



## Mozambique Country Programme (2022-2026)



# UN-Habitat Mandate and Strategy

# UN-Habitat

*The United Nations Human Settlements Programme*

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**UN-Habitat** works in over 90 countries to promote **transformative change in cities and human settlements** through knowledge, policy advice, technical assistance and collaborative action to leave no one and no place behind.

## NEW URBAN AGENDA

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# UN HABITAT - STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2025

A better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world

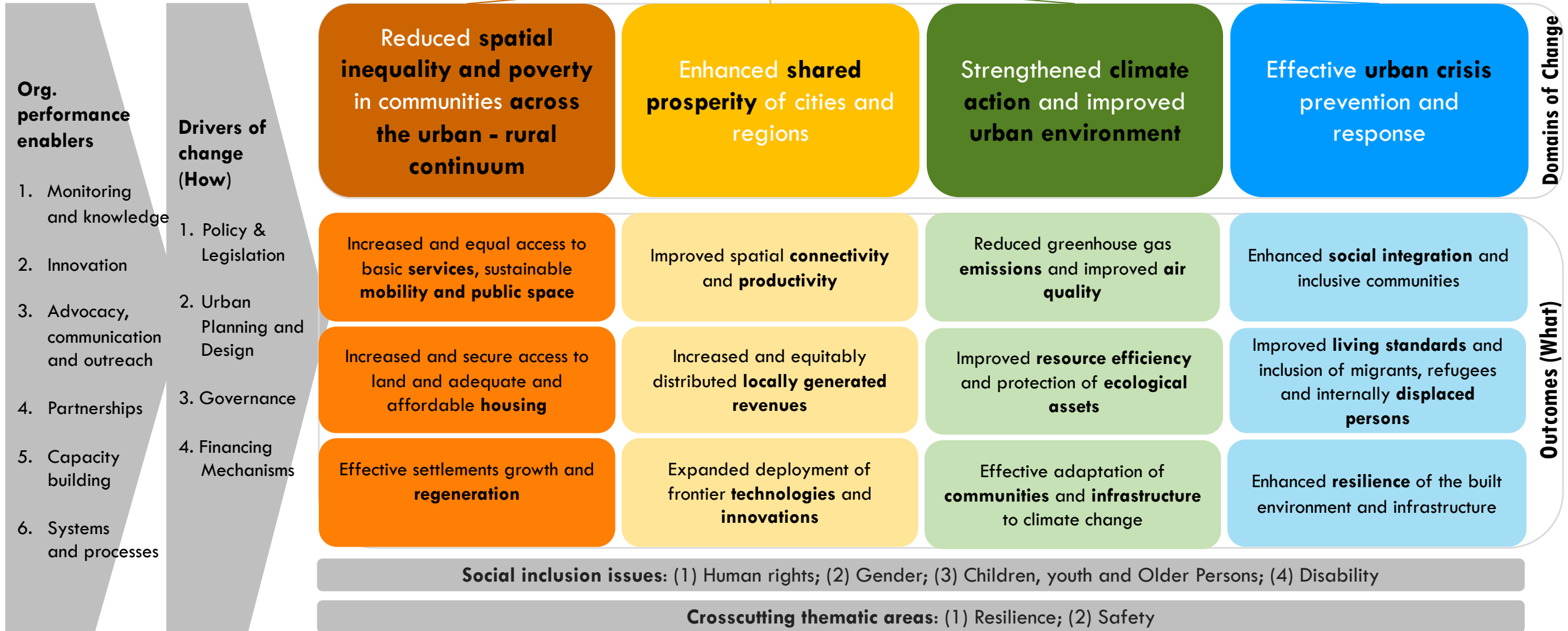
Vision

UN-Habitat promotes transformative change in cities and human settlements through knowledge, policy advice, technical assistance and collaborative action to leave no one and no place behind

