

Country Brief

MOZAMBIQUE

2023

To promote sustainable urbanization in Mozambique
as a driver of socio-economic development, climate
resilience and peace



A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL IN AN URBANIZING WORLD

We promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.



UN-HABITAT

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URBAN CONTEXT AND TRENDS

The current population of Mozambique is around 33,7 millions based on projections of the latest United Nations data and the country experiences a strong population increase, with an annual population growth rate of 2.85%. The country's urban population, estimated at 38% (World Bank and the United Nations World Urbanization) is still relatively low, but Mozambique is urbanizing rapidly. The World Bank forecasts indicate that 50 to 60% of the Mozambican population will be living in cities by 2050, for a total of 30-36 million urban residents. Urbanization is happening across the country - both in spaces seen today as urban and in areas currently considered rural.

While urban growth is mainly caused by natural population growth (2.7%), rural-city migration contributes with 0.8% growth per year, often with peaks of acceleration caused by natural disasters, conflicts, or by population resettlement resulting from economic activities. Urban expansion in Mozambique has occurred mainly on the periphery of cities, along development corridors or in secondary cities, and smaller urban centers in strategic locations.

High climate vulnerability with strong impacts on urban areas

The Global Climate Index 2021 indicated that Mozambique was the African country most vulnerable to climate change. The country's geographical location, with a long coastline, extensive lowland where the deltas of 13 major regional rivers are located, makes Mozambique vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, intense storms but also droughts.

Around 60% of the total population lives on these low-lying coastal areas (ARUP 2016). High rates of urbanization coupled with poor urban planning leading to settlements in hazard-prone areas, deficiencies in public services and infrastructure, all contribute to high climate vulnerability in urban areas of Mozambique. The urban poor living in peri-urban areas and informal settlements are particularly vulnerable as they disproportionately live in high-risk unplanned areas and poorly constructed homes, have limited access to basic and emergency services, lack voice and access, and suffer from a general lack of economic resilience.

Although Mozambique is increasingly addressing climate change, the country still faces numerous challenges in building the adaptive capacity required to respond effectively to climate hazards. Limited resources, weak technical capacity and competing priorities constrain the adaptive capacity of the country towards climate change.



Empowering displaced women and girls with adequate, accessible, and safe housing: Women beneficiaries of the "Women, Peace and Security" project, applying clay coating to one of the 50 houses under construction in Marocani, Pemba province.



Conflict-induced rapid urbanization in the North

Since October 2017 the province of Cabo Delgado in Northern Mozambique has been the theatre of an armed conflict, resulting in a climate of violence that is affecting the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. The insecurity has provoked massive population displacements to urban areas, particularly towards the south of the province which is perceived as safe. These population displacements, combined with the effects of previous natural disasters, are having profound impact on urbanization and on the population increase of hosting urban settlements (see Table 1 below). This sudden urban growth has resulted in huge pressure on housing and basic services, and in improper use of natural resources, a situation to which largely unprepared local urban authorities are currently confronted.

Table 1: 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	Popul. 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%
Montepuez	59.659	272.069	22%
Chiure	50.456	299.235	17%

FACT SHEET

Mozambique is located on the south-eastern coast of Africa and has a surface area of 801,590 square kilometers. It is bordered by South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, and separated by the Indian Ocean from Madagascar. The country is divided into ten provinces, and a provincial capital city. It is one of the poorest countries in the world, and the 7th poorest in Africa with a GDP per capita of USD 1281 (2019), a total GDP of USD 14.96 billion (2019), and an annual GDP growth of 3.11% (2018).



Total population is 33.7 million (2021), of which 51.4% are women (2023); 62.4% of the total population live in rural areas and about one third of the total population is in coastal cities and towns in 2021.



Increasingly frequent natural disasters – between 2019 and 2023, more than eight cyclones, tropical storms and flooding episodes affected in particular urban areas on the country's coast. Around 1/3 of the total population lives in low-lying coastal areas with weak and non-resilient infrastructure.



