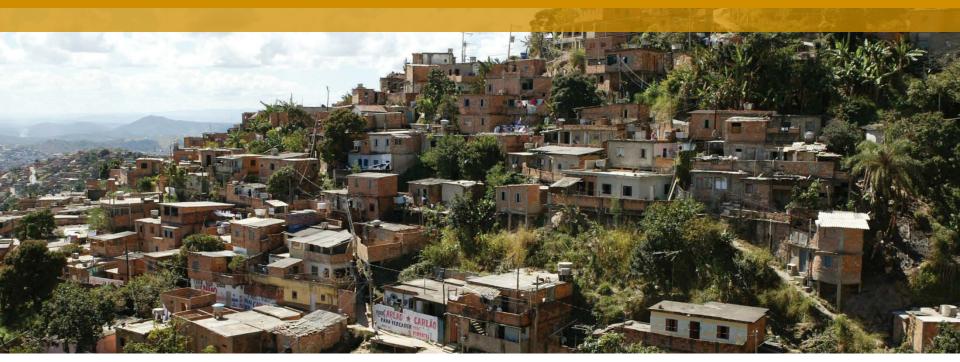
Cities Alliance Annual Meetings November 2011

CITIES WITHOUT SLUMS

Mozambique Country Programme









What is the Cities Alliance?

The Cities Alliance is a global partnership for urban poverty reduction and the promotion of the role of cities in sustainable development

Ownership: strong city and national government ownership.

Alignment: should reflect domestic priorities at the national,

local government, and community levels.

Harmonization: promote cooperation among CA members.





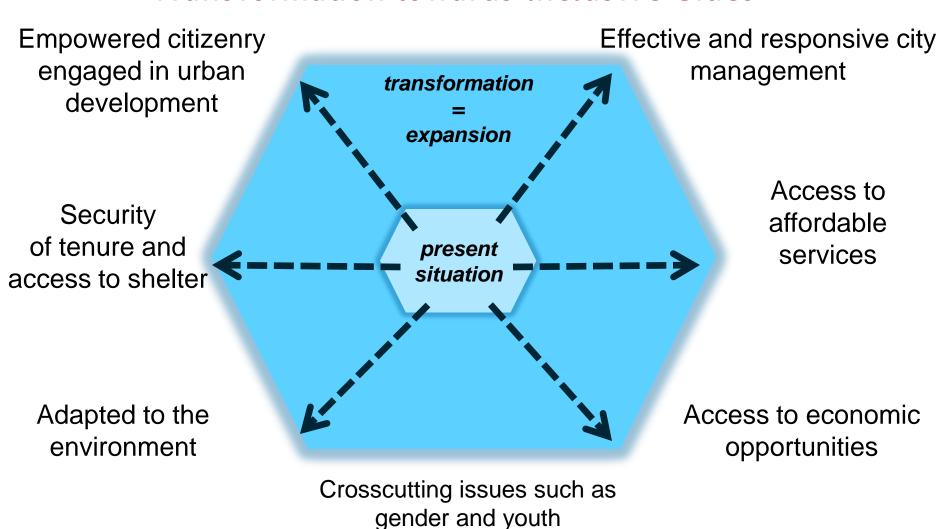
Who are our Members?

- Local authorities: United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and Metropolis
- Governments: Australia, Brazil, Chile, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States of America
- NGOs: Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI) and Habitat for Humanity International
- Multi-lateral organisations: European Union, UNEP, UN-HABITAT and the World Bank





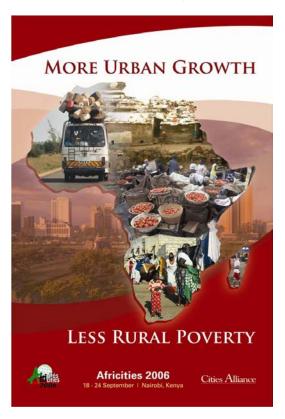
Theory of Change Transformation towards Inclusive Cities

