

MAPUTO CITY DIGEST

Highlights



LEARNING LABS | Participants identify burning issues



Above: Participants at the First Maputo Learning Lab | Photo: Laura Burgin

The first Maputo [Learning Lab](#) was held in March last year at the Radisson Blu Hotel & Residence in Maputo. The meeting was attended by approximately 30 representatives from government entities, foreign and international NGOs, scientific entities, civil society, and other organisations. Environmental problems caused by climate change and variability in the municipality were presented and the possible solutions discussed, as well as existing projects and programmes. Discussions within and among groups

formed in the workshop have identified the most important challenges (or burning issues) of the Municipality in relation to climate change. In order of priority: i) Drinking water supply; ii) Drainage and sanitation; and iii) Shortage of drinking water (infrastructure, policies, governance and planning). The way forward of the collaboration was deliberated and an action plan for FRACTAL to work with the city partners in addressing the issues was charted, see details in the [Learning Lab Report](#).



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RESEARCH | Governance research on water, energy and climate change

Maputo Urban Governance Research explored the link between urban governance arrangements, decision making and climate change issues. The face to face interviews took place in October 2017. The purpose of this study was to explore the link between urban governance arrangements, decision making and climate change issues (in particular the burning issues identified during the first Learning Lab). Key research findings include:

- There are three main levels of decision-making at the city level, the municipal council, mayor (with executive powers), and municipal assembly. In terms of decision flow, issues raised at the municipal council are taken to the municipal assembly through the mayor. The municipal council takes decisions that do not need approval and endorsement by the municipal assembly.
- Decisions on water are a result of an intricate and complex institutional arrangement which includes public and private entities. These entities include ARA-Sul (Regional Administration of Waters in the South) which is responsible for water basin management and bulk water supply. ARA-Sul sells bulk water to a 'private company' called Águas da região de Maputo (AdeM) (Water of the Region of

Maputo). AdeM is majority-owned by FIPAG (a parastatal) since December 2010 when they bought the shares from Águas de Portugal (AdP). AdeM is the main client buying water from ARA-Sul.

- Three entities are critical in making investment decisions on energy. These are the national government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the World Bank and Southern African Power Pool (SAPP). This is because EDM implements policies, projects and plans on behalf of the Government of Mozambique. The World Bank and SAPP have a number of projects underway in Mozambique.
- Climate information is mainly incorporated in policies but many institutions do not use climate information in practice for decision making. The entry point of climate information is at ARA-Sul where decisions are taken related to the amount of water available in the dams to supply the region of Maputo. The other entry point for climate information in decision making is at the Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change Department under the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER).

TRAINING | Water Evaluation and Planning (WEAP) System Online Training carried out

Online training on the Water and Evaluation and Planning (WEAP) system was funded by FRACTAL and took place on 28-30th November 2017. The WEAP model is a software tool that takes an integrated

approach to water resources planning. The Maputo beneficiary was Hecrálito Mucavele, the Maputo FRACTAL Embedded Researcher.

GRANT | Small Opportunity Grant (SOG) awarded

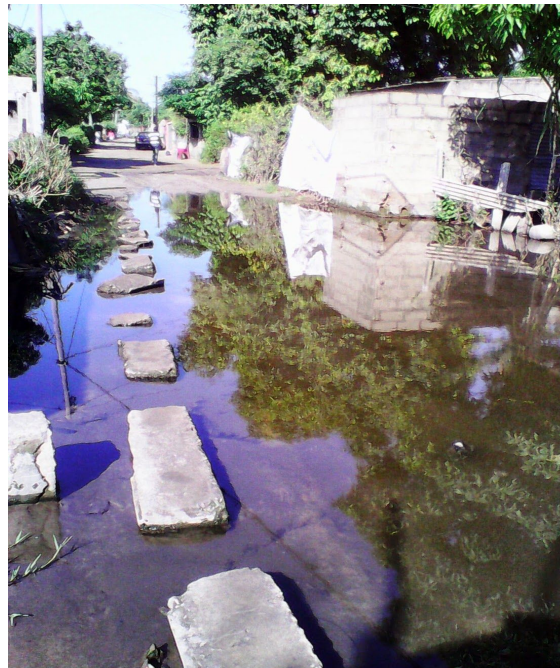
This project aims at engaging researchers and decision makers in co-designing and establishing an improved early-warning tool for climate induced vector-borne and water-borne diseases. It is envisaged that the tool could be used by municipal

decision-makers to trigger early adaptive measures within the Maputo City Municipality. This work is being led by the Maputo PI and will be undertaken between February and July 2018. You can read the details of the SOG proposal [here](#).

RESEARCH | Maputo Water Narrative developed

This paper undertakes a narrative analysis of the first Learning Lab in Maputo, the participants of which were officials and politicians from the City of Maputo and national government, non-government organisations (NGOs), civil society organisations and academics from the University of Eduardo Mondlane and University of Cape Town. This collaborative, participatory process was designed by the 'City Learning Cluster' in FRACTAL to promote social learning and provide a forum for knowledge exchange between academics and practitioners ([Taylor et al.](#)

[2017](#)). The aim of the inception Learning Lab in Maputo was for the various knowledge holders to 'get to know each other'. In this process, the burning issues of the city emerged, the main issue being the lack of potable water supply in the Maputo Municipality. The aim of the paper is to understand the contested nature of water that is present in the narrative or 'story' of the water problems and challenges in the city of Maputo as told by the participants of the Maputo Learning Lab held on the 06-07 March 2017, in order to provide evidence for development decision-making in the city.



