



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA TERRA E AMBIENTE

MOZAMBIQUE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE & SPATIAL PLANNING

Presentation Structure

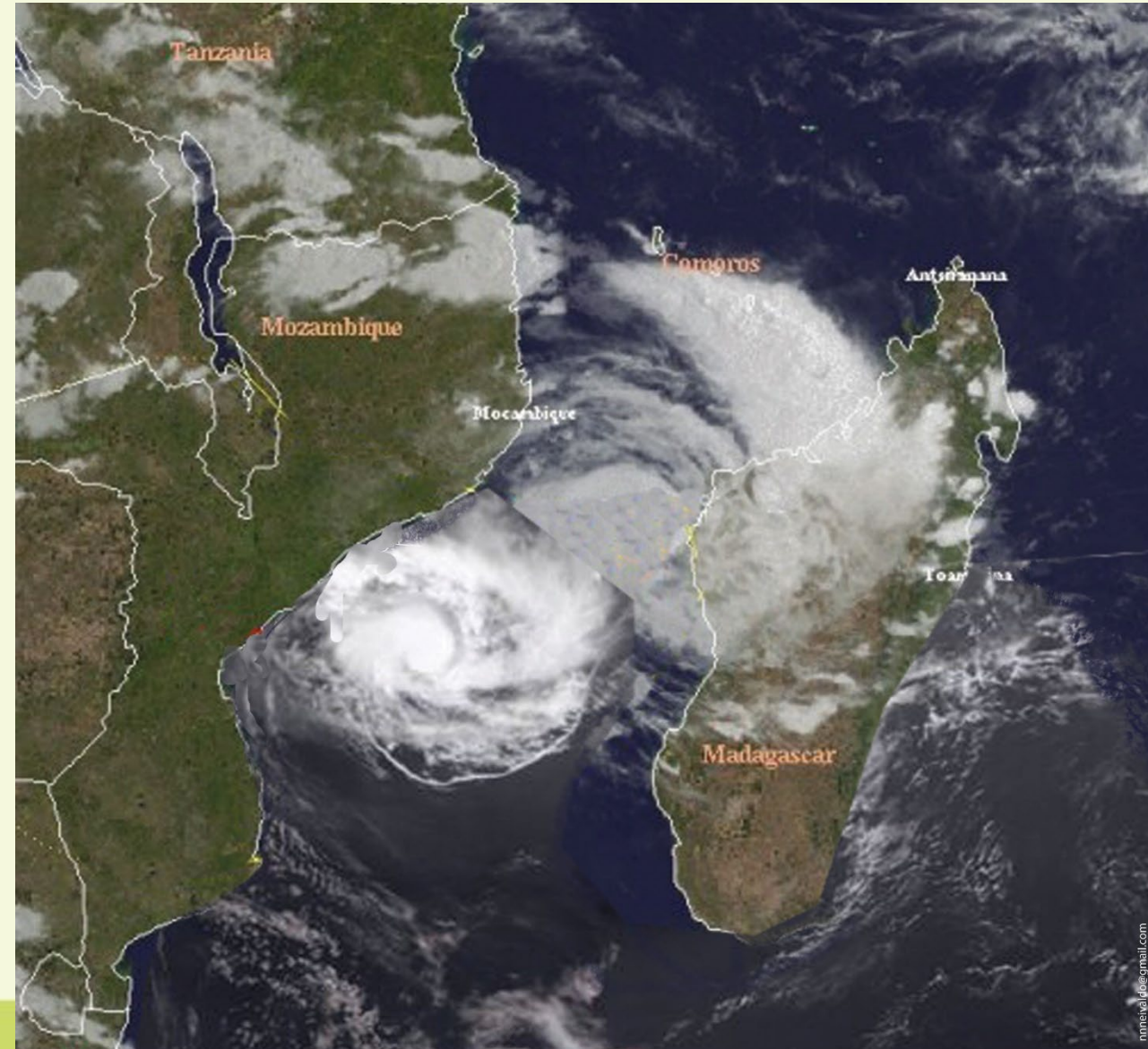
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1. Introduction.

- ▶ Spatial planning is currently considered a relevant measure to materialize perspectives related to adaptations to climate dynamics.
- ▶ In this way, the territorial configurations respond to the actions of the multiple dimensions of the territory and, in them, the effective measures of mitigation, adaptation and resilience in the face of climate nuances.
- ▶ In this sense, by intertwining territorial planning with environmental dynamics and, in them, climate effects, it is necessary to think about mechanisms that make it possible to reduce negative anthropic impacts on the environment, the actions that make up the new perspectives of the man/nature relationship and how, from the social organization in its geographic base, certain areas manage to adapt to the conditions of climatic nuances in their stories.

