





ADAPTATION INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING PROCESS IN PEMBA MUNICIPALITY

Session CI

BUILDING RESILIENCE IN THE FACE OF LIMITED RESOURCES: the

case of Mozambican coastal cities

9th Global Forum on Urban Resilience & Adaptation

By:

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PRESENTATION LAYOUT

- I. Background and context
- 2. Vulnerability Mapping
- 3. Local Adaptation Plan
- 4. Key messages
- 5. Way forward
- 6. Key challenges
- 7. Key opportunities







Background and context (1/3)

City climate vulnerability profile

- Heavy rain
- Flooding
- Strong winds and cyclones
- Approximately I/3 of the city moderately to highly vulnerable
- Low institutional Capacity



City Vision:

For a safer, prosperous, world-class tourism and sustainable business center







Background and context (2/3)

Land use context
Use of AutoCAD (UNTIL 2011)



Limitations:

Non-georeferenced data;

Difficult control of occupations;

 It allowed a double license of DUATs;

DUAT license whit no risk & vulnerability info;



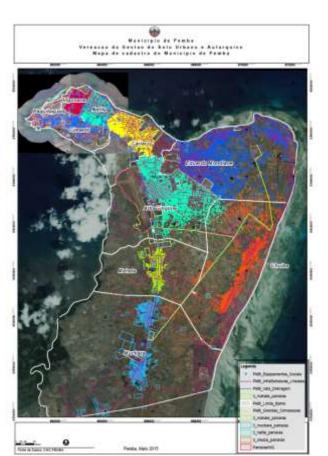






Background and context (3/3)

Land Use context Digital cadastre (ArcGIS) From 2012, MCA support



Advantage:

- Georeferenced data;
- Efficient occupancy control;
- Impossible of double attribution of DUATs;

Limitations:

DUAT license with no risk & vulnerability information;







Investment in city adaptation and resilience:

- -Vulnerability maps
- -Local Adaptation Plan



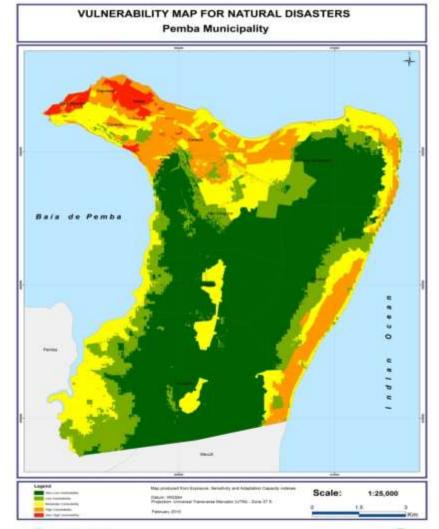




I.VULNERABILITY MAPPING (1/3)

Process

- ☐ Participatory approach
- ☐ Use of local knowledge
- ☐ Satellite imagery with high resolution
- ☐ Use of ArcGIS and GPS tools
- ☐ Trainings









I.VULNERABILITY MAPPING (2/3)

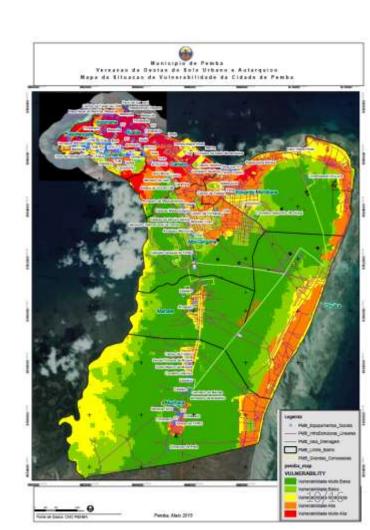
Outcome:

(I) Integration of Vulnerability Maps in the Digital Cadastre

(From 2015, CCAP support)

Advantage:

- Georeferenced data;
- Efficient land occupancy;
- Prevent double attribution of DUATs;
- DUAT license with risk & vulnerability information;





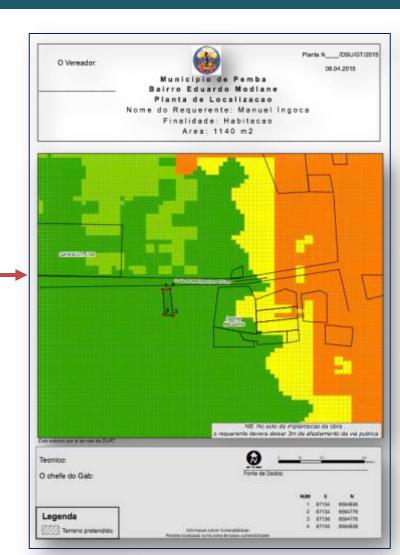




I.VULNERABILITY MAPPING (3/3)

(2) Uses of Vulnerability Map

- ☐ To inform and advise the Urban Land use Management
- ☐ Helps manage and reduce city climate risk and vulnerabilities









2. LOCAL ADAPTATION PLAN (PLA)

Determining municipal priorities for addressing current and anticipated impacts of climate change:

- A 10 years climate resilient development plan approved by local city councils
- PLA outlines major interventions required to build resilient city
- Annual budgets allocated by the Municipality;

PLA a product of participatory and consultative process!



MUNICÍPIO DA CIDADE DE PEMBA



PLANO LOCAL DE ADAPTAÇÃO ÀS MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS

Pemba, Março de 2016







MAJOR PRIORITIES

- I. Promote resilient infrastructures
- 2. Expand quality and environment friendly tourism
- 3. Promote a resilient fishing industry
- 4. Improve the resilience of the education and health sectors
- 5. Promote and protect city's environment.



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KEY CHALLENGES

- A fast changing socio-economic context: Public and private investments have declined affecting livelihoods and lives.
- 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







WAY FORWARD

- Seek funding and partnership for a full implementation of the PLA
- Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of identified activities.
- Mobilize resources to invest







KEY OPPORTUNITIES

- The institutionalization of climate change planning through PLA
- The existing multi-stakeholders platforms
- INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS: Pemba is progressively connecting to international networks
- Growing climate change and planning knowledge









THANK YOU/MUITO OBRIGADO