Mission

**Sustainable urbanization is advanced as a driver of development and peace, to improve living conditions for all**

Objective

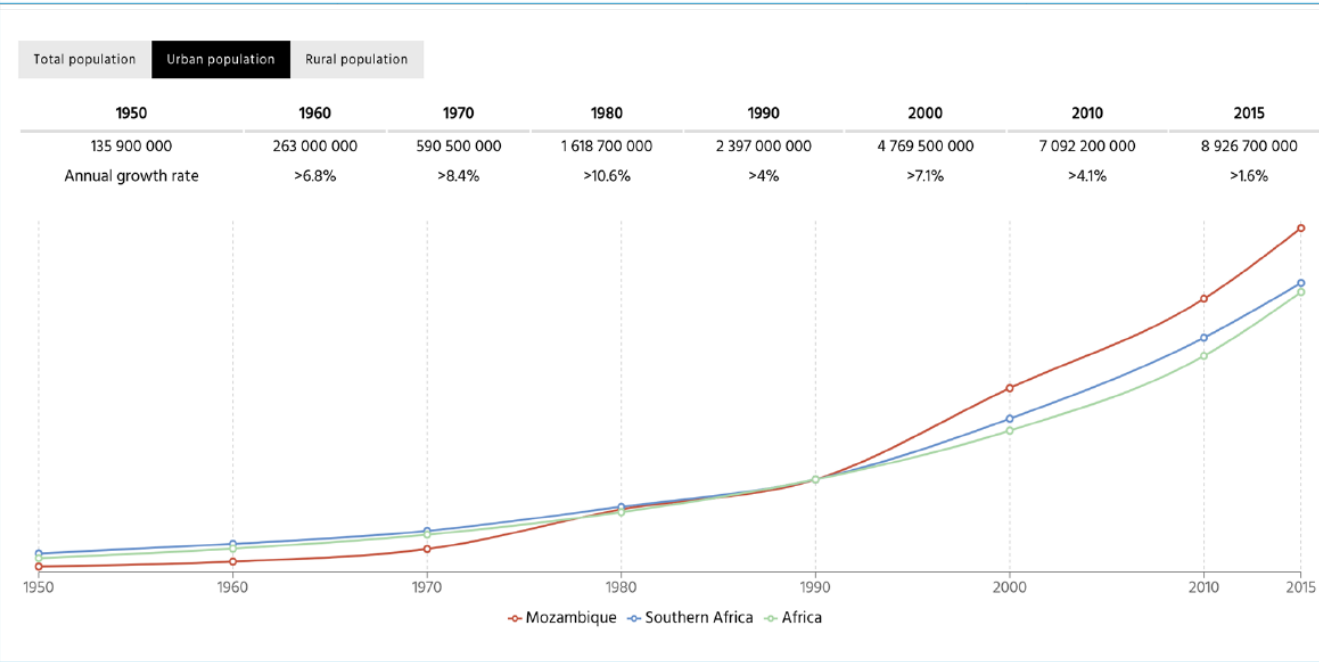
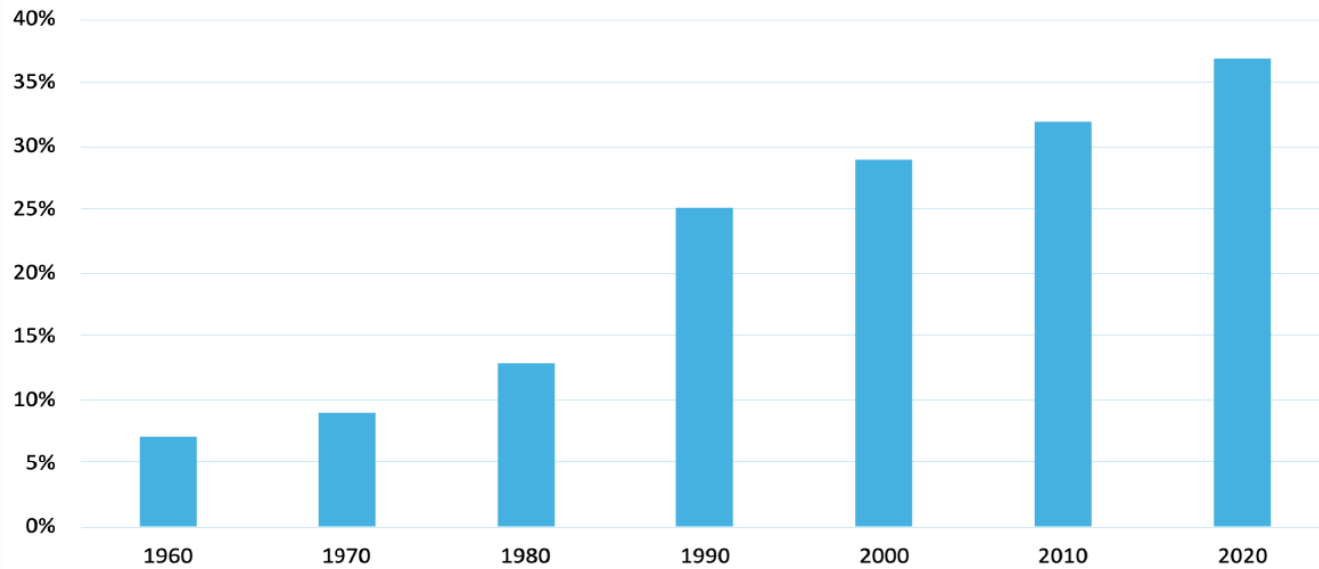




# Mozambique's Urbanisation Context and Trends

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## Mozambique Urbanization: Share of Urban Population 1960-2020



# Mozambique is urbanizing rapidly

The **share of urban population in Mozambique** is still relatively low (37,6% in 2021). **However, urbanisation is occurring fast** due to natural growth and internal migration.

Urban population growth has been **above 4.3% since 2008**. It may also be underestimated because of territorial classifications.