2. Contextualization

- Mozambique is a country located on the east coast of Southern Africa.
- Area= 801 590 km² Pop:27 909 798 inhabitants
- Mozambique is especially vulnerable to the effects of Climate Change due to its geographic location in the inter-tropical convergence zone and downstream of shared river basins, its long coastline and the existence of extensive areas with altitude below the current sea level



2. Contextualization...cont.

- In Mozambique, Climate Change manifests itself through changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, rising sea levels and both in terms of frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as:



droughts



floods



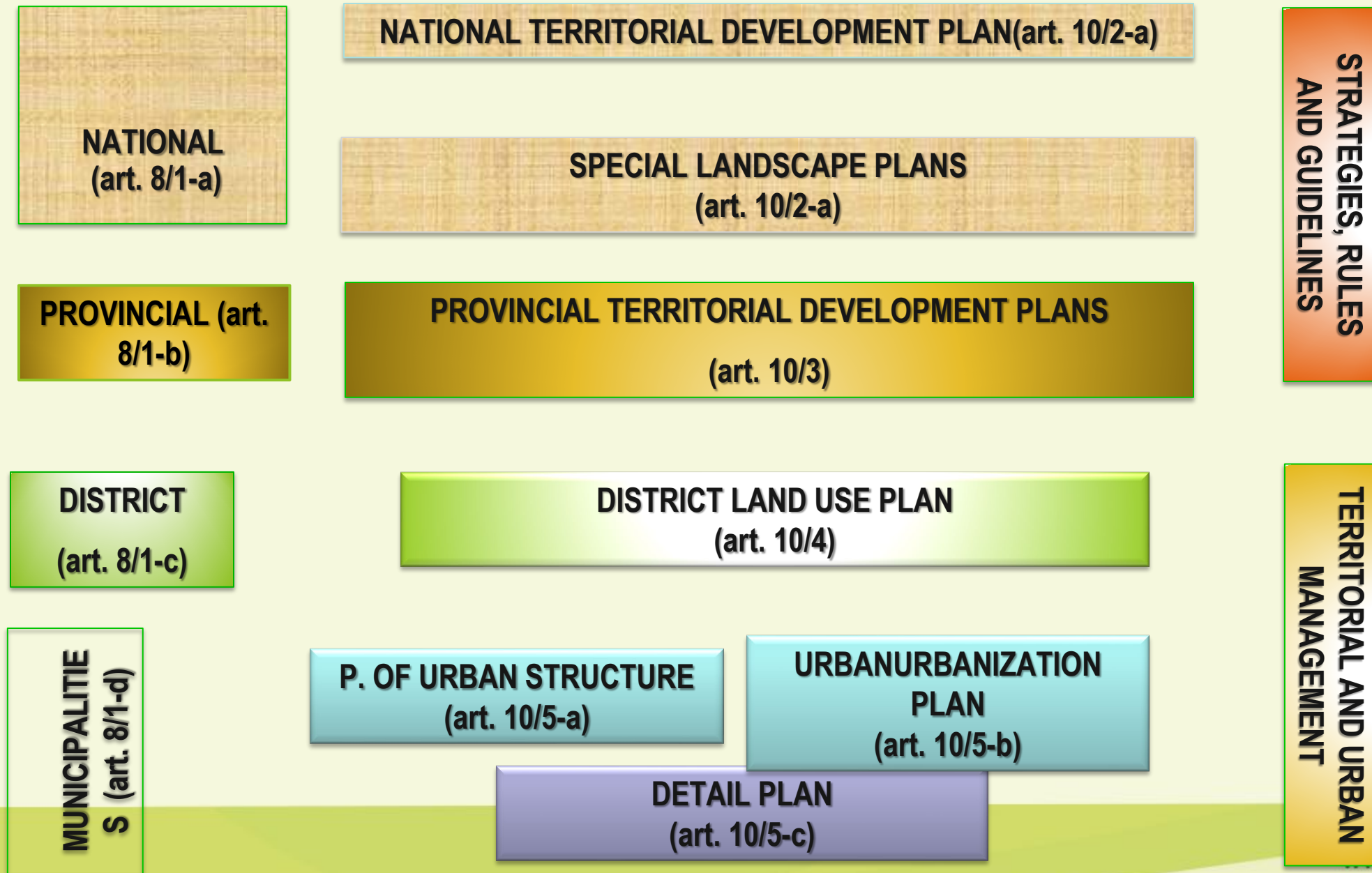
Tropical Cyclones

Affecting different regions of the country every year

3. Spatial Planning

- ▶ The activity of Spatial Planning in the Country, for a long time, was largely restricted to Urbanization Plans for Cities and Towns;
- ▶ However, this activity gained greater dimension with the approval of the Territorial Planning Policy and Law in 2007;