Mozambique's Human Development Index (HDI), which measures a person's expectancy of living a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living, ranks 181 out of 189 countries, with a value of 0.456 (1 being the highest) in 2020.



About 70 percent of urban dwellers live in substandard housing conditions located in underserved urban areas or densely populated informal settlements.



A rough estimate places urban areas direct contribution to GDP at around 40%, mostly on the back of the financial, public administration, retail and construction sectors.



A total of 72.5% of the population are considered multi-dimensionally poor, from which 49% are in severe multidimensional poverty. About 62.9% of the population live below the international poverty line of USD 1.90 per day.



Mozambique's main economic activity is agriculture, employing about 70% of the total active population and representing 26% of GDP.



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



More than 950.000 people internally displaced as result of the ongoing conflict in Cabo Delgado Province. The intense search for safe areas is influencing the human geography of Northern Mozambique causing several cities and towns to double in size and creation of new human settlements

2 Mozambique: Energy and the Poor', K. Naidoo, C. Loots, 2020

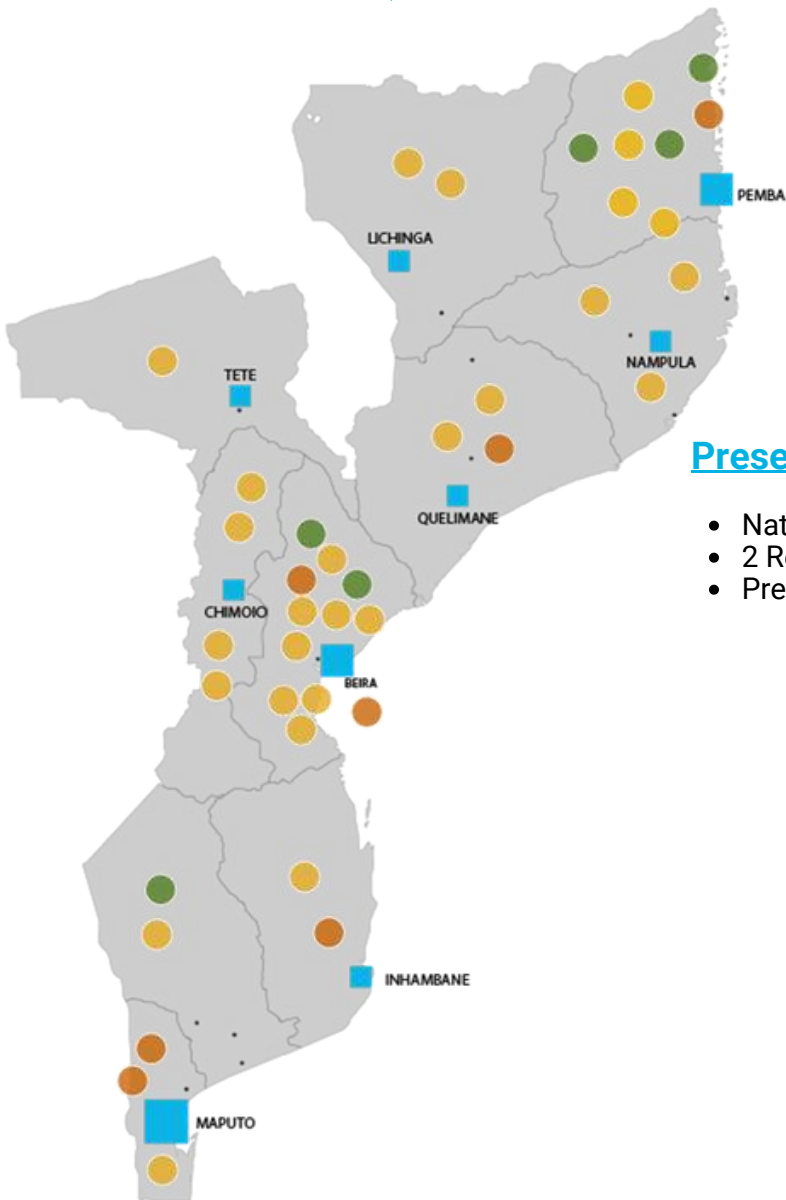
3 World Bank, 'Population, Female (% of Total Population) - Mozambique', 2023