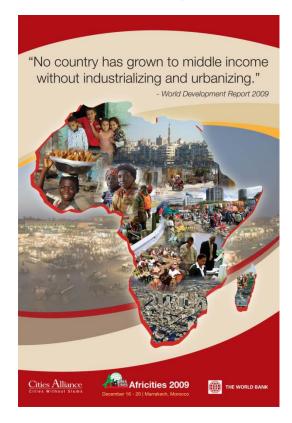


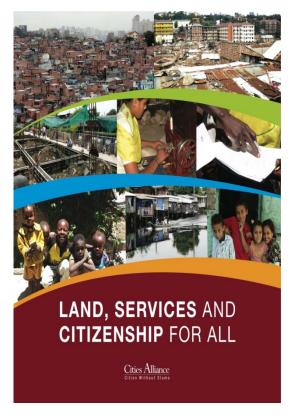


What does the Cities Alliance support?

- Citywide and nationwide slum upgrading programmes
- City development strategies
- National policies on urban development and local government









Where we work





How does the Cities Alliance work?

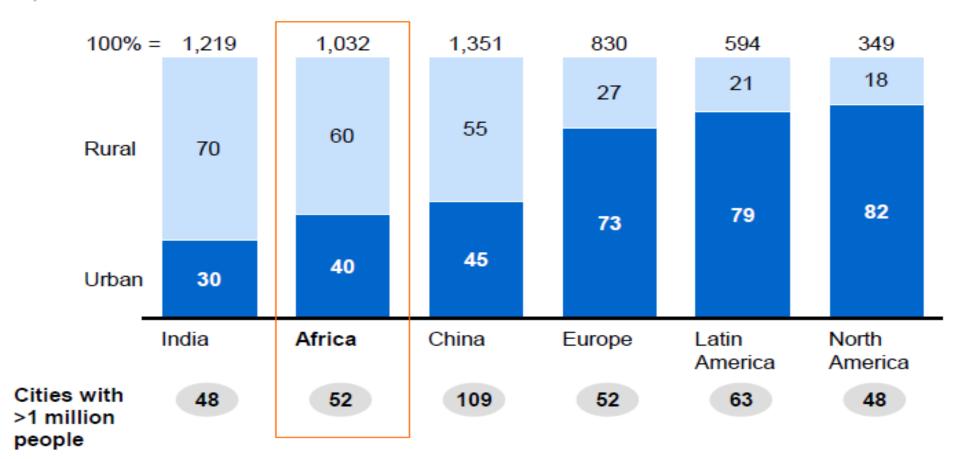
- The Catalytic Fund catalyzes urban transformation processes to promote more inclusive cities and advance collective learning.
- Country Partnership Programmes mobilize
 members and partners around longer-term, programmatic
 interventions in selected countries for a more effective urban
 agenda centered on inclusive, pro-poor cities.
- Joint Work Programmes between members and partners to distil, leverage and share knowledge climate change, the environment, and integrated urban environmental planning, etc.





Africa is almost as urbanized as China and has as many cities of 1 million people as Europe

Share of rural vs. urban population by region, 2010 %, million





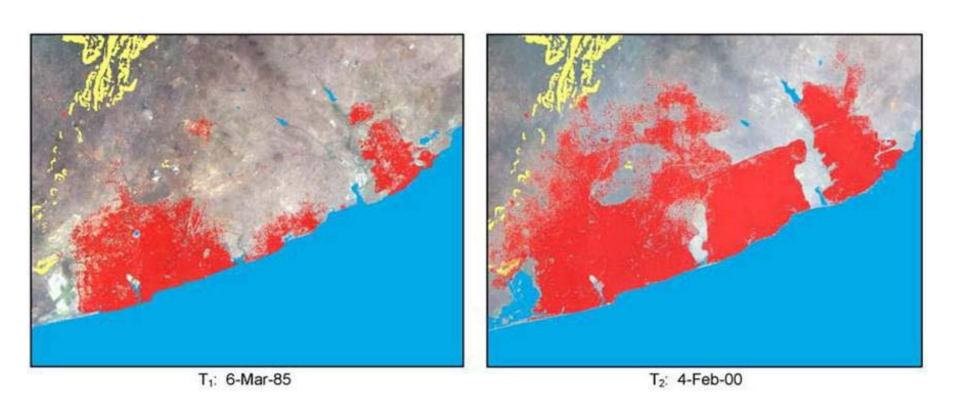
Africa's slums are growing by 76,000 people per day







