the local level. This was particularly acute when it came to local statistical indicators, gender and environmental issues. The collection and publication of indicators pertinent to the four focus areas is therefore limited in this publication. The three cities, normally published in separate reports, is for the same reason compiled here together.

REPORT STRUCTURE

This report consists of:

- a general background of the urban sector in Mozambique, based on a desk study, interviews, and focus group consultations with key stakeholders. (See back cover for a list of participants in the city consultations and bibliography.).

The background includes data on administration, urban planning, the economy, the informal and formal private sector, urban poverty, infrastructure, water, sanitation, public transport, street lighting, energy, health, and education;

- a synthetic assessment of four main areas – governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, and environment – in terms of the institutional set-up, regulatory frameworks, resource mobilization and performance. This second section also highlights agreed priorities and includes a list of identified projects; and
- a SWOT analysis and an outline of priority project proposals for each city sorted according to theme. The proposals include beneficiaries, partners, estimated costs, objectives, activities, and outputs.

URBAN INDICATORS



MAPUTO

The capital city of Maputo is located in the south of the country. It has 1.3 million inhabitants, with a majority (70%) living in slums.

The Mayor is directly elected. FRELIMO, the ruling party, retained the position in the November 2008 elections, with 85 percent of the vote, 10 percentage points more than in the 2003 election.

FRELIMO dominated the municipal elections, winning the mayoral seat in 41 of the 43 municipalities with direct elections. It was the first municipal elections for 10 of the municipalities, expanded from 33 in 2003.

The election results were tainted by low participation. Only 300,000 people voted, or one-fifth of the Maputo population. Nationally, 46 percent of the registered voters participated. This would seem to indicate very low levels of registered voters, and/or very low levels of participation by these voters. International observers however termed the elections calm, free, fair and transparent.

Maputo's budget is USD 6.4 million, which translates to about USD 5 per inhabitant. Maputo has the same challenges as other Mozambican cities: Small federally transferred municipal budgets and low collection of taxes. High levels of corruption also lead to a tax-base preferring to pay a lower fee to an official, rather than the actual tax.

Major challenges include garbage collection, poor roads, and poor drainage. The informal settlements that dominate the city are also in a poor state, with many located near, or in, floodplains. A majority of the capital's inhabitants are thus at risk of natural hazards like floods and landslides.

Being the largest port in the country, Maputo's economy is centered around the harbour. Chief exports are coal, cotton, sugar, chromite, sisal, copra, and hardwood. Secondary products include cement, pottery, furniture, shoes, and rubber.

Sources: AllAfrica.com, AWEPA - the European Parliamentarians for Africa, Mozambique Political Process Bulletin 37 - 15 December 2008, Wikipedia.com, Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) MOZAMBIQUE: Maputo - overcrowded, underfunded.



NACALA

Nacala has 220,000 inhabitants, of which 92,000, or about 48% live in slums. Like in much of Mozambique, the slums are scattered throughout the city, to the extent that the major informal areas, Triangulo, Mathapue, Mocone, Matola, and Ribaué only have between 5,500 and 1,400 inhabitants each.

The leaders of the municipality are directly elected, and are organized through the following departments: Mayor's office, Office of the Executive Director, Department of Cadastre and Technical services, Urban services, Welfare and Economy affairs, Finance and Planning, and Inspection and Control.

Major expenses include salaries, infrastructure, prevention of erosion, as well as fuel for transport. Major income sources includes taxes on land-use, economic activities, waste collection, and market fees.

The budget for Nacala is about 33 million Mozambican metical, of which 13 million is coming from the national budget, 9 million from the Local Initiative Investment Fund (FIIL), and 11 million from the Inter-municipal Compensation Fund (FCA).

The municipality currently has several municipal plans, ranging from economic and social development to areal master plans. The municipal council is not directed by the central government on how to spend its funds. It is currently investing in roads construction in Mocone and Muanona, establishment of a Sunday market, and improving the water supply in Muanona. Its main challenges are erosion, water shortage and access roads.

The municipality is also working with a number of NGO's, including Save the Children, TCE (HIV/AIDS), PROGOV, and P7.

MANICA

Manica has 42,000 inhabitants, of which 25,000, or about 60% are living in slums. The major slum areas are 4 Congresso, 7 de Abril and Vumba, and they each contain between 7-8 000 inhabitants.

About half the city's population have access to electricity and waste collection, but only a quarter have access to piped water. Water and electricity services are provided by private providers, while waste collection is conducted by the municipality.

The city council consists of 13 elected officials and 84 appointed staff. The major departments are the Mayor's Office, the Department of Human Resources, Urbanization and Environment, Sanitation, Finance, and Welfare.

The Municipal budget is 18 million meticals, of which 12 million is provided by the central government. The municipality has plans for roads and market construction, public lighting, and housing. The municipality controls about 30 percent of the land, while the rest belongs to the state. User licenses are issued to individuals and businesses who want to acquire land. The main priorities for the city council are upgrading of informal settlements and physical tools for municipal staff to be able to conduct their duties.



The municipality works with a number of NGO's, including The German Cooperation; American Friend, Anda and ADAMA associations.

ACCESS TO WATER

There is significant political commitment to address the provision of safe water and appropriate sanitation in the country. The availability, storage and proper use of safe water is still a critical challenge for the Government.

Following the National Water policy adopted in 1995, and in line with the structural adjustment programme framework, it was decided for private intervention in supplying water. This resulted in the first water concession in the country as from 30 November 1999, under a contract signed on 27 September 1999.

Some public-private partnerships have emerged. The national water strategy includes the promotion of private sector in the provision of water and sanitation, the implementation of the rural water provision plan based on demand from the interested communities, the rehabilitation and conservation of urban sanitation infrastructure for residual and fluvial waters in the big cities.

As a result, there are now a number of actors involved in the provision and distribution of water in Mozambique:

- The state through the Ministry of Public Works and Housing under the National Directorate of Water (DNA – Directorate National de Agua) with support of donors takes care of both rural and urban areas. The government owns all water and sewerage infrastructure through the Water Supply Investment and Asset Fund (Fundo de Investimento e Património do Abastecimento de Água, FIPAG), but leases its operational and management functions to a private consortium,
- Aguas de Mozambique. The consortium is responsible for rehabilitation and extension of water networks in urban settings. Its operation has continually increased, and it is now managing, maintaining, providing services and collecting tariffs in 13 urban settings. The safe water coverage under this arrangement is reported as 36%.
- The remaining 4 cities rely on municipally owned and managed systems. Regulation of the water service delivery of formal or informal operators is done by the “Conselho Regulador de Abastecimento de Água” (CRA)- Regulatory Council for Water Supply.

Despite this innovative approach, donors still finance the majority of the investments needed, contributing 80% of the funding between 1995 and 2005. Water supply cost between 10 and 35 US Cents per cubic metre in 2001.

Urban access to water in Mozambique has increased dramatically since the mid-90s. It is now estimated at 78%, up from 56%, ten years earlier. The rural areas are worse off, with only 24% of the population having access to clean water. Given the greater proportion of the population living in rural areas, the national average is 56%.

Urban house connections are low, at 20%, with the corresponding rural house connection at 2%. The distance to water connections have both time and risk implications for women and girls, who have the primary responsibility of fetching water. Access to water is therefore also a gender issue.

The main natural water sources are surface water (rivers, lakes) and underground water (springs, boreholes). Only the water delivered by formal operators has some certainty of not vectoring bacteria or pollutants. A WHO report from 2003 stated that only 3 out of 84 boreholes in the periphery of Maputo are equipped with automatic chlorination systems. The same document reveals that such boreholes are often located close to latrines.

The cost of water can reduce access to water even if the network distributions cover an area. Although meant for the low income households, public stand pipes in urban areas are more expensive to access than direct housing connections. This forces the urban poor to rely on unsafe sources of drinking water.

Maputo has a high concentration of consumers in both urban and peri-urban settlements, who experience low or even non-existent levels of water service delivery. It is a city with great potential for securing some revenue to help its development.

Sources: The Joint Monitoring Program WHO/UNICEF (JMP/2006), The Maputo Water Concession, Wikipedia.

WATER FOR AFRICAN CITIES PROGRAMME

The goal of UN-HABITAT's Water and Sanitation Programme is to contribute to the achievement of the water and sanitation related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets in urban areas, with a particular focus on Africa, by supporting the creation of an enabling environment for pro-poor investment.

Phase I Countries include Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Tanzania, Senegal, South Africa, and Zambia. Mozambique is among the expanded countries, along with Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Uganda. Selected cities in these countries are participating in demonstration projects.

SANITATION

Proper sanitation encompasses the safe handling of human excreta, maintenance of personal hygiene, health, safe disposal of solid and liquid waste, and the observance of a safe water chain.

Safe sanitation in Mozambique is done by septic tanks or drainage systems in urban settings. While access to water has greatly improved in the past years, access to sanitation remains abysmal. In Maputo, four-fifths of households are not connected to a central sewerage system. Nationally it is worse. Only 4% of the national urban population has access to sewerage. As a result, only 10% of Maputo sewerage is treated, while the bulk (90%) end up in the sea as raw sewerage. While there is some increase in use of latrines in peri-urban areas, field defecation is still very common.

Sanitation provision for schools and other public places is critical to prevent contamination. However most public places in slums and peri-urban areas don't have adequate sanitation facilities, sometimes not even a latrine.

The Ministry of Environmental Affairs Coordination (MICOA) has started programmes of participatory physical planning aiming to address drainage, sanitation and solid waste management, combined with preservation of green areas.

The municipalities are responsible for solid waste management in urban and peri-urban areas. However, due to the limited capacity of the Municipal authorities to assure the service, even the communities that pay a monthly solid waste collection fee, have to rely on alternative means for their relief. In most of the peri-urban areas, solid waste is collected through community based teams from the household to the secondary disposal point. Due to the mushrooming of constructions, particularly in slum areas where planning is not obeyed, refuse vehicles and ambulances find it impossible to meander the narrow streets. The persistent challenge is how municipalities can be enabled to create

and maintain an inclusive, sustainable and self-financing system for solid waste management.

CURRENT ACTIVITY

Since 2002, the GTZ project, Apoio a Gestão de Resíduos Sólidos Urbanos (AGRESU) has been advising the municipal authority at operative and policy level in all questions to do with developing waste management. In cooperation with Care International and MSF, regular and adequate refuse collection facilities have been established in two previously neglected suburban districts.

Two local initiatives in Maxaquene and Urbanização districts were given advice at the end of a pilot phase on how to set up as corporate organizations (small business) and prepared through suitable training measures for their present role as service providers for the city.