4. Spatial Planning System in Mozambique



5. Legal framework for Spatial Planning (Legislation).

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (CRM) of December 22, 2004, revised on June 12, 2018 (Article 117) grants citizens the right to live in a balanced environment
2. The State determined the rules for the development of the territory through:
 - ▶ Spatial Planning Law - Law n° 19/2007, of 18 July;
 - ▶ Regulation of the SP Law, Decree n° 23/2008, of 01 July;
 - ▶ Regulation on the Resettlement Process of Populations, Resulting from Economic Activities Decree No. 31/2012 of 8 August,
 - ▶ The NTDP/PNDT and its Action Plan, approved through Resolution No. 7/2021 of 28 December;
3. Law n° 8/2003 of May 19th and Decree n° 11/2005 of June 10th (LOLE and RLOLE) - norms, organization and functioning of local state bodies.

The legal framework for the land, forestry and environment sector is in the process of being revised.

6. Current Status of Spatial Planning

- Over these years, several SP have been prepared at all levels, although many of them not completed processes like lack of legal approval and ratification and their effective implementation.
- Less of 10% have been published

IOT's	TOTAL	APROV.	RACT.	PUBL.
PNDT	1	1	1	1
PEOT	2	2	2	2
PPDT	3	1	0	0
PDUT	84	84	1	1
PEU	55	52	49	2
PGU	36	21	1	1
PPU	21	19	1	0
PP	328	74	3	0
TOTAL	530	254	57	7

6. Current Status of Spatial Planning

- ▶ Accelerated and unplanned growth of peri-urban areas in cities and towns (Increasing Slums);
- ▶ Weak implementation of territorial planning instruments, where they exist; Consequently, the establishment of housing located in inappropriate areas, subject to erosion, flooding and other risks;
- ▶ The occupation of new housing areas is not accompanied by basic infrastructure;
- ▶ Housing in inappropriate areas, subject to erosion, flooding and other risks;
- ▶ Slowness in recruiting specialized personnel to fill the urbanization sectors.

7. Constraints / Spatial Planning

- ▶ Poor knowledge of legislation on Land, SP and Environment;
- ▶ Lack of planning and prioritization of the planning activity by the different implementers;
- ▶ Limited or non-existent technical capacity and equipment in the urbanization area or in the SP in general;
- ▶ Lack of funds to implement SP;
- ▶ Weak capacity for disseminating and implementing SP instruments.

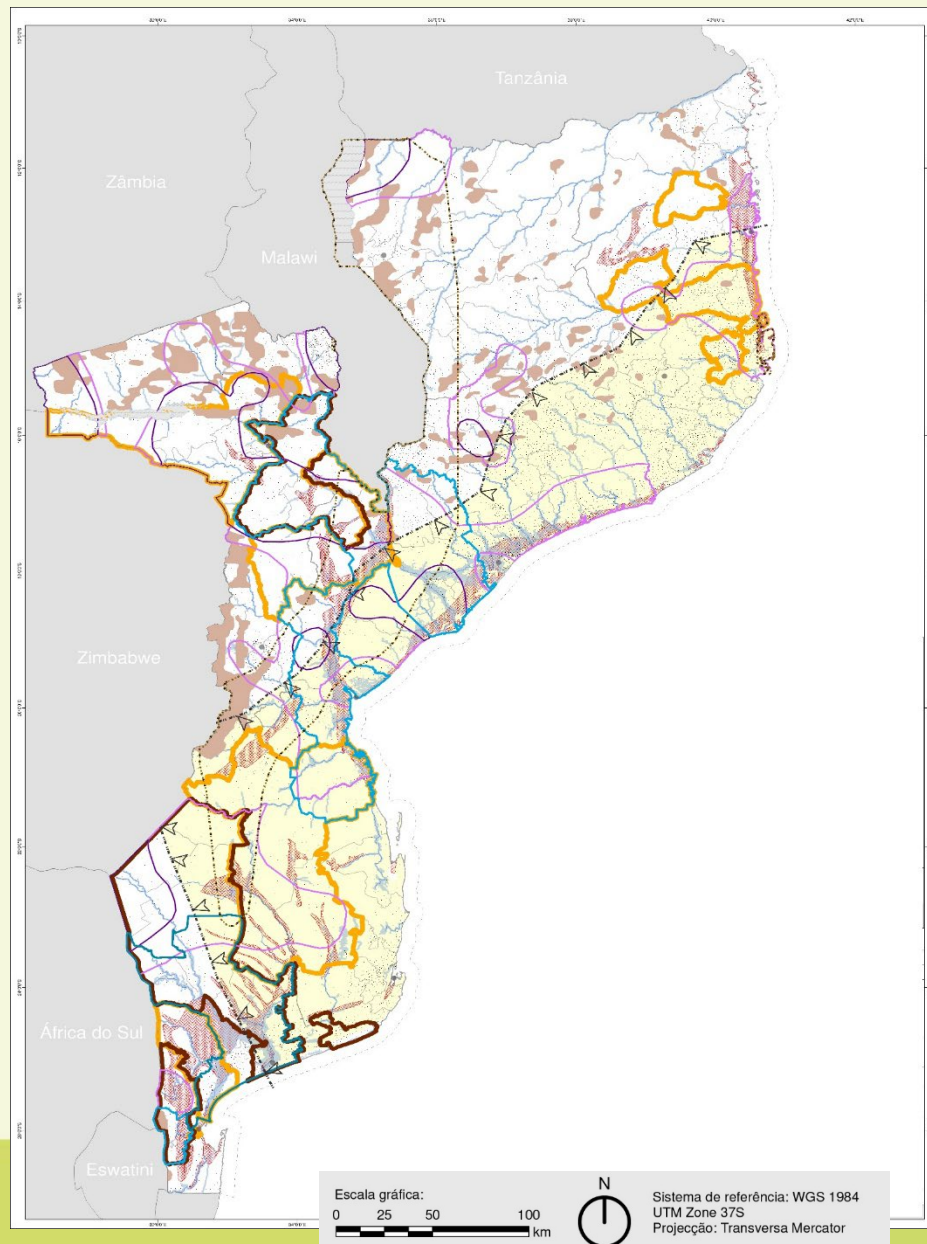
8. Challenges / Spatial Planning (Operationalization of the NTDP/PNDT)