**Urban growth is happening everywhere** across Mozambique: **urban spaces** are consolidating, **rural settlements** are urbanising.

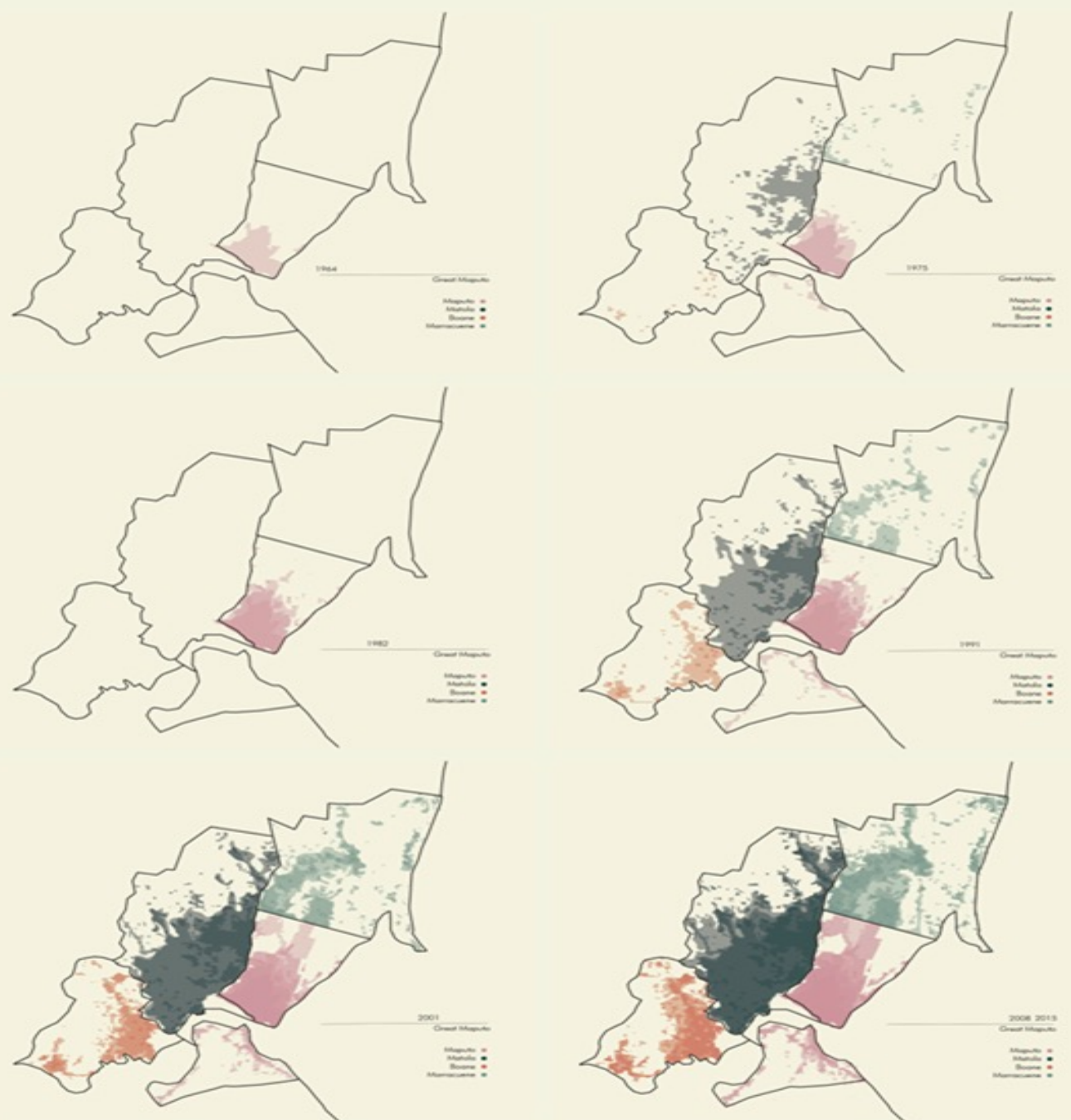
# Key urbanization trends

**Urban expansion** has occurred **mostly in peri-urban areas** where services are very poor.

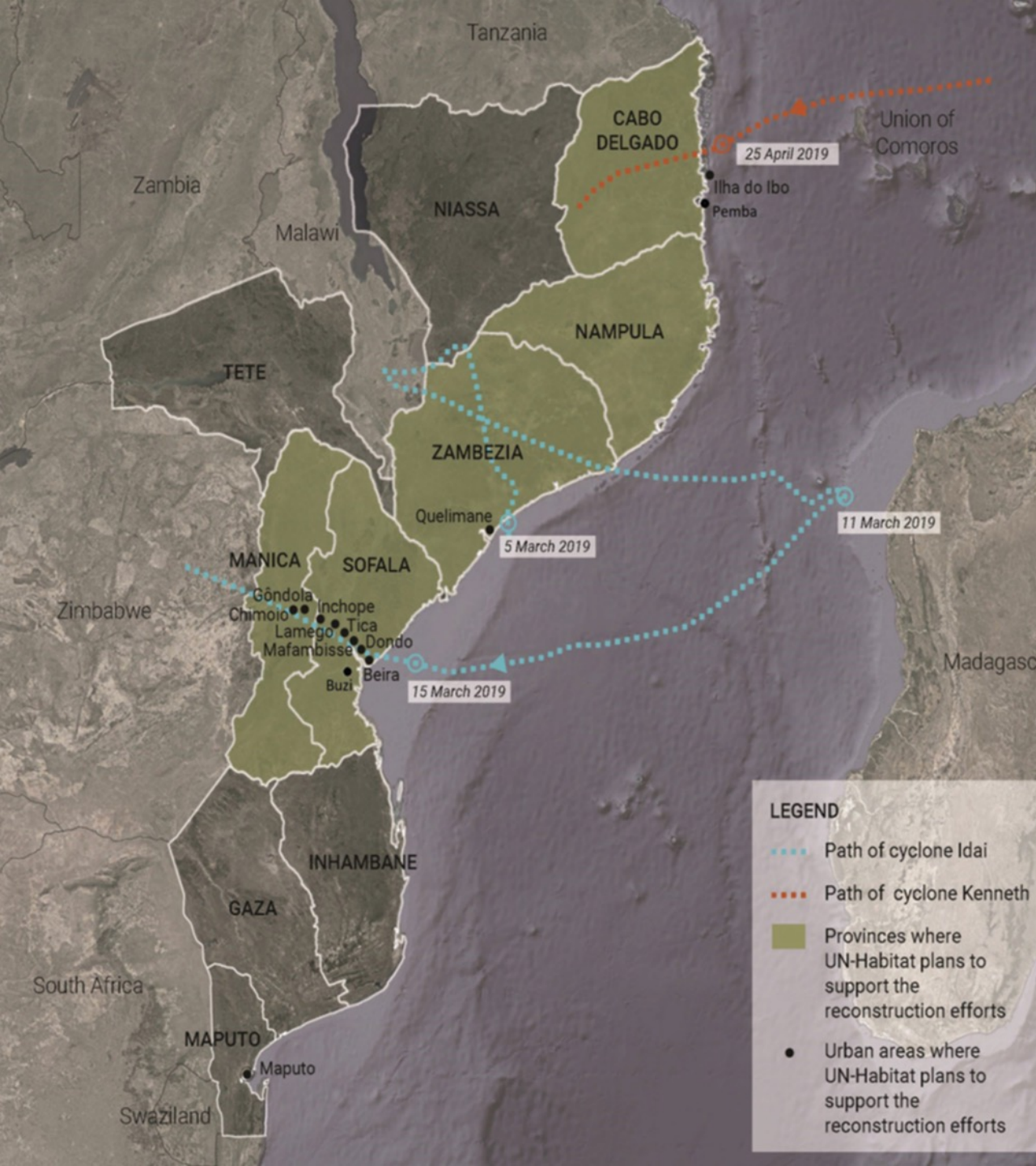
**Metropolitan areas** are emerging around main cities in all the country's provinces. Maputo metropolitan area doubled between 1997 and 2017.

**Rural areas are urbanising** along main transport and development corridors, the sites of greater access to markets and opportunities.

Urbanisation plays an **increasing role in the country's economic activity and growth.**



Crescimento da Área Metropolitana de Maputo, 1964-2015  
Greater Maputo Growth, 1964-2015



# High climate vulnerability

**Increasingly frequent natural disasters** – between 2019 and 2022, more than seven cyclones, tropical storms and flooding episodes affecting in particular **urban areas on the country’s coast.**

**Heavy impacts of natural disasters:** significant loss of lives, population displacements, **strong loss and damages** to critical urban infrastructure and services, causing increasing socioeconomic vulnerability.

**Recurrent disasters have cumulative impact:** affecting the population's resilience and the country's development as assets and access to infrastructure services are lost or weakened.



# Conflict-induced rapid urbanization in the North

**Armed conflict in Cabo Delgado** since 2017 affects the whole northern region.

**Large internal displacement** of people, **accelerating urbanization** and the population growth of several cities and towns – Pemba has almost doubled in population.

Strong and sudden urban population growth has **overwhelmed urban management capacity**, reduced access to urban services and **increased vulnerability**.