Waste charges rescaled in collaboration with the project were introduced in 2002, supported by an extensive educational and awareness campaign planned and financed by AGRESU together with the city. Approximately 42,500 previously not serviced inhabitants now have access to refuse disposal.

Source: GTZ, Urban Development and MDGs - Waste management in the Maputo metropolitan area, Mozambique.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Public transportation in Mozambique is essentially secured by the informal sector through privately owned minibus taxis or converted passenger trucks known as “Chapas”. Public buses are operated in the main cities of the country by public companies in conditions of great difficulty due to limited revenues and scarce investment from the Government.

The poor condition of municipal and national roads, lacking signs, maintenance, and often affected by flooding due to inadequate drainage, inhibits investments for appropriate means of transportation.

Although the railway was in the past considered an effective means of transportation between the main urban centers, and linking the peri-urban areas to the central business districts, the train services suffer the same ills of poor management, maintenance and investment. The services are therefore limited and of low standard.

STREET LIGHTING

In most of the urban areas street lighting lacks regular maintenance and sometimes is the object of vandalism or assault by people trying to generate some income by selling the accessories and the electrical wires and cables that contain copper. In peri-urban areas and slums public illumination is sparse, posing a permanent threat to the security of the citizens, particularly women and girls.

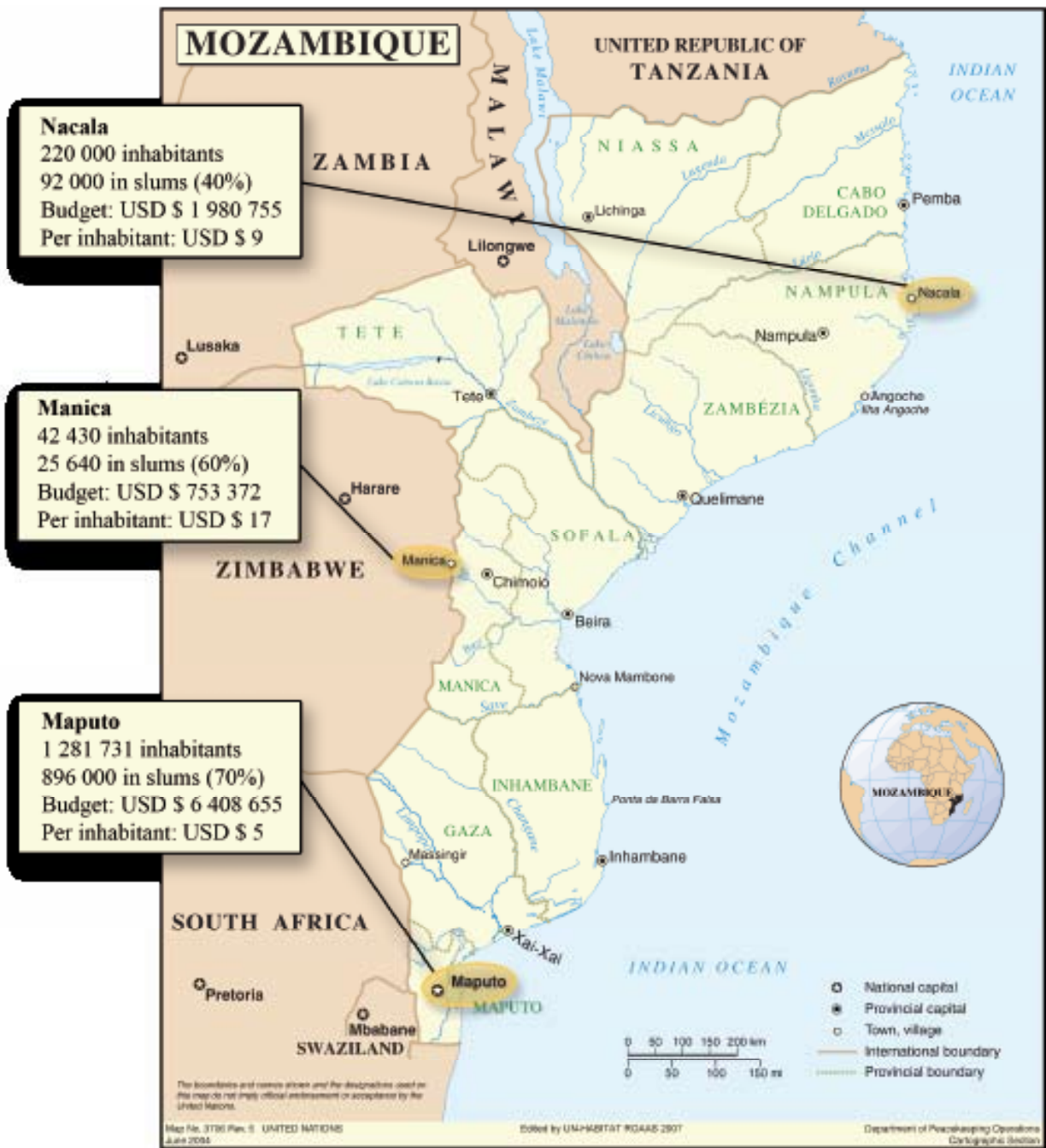
The main responsibility for provision and maintenance of street lighting belongs to the Public Utility EDM. However, there are circumstances where private entities or municipalities are co-responsible for the provision of such service.

SOURCES OF ENERGY

Mozambique has experienced high levels of economic growth in recent years. Reliable power supplies are a potential constraint to further growth. Most of the electricity produced in the country by the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam is exported to South Africa and Zimbabwe. Within the country electricity is provided by the public utility, Electricidade de Mozambique (EDM). Electricity supply is generally unreliable and power supply interruptions damage equipment and appliances and thus hamper economic development.

The government is currently putting effort to spread the electricity generated by Cahora Bassa dam to the main urban centres and capital of districts. However, eighty per cent of energy consumed in Mozambique is still from woody biomass – about 6 million cubic meters per year, posing a huge threat to environment through deforestation, carbon dioxide emissions and other pollutants. Most of the consumption of the woody biomass occurs in slums and peri-urban areas where access to electricity is still very limited.

THE THREE CITIES



UN-HABITAT. Photo courtesy of Google Earth

MAPUTO CITY



UN-HABITAT. Photo courtesy of Google Earth

The Mozambican capital is located in the south of the country. It has an area of 675 Km² and 1.3 million inhabitants*. This is 20% of the country's urban population. Of the total municipal area, less than half, or 320 Km² is densely populated, and majority (96%) of the city's population lives there. The remaining 355 km² are occupied by just 4% of the population, with largely rural occupation patterns. According to the 1997 census, about 50 percent of the population is living below an already narrow poverty level. Despite national reductions in overall poverty, recent data indicate a worsening of poverty in Maputo due above all to in-migration by impoverished people from the rural areas.

**1995 Estimate. Schubert, "Poverty and poverty alleviation in the urban areas of Mozambique" in Habitat International Vol 19, No 4, pages 499-514. New figures should become available in 2010.*

GOVERNANCE

The Maputo Municipal Council (CMM) initiated a Programme of Strategic Objectives and Priority Actions for the five-year period of 2003-2008 to improve citizens' quality of life. This programme is based on two basic principles: (a) transparency and fighting corruption within the government, and (b) participatory governance.

The main thrust of the programme lies in changing attitudes, involvement and participation of all interested citizens and social forces in order to achieve the following goals: decentralization and modernization; rigorous accountability and fighting corruption; priority to the poorest groups; reduction in imbalances and promotion of gender equity; sustainability and preservation of the environment; promoting synergies between the private sector and the central government; and the establishment of a democratic and harmonious environment in reference to various interest groups.

Activities have been prioritized to improve sanitation and environmental management systems; drinking water supply systems; solid waste collection and storm water drainage; mobility and safety in public transport, road traffic and parking; rearrangement and planned expansion of urban spaces; public security; self-employment initiatives respect for the city's built heritage; and the maintenance of green and leisure spaces.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- An elected Municipal Council and Municipal Assembly are the main bodies governing the city. Despite reforms and decentralization, the central government still has an effective veto in provincial and municipal matters.
- Governmental institutions manage education, health and tax collection.
- Water service delivery is delegated to a private utility.
- Electricity and telephone networks are managed by state-owned utilities.
- Responsibilities concerning road works are split between government and the municipality.
- Limited partnership with civil society organizations and the private sector.
- Lack of trained staff.
- Outdated bureaucratic procedures.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The city relies on the 1998 Package of Municipal Laws, the Programme of Strategic Objectives and Priority Actions for the five-year period 2003-2008, and the 1997 census and Municipal regulations as the baseline for most of the decisions.
- Outdated city development plans.
- Norms and regulations issued by the Municipal Council are not published.
- Lack of performance indicators.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Mozambique has one of the highest corruption rates in the world. In a 2001 survey conducted by the anti-corruption NGO Ethics Mozambique (Ética Moçambique), half of the people interviewed said they had paid at least one bribe in the last six months.
- The courts in Mozambique are seen not only as a main venue for corruption, but also as a key bottleneck in efforts to sanction corrupt behaviour.
- Maputo experiences great land pressure, exceeding by far its carrying capacity and leading to land degradation on a scale never recorded before. Lack of staff, conflicts of interest by stakeholders and high illiteracy in the communities make it difficult to come up with adequate solutions, and prevent effective performance and transparency.
- Overlapping of responsibilities between the provincial and municipal authorities.
- Unclear definition of territorial boundaries.
- Lack of accurate statistics.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Although Maputo is the Mozambican city with the most formal businesses and jobs, and the largest number of taxpayers, most of the contributions collected are directed to Central Government.
- Municipalities raise funds through services and land tax. This is currently inefficient. Only ten percent of the property in Maputo, for instance, is being charged. No municipality in Mozambique has ever managed to raise more than 40 percent of its own funds.
- Lack of a culture of public-private partnerships.
- Limited resources directly allocated by the Central Government.
- Greater attention to district development is driving most donor contributions out of the municipality.

LAND POLICY AND URBAN LAND MANAGEMENT

The population in Maputo far exceeds the available land leading to great land pressures, rapid land degradation, soil erosion, and increased vulnerability to disasters. To reverse this situation, work has begun on institutional reorganization of the municipal land management bodies.

At the same time, the municipality has been strengthened with staff qualified in urban land management. The approval of new planning instruments – the Maputo Metropolitan Area Structural Plan and the Partial Urbanization Plans – will lead to improved management of land use, particularly where there is conflict over land occupation. They will enhance the ability to quantify needs, not only to reorganize the most needy neighbourhoods, but also to reclassify identified areas of the city, the transformation of which might contribute to improving the quality of urban life in the municipality.