4 Bertelsmann Stiftung, 'BTI 2020 Country Report - Mozambique', 2020

5 World Bank, 'Employment in Industry (% of Total Employment) (Modeled ILO Estimate) - Mozambique', 2021

6 World Bank, Mozambique Urbanization Review, 2017

A SNAPSHOT OF UN-HABITAT IN MOZAMBIQUE



Presence across the country.

- National Office
- 2 Regional Offices
- Presence in all provinces

STRATEGIC PILLARS

In 2022, UN-Habitat approved the 2022–2026 Country Programme Document (HCPD). Aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Government Five Year Plan (2020 – 2024), the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2022 – 2026) and the UN-Habitat Strategy (2019 – 2024), the Country Programme Document 2022 – 2026 calls to fulfil its ambition towards a sustainable urbanization and climate resilience. Its Theory of Change (ToC), presents UN-Habitat offer to the people and Government of Mozambique to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through three interconnected and communicating Strategic Pillars (SP):

1

Climate Resilience and Building back Better

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

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

2

Multiscale inclusive and integrated territorial approaches

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

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

3

Sustainable Urbanization and Territorial Planning

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

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

All contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals



UNSDCF 2022 - 2026

Five (5) levers for catalytic change are at the core of the implementation of the Country Programme: Technical Assistance, Capacity Building, Advocacy, Policy Influencing and Partnerships.



Sustainable Mobility Week 2022: Children participating in the place making activities.

Our projects are organized within wider “Umbrella Programmes”

UN-Habitat in Mozambique is promoting strategic projects to the Government, donors and potential partners through the creation of thematic Umbrella Programmes. There are two active “umbrellas”:

- Multi-Scale Integrated Territorial Approach for Northern Mozambique (2021-2026);
- Building back better and resilience building in the areas affected by cyclones Idai and Kenneth (2019-2025)





About Our Project

Ongoing Projects




Technical Assistance to the Government of Mozambique on Post Cyclone Resilient Recovery of Housing and Infrastructure.

 **Location:** Sofala Province


 **Budget:** US\$ 1 999 173.40


 **Donor:** Government of Mozambique through World Bank Funds


 **Objective:** provide technical assistance and capacity building to a diverse range of stakeholders, enabling them to expand their knowledge and gain credentials in the field of resilient construction of housing (with a goal of 15000 housing units to be rebuilt or retrofitted in Sofala Province). Ensure the implementation of a resilient process of recovery and reconstruction of housing and community, public and private infrastructure in cyclone-affected areas by providing ongoing Technical Assistance to the IDAI Post Cyclone Reconstruction Office (GREPOC) in planning, defining, coordinating, training, and supervising activities implemented or benefiting national and local institutions and other key stakeholders.

Enhanced Climate Resilience of communities through the support to Gorongosa National Park (GNP) to increase resilience of the school, health and community infrastructure affected by cyclone IDAI in Sofala province of Mozambique.


 **Location:** Sofala Province


 **Budget:** USD 1.171.339,02


 **Donor:** Gorongosa National Park through USAID Funds


 **Objective:** Increasing community climate resilience by supporting Gorongosa National Park (GNP) to increase the resilience of schools and health infrastructure affected by cyclone IDAI in the Buffer Zone of the Gorongosa National Park.

Multidimensional resilient recovery of Ibo and Buzi District.


