

CITIES, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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Planning Ahead of Urbanisation : Lessons from Mozambique



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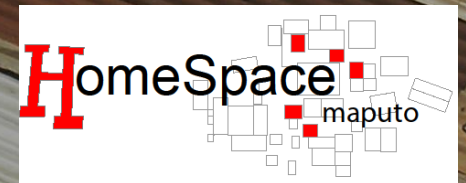
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Planning ahead of urbanization: Lessons from Mozambique

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URBAN AGE CONFERENCE , HONG KONG 16-17 NOVEMBER 2011

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Mozambique, Maputo 2,5 mio inhabitants

- Most live in informal settlements
- High level of sense of tenure security and hence residents invest in their homes
- Few consider urban life as temporary and hence links to the rural hinterland is weakening
- Rudimentary infrastructure provision
- Many households are female headed as many men are migrant labourers

Informal Settlement

- All houses built in permanent materials
- Water sold from standpipes or as individual connections
- No sewer all sanitation as pit latrines or septic tanks
- Most with electricity connection
- Poor drainage
- Few schools
- Few health institutions
- Relative many trees

Urban form

- Few access roads
- Few public open spaces and often in a miserable state
- Some houses have access crossing neighbours private domain



Water provision

- Few individual water connections
- Selling water is a widespread business
- Unit prizes higher in informal settlements



Improved pit latrine

- A UN project promoting improved pit latrines have been a relative success



Economic activities

- Many civil servants and private sector employees live in informal settlements
- Many informal settlers engaged in informal petty trade
- Food preparation is a common income generating activity executed by women