SLUMS



Maputo is characterized by a small urbanized ‘cement city’, with informal peripheral neighbourhoods where majority of Maputo’s population lives. ‘Cement city’ consists of conventional permanent buildings supplied with road, water, electricity, telephone, and drainage systems. The conditions in the peripheral neighbourhoods are characterized by disorderly occupation that makes it difficult to provide essential infrastructure and other municipal services.

The colonial state provided no social housing, except for a few initiatives during the 1950s and 60s in some of the capital’s neighbourhoods. The nationalization of rental housing in 1976 gave the state the responsibility of managing a huge number of buildings, to the detriment of constructing new housing and infrastructure.

The state regarded shelter as a minor part in the overall infrastructure needs of drainage, sanitation, water supply,

electricity, transport, and social facilities. Housing construction in itself was not considered a fundamental factor in the improvement of living conditions. Thus, priority was given to improving the physical and social infrastructural arrangements in peri-urban areas as the most sustainable way of achieving general and basic improvements in housing conditions. Social housing was left to individual households and social agents.

This policy resulted in large-scale infrastructure investments and campaigns such as drainage in Maputo, interventions for urban reorganization to combat erosion, and the national sanitation campaign. The accumulation and worsening of management problems of the state-owned housing stock, and the unsustainable system of subsidized house rentals, led in the 1980s to the start of a policy of selling off the state-owned housing stock.

While the central question of housing policy focused on creating and improving infrastructure and reorganizing peripheral neighbourhoods, current municipal policy stresses the provision of urban land for people to build their own houses, giving priority to recently educated and newly-wed young people. The municipality encourages partnerships with the private sector to gradually solve social housing issues, as a complement to the efforts currently undertaken by the central government.

Water supply is closely connected to housing development. Prior to independence, Maputo's water supply system consisted of indoor connections within urban areas and public standpipes in peri-urban areas. After independence, the number of home connections in the peri-urban areas increased, causing supply capacity problems. Currently, work is underway to extend the water supply network to reach more areas with a combination of home connections, outside connections and public standpipes. Apart from the public supply system, new private water supply systems have appeared, including wells, elevated water tanks and simple home connections.

The essential objective is to provide services in accordance with the wishes and capacity of the beneficiaries, plugging the gaps in the public system and involving the private sector in managing water supply services.

With the establishment of the Water Investment and Assets Fund and the introduction of a devolved management system, coverage levels have risen to 32%. With forthcoming funding, this could rise to 40%, and benefit about 1,235,000 inhabitants. The most significant investment, however, will be the establishment of a new distribution centre that will solve the problem of water shortages in four large peripheral neighbourhoods.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

Gender equality is still a political and policy issue in Mozambique (it is supported mostly in theory). Generally a gender focus means the establishment of under-funded gender units.

Maputo is however the most active area to change this approach, and most of the organizations that strive for gender equity and equality are based here, notably The Women's Forum, a network that brings together about 70 member groups.

Traditionally men have had the greatest privileges, such as the right to own land and access to employment. In Water and Sanitation Services, 86 percent of the 2002 staff was male and only 14 percent female. Where females work, they tend overwhelmingly to be lower level service staff.

According to the INE (QUIBB 2000-2001), the illiteracy rate in Maputo City is about 6.4 percent among men and 19.2 percent among women, compared to national illiteracy rates of 40 percent for men and 71 percent for women. Achieving a level of higher education is 28 percent for men and 16 percent for women in Maputo.

Gender health issues should be analyzed from a social justice and human rights point of view. One of the most important concerns in reference to gender-based discrimination is access to health services. Gender discrimination originates within health services themselves and at family levels.

In 1994, of the 316 deaths through traffic accidents among people aged 15-59, the majority (81 percent) were men. The same trend was noted in the 189 murders that occurred in the same year and among the same age group: the overwhelming majority (89 percent) of the victims were men. On the other hand, the high level of mortality associated with unsafe/illegal abortions, violence against women (including sexual assault), and the disproportionate prevalence of sexually transmitted infections are important problems from the viewpoint of public health. Clearly these situations show that the gender factor should be incorporated into the conceptualization of health care.

Since the municipal elections in 2003, efforts have been made to reverse this situation through the gradual promotion of better gender balance in decision making. For example, in the Municipal Assembly, women account for about 39 percent of the members.

Although women shoulder most domestic responsibilities, important decisions are still taken exclusively by men. Due to poverty and cultural factors, the HIV/AIDS pandemic has severely affected women. There is a growing prevalence of single mothers and women-headed households, and in most cases women constitute an extremely vulnerable group. Although there is currently no clear feminization of poverty, female-headed households are at particular risk of living in poverty.

However, although the power structures have a better gender balance, the Municipal Council has not yet formally submitted any legislation to the Municipal Assembly oriented towards mainstreaming gender issues. The only permanent initiative currently under implementation, and duly registered in the Municipal Council's plan of activities, is a micro-credit project aimed at female-headed households. To date, this project has benefited about 225 people from Municipal Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Women constitute the majority of entrepreneurs in the informal sector. Informal trading activities were initiated to overcome the major food crisis that affected the country and particularly Maputo in the 1980s; the economic reforms in the mid-1980s also forced an increasing number of women to enter this sector.

The impact of an eventual transformation of gender relations in households and informal sector activities have not yet been assessed. Challenging the male-dominated society, women have been involved in small-scale retail trade and selling foodstuffs and clothing; now they have also branched out into other areas, notably inter-provincial and cross-border trade (with South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe).



Women's involvement in business forces them to spend a lot of time outside the home. In many cases, women provide most of the household income. This brings family and social problems, as it involves changes in the power relations between men and women.

The way in which society views women working outside the home and their need to negotiate, take decisions and enter into contact with the public sphere as part of their professional activities, has also become a concern for local NGO's and a whole range of informal sector operators and workers. Efforts are guided towards sensitizing society and imposing rules for respecting women and the work they are engaged in.

Access to resources such as land, credit, formal education and training in modern production technologies, as well as the steady increase in democratic control of activities and women's consequent participation in decision making, are the conditions expected to contribute towards the gradual increase in women's empowerment.

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental issues in Maputo are considerable and varied. There is evidence that many of them go beyond municipal boundaries; indeed, the neighbouring Matola municipality and the adjacent districts of Marracuene and Boane share some similar environmental issues with Maputo.

Given the technical and financial weaknesses within most of Mozambique's recently created municipalities, environmental problems are, as a rule, beyond the current institutional capacity. Most municipalities have proven unable to solve or even mitigate causes and effects of urban environmental issues – Maputo in particular.

The general environmental situation in Mozambique can be illustrated by the case of Maputo. Problems range from localized issues, such as domestic pollution caused by the use of wood fuel, atmospheric pollution caused by increased numbers of urban vehicles (many of them in a deplorable mechanical condition), and industrial pollution caused by the continual use of obsolete technologies – to questions linked to defective sanitation and drainage of the river basins. The latter affects whole neighbourhoods, particularly the outlying ones where 70 percent of the city's population lives (including the majority of the poor populace).

Environmental problems of a cross-boundary nature include, for example, those linked to the contamination of rivers that provide water to the city, pollution of the waters of the Bay of Maputo and deforestation caused by the use of wood fuel in the city. Furthermore, it is known that informal settlements currently cover at least 35 percent of the area of Maputo, usually in places sensitive to flooding and/or erosion.

There are other environmental problems, such as the contamination of the Infulene Valley (the green belt used for vegetable production) by untreated industrial wastes and the decline of the mangroves in Maputo Bay (due to being used for fuel).

From the institutional point of view, the Ministry for Environmental Coordination (MICOA) handles environmental questions nationally. At the local level, the law on local state bodies stipulates that environmental management and territorial planning/organization are tasks undertaken by the municipalities. Reality shows that for the time being the capacity of the Maputo Municipality to deal with these matters remains limited. There is permanent coordination with MICOA for the provision of technical support.

A joint initiative with MICOA and the authorities of the neighbouring Matola Municipality and Maputo Province has led to initiating an Environmental Management Strategy for Greater Maputo. This plan enjoys financial support from the government and international partners. Its foremost objective is to ensure that the economic development of the greater Maputo metropolitan area takes place in an environmentally sound manner. The initiative is expected to lead to the strengthening of institutional capacity with regard to environmental management, enhancing the role of civil society in environmental management, and testing environmentally beneficial practices. It will also lead to drawing up a strategy that can imbue the institutions with the spirit that environmental problems must be regarded as a whole, avoiding localized and uncoordinated solutions in greater Maputo. This initiative will prioritize the formulation of strategies, but without much emphasis on the investments that might improve the infrastructure.

BASIC SANITATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

The challenges are exacerbated by the explosive growth of Maputo's population. Over the last 20 years, migration from the countryside to the city has led to a population growth rate in the city of about 3.5 percent per year, compared with a national population growth rate of 2 percent. This means that population densities in the suburban neighbourhoods are reaching 3,200 inhabitants per square kilometer with all the inherent consequences, as growth of the housing stock has not been accompanied by the provision of the necessary infrastructure.

Piped water and sewer systems are only accessible to 25 percent of the city's population. The majority use pit latrines or other options. Recent studies show that the use of pit latrines has led to the contamination of ground water, with severe health consequences. The consumption of untreated water, plus the lack of drainage systems, has caused diarrhoeal diseases (including cholera) and malaria, resulting in loss of life and reduced productivity. According to the data from the National Directorate of Health, cases of cholera recorded in the 1997-2000 period resulted in an average of 250 deaths per year in the municipality.

Lack of drainage and poor disposal of solid waste contributes to the prevalence of malaria. From 1996 to 2000, some 1,500 citizens died of malaria in Maputo. The environment is adversely affected by poor collection and disposal of waste, including hospital waste.