Accra, Ghana

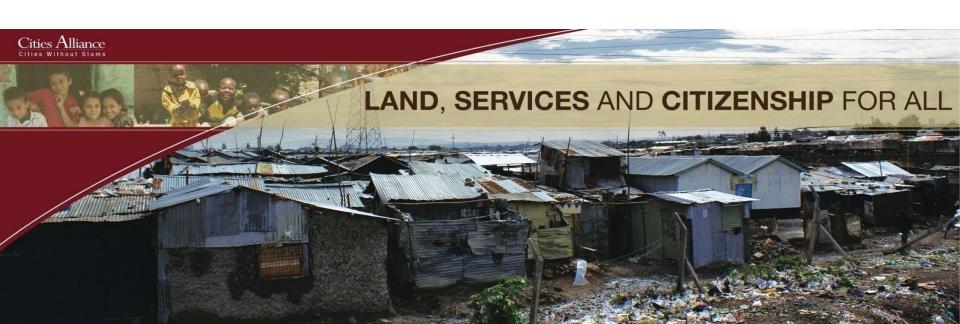


Source: The Dynamics of Global Urban Expansion, Solly Angel et al, 2005



COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Mobilize members and partners around longer-term, programmatic interventions in selected countries for a more effective urban agenda centered on inclusive, pro-poor cities.







The Strategic Imperative

Challenge	Response
Ad hoc, isolated projects	Coherence of effort
On/off, un-sustained programming	Long-term commitment
Duplication of effort	Alignment of key role players
Disconnect of key role players	Structured planning and investment
Dispersed good practice	Convergence of good practices



Current Status



Uganda: Municipalities of Arua, Jinja, Kabale, Mbale and Mbarara

- CA Members: HfHi, SDI, UCLG, UN-HABITAT, World Bank
- National and Municipal Urban Forums launched, and first part of National Urban Policy Dialogue finalised
- Communities mobilizing in all 5 municipalities saving groups, settlement profiles and enumerations, participation in urban forums
- Local Governments being mobilized through the Urban Authorities Association of Uganda (UAAU) supported by ICMA







Current Status



Ghana: Greater Accra Metro Area and selected secondary cities (TBD)

- CA Members: AFD, GTZ, Habitat for Humanity, SDI, UN-HABITAT, WB
- Space provided for a national debate around alternatives to forced evictions
- Member collaboration initiated on (i) municipal capacity building;
 (ii) community empowerment
- Advocacy and awareness raising proposal being finalized







Current Status



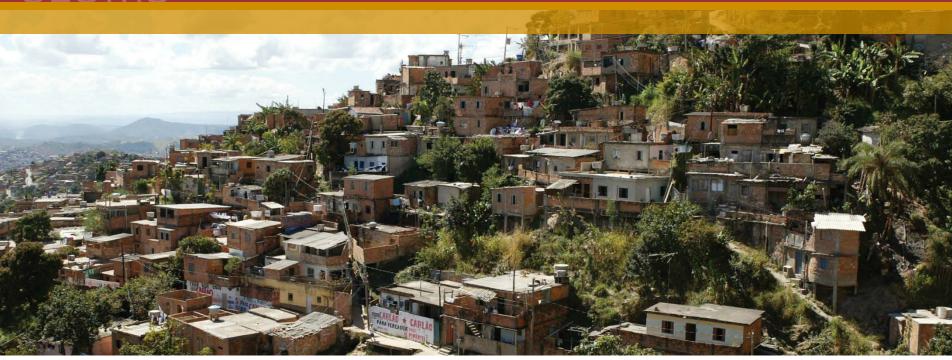
Vietnam: Cities TBD

- CA Members: WB, WBI, UN Habitat, UCLG through ACVN, SDI through ACHR
- Vietnam National Urbanization Review
- Strengthen the Vietnam Urban Forum
- Operationalising the National Urban Upgrading Strategy
- Training for local authorities on strategic urban management
- Support for ACVN
- Support the existing CDF network to implement and scale up small projects



