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Município de Quelimane



# **SOCIAL COHESION: BUILDING RESILIENT URBAN SOCIETIES**

**Experience of Quelimane Municipality, Mozambique**

Bonn, 9<sup>th</sup> ICLEI, 26-28 April, 2018

# PRESENTATION LAYOUT

1. A brief overview of Mozambique
2. Key factors contributing to local risk and vulnerability
3. Focus on Quelimane City
4. Social cohesion initiative – Resilience building
  - The problem statement
  - Key challenges
  - Key opportunities
5. Concluding remarks

## A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF MOZAMBIQUE (1/3)

1. An ex-Portuguese colony, Independent from Portugal June 25, 1975
2. Civil war 1977-1992
3. About 28.5 million inhabitants, 52% Women (census 2017),
4. Rich in natural resources (coal, gas, oil, graphite, gems, fish, very fertile lands, to name a few);

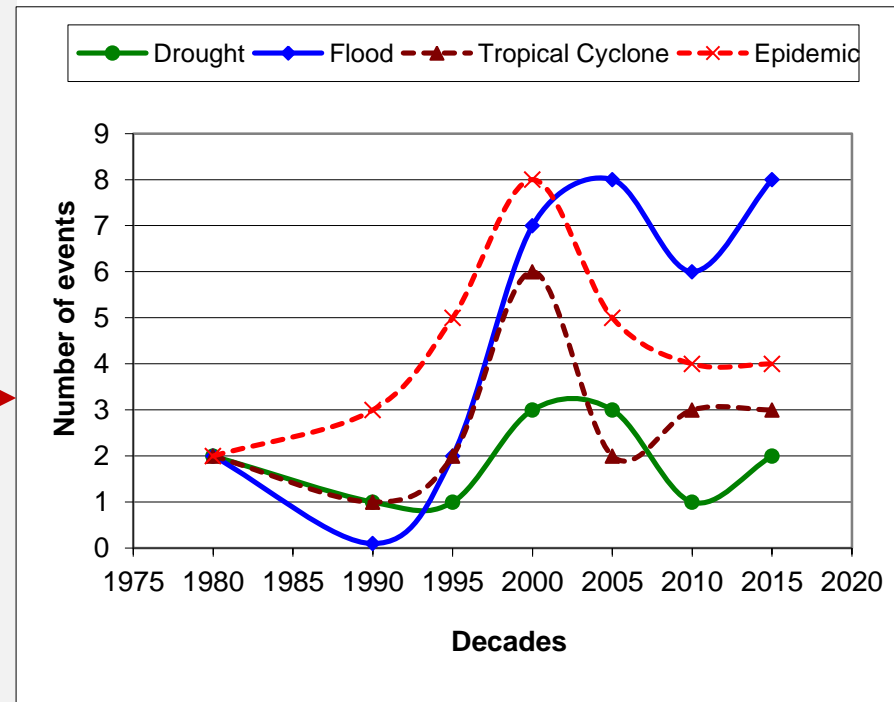


## A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF MOZAMBIQUE (2/3)

HOWEVER ,

1. A GDP of just about USD 15 billion
2. Rampant poverty (46.1% below poverty line)
3. Mozambique ranks bottom 10 on HDI (181/188) (UNDP, 2016);
4. Disaster prone: recurring floods, cyclones and droughts ➔
5. Disasters absorbs about 1-5 % of annual GDP and expected to increase to 4-15% due to climate changes
6. Adaptation is a MUST for the country resilience and sustainable development

*Disasters trends in Mozambique (1980 – 2016)*



## A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF MOZAMBIQUE (3/3)

1. About 60% of pop. lives along the coast (Including major cities) – exposed to cyclones and sea level rise
2. Downstream 9 international rivers (flooding issue)
3. A growing (semi)-arid area
4. Disaster management growing strong including the Early Warning System
5. Quite good political commitment



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## KEY FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL RISK AND VULNERABILITY

### a) People living in at risk areas



### b) Poor infrastructures or located in at risk areas



## KEY FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL RISK AND VULNERABILITY

### c) Ecosystems degradation



### d) Sanitation





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## KEY FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL RISK AND VULNERABILITY