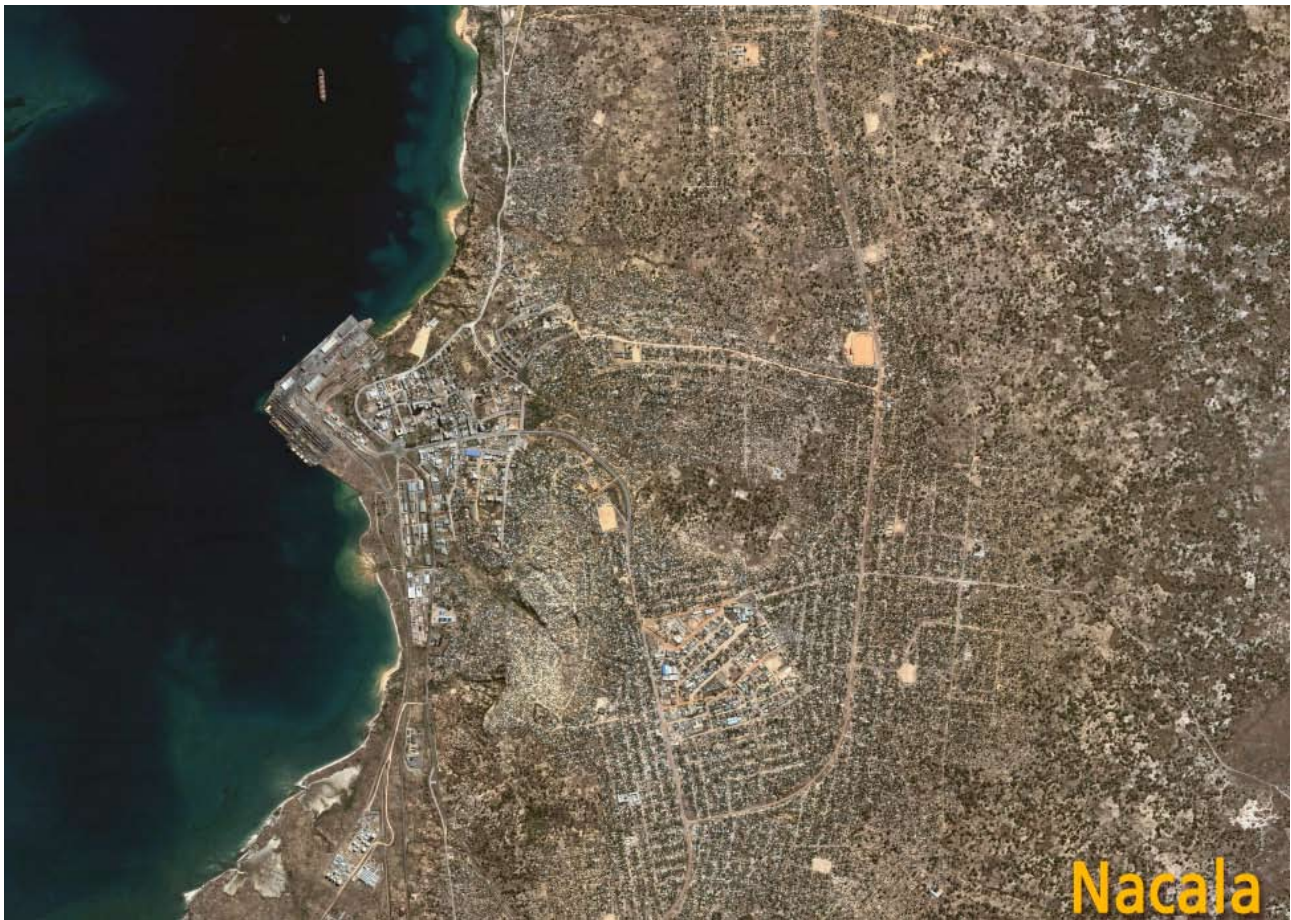
URBAN PLANNING

There are several initiatives undertaken in Maputo to regulate land use. The recent preparation of the Maputo Metropolitan Area Master Plan will be followed by drafting Partial Urbanization Plans for priority areas such as the coastal strip, new areas of expansion and mudslide prone areas (victims will be resettled). At the national level, the drafting of the policy and laws on Territorial Planning and Organization has been concluded, which will facilitate the legal framework for these activities.

The overall performance of all the city administrations is negatively influenced by lack of financial, technical and human resource capacities.

GOVERNANCE N°1	Project proposal	Page 39
	Simplification of complex norms and procedures	
SLUMS N°2	Project proposal	Page 39
	Improvement of drainage system and roads	
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS N°3	Project proposal	Page 40
	National environmental awareness programme	
ENVIRONMENT N°4	Project proposal	Page 40
	Improvement of latrines in "maxaquene c" neighbourhood	

NACALA CITY



UN-HABITAT. Photo courtesy of Google Earth

The third largest city in Mozambique was established by draining a swamp in the 1960s. It was set up as an administrative unit in the late 1970s. There has been a city Executive Council since the late 1980s, replaced in 1998 by a Municipal Council elected at the time of municipalization.

Nacala covers an area of about 350 Km² along the Indian Ocean, at latitude 14° 39' 63" and longitude 40° 43' 30" in the northern province of Nampula, about 620 Km from Malawi's eastern border. Its position on the coast, its proximity to Malawi and its deep water port has determined the appearance, importance and functions of this urban centre.

Like other Mozambican cities, Nacala has undergone rapid population growth in a context of economic crises and general lack of resources for urban management. Past civil strife worsened the economic crises and dramatically increased the demographic pressures on this urban centre.

Since Nacala benefited from government interventions immediately after independence, it was possible to keep in the city a corps of technical staff who, though small, have provided important support to urban studies and management in the city.

Although Nacala possesses an excellent natural port and a rail link to Malawi, formal sector activities employ few people and have only minor impact on improving the living conditions of the local population who survive on subsistence agriculture, fishing or petty informal trading. Due to their precarious nature, many of these activities cause environmental problems.

According to the 1997 census, Nacala has about 160,000 inhabitants. About 65 percent live in the main urban settlement (about 20 Km², or 50 hectares) while the remainder live in rural conditions in villages located several kilometers from the city centre without electricity or piped water and connected to the city by a precarious road network.

Nearer the centre of the city, there are densely populated spontaneous settlements with specific problems, including soil erosion, inadequate sanitation, housing space, and internal access. The solution to these challenges should be found in the context of an overall strategy of balanced territorial development.

GOVERNANCE

To undertake its urban management tasks, the Nacala Municipal Council (CMC Nacala) has a permanent staff of about 250 workers and an annual budget of 18 billion Meticais (about USD 4 per capita/year), including its own revenue and state transfers. The revenue does not cover the education and health sectors financed by the state through the Provincial Directorates of the respective ministries. The remaining State Directorates are not significant in the city area in terms of investment or management. A state representative has been appointed, as envisaged under Law 2/97 on Local Authorities, to facilitate dialogue with the central government, as well as approve budgets and senior appointments.

Water supply is managed by the Water Company and supervised by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. The company faces constant problems with financial sustainability and lacks investment to improve its performance.

There are two administrative posts in Nacala that have influence on the administration of the rural territory. There are two chieftainships (Muxilipo and Suluho), respectively in the south and north of the territory, which overlap almost completely with the territory of the administrative posts. The chieftainships exert influence on territorial administration of the rural areas and intervene, albeit in a more limited way, in land management in the peri-urban areas.

The Municipal Council has been endowed with a statute and staff adequate for urban management and, despite the paucity of available funds, regularly undertake land management and environmental rehabilitation activities, as well as basic urban maintenance. It possesses municipal land registry services and licenses land use and construction throughout the area under its jurisdiction. About 200 land titles have been issued since independence (in urban, rural and coastal areas of the municipality), which shows that land titles still cover very few occupied areas.

Until a multi-party system was established, the most important grass-roots structure was, as in other Mozambican cities, the Neighbourhood Secretaries and Block Chiefs, with an active but controversial role in land management in suburban areas.

Nacala is part of the strongly Islamic northern coastal zone. The Muslim religious leaders (Chehes) have much public influence and are widely regarded as important links with the communities. Leaders of other religious denominations have similar influence but cover a smaller share of the population.

Analysis of the land registration procedures between 1992 (when the sector was reorganized and the new procedural regime was instituted) and 2002 shows that formal license processing and registration still does not happen in most cases. Of those processed during this period, 2,000 were requests for provisional land-use licences, about 480 were requests for construction permits and only about 120 were requests for inspection. The difference between the number of requests for occupation and those for construction is partly explained by the fact that some of the requests for occupation were rejected. However, it is also because a significant percentage of the petitioners, once the authorisation to occupy the land was assured, did not go back to the council to complete the procedure but built their houses without formal permits. Occupation and building permits are issued in the registered urbanized and semi-urbanized areas, although there are also cases of occupations legalized in unregistered areas.

In the areas of urban expansion, no permission is necessary to build traditional houses, and plots are allocated directly by staff of the Municipal Council. The Municipal Council registers the buildings (after they have been completed and inhabited) in the same way as systematic registration occurs in the old semi-urbanized areas. The systematic registration file has the same value as a provisional land use licence in the procedures for licensing buildings. On the other hand, housing in semi-urbanized areas (about 5,500 to 6,000) has been registered by a simple method of mapping (on the basis of aerial photographs) and recording occupation in files. In these areas, construction is theoretically not permitted, and is therefore not licensed by the Municipal Council. However, unauthorized buildings are still coming up. The land in question is granted or sold by local officials (from neighbourhood and block structures) and by traditional landowners, given the feeble control and inspection of occupation.



INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- An elected Municipal Council and Municipal Assembly are the main bodies governing the city.
- Community leaders have a considerable influence in decision making.
- Governmental institutions manage water service delivery, education, health, and tax collection.
- Electricity and telephone networks are managed by state-owned utilities.
- Responsibilities concerning road works are split between the government and the municipality.
- Limited partnerships with civil society organizations and the private sector.
- Lack of trained staff.
- Outdated bureaucratic procedures.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The city relies on the 1998 Package of Municipal Laws, a Master Plan designed in 1985, the census of 1997 and municipal regulations as the baseline for most decisions.
- Outdated City Development Plan.
- Norms and regulations issued by the Municipal Council are not published.
- Lack of performance indicators.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Great influence of traditional chiefs in governance, particularly related to land tenure. There are also some portfolios ruled by governmental institutions.
- Overlapping of responsibilities between the provincial and municipal authorities.
- Unclear definition of territorial boundaries.
- Lack of effectiveness of the judicial institutions.
- Lack of accurate statistics.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Although Nacala has an important harbour and a railway infrastructure built to serve hinterland countries, economic activity is limited and most of the revenues are channelled out of the municipality. Most of the population relies on informal agriculture and fisheries.
- Lack of culture of public private partnerships.
- Limited resources directly allocated by the Central Government.
- Greater attention to district development is driving most donor contributions out of the municipality.

SLUMS

The poverty of the local population is demonstrated by precarious housing conditions and difficulties in improving basic living conditions. The main urban nucleus of Nacala now covers an area of about 2,400 hectares. This includes housing, central urban facilities, and the rail, port, and industrial complex. The most densely populated areas are located in a strip around the rail and port area and are generally unplanned settlements. Next follows an area of medium-density occupation, covering the higher parts of the slopes and the north-south plateau, about 120 metres high.