 **Location:** Sofala; and Cabo Delgado Provinces

 **Budget:** US\$ 3 000 000

 **Donor:** Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)


 **Objective:** promote integrated and resilient reconstruction in Ibo and Buzi Districts through a combination of physical, socio-economic and cultural-environmental interventions. The main goal is to transform these two experiences in flagship interventions for floods and strong winds in vulnerable areas in Mozambique. UN-Habitat is leading the joint initiative with ILO and UNESCO as co-implementing partners.

Mozambique Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Programme: Supporting Resilient Reconstruction of 3000 Classrooms (Safer Schools approach).

 **Location:** Country-wide

 **Budget:** USD 1,999,964.40

 **Donor:** Government of Mozambique through World Bank Funds


 **Objective:** support the Government of Mozambique on the process of reconstruction and retrofitting of 3000 classrooms in conventional material integrating resilience measures as well as in the official establishment of the technical standards to increase the resilience of the school infrastructure in priority hazard-prone areas.


About Our Project


Ongoing Projects




Building Back Better and Resilience Building: an Integrated Territorial Approach in Sofala Province, Mozambique.


 **Location:** Sofala Province


 **Budget:** USD 10 100 0000


 **Donor:** USAID


 **Objective:** reducing the vulnerability of the population exposed to climatic hazards through an integrated territorial approach including building back better and resilience building in three districts of the Beira Corridor, Sofala Province. UN-Habitat is leading the joint initiative with FAO.

Sustainable and gender sensitive integration of IDPs in Pemba through the implementation of Urban Durable Solutions.


 **Location:** Cabo Delgado Province

 **Budget:** USD 1 612 000,000


 **Donor:** Canadian Embassy


 **Objective:** strengthen the resilience of displaced and host communities, in particular displaced women and girls, and local authorities dealing with increasing challenges due to massive increase of population in urban areas in Northern Mozambique. UN-Habitat is leading the joint initiative with IOM.

Strengthening Urban Climate Resilience in Southeast Africa.


 **Location:** Gaza Province

 **Budget:** US\$ 2,5M


 **Donor:** Adaptation Fund


 **Objective:** To strengthen capacities for building climate resilience in vulnerable cities and towns of southeast Africa.

Women, Peace and Security: Promotion of adequate, accessible, safe and resilient housing for displaced women and girls.

 **Location:** Cabo Delgado

 **Budget:** US\$ 400 000

 **Donor:** Embassies of Norway and Iceland (through UN Women)


 **Objective:** strengthen the resilience of displaced and host communities, in particular displaced women and girls, and local authorities dealing with increasing challenges due to massive increase of population in urban areas in Northern Mozambique. Displaced women in Marocani resettlement are at the center of the process and fully engaged in housing construction activities, from training to job and skills creation.


About Our Project


Ongoing Projects




Strengthening sub-national dialogue on Urban and Territorial Sustainable Development in Mozambique.


 **Location:** Inhambane Province


 **Budget:** USD 200,000


 **Donor:** ACCD– Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation


 **Objective:** strengthening the dialogue and foster coordination between Provinces and with the National Government regarding sub-national urban planning in Mozambique.

Promoting Climate Action through an Inclusive, Integrated and Sustainable Mobility System in the Maputo Metropolitan Area.


 **Location:** Maputo Metropolitan Area (Maputo, Boane, Marracuene, Marracuene)

 **Budget:** US\$ 1 386 25900

 **Donor:** AECID- Spanish Agency for Development Cooperation


 **Objective:** foster Local Authorities' commitment towards climate action by supporting the creation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility System in the Maputo Metropolitan Area within a strengthened metropolitan governance framework.

Territorial analysis of the Northern Region of the country, using the Matrix of Functions (MoF) tool to support decision-making on priority strategic investments for an integrated, sustainable and resilient territorial development of the region based on an understanding of current territorial dynamics.