Mozambique Country Programme

CITIES WITHOUT SLUMS







National context



- **Area:** 799.380 km²
- Population (2011): 23.049.621
- Annual Population Growth: 2.3%
- Urban Population Growth:
 (2005-2010): 4.1% / year
- **Poverty rate** (2008): 54.4 %
- **GDP** (2010): USD 9.59 billion
- Economic Growth: 7.2% /year





National context



- United Nations cites Mozambique as the 5th poorest country in the world
- Close to half of the population is under 18 years old
- Only 43% of the population have access to clean water
- Only 40% of Mozambicans are literate
- 15 year civil war in which 1 million lost their lives and another 5 million were displaced



Urban context



- Urban population currently 36% > by 2030: 60%
- 43 municipalities, created after 1997 > 23 cities + 20 villages
- 7 municipalities growing > 10%
- 5 municipalities growing > 5%
- Only 3 growing at < 0.5%
- 70% of GDP





Urban context



- Municipalities first elected in 1998 (only elected local governments)
- Municipal often a mix of urban, peri-urban and rural
- Expenditure of \$3-\$20 per capita per annum (average \$12 per capita)
- Peri-urban farming main source of income for ¹/₃ households in large municipalities and ¹/₂ smaller municipalities.
- 75% of Maputo's population lives in informal settlements, without adequate infrastructure and urban services



Urban context



Urban hierarchy

Size Cohort

- > 1 million
- > 500 000
- > 300 000
- > 200 000
- > 100 000

> 50 000

City

- Maputo
- Beira, Matola
- Nampula
- Chimoio, Nacala
- Quelimane, Tete, Xai-Xai, Maxixe, Lichinga, Pemba
- Dondo, Antonio Enes, Inhambane, Cuamba, Montepuez, Chokwe, Chibuto, Ilha de Mocambique



Municipal context



Autarchy Law of 1997 outlines municipal functions:

- a) local economic and social development
- b) environment, basic sanitation and life quality
- c) public services
- d) health
- e) education
- f) culture, leisure and sports
- g) autarchy policy
- h) urban infrastructure, construction and housing





Past CA investments



Slum upgrading



- Quelimane
- Maputo / Chamanculo C
- Select flood prone cities/towns



UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, Brazil, Italy

CDS



- Chimoio, Vilankulo (prep grants)
- ANAMM (decentralized cooperation)



- •USAID
- •UCLG

State of the Cities Report (prep grant)



ANAMM



CIDA, UN-Habitat

Total: \$2.2mil



Current CA investments



Slum upgrading

Chamanculo C, Maputo

Brazil, Italy, WB

Slum upgrading & CDS

Nampula

UN-Habitat, Denmark, UCLG

Regional
Tenure
Security
Facility
(Urban
LandMark)

Mozambique, Angola, South Africa

SDI, South Africa

Total: \$1.3m



Mozambique actors...



> 4 Ministries related to cities and urban issues

MAE

Ministry of State Administration

DNDA

National Directorate for Municipal Development

Municipal Development

MICOA

Ministry of Environmental Affairs

DINAPOT

National Directorate of Planning and Territorial Development

Planning and Territorial Development

MOPH

Ministry of Public Works and Housing

DINAHU

National Directorate for Housing and Urban Development

Housing and Urban infrastructure

IMPFA

Medium Level Institute of Land Use Planning and Environment

MPD

Ministry of Planning and Development

National Directorate for Cooperation

Cooperation

ANAMM

National Association of Municipalities of Mozambique



Mozambique actors...