In the urban nucleus there are three main types of urbanization according to how the land was occupied, the patterns of occupation, population densities, and the level of housing and infrastructure standards:

- Urbanized areas: the high city and the low city.
- Semi-urbanized areas: plots in communal neighbourhoods and expansion zones.
- Informal settlements.

According to the 1997 census, 4,309 housing units in Nacala were built with modern materials and 32,335 houses with traditional materials, accounting for 12 and 88 percent of the houses respectively, including both rural and urban areas. The great majority of the conventional houses are concentrated in the main urban core.

The proportion of houses built out of conventional material has declined in the past 20 years from 15 percent to 12 percent (data from the 1980 and 1991 census) due to the rapid growth in the number of informal settlements.

The greatest gradual consolidation of housing is seen in the older and more central semi-urbanized settlements, particularly along or near the main roads. Gradual consolidation occurs either through owners improving their houses or through the purchase of a plot on which a traditional house stands and subsequent construction of a conventional house. Thus, all semi-urbanized settlements display a pattern of mixed construction, although more homogenous zones exist, depending on their location.

The great majority of the houses are owner-occupied. Through the process of selling off state buildings, 887 units were disposed of by 2002, of which 346 were residential and 146 commercial, which left 492 units still managed by APIE.

Most state-owned buildings are in the urbanized zones and beach areas.



GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

In the North, the cultural influence of local traditions is very strong. In Nacala, the matrilineal form of society is dominant, with women being the centre of stability in human settlements. Children traditionally belong to the mother's clan, and there are many women-headed households.

Its largely conservative Muslim society, and relatively remote northern position have quite possibly contributed to Nacala having the lowest HIV/AIDS levels in the country, at 5.7%. As rates are dramatically increasing throughout the country, it is expected to rise in the coming years.

Gender issues and the relationships within the matrilineal society in Nacala was the subject of an evaluation under the Nacala Integrated Urban Development Project. This project took place between 1989 and 1999; Finnish sociologists were included in the teams studying the phenomenon.

For more than a decade, the Nacala CMC has distributed available plots of land in the expansion areas on the plateau (defined in the Master Plan). The legalization of these plots does not discriminate against women or female-headed households.

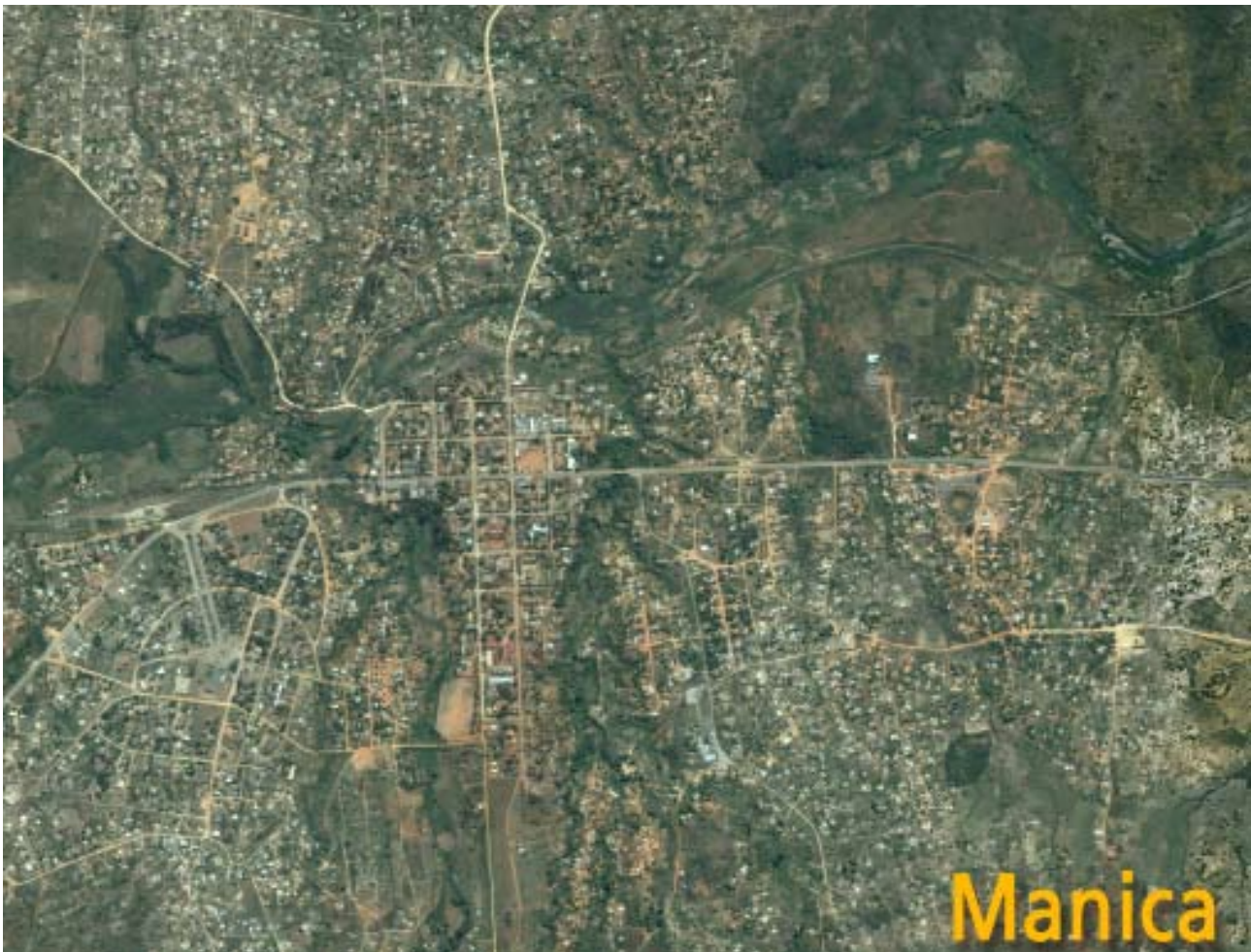
ENVIRONMENT

Much of Nacala is affected by severe soil erosion, particularly in the non-urbanized informal settlements. Erosion occurs when the soil is unprotected on moderate slopes (5 percent incline) and worsens drastically on slopes with an incline of more than 10 percent. All non-urbanized zones and part of the semi-urbanized and urbanized zones (the low city) are located in areas subject to soil erosion. The non-urbanized zones are located on the steepest slopes, which are also closest to the town centre and the port. Interventions against erosion, combining civil construction, tree-planting and small earth movements, have helped stabilise soils, but erosion is not yet under control in all areas. Zones of protection were established in unoccupied areas or areas that became unoccupied once households (about 600) had been removed.

The deficient water supply and insufficient use of sanitation systems create very poor hygienic conditions, particularly in densely populated non-urbanized settlements. The Triangulo neighbourhood, with 26 percent of the population of the urban area, recorded 57 percent of the cholera cases in 2000. This phenomenon is due to high population densities combined with surface water and shallow ground water that is subject to faecal contamination.

GOVERNANCE Nº1	Project proposal	Page 42
	Training, capacity building, publicizing norms and procedures	
SLUMS Nº2	Project proposal	Page 42
	Resettlement of 800 households due to erosion threat	
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS Nº3	Project proposal	Page 43
	Scholarships for young girls attending school	
ENVIRONMENT Nº4	Project proposal	Page 43
	Erosion control and replacement of vegetation and trees	

MANICA CITY



UN-HABITAT. Photo courtesy of Google Earth

Located in the Manica District - a centre of economic interest with mineral, agricultural and livestock potentials and the Chicamba dam hydro-electric power station.

Manica is located along a transportation corridor where international and regional produce passes along Highway 6 running East-West and Highway 102 running North-South. This corridor links Zimbabwe with Mozambique including the provincial capital Chimoio. In accordance with the current urban classification, Manica rose to the category “D” city in 1980. Like other Mozambican cities, Manica has undergone rapid population growth within a context of economic crises and general lack of resources for urban management.

As in many Mozambican cities, the urban population of the Manica Municipality is mostly engaged in agricultural and livestock activities while a significant share of

the population is in the informal sector. Subsistence agriculture is the economic base for many households although cultivation areas are in short supply.

According to the 1997 population and housing census, Manica Municipality currently has 27,868 inhabitants in 5,574 households, which constitutes 17.9 percent of the total Manica District population. From 1980 to 1997, the population increased by about 75.5 percent as the war concentrated the population in urban centres. Currently, population density in Manica Municipality is 246 inhabitants/Km².

Until December 1999, Manica Municipality did not have a structure plan to guide its urban development. Before then, the only existing instrument was a city survey on a scale of 1:2,000 covering only the urban part of the municipality.

GOVERNANCE



Like other Mozambican municipalities, Manica suffers from a shortage of skilled human resources, as the decentralized municipal organization is still a very recent experience. To overcome this constraint, the first defined priorities of the Manica Municipal Council (CMC Manica) are training and institutional capacity building. The municipality has benefited from a programme to train physical planning staff undertaken by the Faculty of Architecture and Physical Planning (FAPF) at Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), in partnership with the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ). Furthermore, staff from the municipality's urbanization sector have benefited from computer training guided by the German Service for Technical and Social Cooperation.

The municipality provides basic services within its capacity and mobilizes resources for this purpose. One of the priorities is the opening of feeder roads to allow ambulances to enter the more precarious neighbourhoods such as the 7th April neighbourhood and Mauate. A further priority is building primary health care units. One is under construction in the Cacargué area and another in the 4th Congress neighbourhood. The construction of schools is also a priority and several initiatives are under way in the most densely populated areas of Manica, particularly Cacargué.

The main land management problems in the informal settlements may be summarized as follows:

1. Lack of clear plot demarcation and geographical limits of the area; and
2. Land disputes due to preference for plots close to relatives or ancestors.

Since there is still a great deal of alternative land available, some of these problems have been solved relatively easily by the municipality.

Evictions or expropriations are not common in Manica. However, when such measures are necessary for the public good, the council attempts to convince the people of the importance of the project or activity on the land in question. Since a mutually beneficial agreement is usually reached, there are only a few cases where the municipality resorted to notifying citizens that they must move.