- ▶ Include SP implementation activities in annual planning and budgeting;
- ▶ **Massive training** and qualification of technicians from Municipalities, Districts in the preparation, implementation and inspection of SP instruments/IOT;
- ▶ Equipping District and Municipal Services with human resources and equipment - **capacity building**;
- ▶ Implement the SP at the execution and operative level (Detailed Plans) - with low-cost and flexible planning models adapted to the economic conditions of our country, giving greater dynamism to the SP sector in urban and rural areas;
- ▶ **Fund raising**
- ▶ **Monitoring** and Supervision the implementation of SP/IoT at all levels;
- ▶ **Define long-term Urban Development Program/Strategy.**

9. NTDP - Concept/Objective

- ▶ The NTDP/PNDT (National Territorial for Development Plan) is a strategic guidance instrument, which aims to define the set of principles that should guide the elaboration of spatial planning instruments, establish the order of intervention priorities, promoting a correct organization of functions and activities in the territory.
- ▶ The NTDP Action Plan comprises 96 activities distributed by the various institutions at the central, provincial, district and municipal levels;

10 . NPTD/PNDT and the Ecological Structure - Natural Risks



LEGENDA DA CARTA TEMÁTICA

Espaço canal dos grandes rios ¹

- Cursos de água
- Leitos de cheia

Risco de Inundação ²

- Muito alto
- Alto

Risco de Seca ³

- Muito alto
- Alto

Ciclones ⁵

- Zonas de risco de ciclone, risco igual ou superior à classe Risco 3

Risco de Incêndio e Queimadas ⁴

- Extremo
- Muito alto

Risco de Erosão ³

- Alto

Perigosidade Sísmica ⁷

- Média

Salinização ⁶

- Água salobra

- Povoamento (Aglomerados Rurais)

11. Actions in progress - Challenges

- ▶ Elaboration of SP instruments IOT's (Plans-PPDT, PDUT's, PEU's) in some places of the National territory.
- ▶ Implementation of the PLA (Local Adaptation Plans) to the negative impacts of climate change. (Review, update and integrate the District Plan into a single document, preparing a District Territorial Plan, which will include the climate action plan);
- ▶ Revision of the National Strategy for Intervention in Informal Settlements (approval pending);
- ▶ Revision of the Territorial Planning Legislative Package;
- ▶ Revision of the Land Law;
- ▶ Elaboration of the National Territorial Management Program "ORDERING MY NEIGHBORHOOD“.

11. Actions in progress - Challenges. Cont.....

- Elaboration of the National Territorial Management Program "ORDERING MY NEIGHBORHOOD"

Purpose:

- Mass training and qualification of technicians from Municipalities and Districts in the elaboration, implementation and supervision of IOT.

Expected results:

- More than 18,000 actors are trained in land use planning using basic techniques and materials on climate change;
- More than 560 local plans designed and implemented using basic techniques;
- More than 560 reorganized neighborhoods;
- More than 2,500,000 people benefited;
- There is a significant reduction of people living in areas of risk and disorderly occupation.



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THANK YOU VERY MUCH