**Table 2: Migration-induced Urban Population Growth in Cabo Delgado**  
*UN-Habitat 2022 (based on DTM/IOM, 2022 and INE census data, 2017)*

District	Number of IDPs	Population size (2017)	Popul Growth (%)
Ibo	37.833	12.205	309%
Metuge	126.030	86.866	145%
Nangade	116.538	89.714	130%
Palma	54.969	67.025	82%
Pemba City	139.566	200.529	69%
Mueda	104.270	170.347	61%
Ancuabe	82.496	159.340	52%
Muidumbe	33.363	98.864	34%
Mopntepuez	59.659	272.069	22%
Chiure	50.456	299.235	17%
Meluco	3.839	36.700	10,5%



# Policy and institutional urbanization challenges

**Disconnect** between national **territorial policies** and national **economic development policies**.

**Absence of a national urban policy** guiding urbanisation processes. This has been on the pipeline since the FUN 2022.

**Weak financial decentralisation** and urban-supporting fiscal mechanisms, resulting in poor urban services infrastructure;

**Fragility of land management** that has led to: unsustainable land consumption; non-capture of increasing land value; heavy regularisation processes.



# UN-Habitat in Mozambique

20 years of commitment to  
sustainable urbanisation and  
climate resilience

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# Promoting Climate Adaptation and Resilience

Focus on climate resilience and disaster risk reduction since mid-2000s.

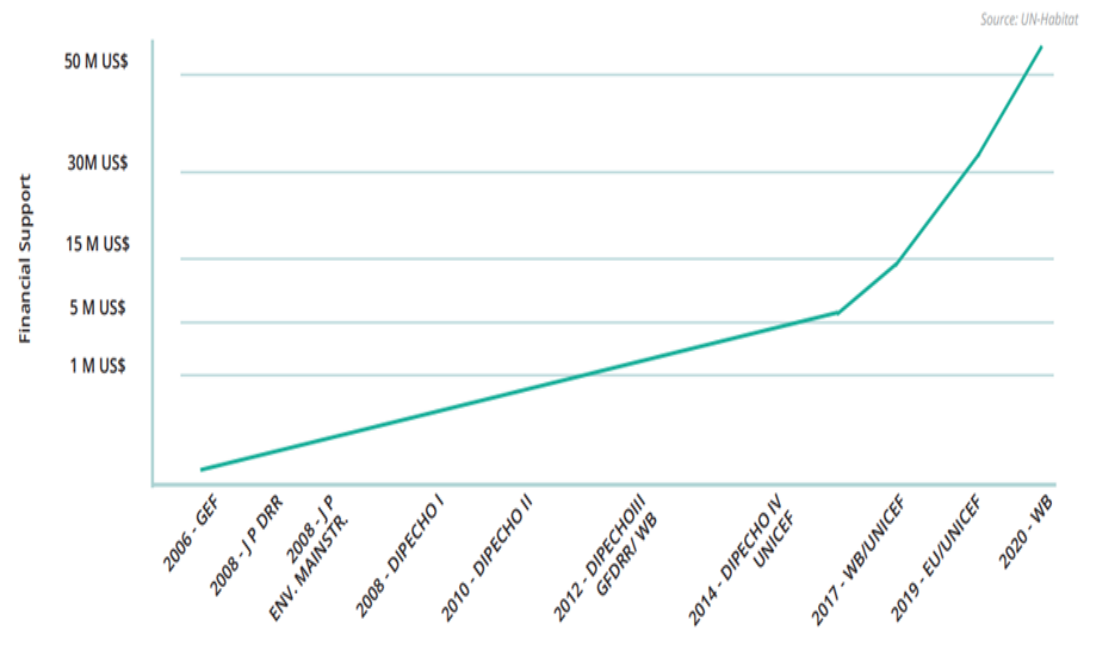
Promoting **the necessity of adaptation** – learning how to live with floods and cyclones.

Introduction of **participatory planning tools for urban resilience planning**. **The CityRAP** has been adopted by local governments and partners across the country.

**The experience of Chokwe:** more than 10 years of work from participatory planning to building infrastructure and services .... And possible future legislation.



Funds invested on DRR projects in Mozambique with UN-Habitat work (2002-2021)



## Disaster Risk Reduction and the Safer Schools Initiative

**The Safer Schools Initiative since 2012:** A long partnership with the Government of Mozambique influencing **US\$ 46,7 million** with **4,500 classrooms** made resilient.

Adoption of **national resilience legislation for schools' construction**, following the **Building Back Better** approach.

**Schools built for resilience** under this initiative **resisted cyclone Idai** in 2019 and suffered no significant damages.

Approach being **expanded to health facilities and housing**.



# Sustainable Urbanisation and Territorial Planning

**Two National Urban Forums** (2016, 2022) led to increased focus on urbanisation. During **FUN 2022** Mozambique's Head of State launched the works towards the National Urbanisation Policy.

**The New Strategy of Intervention in Informal Settlements** (2022), defining sustainable interventions for improvement in habitability, resilience and social and economic security.