The main reason for land expropriation concerns land required for public and social infrastructure, such as schools, health posts, electricity transformers, high voltage transmission lines, the opening of roads and the protection of environmentally fragile areas. In cases where legal violations are noted, the municipality publishes a warning (in the form of a notice normally fixed at the offices of the land use licensing authority) identifying the offenders and indicating a deadline (normally 30 days) for regularizing the situation. This procedure only occurs when previously authorized deadlines for land use have expired. Once the deadline stipulated in the notice has expired, it is assumed that these plots have been abandoned and ownership reverts to the municipality.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- An elected Municipal Council and Municipal Assembly are the main bodies governing the city. Community leaders have a considerable influence in decision making. Governmental institutions manage water service delivery, education, health, and tax collection.
- Electricity and telephone networks are managed by state-owned utilities.
- Responsibilities concerning road works are split between Government and the Municipality.
- Considerable control by the Provincial and Central Government.
- Limited partnerships with civil society organizations.
- Lack of trained staff.
- Outdated bureaucratic procedures.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The city relies on the 1998 Package of Municipal Laws, a Master Plan designed in 1999, the census of 1997, and Municipal regulations as the baseline for most of its decisions.
- Informal settlements are not covered by the Master Plan.
- Norms and regulations issued by the Municipal Council are not published.

- Lack of performance indicators.
- Limited knowledge of national regulations pertinent to local governance.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Lack of staff, conflict of interest among stakeholders and high illiteracy in the communities diminish the possibilities for effective performance and transparency.
- Overlapping responsibilities between the district and municipal authorities.
- Unclear definition of territorial boundaries.
- Lack of effectiveness of judiciary institutions.
- Lack of accurate statistics.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Reduced prevalence of formal business and jobs, leading to a limited universe of taxpayers, sponsors or partners.
- There are only three factories and less than 200 formal jobs, including civil administration.
- Lack of culture of public private partnerships.
- Limited resources directly allocated by the Central Government.
- Greater attention to district development is driving most donor contributions out of the municipality.

SLUMS



The process of urban reclassification of the Josina Machel neighbourhood is underway, supported by partners who cover the areas and resources where the municipality is in deficit. The extension of the public standpipe network has also been initiated.

A significant portion of the funds intended to improve the living conditions in informal settlements come from contributions by NGOs or other entities. This is the case with the Josina Machel Neighbourhood Urban Reclassification Project, which is supported by GTZ. About 800 million Meticaís (approximately US\$42,000) intended for the municipal investment fund were made available in 2003. Such funds are not only insufficient but must be shared among various priority areas.

Despite the popularity that micro-credit schemes are beginning to enjoy in Manica, there are no specific housing credit initiatives. However, small initiatives are underway for access to credit by the poor. The NGO CARE is making credit available, intended essentially for small-scale trading; also operating is the LASCA funding initiative – the local name for a type of a revolving fund financing scheme established by a group of women.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

The municipal authorities guarantee the protection of citizens of both sexes without discrimination through their various bodies, their governance and existing legislation, and through the national constitution. The Municipal Council has a commission consisting of three members of the Municipal Assembly to investigate cases of gender-related injustice and to channel these for debate and solution (or arbitration when no solution can be found among those directly involved).

Manica and its environs are facing the highest risk for HIV/AIDS infection in the country. Its central location as a main trade route to and from Zimbabwe has resulted in an infection rate of 21.1%. As with the rest of the country, lack of HIV/AIDS awareness has resulted in an increase in the infection rate.

ENVIRONMENT

Manica's main environmental constraints involve solid waste management, uncontrolled bush fires, tree felling for firewood, and river pollution due to artisanal mining. Inappropriate behaviour by the residents has contributed to the aggravation of the municipality's environmental problems.

The Municipal Council lacks the human and financial resources to undertake inspection and civic education activities among the communities and bodies contributing to environmental issues. To minimise lack of capacity, the municipality had to resort to assistance from MICOA, the District Agricultural Directorate, community leaders, and NGOs operating in the area.

The private sector has been reluctant to change its attitude towards the deteriorating environment and towards providing support to strengthen the Municipal Council's capacity to act. Thus the main constraint facing the Municipal Council in this area is the persistent shortage of resources to spread information and to train staff.

GOVERNANCE N°1	Project proposal	Page 45
	Training, capacity building, publicizing norms and procedures	
SLUMS N°2	Project proposal	Page 45
	Rehabilitation of roads in the neighbourhood	
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS N°3	Project proposal	Page 46
	Support to small businesses run by women	
ENVIRONMENT N°4	Project proposal	Page 46
	Erosion control and replacement of vegetation and trees	

MAPUTO

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
GOVERNANCE			
<p>Programme of Strategic Objectives and Priority Actions for the five-year period 2003-2008.</p> <p>Policy on Land and on Urban Land Management.</p> <p>Work on the institutional re-organization of the municipal land management bodies.</p>	<p>Profound institutional weakness in urban land management and inspection.</p> <p>Lack of technical and material resources.</p> <p>Consent to disorderly and spontaneous occupation of peri-urban areas.</p>	<p>Strengthen the technical capacity of the municipality with qualified staff.</p> <p>Maputo Metropolitan Area Structural Plan and Partial Urbanization Plans.</p>	<p>Worsening of the poverty situation.</p> <p>Occurrence of irregularities, such as unlicensed occupation in urbanized areas.</p> <p>Violation of the most elementary rules of good construction and town planning.</p>
SLUMS			
<p>Heavily urbanized 'cement city'.</p> <p>Partnerships with the private sector for the gradual solution of the social housing problem.</p>	<p>Disorderly occupation of informal peripheral neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Insufficient services and infrastructure.</p> <p>Insufficient financial resources management.</p>	<p>Improvement of Maputo city drainage.</p> <p>Control of urban erosion.</p> <p>Expansion of the sanitation campaign.</p> <p>Improvement of the land registry.</p>	<p>The building of social housing remained the responsibility of households and other social agents.</p> <p>Weakened economic and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Prevalence of high levels of poverty.</p>
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS			
<p>Commitment of the municipality to promoting gender equality.</p> <p>Adoption of gender questions as crosscutting issues, and their systematic inclusion in government policies.</p> <p>Gradual increase in the proportion of women in national sovereign bodies.</p>	<p>Prevalence of male domination in decision making.</p> <p>Ineffectiveness of the legal mechanisms introduced to protect women and give them greater opportunities.</p>	<p>Income-generation activities.</p> <p>Greater social stability.</p> <p>Reduction in infant mortality rates.</p>	<p>Prevalence of high levels of poverty.</p> <p>High prevalence of illiteracy among women.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS pandemic.</p>
ENVIRONMENT			
<p>Policy on Land and Urban Land Management.</p> <p>Work on the institutional reorganization of the municipal land management bodies.</p>	<p>Lack of institutional capacity.</p> <p>Defective collection and disposal of waste, including hospital waste.</p>	<p>Environmental Management strategy for the Greater Maputo area.</p>	<p>Explosive population growth in Maputo.</p> <p>Defective sanitation and drainage of river basins.</p> <p>Contamination of rivers that provide water for the city.</p> <p>Deforestation caused by the use of wood as fuel.</p>

GOVERNANCE
Nº1

Project proposal

Simplification of complex norms and procedures

LOCATION: Maputo City Municipal Council, Councillor's Office for Environment and Urbanization, and Municipal Directorate for Construction and Urbanization (DMCU).

DURATION: 6 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Municipal communities and citizens.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of State Administration, National Directorate of Geography (MOPH, MAE and DINAGECA).

ESTIMATED COST: USD 50,000

BACKGROUND: Municipal Directorate for Construction and Urbanization (DMCU) operates under the supervision of the Councillor's Office for Environment and Urbanization. DMCU's main focus is urban land management, one of the most crucial sectors. Complex procedures and lack of qualified staff (which affects DMCU's performance) have a negative impact on the relationship of the Municipal Council with the public, and on the council's image.

OBJECTIVES: (1) Revision and simplification of norms and procedures concerning urban land management, particularly those related to land allocation and construction. (2) To develop broad and participatory consultation with stakeholders concerned with the simplification of complex norms and procedures.

MAIN OUTPUTS: (1) Simplified procedures and better control of routines. (2) Reduced transaction time and better quality of services. (3) Improved income for the municipality. (4) Improved transparency and accountability.

MAIN ACTIVITIES: (1) Document (legislation and regulation) compilation and analysis. (2) DMCU's situational analysis and workshops. (3) Expert/community assessment through public consultation. (4) Publication of project results.

IMPLEMENTATION: (1) Implementation to take place through public consultation with stakeholders. (2) Expert assessment to be hired through academic institutions. (3) Media to be involved for awareness purposes.

SLUMS
Nº2

Project proposal

Improvement of drainage systems and roads

LOCATION: Maputo City Municipal Council, Councillor's Office for Environment and Urbanization, Councillor's Office for Infrastructure Development, "Maxaquene A" local administration and community.

DURATION: 12 months.

BENEFICIARIES: "Maxaquene A" local community.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Maputo City Municipal Council and local community-based organizations.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 1,050,000

BACKGROUND: "Maxaquene A" neighbourhood is located in a flood-prone basin, where the water table is high. Poor drainage system in the area leads to constant flooding during the rainy season.

OBJECTIVES: (1) To improve sanitary conditions and comfort of "Maxaquene A" local community. (2) To repair the roads that have been damaged by the floods. (3) To resettle 150 households. (4) The simplification of complex norms and procedures.

MAIN OUTPUTS: (1) 6 Km of improved gravel road, 3.8 Km of ground drainage (channels). (2) 2 Km of underground drainage (pipes), 33 crossing structures over the drainage of which four are suitable for heavy vehicles, 12 suitable for light vehicles and 17 suitable for pedestrians.

MAIN ACTIVITIES: (1) Update of existing project design for local roads and drainage. (2) Construction works.

IMPLEMENTATION: (1) Local community can provide labour. (2) Training of volunteers from local community for specialised activities, maintenance and management. (3) Monitoring and evaluation.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS N°3	Project proposal Support for women in agricultural "green zones"
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------

LOCATION: Municipality of Maputo and Infulene Valley (green zones).

DURATION: 12 months

BENEFICIARIES: Associations of female peasants emerging in peri-urban Maputo.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Female peasants, community-based organisations and Maputo Municipal Council.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 25,000

BACKGROUND: Infulene Valley, also known as the Maputo green zones, is traditionally a supplier of vegetables to Maputo city. It is a great source of self-employment for poor households, particularly those headed by women. Currently, in order to cope with market economy requirements, women involved in such activities tend to gather within community-based organisations, requiring training and skills to become more effective. Most of the peasants participating in those activities are young girls that should be at school, but due to rudimentary agricultural techniques, their activities become so intensive as to prevent regular school attendance.

OBJECTIVES: (1) To provide basic agricultural and management training for women, in order to ensure suitability for self-employment. (2) To ensure retention of young girls at school. (3) To improve living conditions for poor households headed by women.