Local level

Municipal Level

- Municipal governments, since 1998
- ANAMM, created in 2004

Community Level

?







Development Partners



Focus areas										
Development partners	Land Use Planning / CDS	Slum Upgrading	Financial Management / Municipal Finance	Democracy & Governance	Decentralization	ANAMM	Municipal Services	Capacity Building	Climate Change/ Disaster Risk Management	GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE
World Bank										Maputo & 8 Municipalities
UN-Habitat										Nampula
German Cooperation										6 Municipalities
Brazil										Maputo
DFID										5 towns/ Municipalities
ADA, SDC, DANIDA (P13/PDA)										13 Municipalities
Italy										Budget Support, Maputo
USAID										ТВС
Netherlands										ТВС
Spain										ТВС
Ausaid										2 Municipalities
UKAID										5 municipalities
UCLG										ТВС



Preliminary Findings



The urban challenge in Mozambique...

National

- Urban institutionally fragmented/ no real national government champion
- No consolidated national urban policy
- Few national support partners
- Fragmented and uncoordinated support to national support partners
- Limited appreciation of systems of cities and role as drivers of economic growth

Strategic Imperative



National

- Bring to the fore the importance of well managed and resourced municipalities to effectively manage urban population and economic growth
- Strengthen national support partners to champion Urban agenda





Preliminary Findings



The urban challenge in Mozambique...

Municipal

- Large unfunded mandate
- Critical staff capacity issues: Low level of education of the vast majority of personnel working in the municipal councils > the average is little more than primary education with a few having nearly completed secondary education
- Low revenue
- Little integration of functions
- Low salaries / absenteeism / leverage of position
- Little capacity to plan (strategic & land use) and protect integrity of plan
- Overlapping authority between municipality and Districts
- Growing economies little capacity to effectively respond



Preliminary Findings



Municipal

Vicious spiral of performance decline



Roland Hunter, SACN



Strategic Imperative



Municipal

- Develop Staff capacity to effectively manage urban growth (revenue, planning)
- Promote coherence of effort in Capacity building





Preliminary Findings



The urban challenge in Mozambique...

Civil Society

- Evidence of political connectivity to residents.
- Little evidence of organized communities working in partnership with local government.



Strategic Imperative



Civil Society

?







Cities Alliance Mozambique Partnership



Challenge	Strategic Imperative	Opportunities for engagement
No consolidated urban agenda and associated response, limited appreciation of systems of cities and role as drivers of economic growth	Importance of well managed and resourced municipalities to effectively manage urban population and economic growth, strengthen national support partners to champion urban agenda	•••
Weak municipalities with significant capacity challenges	Develop staff capacity to effectively manage urban growth, promote coherence of effort in capacity building	•••
Although there is evidence of political connectivity to residents there is little evidence of organized communities working in partnership with local government	To be defined	•••



Cities Alliance Mozambique Partnership



Challenge	Strategic Imperative	Opportunities for engagement
No consolidated urban agenda and associated response, limited appreciation of systems of cities and role as drivers of economic growth	managed and resourced municipalities to effectively manage urban population and economic growth, strengthen	 National urban forum Coordinated support to ANAMM National Cap Build program linked to existing programs and training institutes State of the Cities Report Support to national champion/ministry
Weak municipalities with significant capacity challenges	offactivaly	Revenue and community interaction
Although there is evidence of political connectivity to residents there is little evidence of organized communities working in partnership with local government	To be defined	

CI WI SL

Virtuous spiral of performance improvement

Improved city government and city performance Tax payers more willing to pay Invest extra cash in more service delivery improvement Cash flow improves Tax payers more willing to pay Invest extra cash in more service delivery improvement Make revenue administration improvements Start to confront the local revenue relationship Demonstrate token service delivery improvement Obtain funding for turnaround plan Build stakeholder support for plan Develop turnaround plan Assess reasons for fiscal stress Fiscal stress



More Information



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