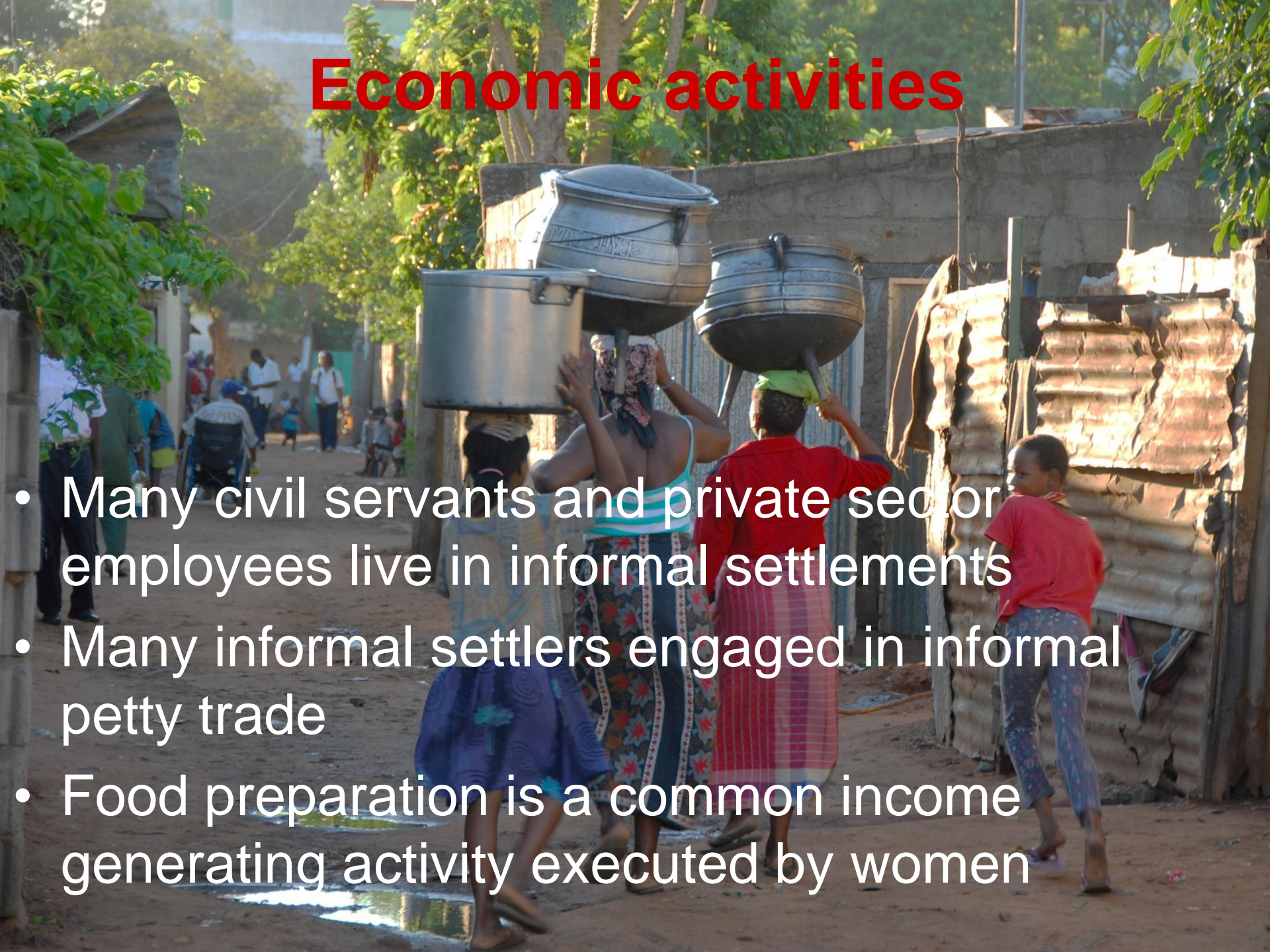


Table top shops



Informal selling of second hand clothing



The court yard

- The court yard is an important private domain as a space for toilet and bathroom, kitchen and a working and social space