 **Location:** Cabo Delgado; Niassa and Nampula Provinces

 **Budget:** US\$ 15,000

 **Donor:** UN Habitat

 **Objective:** To provide an empirical understanding of the territorial dynamics of a region, to guide more equitable developments to improve rural-urban social, economic and environmental linkages for years to come.




About Our Project


Ongoing Projects




Reclaiming Streets for pedestrians and cyclists: Building on the Global Momentum to enhance road safety during and after COVID-19.


 **Location:** Zambezia and Maputo Provinces


 **Budget:** USD 25,000


 **Donor:** UNRSF – United Nations Roads Safety Fund


 **Objective:** Increase road safety in African cities for walking and cycling, by accelerating government efforts to develop policies and actions to design safer streets and adequate public spaces.

Supporting the Government of Mozambique in formulating the National Urbanization Policy.


 **Location:** Nationwide


 **Budget:** US\$ 280,000


 **Donor:** Korean Government


 **Objective:** to formulate an Urbanization Policy that can respond to the government constraints, by relying on the legal and institutional frameworks favorable to significant change, and by establishing principles, instruments, and a clear roadmap over time to achieve the desired territorial continuity as the basis for sustainable development.

Strengthening Resilience of Urban and Peri-urban coastal areas of the Greater Maputo Region through Ecosystem-based Adaptation.

 **Location:** Maputo Metropolitan Area (Maputo, Matola, Boane and Marracuene)

 **Budget:** USD 290,000

 **Donor:** UNEP

 **Objective:** reduce the vulnerability of urban and peri-urban communities in the Greater Maputo Region to current and future climate risks by implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches.



Pipeline Projects

Project Proposal 1: Niassa Project: piloting integrated and sustainable solutions to local socio-economic development in a context of disaster and conflict exposure in Northern Mozambique

Objective: to promote integrated and sustainable socio-economic development, including durable solutions to conflict and disaster induced displacement in a framework of strategic planning targeting the southern districts of the Province (on the Marrupa-Cuamba sub-corridor) with the provision of technical assistance and interventions on territorial planning, land management, housing and community infrastructure development.

- **Location:** Niassa Province (Maua, Metarica, Marrupa and Nipepe Districts)
- **Funding Mechanism:** To be identified (in negotiation with embassy of Sweden).

Project Proposal 2: Expansion of Mozambique Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Programme-PforR:

Objective: support the Government of Mozambique on the process of reconstruction and retrofitting of 50 health centers and 800 classrooms affected by Cyclone Freddy, integrating resilience measures and wash facilities.

- **Location:** Mozambique
- **Funding Mechanism:** Government of Mozambique through World Bank Funds.



Local Community taking part in participatory planning.



Empowering displaced women and girls with adequate, accessible, and safe housing. UN Habitat staff and artisans building a resilient house in Marocani, Pemba province.

Pipeline Projects

Project Proposal 3: Chimbonde (re) Settlement: vulnerability reduction and resilience building through inclusive, sustainable and durable solutions to disaster induced displacement in Tete province

Objective: To increase resilience of vulnerable urban population dealing with the impacts and challenges of climate change through participatory and integrated urban durable solutions in Tete city.

- **Location:** Tete City
- **Funding Mechanism:** Manifestation of interest of the Government of Flanders

Project Proposal 4: Green and climate resilient cities (GCRC): promoting sustainable, circular and inclusive urban development in Mozambique (with FAO)

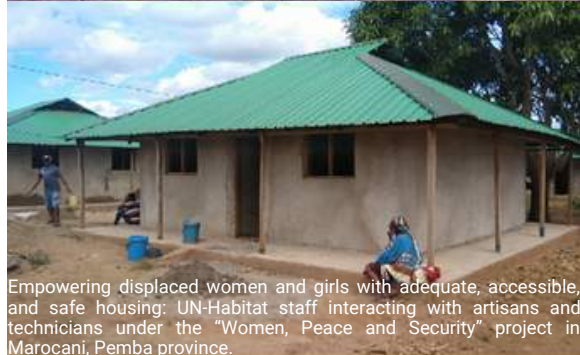
Objective: To improve cities urban management and resilience and increase access to food and livelihood of vulnerable urban population dealing with impacts and challenges of climate change, in Nampula creating a model to be mainstreamed at national level.