RESEARCH | Embedded Researcher implemented at the City

The ER in Maputo, Hecralito Mucavele, developed a bio that outlines his role and research interests within the FRACTAL

project. He describes why he is excited about joining the FRACTAL project on the project website [here](#).

PUBLICATION | 'Water: the gold of the century'

The water needs in the world are increasing as time passes. The reversal may be more difficult due to climate change and increased demand resulting from population growth. Given this scenario, governments are already moving to ensure

the supply of the precious liquid considered by environmentalists as the gold of the twenty first century. In Mozambique we are like this. A recent newspaper article with comments from FRACTAL researchers highlighted the issues in Maputo.



Above: The article as it appeared in the national newspaper, Domingo, on January 21st 2018, featuring an interview with Genito Maure, FRACTAL PI in Maputo, and Izidine Pinto, CSAG Researcher at UCT, talking about water issues in Maputo

RESEARCH | FRACTAL Maputo participates in several climate resilience research events in Mozambique

FRACTAL Maputo made an oral presentation during the recent **Local Climate Solutions for Africa** (LoCS4Africa) "Water for Cities - a very pertinent issue across our Continent" Congress, in Ekurhuleni Municipality. The FRACTAL team has joined the **Urban Resilience Dialogue Initiative in Mozambique** (URD), funded by the World

Bank and implemented by UN-Habitat. This initial phase aimed at mapping stakeholders working in the field of urban resilience in Mozambique. The team also attended the **EPIC-N Training** in Cape Town, South Africa in November last year. The EPIC model is a way of working that systematically matches city and local governments for effective partnerships.

FINAL WORD

| **Testing the common principles of Adaptation and Mitigation of climate change in Mozambique**, is the title of the study to be launched today in the city of Maputo. Prepared by the National Platform of Civil Society Organizations for Climate Change (PNOSCMC), the research was finalized last year. It aims to understand to what extent the process of planning and elaboration of policies in the area of climate change is inclusive and participatory. The document also analyzes the management of entities that deal with climate change. The study focused on the common principles of adaptation, A, B and C, which are tools that are based on good practices for planning, allocation and application of public funds, in accordance with national policies, strategies and plans in the area of climate change. This article was first published in *Jornal Notícias*, December 14, 2017.

| The **Maputo Climate Change Assessment** is based on the proposed Framework for Urban Climate Risk Assessment developed by the Fifth Urban Research Symposium. The climate risk assessment framework focuses on how cities are affected by climate change as opposed to how they contribute to climate change, and thus adaptation rather than mitigation is highlighted. The framework analyses climate risk from three interconnected vectors – hazards, vulnerability and adaptive capacities. The Maputo summary is based on the report titled “Climate Change Impacts in Urban

Areas of Mozambique, A Pilot Initiative in Maputo City: Preliminary Assessment and Proposed Implementation Strategy”, an initial output of the city’s activities under the Cities and Climate Change Initiative. Find a PDF version [here](#).

| The **Windhoek-Lusaka City Exchange Programme** funded by FRACTAL’s Small Opportunity Grant took place 16th-17th October 2017 in Lusaka and 2nd-3rd November 2017 in Windhoek. Participants for the exchange included a Councillor from City of Windhoek, three technical City of Windhoek officials, two Directors from Lusaka City Council and the Principal Investigators and Embedded Researchers from both cities. Site visits in Lusaka included the Kafue River, Shaft 5 abstraction borehole and Kalikiliki informal settlement. Whilst in Windhoek, the Goreangab wastewater reclamation plant, Havana informal settlement, and artificial aquifer recharge borehole were visited. On the second day discussions were held on water & climate change related issues in both cities. Brenda Mwalukanga said in her FRACTAL blog, “The population of Windhoek is on average equivalent to one settlement in Lusaka. That was something that struck me” (see [here](#) for the full blog post). Another round of Small Opportunity Grants are available, so a similar exchange could be possible if seen to be of value to stakeholders in Maputo.

Did you know?

- Mozambique continues to rank third among African countries vulnerable to natural disasters. See this recent article to find out why: [Moçambique terceiro país mais vulnerável às calamidades](#)

EVENTS

March | Second FRACTAL Learning Lab; Technician Municipal Training
October | Third FRACTAL Learning Lab; Municipal Council Training

FRACTAL

Future Resilience for African Cities and Lands (FRACTAL) is a trans-disciplinary group of researchers from partner organisations around the world. Together with a broad range of stakeholders, they are working to co-produce relevant knowledge that will support resilient development pathways and enable decision-makers to better integrate pertinent climate knowledge into their resource management decisions and urban development planning. FRACTAL is a four year project within the multi-consortia [Future Climate for Africa](#) (FCFA) programme - jointly funded by the UK's [Department for International Development](#) (DFID) and the [Natural Environment Research Council](#) (NERC).

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