MAIN OUTPUTS: (1) Provision of technical support for peasants. (2) Increased income for female-headed households. Promotion and replication of sustainable initiatives concerning income generation through horticulture.

MAIN ACTIVITIES: (1) Hiring of experts. (2) Training of peasant women in horticulture techniques and management. (3) Supply of horticulture toolkits

IMPLEMENTATION: Implementation to take place through field training, workshops and toolkit distribution. Procurement of horticulture toolkits.

ENVIRONMENT N°4	Project proposal Improvement of latrines in "Maxaquene C" neighbourhood
---------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

LOCATION: Maputo City Municipal Council, Councillor's Office for Environment and Urbanization, Councillor's Office for Infrastructure Development, "Maxaquene C" local administration and local communities.

DURATION: 6 months

BENEFICIARIES: "Maxaquene C" local communities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Maputo City Municipal Council and local community-based organizations.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 100,000

BACKGROUND: "Maxaquene C" neighbourhood is located in a flood-prone basin, where the water table is high. Slums and overcrowding have disrupted the limited capacity of natural absorption of rainwater. French drains and latrines hardly work and in the rainy season roads become flooded.

OBJECTIVES: (1) To provide basic agricultural and management training for women, in order to ensure suitability for self-employment. (2) To ensure retention of young girls at school. To improve living conditions for poor households headed by women. (3) To improve sewage conditions and the comfort of the "Maxaquene C" local community.

MAIN OUTPUTS: Improved latrines and sanitation in identified schools, clinics and households.

MAIN ACTIVITIES: 1. Construction of improved latrines. 2. Evacuation of solid waste and septic tank sediment to public solid waste treatment facility.

IMPLEMENTATION: (1) Participation of the local community where unskilled labour may be required. (2) Training of suitable volunteers from local community for specialised activities, maintenance and management.

NACALA

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
GOVERNANCE			
<p>Adequate staff list for urban management.</p> <p>Religious leaders have major influence on the population.</p> <p>Simplified land registry process and mapping through aerial photographs.</p> <p>Nacala city is one of the few that has undertaken systematic allocation of plots to the poorest sectors.</p>	<p>Water supply, managed by the Water Company and supervised by the MOPH, is facing constant problems with financial sustainability and lack of investment to improve its performance.</p> <p>Complex procedures for licensing construction.</p>	<p>Good transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Economic potential due to the port and emerging industrial activities.</p>	<p>Rapid population growth/ rural migration.</p> <p>Economic crisis.</p> <p>General shortage of resources for urban management.</p>
SLUMS			
<p>Most houses belong to their occupants.</p>	<p>The proportion of houses built of conventional materials has declined in the past 20 years.</p> <p>Poor control and inspection of illegal occupation.</p>	<p>Gradual improvement of houses by their owners, converting traditional houses into conventional ones.</p>	<p>Poverty among the population reflected in precarious housing conditions.</p> <p>Scarcity of clean drinking water.</p>
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS			
<p>Women provide stability in human settlements.</p> <p>Recognition of female-headed households.</p>	<p>Women possess less money than men.</p>	<p>Study of the matrilineal system by the Nacala Integrated Urban Development Project, which took place between 1989 and 1999.</p>	<p>Prevalence of high levels of poverty.</p> <p>High illiteracy rates among women.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS pandemic.</p>
ENVIRONMENT			
<p>Interventions exist to fight erosion, combining civil construction, tree planting, and small environmental movements.</p>	<p>Poor access by the public to basic infrastructure and services.</p> <p>Subsistence agriculture and fishing undertaken in a precarious way.</p>	<p>Excellent natural port.</p> <p>Excellent beaches.</p>	<p>Surface water and shallow ground water subject to faecal contamination.</p> <p>Informal neighbourhoods located in areas prone to erosion.</p>

GOVERNANCE N°1	Project proposal
	Training, capacity building, publicizing norms and procedures

LOCATION: Nacala Municipal Council.

DURATION: 6 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Technical staff in Nacala Municipal Council.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Faculty of Architecture (University of Eduardo Mondlane), NGOs, and Central Government.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 55,000

BACKGROUND: The Urbanization Unit in the Nacala Municipal Council is short of qualified technical staff to deal with extensive demands from the public. The municipality alone has no financial capacity to overcome this situation. Additionally, the norms and regulations issued by the Municipal Council are not published and therefore are not known or respected by the public.

OBJECTIVES: (1) Update technical staff with land surveying, mapping, CAD and information management techniques. (2) Support to municipality through the recruitment of three qualified staff (a lawyer, a civil engineer and an architect). (3) Support to municipality for publication of local norms and procedures.

MAIN OUTPUTS: Reduced transaction time. Better quality of services. Improved income for the municipality. Improved transparency and accountability. Brochure with main local norms and procedures.

MAIN ACTIVITIES: (1) Support for staff recruitment and transfers from any other province or municipality to Nacala. (2) Document compilation and analysis. (3) Training sessions. (4) Publication.

IMPLEMENTATION: Implementation to take place through expert assessment to be hired by the Faculty of Architecture, training courses, and compilation and publication of a brochure.

SLUMS N°2	Project proposal
	Resettlement of 800 households due to erosion threat

LOCATION: Nacala City Municipal Council.

DURATION: 48 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Local communities vulnerable to erosion.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Local communities vulnerable to erosion, Faculty of Architecture (University of Eduardo Mondlane), NGOs, and Central Government.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 850,000

BACKGROUND: Failure to update the Nacala Master Plan is affecting governance and strategic decisions. Meanwhile, together with the irregular occupation of the land, erosion caused by human activities is mounting. Prevention of erosion can only be achieved if the current pressure on endangered land is stopped. It requires logistical and financial capacity to resettle the households located in critical areas.

OBJECTIVES: (1) To revise Nacala's Master Plan. To protect erosion-prone areas. (2) To improve quality of life for the poorest households.

MAIN OUTPUTS: (1) Revised Nacala Master Plan. Reduced erosion. (2) Alleviate pressure from human activities on the natural environment.

MAIN ACTIVITIES: (1) Production of an up-to-date Master Plan for Nacala. (2) Relocation of households placed on slopes or in erosion-prone areas. (3) Payment of compensation to households subject to relocation.

IMPLEMENTATION: Implementation will consist of surveys, studies, consultations with stakeholders, and execution in a participatory and transparent manner.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS N°3	Project proposal
	Scholarships for young girls attending schools

ENVIRONMENT N°4	Project proposal
	Erosion control and replacement of vegetation and trees

LOCATION: Nacala Porto neighbourhood.

DURATION: 36 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Young girls attending school.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Local communities, NGOs, Community-Based Organizations, and the Ministry of Education.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 30,000

BACKGROUND: In Nacala, several households have experienced progress in keeping their young daughters in school due to scholarships provided by the Ministry of Education. However, because of lack of funds this successful project could not be replicated.

OBJECTIVES: (1) To provide young girls with scholarships to enable them to complete their education. (2) To increase the rate of retaining girls in school.

MAIN OUTPUTS: Monthly financial support for households enrolled in the project.

MAIN ACTIVITIES: (1) Training and advice to families concerned. (2) Awareness campaigns within local communities.

IMPLEMENTATION: Implementation will consist of massive participation by local communities and Community-Based Organizations.

LOCATION: Nacala City Municipal Council.

DURATION: 18 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Local communities and infrastructures affected by erosion.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Local communities vulnerable to erosion, Faculty of Architecture (University of Eduardo Mondlane), NGOs, and Central Government.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 800,000

BACKGROUND: Widespread erosion in Nacala has led to widespread land degradation. The municipality recently budgeted about USD 500,000 to control erosion in over 1000 hectares of municipal territory that is at great risk. However, that sum was not made available by the Central Government due to financial constraints.

OBJECTIVES: (1) Soil replacement and stabilization of at least 1000 hectares of municipal territory. (2) Re-forestation. (3) Public education on soil and coastal protection.

MAIN OUTPUTS: (1) Reduced erosion. (2) Better protection of roads and public infrastructure.

MAIN ACTIVITIES: (1) To improve protection of roads and public infrastructure. (2) Acquisition of indigenous plants and trees for planting. (3) Soil replacement. (4) Acquisition of water to irrigate the plants and trees in the early stages of development. (5) Drainage works.

IMPLEMENTATION: Implementation will consist of surveys, studies, debates with stakeholders, and execution in a participatory and transparent manner.

MANICA

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
GOVERNANCE			
<p>Mineral, agricultural and livestock potential and the Chicamba Dam endowed with a hydroelectric power station.</p> <p>Regional and National Highway No. 6.</p> <p>Flow of major trade with Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>Lack of skilled human resources.</p> <p>Lack of clear plot demarcation and geographical limits of the area.</p> <p>Land disputes caused by cultural factors.</p>	<p>Programme to train physical planning staff by the University of Eduardo Mondlane in partnership with GTZ.</p> <p>Programme of computer training guided.</p> <p>Agricultural and livestock activities.</p>	<p>General lack of resources for urban management.</p> <p>Absence of a structural plan.</p> <p>Lack of financial resources.</p>
SLUMS			
<p>Josina Machel neighbourhood reclassification process.</p> <p>Extension of the network of public standpipes.</p> <p>Small initiatives to ensure access to credit by the poor.</p>	<p>Lack of any initiatives exclusively intended for housing credit.</p>	<p>Micro-credit schemes such as a revolving fund initiated by a group of women.</p>	<p>Lack of a structural plan.</p> <p>Lack of financial resources.</p>
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS			
<p>Protection of all residents against gender-based discrimination.</p> <p>Commission consisting of three members of the Municipal Assembly to investigate cases of gender-related injustice.</p>	<p>Prevalence of male dominance in decision making.</p> <p>Ineffectiveness of legal mechanisms introduced to protect women and give them greater opportunities.</p>	<p>Income generation.</p> <p>Greater social stability.</p> <p>Reduction in the level of infant mortality.</p>	<p>Prevalence of high levels of poverty.</p> <p>High prevalence of illiteracy amongst women.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS pandemic.</p>
ENVIRONMENT			
<p>Assistance from MICOA, the District Agriculture Directorate, community leaders, and NGOs.</p> <p>Emergence of commercial, agricultural and livestock activities.</p> <p>Growth of the local tourism industry.</p>	<p>Poor solid waste management.</p> <p>Degradation of the environment.</p> <p>Lack of human and material resources to undertake inspections and civic education activities among the communities.</p>	<p>Dissemination of information and training of staff.</p>	<p>Uncontrolled bush fires.</p> <p>Cutting down trees for firewood.</p> <p>River pollution due to mining.</p>

GOVERNANCE N°1	Project proposal
	Training, capacity building, publicizing norms and procedures

LOCATION: Manica Town Municipal Council.