**Support to Territorial Planning:** promoting tools and frameworks for **strategic territorial planning and development – the MoF and the SDF**





# UN-Habitat Mozambique Country Programme 2022-2026

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UN HABITAT MOZAMBIQUE COUNTRY PROGRAMME  
**THEORY OF CHANGE (TOC)**

**Strategic Goal:** To promote sustainable urbanisation in Mozambique as a driver of socio-economic development, climate resilience and peace

A socially inclusive and human rights based approach

**Outcome 1**

Increased climate resilience and infrastructure that is built back better

**Outputs**

Disaster risk reduction plans, urban resilience and resilient schools, health facilities and housing.

**Outcome 2**

Inclusive area-based socio-economic development and stability

**Outputs**

Area-based development plans, sustainable integration of climate and conflict-induced IDPs, durable solutions for displacement

**Outcome 3**

Urban policies fostering sustainable and resilient human settlements

**Outputs**

Urban policies, city and neighbourhood plans, territorial development plans, inclusive public spaces and sustainable mobility.

**Inputs:** Technical Assistance, Capacity Building, Advocacy and Policy Influencing, Partnerships



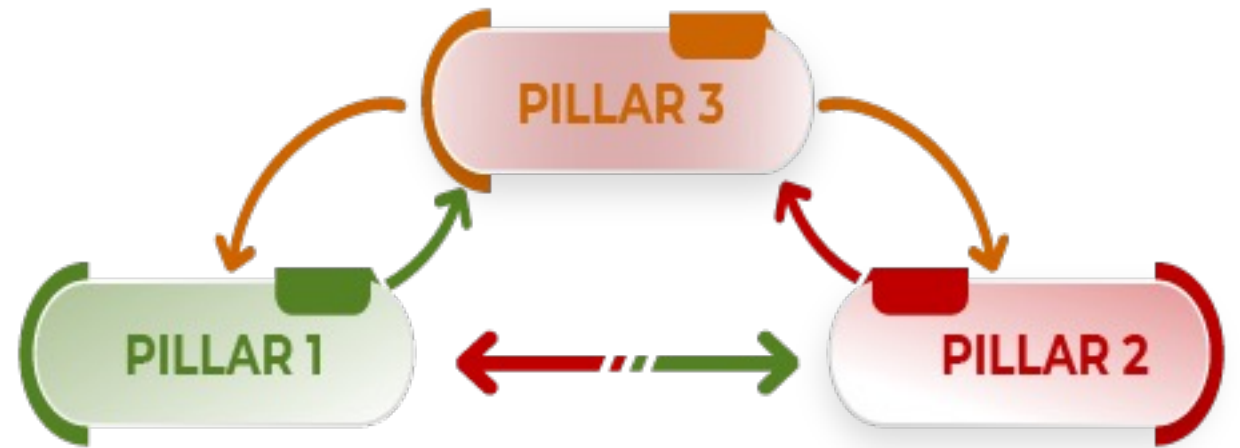
# UN-HABITAT Mozambique Country Programme

The three outcome areas establish **the foundations** for the **three Country Programme Pillars**:

**Pillar 1:** Climate resilience and Building Back Better

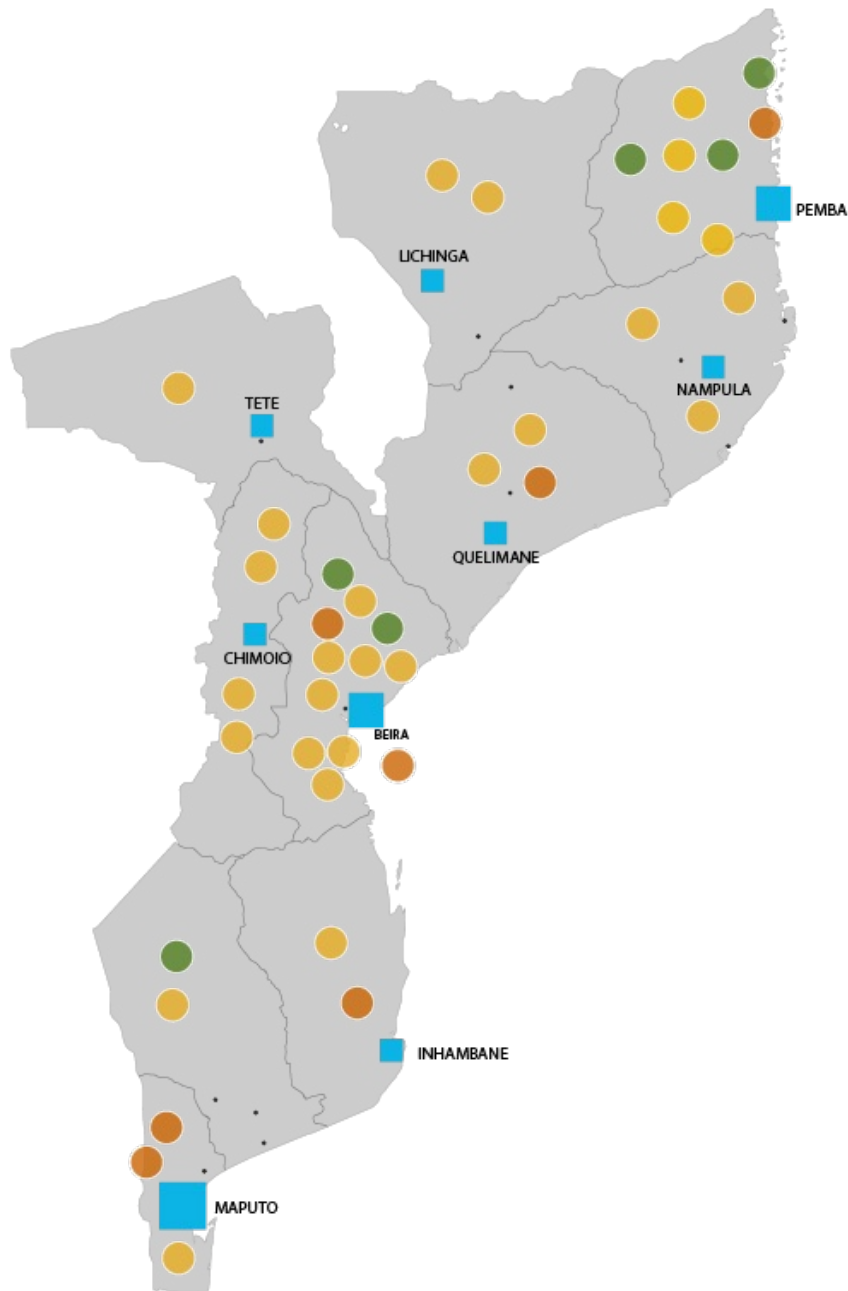
**Pillar 2:** Inclusive area-based socioeconomic development and stability