### f) Land use planning



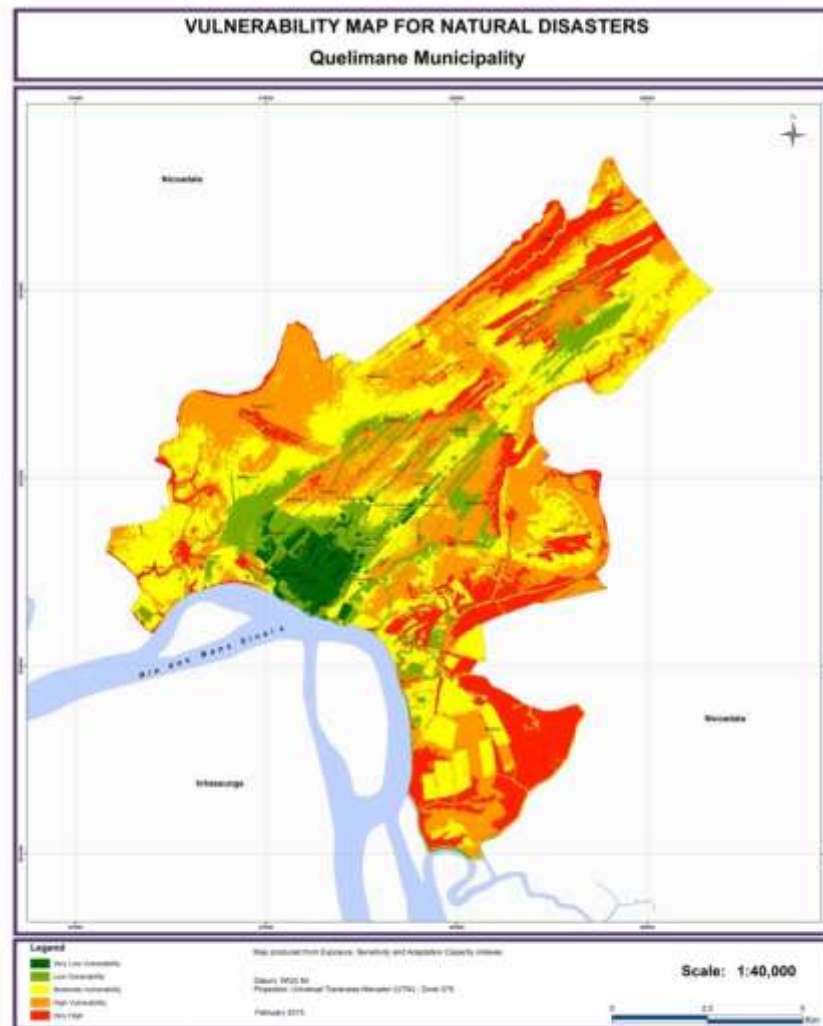
### e) Knowledge gaps





## FOCUS ON QUELIMANE CITY: Background 1/2

- Quelimane Municipality is the capital city of Zambezia province.
- About 400,000 inhabitants.
- City planning is one of the critical issues affecting the city.
- Population growth is not being followed by corresponding physical, urban planning and new livelihood options.
- Heavy rainfall and flooding
- Below sea level
- Strong winds and cyclones
- Approximately 85 percent of the city with moderately to highly vulnerable



## FOCUS ON QUELIMANE CITY: Background 2/2

- People rely on petty trade, agriculture and fishing for livelihood;
- Local natural ecosystems such as mangroves for making a living are under pressure.

### **AS A RESULT:**

- Areas on the periphery are poorly built and protected;
- Not serviced and where they exist, the lack of maintenance has rendered these systems inoperative.



# Social cohesion initiative – Resilience building

## Problem statement

### Challenges

- Increased vulnerability to change challenges;
- Increase municipality capacity to address climate change challenge and progressively build resilience;

### Action

- Quelimane Municipality and USAID funded Coastal City Adaptation Project (CCAP) joined synergies to address these challenges.
- This presentation focuses on the challenges and opportunities to reinforce social cohesion and building resilience in Quelimane municipality.

# SOCIAL COHESION APPROACH IN QUELIMANE

## “Normal” Development

Poverty  
reduction and  
Socio  
economic  
development  
focus only



Paradigm  
shift



## Climate compatible development

Poverty reduction and  
Socio economic  
development with  
Climate resilience as a  
central priority:

- Participative approach:  
planning, implementation,  
monitoring and evaluation  
with community  
involvement
- Climate resilience  
planning integrated into  
municipality structure
- Development of Local  
Adaptation Plan