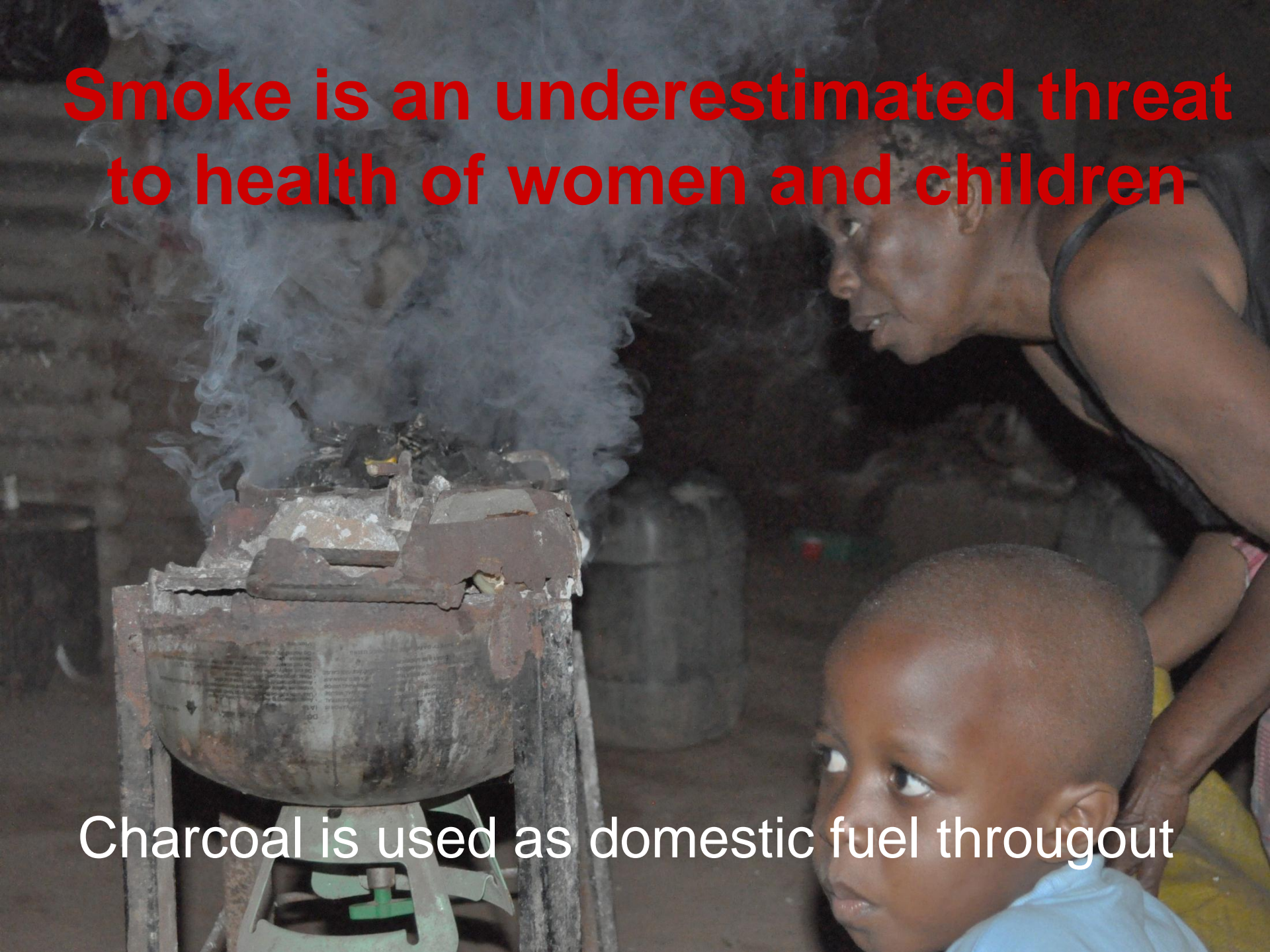
Multi-functional use of space

- Cooking, storage of water and eventual sleeping may take place in the same room.