- **Location:** Nampula City
- **Funding Mechanism:** Concept Note submitted to a global call for proposals on Climate Action of the Belgium Government

Project Proposal 5: Technical assistance to WFP for design and built warehouses and kitchens for School Feeding Program

Objective: To support WFP in the construction of resilient warehouses and kitchens in 137 schools around the country

- **Location:** All the provinces
- **Funding Mechanism:** via World Food Programme, with funds of PRONAE, Netherlands and Canada



Empowering displaced women and girls with adequate, accessible, and safe housing: UN-Habitat staff interacting with artisans and technicians under the "Women, Peace and Security" project in Marocani, Pemba province.



Multidimensional resilient recovery of Ibo and Buzi district: Technical Workshop

Pipeline Projects

Project Proposal 6: Land and security of tenure as durable solution in Cabo Delgado (w/FAO and WFP)

Objective: Support internally displaced people (IDP), host community members, and in particular women's as well as local, provincial and national authorities' efforts to have clearly understood, simple and transparent mechanisms to support IDPs sustainable integration securing access to land, bodies of water and means for livelihoods and equitable access to services for their socioeconomic recovery and development

- **Location:** Cabo Delgado Province – Pemba Metropolitan area
- **Funding Mechanism:** To be identified targeting Peace Building Fund-PBF- and Solutions Fund)

Project Proposal 7: Multi-Service and Knowledge Platform: Fostering capacities and opportunities for building peace and development in Northern Mozambique

Objective: to establish and operationalize a Multi-Sector Knowledge Platform (M-SKP) in Cabo Delgado to define a model approach for increasing the opportunities for training and employment, empowering youth into their territories, affected by the displacement crisis, enhancing their socioeconomic potential

- **Location:** Cabo Delgado Province – Pemba city
- **Funding Mechanism:** To be identified (targeting sensitive donors of this thematic area as Embassies of Ireland and Japan)

Project Proposal 8: Strengthening Post-Crash Response and Enhancing Mobility for Safe Access to Healthcare in Mozambique

Objective: to improve efficiency of post-crash care in Mozambique, by reducing the number of deaths due to road traffic injuries and ensuring that the most vulnerable patients have timely access to emergency medical care.

- **Location:** Maputo Province (Maputo Metropolitan Area), Sofala Province, Beira and Dondo cities
- **Funding Mechanism:** Concept note submitted to UNRSF Call for Proposals 2023



Pipeline Projects

Project Proposal 9: Safe and Just Transport – Promoting multi-modal transport and better land use through Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)

Objective: To reduce fatalities resulting from shorter travel distances, safer accessibility and a shift towards public transport, walking and cycling in Mozambique

- **Location:** Maputo Municipality
- **Funding Mechanism:** Concept note submitted to UNRSF Call for Proposals 2023

Project Proposal 10: Improved link between territorial planning, public spaces, and basic services in Buffer Zone of Gorongosa National Park

Objective: The aim of the program is to turn the area of influence of the Gorongosa National Park and the surrounding human settlements as model centers of resilience and sustainable territorial and urban development.