DURATION: 6 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Technical staff in Manica Municipal Council.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Faculty of Architecture/University of Eduardo Mondlane.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 45,000

BACKGROUND: Urbanization sector in the Manica Municipal Council has only six technical staff to deal with extensive demand from the public. Some procedures and equipment are outdated and the municipality has no financial capacity to overcome this situation. Norms and regulations issued by the Municipal Council are not published, as a result they are not known by the public and are thus not respected.

OBJECTIVES: Update technical staff with land surveying, mapping, CAD, and information management techniques.

MAIN OUTPUTS: (1) Reduced transaction time. (2) Better quality of services. (3) Improved income for the municipality. (4) Improved transparency and accountability. (5) Production of a brochure with local norms and procedures.

MAIN ACTIVITIES: (1) Document compilation and analysis. (2) Training sessions. (3) Publication.

IMPLEMENTATION: Implementation to take place through expert assessment to be hired by the Faculty of Architecture, training courses, and the compilation and publication of a brochure.

SLUMS N°2	Project proposal
	Roads re-arrangement in neighbourhoods

LOCATION: Manica Town Municipal Council.

DURATION: 6 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Local communities from “IV Congresso” and “Vumba” neighbourhoods.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Local communities from “IV Congresso” and “Vumba” neighbourhoods.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 150,000

BACKGROUND: “IV Congresso” has more than 400 households and “Vumba” has more than 600 households. Both neighbourhoods are the result of unplanned occupation. Accessibility is hard for vehicles such as ambulances, police patrols or delivery cars. The irregularity of the main access means that investments in basic infrastructure and services are not cost effective. Rearrangement will require that some houses in the path of the new road must be knocked down and their owners compensated. In total about 100 households must be removed.

OBJECTIVES: Improved accessibility to the communities.

MAIN OUTPUTS: (1) Better circulation. (2) Improved security and comfort.

MAIN ACTIVITIES: (1) Project design. (2) Construction works.

IMPLEMENTATION: Implementation will involve participation of local communities, with the assistance of consultants.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS N°3	Project proposal
	Support to small businesses run by women

ENVIRONMENT N°4	Project proposal
	Erosion control and replacement of vegetation and trees

LOCATION: Manica Town Municipal Council.

DURATION: 3 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Women and children.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Local communities from “7 de Abril” and “Vumba” neighbourhoods.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 50,000

BACKGROUND: In Manica, several neighbourhoods and communities are experiencing an increase in household incomes and an improvement in children’s diet. This progress has been possible thanks to a poultry-breeding programme that is being made accessible to poor households.

OBJECTIVES: (1) Improved diet for orphans and poor children. (2) Strengthened income generation for female-headed households.

MAIN OUTPUTS: Increased poultry stock for consumption and for sale.

MAIN ACTIVITIES: (1)Purchase of materials and feed. (2) Purchase of 500 chickens for breeding. (3) Training.

IMPLEMENTATION: Implementation will involve the participation of local communities and community-based organizations.

LOCATION: Manica Town Municipal Council.

DURATION: 12 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Local communities and infrastructure affected by erosion.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Local communities vulnerable to erosion, Faculty of Architecture at University of Eduardo Mondlane, NGOs, and Central Government.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$150,000

BACKGROUND: Widespread erosion in Manica is affecting the security of households and public infrastructure. Human activities and the failure to replace vegetation are causing the rapid degradation of soils and slopes.

OBJECTIVES: (1) Soil replacement and stabilization. (2) Replacement of vegetation and trees. (3) Public education about soil and coastal protection.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Enhance soil quality with biological material or soil replacement, controlling for erosion and stabilization. (2) Planting of new vegetation and trees. (3) Public education about soil and coastal protection.

OUTPUTS: Implementation will consist of surveys, studies, debates with stakeholders, and execution in a participatory and transparent manner.

ACRONYMS

ANAMM	National Association of Municipalities of Mozambique	INDER	National Institute for Rural Development
APIE	State Housing Stock Administration	INE	National Bureau of Statistics
ARO JUVENIL	Mozambican NGO for Youth, Development and Education	INPF	National Institute for Physical Planning
ASSOTSI	Mozambican NGO	LEL	Local Elected Leadership
CAD	Computer Aided Design	LLTP	Local Leadership Training Programme
CAN	National Environmental Commission	MAE	Ministry of State Administration
CARE	International NGO	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
CBO	Civil Society Organization	MICOA	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs
CDEH	Centre for the Development of Habitat Studies	MOPH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
CEEISRI	Centre for International Strategic Studies – Superior Institute for International Relations (Maputo)	NGO	Non Governmental Organization
CFJJ	Centre for Juridic and Judiciary Training	PARPA	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
CMC Manica	Manica Municipal Council	PPP	Private Public Partnership
CMC Matola	Matola Municipal Council	PRES	Social and Economic Rehabilitation Programme
CMC Nacala	Nacala Municipal Council	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
CMM	Maputo Municipal Council	QUIBB	Questionário de Indicadores Básicos de Bem Estar (Questionnaire of Basic Welfare Indicators)
CNP	National Planning Commission	RUSPS	Former title of Urban Profiles (Rapid Urban Sector Profile Study)
CSO	Civil Society Organization	SARDEC	Southern Africa Research Centre
DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (German Service for Technical and Social Cooperation)	SOCREMO	Credit Society of Mozambique
DINAGECA	National Directorate for Geography and Cadastre	SWOT	Strength Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats
DINAPOT	National Directorate for Territorial Planning	TCHUMA	Micro Credit Institution
DMCU	Municipal Directorate for Construction and Urbanization	UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University
DNA	National Directorate for Water Affairs	UN	United Nations
EC	European Commission	UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
FAPF	Faculty of Architecture and Physical Planning	UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
FFH	Housing Fund	UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
FIPAG	Fund for Investments and Assets for Water Delivery	USD	United States Dollars
FUNAB	National Fund for Environment	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product		
GIS	Global Information System		
GPS	Global Positioning System		
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation		
GUHARLM	Lourenço Marques Region Urbanization and Housing Office		
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired immune Deficiency Syndrome		
HPM	Habitat Programme Manager		
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies		
IFAPA	Training Institute for Municipal and Public Administration		

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agenda 2025, Visão e Estratégias da Nação – UNDP/African Futures, November 2003
- Alternativas Institucionais para o Planeamento Físico em Moçambique - Alberto Lopes, Ebenizário Chonguissa and Julio Carrilho, supervised by Ilton Rocha, for the Inter-Ministerial Commission for evaluating Physical Planning issues, Maputo, 1992.
- Apoio ao programa de combate ao HIV/SIDA, INE Maputo, 1997
- Autarquias Locais/Legislação Fundamental – Teodoro Andrade Waty – W&W Editora, Mauto January 2000
- Boletim da República (Official Gazzete) I series nr 4, 24 January 2001 – MOPH Ministerial Diploma nr 12/2001
- Boletim da República (Official Gazzete) I series nr 9, de 4/3/1997 –3rd Supplement, Resolution nr 6/97 de 4/3/97 – Council of Ministers
- Constituição da República de Moçambique – 1ª Série, nº 44 (2 November 1990), 4th edition revised in 2001
- Constituição da República de Moçambique (16November 2004) – plural editors 2004
- Directivas Económicas e Sociais - DTI/Frelimo 1977
- Estratégia para quinquênio 2005/2009 – FFH, Maputo 2005, Decreto nº 25/ 6 de Junho de 1995 (criação do FFH)
- Estudo Sobre Microfinanças em Moçambique – INDER., Banco de Moçambique, MPF, July 1998
- Feminização do SIDA - OsórioC., Maputo 2003
- Pacote Autárquico – brochures I and II – MAE/Imprensa Nacional, Maputo 1998
- Para Além das Desigualdades-A Mulher em Moçambique,SARDC/ FORUM MULHER (unpublished) Maputo 2000
- Plano Estratégico do Sector do Ambiente (2005-2015) – MICOA, June 2004
- Política Nacional do Ambiente - Resolução n.º 5/95, de 21 de Dezembro, e a Lei do Ambiente.
- Problema habitacional das classes débeis no Ultramar – Manuel Henriques Nazaré – Temas Ultramarinos, Lisboa 1989
- Regulamento de Edificações Urbanas, Lei de Terras (Lei n.º 10/2004, de 25 de Agosto (familia), Lei n.º 5/2002, de 5 de Fevereiro)
- Relatório do Comité Central ao 3º Congresso – DTI/Frelimo 1977
- Report Informe Sobre a Elaboração da Política de Habitação – MOPH/DNHU – Maputo May 2004
- Report Situação da Habitação em Moçambique – MOPH/DNHU – Maputo August 2001
- Resolução Sobre as Eleições Locais de 1980 – INLD, March 1980
- The African Gender Development Index-Moçambique - Africa Economic Commission, unplublished, 2003
- UNDP – Human Development Report 2001

MOZAMBIQUE CONSULTATION

ATTENDANCE LIST

Carmen Bilale
Matola City Council

Cláudio Dengo
Ministry of Public Works and Housing

Adelina Dumangane
Matola City Council

Rui Fonseca
Maputo City Council

José Forjaz
Faculty of Architecture and
Physical Planning, University
Eduardo Mondlane

Helena Gaspar
Ministry of State Administration

Jaime Gouveia
Maputo City Council

Mathias Knock
Credit Society of Mozambique

Irae Lundin
Strategic and International Studies,
Institute for International Relations

Mário Macaringue
Maputo City Council

Pedro Machado
Nacala City Council

Gimo Mandede
Nacala City Council

Cândida Moiane
Ministry of State Administration

Pedro Muiambo
Italian Cooperation

Fernando Nhampossa
Maputo City Council

Américo Paulo
Manica City Council

Paulino Pires
Maputo City Council

Querebo Raice
Manica City Council

Policarpo Tamele
Mozambican NGO for youth,
development and education

Fátima Zacarias
National Institute of Statistics

Contacts:

Alioune Badiane, Chief, Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States, e-mail: alioune.badiane@unhabitat.org.

Alain Grimard, Programme Manager and Focal Point for Eritrea, e-mail: alain.grimard@unhabitat.org.

Mozambique Team:

Jaime Comiche, Júlio Carrilho, Luís Lage, João Tique, Albino Mazembe, Anselmo Cani, Erasmo Nhachungue, Carlos Trindade, Carlos Serra Jr., Liana Battino, Marcelo Costa, Inês Raimundo, Teresinha da Silva, Ibraimo Remane and Arão Balate.