**Smoke is an underestimated threat
to health of women and children**

Charcoal is used as domestic fuel throughout



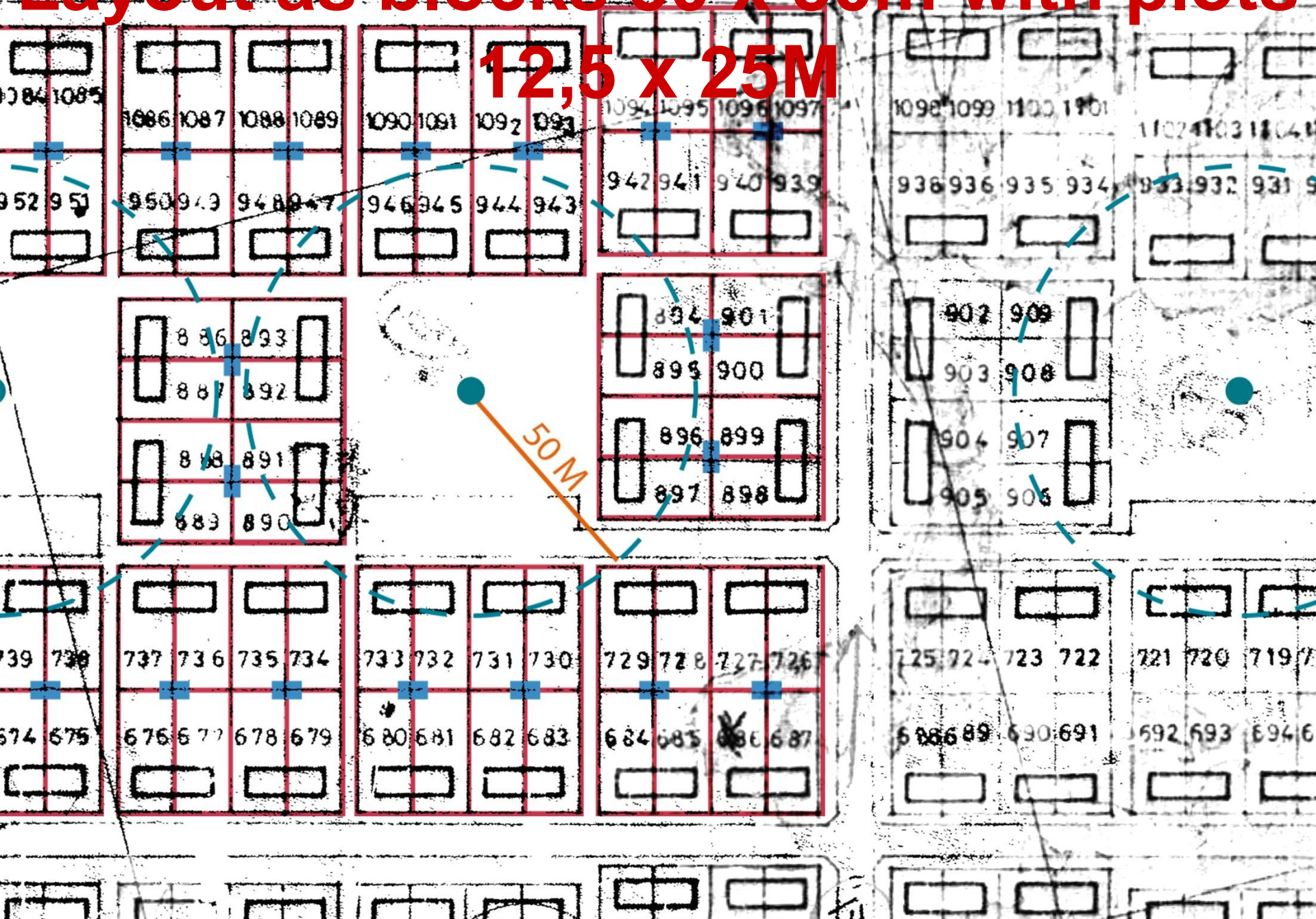
Maputo landfill

The landfill is a constant threat to health

Waste pickers lives within or nearby the landfill



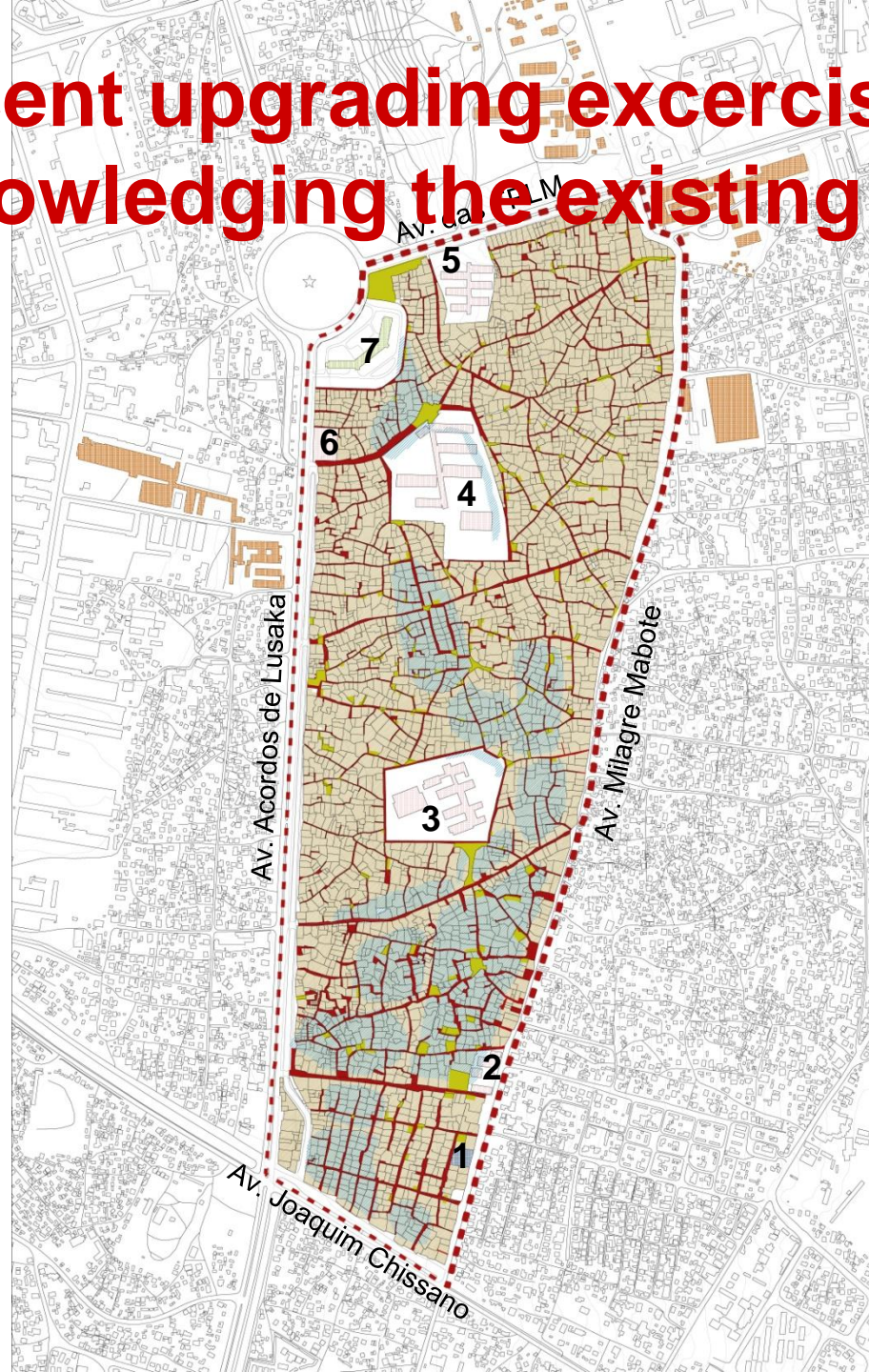
Layout as blocks 50 x 50m with plots 12,5 x 25M



Strategic Action Planning

- All structures in permanent buildings
- Some land reserves for public use demarcated, sold and built upon
- Water provision left to private providers
- No sewer. All sanitation as pit latrines or WC with septic tanks
- Drainage and tared roads remains
- Private minibuses servicing the area
- Some schools and health institutions built
- Few tertiary educational institutions built
- Most places of employment in the informal service sector

A recent upgrading exercise acknowledging the existing residents



legenda:

- limite do bairro
- vias de acesso internas
- espaços livres

Espaço Urbanizável

- zona residencial de média densidade

Equipamento Público

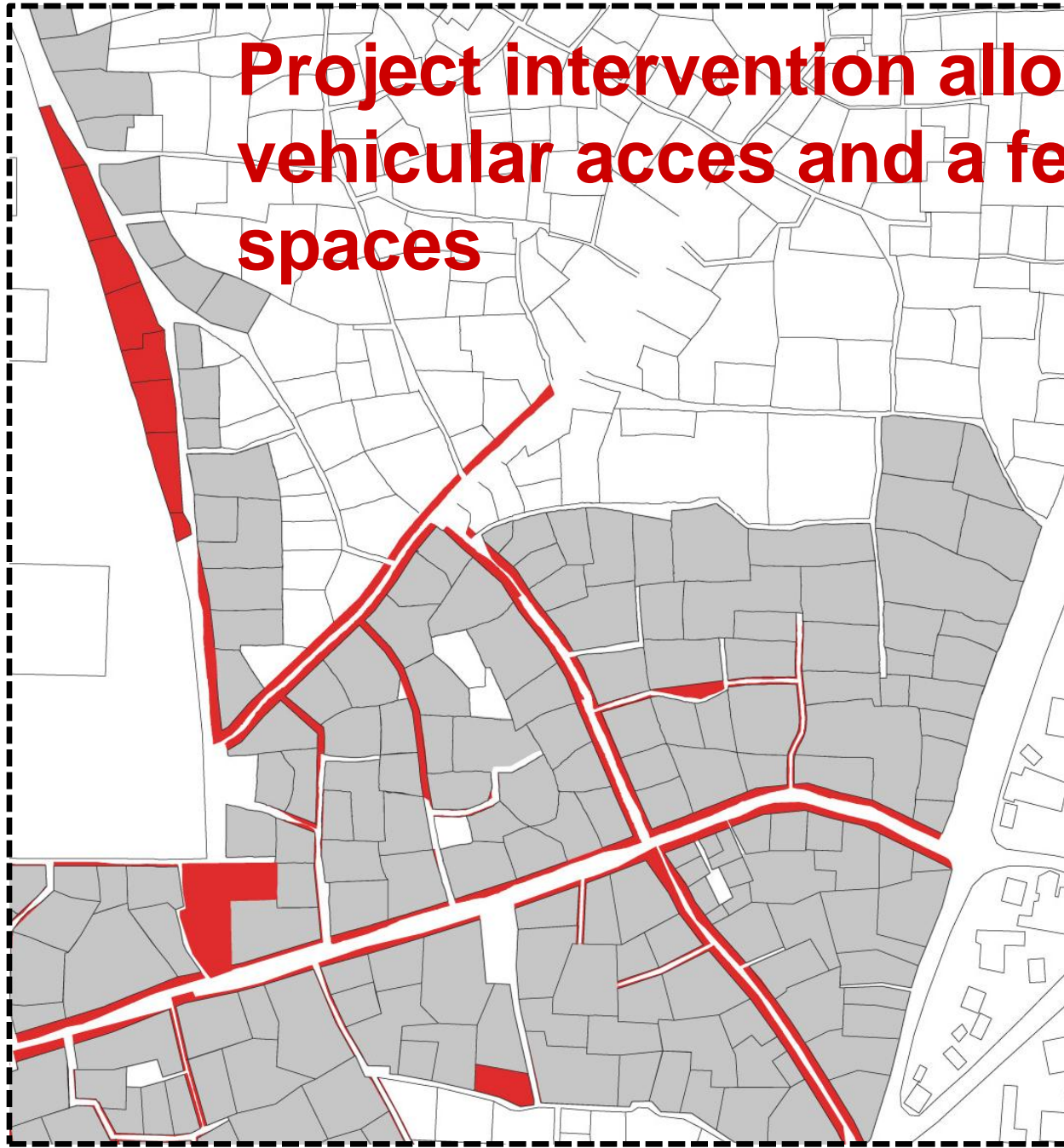
- equipamentos de educação
- Ministério da Agricultura
- Secretaria do bairro
- Outros equipamentos (envolvente)

- 1.Secretaria do bairro
- 2.Escola Unidade 24
- 3.Escola Secundária Noroeste II
- 4.Escola Noroeste I
- 5.Escola FPLM
- 6.Creche
- 7.Ministério da Agricultura

Espaço afecto à Estrutura Ecológica

- Zonas Húmidas
- zona susceptível a inundações

**Project intervention allowing for
vehicular acces and a few open
spaces**



legenda:
■ área de simulação
— alargamentos e remoções

espaço a melhorar | planos de pormenor
cenário a longo prazo (10 anos)