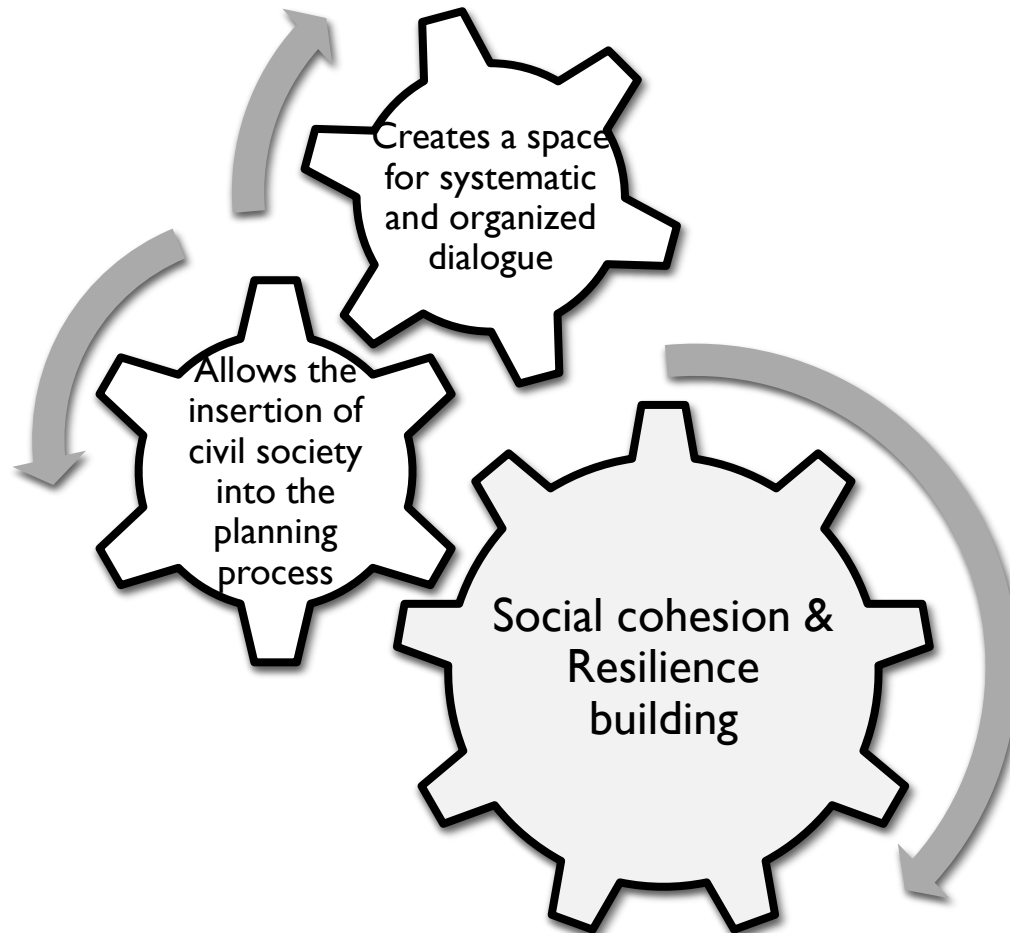
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# STARTING POINT: Development of Local Adaptation Plans (PLA)





## QUELIMANE PRIORITIES

1. Improve city's land use planning to foster resilience
2. Improve the resilience of public infrastructures, especially related to education and health
3. Protect the environment and expand the green infrastructure
4. Prepare citizens for emergencies
5. Improve governance systems to foster resilient development
6. Promote sectoral climate proof development

## **SOCIAL COHESION INITIATIVE – PROGRESS**

Main interventions under PLA include:

- Improving urban land use management practices;
- 84 3-2-1 on demand information system
- Resilient construction of housing techniques;
- Green infrastructure (natural ecosystem) restoration;
- Behavior change campaigns focusing on raising awareness on climate change impacts;
- Promotion of adaptation measures to deal with those impacts such as changes in water and energy uses; building codes amongst others.

## KEY CHALLENGES

- A fast changing socio-economic context: Public and private investments have declined affecting livelihoods and community lives
- The novelty of climate change issue: most of the people are illiterate and have limited understanding of climate change.
- Prevailing poverty: competing priorities, to deal with long term adaptation needs and immediate survival needs.
- Limited institutional capacity: The municipalities capacity to absorb new tools and approach is also limited and include staff capacity, staff turnover, shortage of resources just to mention a few





## KEY OPPORTUNITIES

- The institutionalization of climate change planning within municipality structure
- The existing multi-stakeholders dialogue platforms
- Ongoing investments: Quelimane has a port with tourism and industrial opportunities
- International networks: The city is progressively connecting to international networks
- Growing climate change knowledge and planning;



## CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Social cohesion is a fundamental step to prepare communities to address climate change impacts.
- Quelimane faces many confounding factors (poverty, environment degradation etc) that limit the ability of local actors to anticipate/respond to climate impacts.
- This presentation highlighted one of the tool (PLA) to reinforce social cohesion and build resilient community/city.



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THANK YOU

BONN, 6 OF JULY OF 2016

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