- **Location:** Buffer Zone of Gorongosa National Park, Sofala
- **Funding Mechanism:** TBD, but probably thought USAID

Project Proposal 11: Scaling Up People Centered Smart Cities Through National Urban Policies

Objective: To ensure an increased mainstreaming of sustainable and inclusive digital transition in high level political forums on urban policy sensitive and people-centred smart cities

- **Location:** All Provinces
- **Funding Mechanism:** To be Identified



Our Achievements



STRATEGIC PILLAR 1: CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND BUILDING BACK BETTER

- The Safer Schools Initiative since 2012: A long partnership with the Government of Mozambique influencing US\$ 51,5 million with 4,500 classrooms made resilient in all Mozambique provinces.
- Promoting the necessity of adaptation advocating for learning how to live with floods and cyclones.
- Introduction of participatory planning tools for urban resilience planning. The CityRAP Tool has been adopted by local governments and partners across the country.
- 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 damage during the cyclones of 2020 to 2023.
- Safer Hospitals initiative has been launched in 2020 and produced an analysis on vulnerability of health facilities to natural disasters as well as technical solutions to improve resilience and gender inclusion.

Our Achievements

- Providing Technical Assistance to the Government for Post Cyclone resilient recovery of 15000 houses in Sofala Province.
- Supporting the Government of Mozambique in the Construction and rehabilitation of more than 400 resilient housing units and 20 public services/facilities in the districts most affected by the Idai Cyclone in Sofala Province.
- Ongoing construction of 10 supportive platforms, as double functioning productive infrastructure in flooding areas to be activated as safe haven in case of emergencies.
- Training in resilient reconstruction techniques of 100 small and medium construction companies, 1500 artisans, 11NGOs and 50 government technicians.
- Adoption of different tools to reinforce Disaster Risk Management in schools like the Basic Emergency School Plan.
- Training to key school community members and education officials on the Disaster Risk Management through the Basic Emergency School Plan
- Raising awareness among national authorities of the vulnerability of public infrastructure and housing to the effects of natural hazards.



Our Achievements



STRATEGIC PILLAR 2: INCLUSIVE AREA-BASED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND STABILITY

- Provincial and Local Governments are adopting the Strategic spatially-grounded development planning – promoting understanding and monitoring of the territory to support investment plans.
- Northern region, affected by conflict and climate crisis is benefiting from Area-based and inclusive development in urban neighbourhoods promoting inclusive socioeconomic development, service delivery, social cohesion and stability.
- Provincial Government and ADIN in Cabo Delgado are supported in the development of sustainable villages to contribute to the local socio-economic development while responding to resettlement needs of IDPs.
- Gender mainstreaming and development of adapted tools for sustainable integration of displaced women and girls in urban areas and in resettlements.
- UN-Habitat is the lead entity in 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.

STRATEGIC PILLAR 3: URBAN POLICIES AND SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- Two National Urban Forums (2016, 2022) led to increased focus on urbanization.
- During FUN 2022 Mozambique's Head of State launched the works towards the National Urbanization Policy.
- Production of 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.
- Sustainable Mobility Week (since 2017) continues fostering climate resiliency and inclusive services to promote a sustainable socioeconomic development through interinstitutional and multi-stakeholder dialogue and concrete actions
- Road Safety increased through active mobility-oriented urban planning for climate action





IMPACT STORY

Canada supports resilient and inclusive hospitals in Mozambique

Support from Canada is helping reconstruction of some 95 health units and hospitals destroyed by two cyclones in 2019 in Beira, the country's second biggest city. The Ministry of Health, through the Directorate of Health Infrastructure and Equipment and UN-Habitat officially launched the "Safer Hospitals: Post-Disaster Reconstruction and Construction Guidelines on Safer and Gender Sensitive Health Facilities in Mozambique" project to support ongoing reconstruction efforts in the provinces of Sofala, Cabo Delgado and Manica, in line with Building-Back-Better principles to ensure future resilience. This includes technical assistance to adapt rules and guidelines for rebuilding resilient health infrastructure based on the framework of global guidelines. The project also hopes to improve access for women and girls to health facilities that are adapted to be more gender sensitive.

DONORS AND PARTNERS



“

UN-Habitat in Mozambique is supporting technical and operational capacities of the government authorities, at all level (from national to local) and in many strategic areas, to strengthen the decentralization process ongoing at country level and promote participatory territorial governance and local leadership.

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all in an urbanizing world

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