espaço a melhorar | planos de pormenor

perfil existente

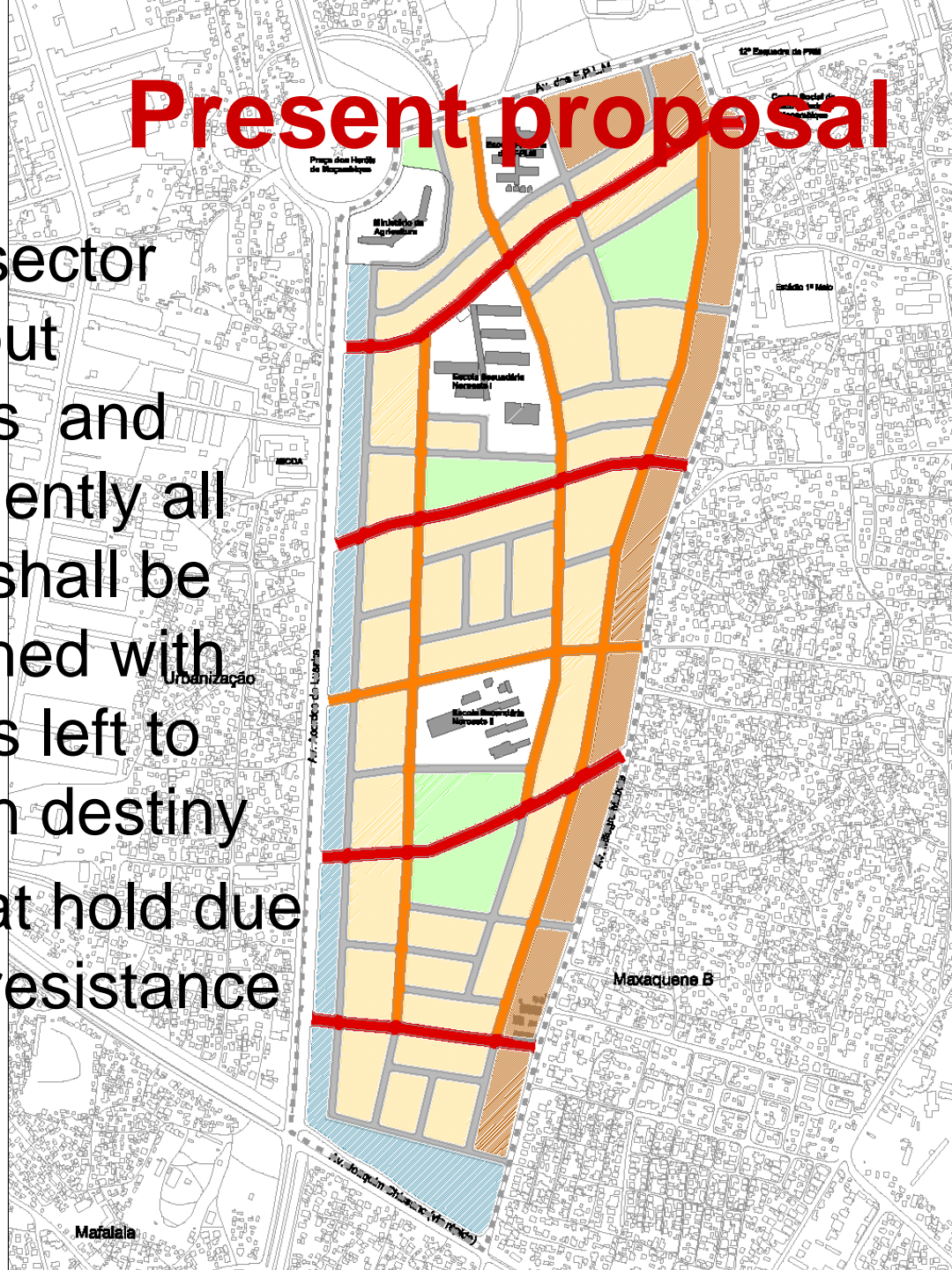


espaço a **melhorar** | planos de pormenor

perfil proposto

Present proposal

- Private sector buying out residents and subsequently all houses shall be demolished with residents left to their own destiny
- Project at hold due to local resistance



Conclusion

Urban Planning must be ahead of informal urbanisation processes

Implementation of *simple layouts* with effective *development control* based on local involvement

Participatory Upgrading of informal settlements with resettlement of excess population in appropriate sites