**Pillar 3:** Urban policies and sustainable human settlements



**Programmatic Pillars: Interconnected and mutually reinforcing.**

# UN Habitat Mozambique Today



9 Offices across the country

- National Office
- 2 Regional Offices
- 6 Project Offices



Country Programme Funding

US\$ 25 million (2021-2024)



Country Team

Around **60 staff** across the country



Programmatic Foundation

Projects 2019 to present:

**Pillar 1:** Climate Resilience & Building Back Better

**Pillar 2:** Inclusive Area-based Socioeconomic Development and Stability

**Pillar 3:** Urban Policies and Sustainable Human Settlements

# HCPD alignment with UNSDCF and PQG

HCPD 2022-2026	UNSDCF 2022-2026	PQG Strategic Priorities (2020-2024)
<b>Pillar 1:</b> Climate resilience and Building Back Better	<b>SP 1</b> on human development; <b>SP 3</b> on climate resilience	<b>SP I</b> on human capital development and social justice; <b>SP III</b> on sustainable management of natural resources and environment
<b>Pillar 2:</b> Inclusive area-based socio-economic development and stability	<b>SP 2</b> on economic diversification and sustainable livelihoods, <b>SP 3</b> on climate resilience; <b>SP 4</b> on peacebuilding, human rights and inclusive governance	<b>SP I</b> on human capital development and social justice; <b>SP II</b> on economic diversification and sustainable livelihoods, <b>SP III</b> on sustainable management of natural resources and environment.
<b>Pillar 3:</b> Urban policies and sustainable human settlements	<b>SP 1</b> on human development; <b>SP 2</b> on economic diversification and sustainable livelihoods, <b>SP 3</b> on climate resilience; <b>SP 4</b> on peacebuilding, human rights and inclusive governance	<b>SP I</b> on human capital development and social justice; <b>SP II</b> on economic diversification and sustainable livelihoods, <b>SP III</b> on strengthening sustainable management of natural resources and environment.



# The Three Country Programme Pillars

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# Pillar 1: Climate Resilience and Building Back Better

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**Strategic Objective:** increased sustainable urbanization and infrastructure resilience through integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction through:

- i. **Improving adaptation** through strengthening urban resilience, governance of disaster risk reduction, and coordination of disaster response and efforts for preparedness.
- ii. **“Building Back Better”** in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructures and housing to enhance disaster risk reduction.

# Pillar 1: Climate Resilience and Building Back Better – Looking forward...

Continuing with **disaster risk reduction** with more emphasis on increasing **Urban Resilience**. The **CityRAP tool** to produce urban climate resilience action plans .

**Consolidating the Safer Schools Initiative:** Building on the last two decades, increasing resilient schools across the country.

**Promoting Safer Health Facilities:** breaking the cycle of recurrent destruction and rebuilding in the health sector.

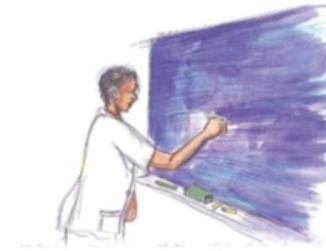
**Promoting Resilient Housing:** to increase housing quality and reduce housing losses and for vulnerable households.



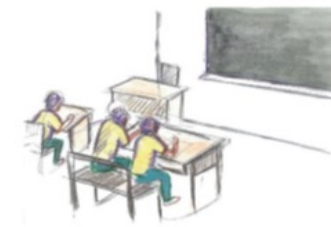
## PLANO DE EMERGÊNCIA BÁSICO PARA A ESCOLA

### COMITÉ ESCOLAR DE GESTÃO DE RISCO DE CALAMIDADES (CEGRC)

O Comité Escolar de Gestão de Risco de Calamidades (CEGRC) - é um órgão de gestão de risco de calamidade à nível escolar composto por:



1. Professores



2. Alunos



3. Membros do conselho de escola





## Pillar 2: Inclusive area-based socio-economic development and stability

**Strategic Objective:** to promote **an area-based approach** to stimulate an integrated socioeconomic development, resilience and stability, through:

- i. **A solid understanding of the territory**, and of its relationships with social and economic development and environmental sustainability;
- ii. **Bringing together spatial and economic planning** promoting a multisectoral approach and the development of infrastructure services.
- iii. **Stimulating social cohesion and stability** through durable solutions towards the integration and inclusion of vulnerable groups and IDPs.

## Pillar 2: Inclusive area-based socioeconomic development and stability – Looking forward...

**Strategic spatially-grounded development planning** – promoting understanding and monitoring of the territory to support **investment plans**.

**Area-based and inclusive development** in neighbourhoods and urbanizing villages, promoting inclusive socioeconomic development, service delivery, social cohesion and stability.

**Contributing to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus** through **durable solutions** for housing, land, property, infrastructure and services.

**Capacity development of local governments** to increase competencies to deal with urban and land management, in situations of **climate and conflict crisis**.







## Pillar 3: Urban Policies and Sustainable Human Settlements

**Strategic Objective:** to support the development of policies and plans fostering sustainable urbanization and the development of human settlements, through:

- i. **Urban and territorial policies:** Supporting the government in the elaboration of key policies and plans at the national and subnational level;
- ii. **Promoting sustainable urban systems** increasing climate resilient and fostering inclusive services and socioeconomic development;
- iii. **Participatory urban engagement** towards the production of more inclusive, prosperous and resilient urban settlements.

## Pillar 3: Urban Policies and Sustainable Human Settlements – Looking Forward...

Promoting **policy dialogue and recognition of emerging urbanization patterns** such as metropolitan areas and the urban-rural continuum.

Designing **national and subnational regional urban policies** – National Urbanisation Policy, territorial development plans, sustaining decentralization efforts.

Fostering **sustainable urban mobility and road safety** through active mobility-oriented urban planning for **climate action**.

Promoting **resilient urban regeneration, city plans, public spaces and services** through innovative methodologies.

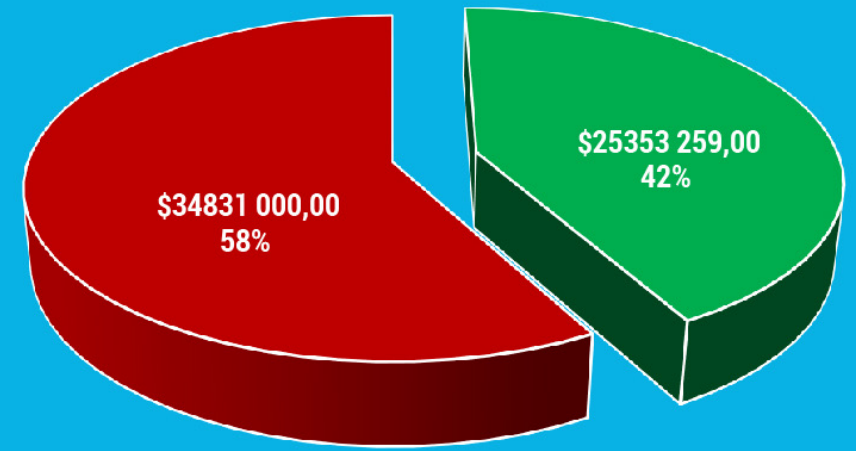


# Financial Overview

We anticipate the delivery of around \$60M of programming, with over 42% of those resources already committed (over \$25M).

Delivery on the HCPD is anchored on a network of strategic partnerships across central and local governments and will continue nurturing partnerships with civil society, academia, private sector and development cooperation partners to accelerate the implementation of the Agenda 2030.

The HCPD will serve as a financial vehicle to support climate resilience and sustainable urbanisation through joint UN and Government action.



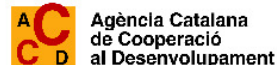
Financial Gap

Available Resources

## Partnerships



ADAPTATION FUND





**Thank you!**