

2017 - 2025 OUTSTANDING PROJECT



Figure 1. The way to DUAT. Source: Arquitectura sin fronteras.



Figure 2. Roads before and after. Source: Integrated programming in Maputo, WSUP, 2021.

The habitat project

Urban intervention in Chamanculo C, Maputo, Mozambique, focused on granting the obtention of DUAT to the inhabitants, through the conversion of their alleyways into more accessible roads, and the infrastructure improvement of the sanitary sewer system. Also, this considers the inclusion in their public policy, of a 9 step methodology for the access to the use of land.- This intervention is jointly developed between the Municipality of Maputo, Arquitectura sin Fronteras, the community of Maputo, and Water & Sanitation For the Urban Poor.

Location	Chamanculo C, Maputo, Mozambique
Execution years	2017 - 2025
Benefited families	1.625 - 5.000 families



Sociodemographic context

- More than 75% informal settlements in Maputo
- Urban density 15.695/ km²
- GDP \$447.
- Human Development Index: Low, 183 (year 2022).



Figure 3. Location of Mozambique. Source: The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

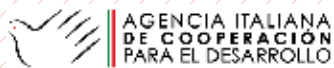
Arquitectura sin Fronteras

NGO incorporated in 1992. Their mission is to “contribute to the right to housing, in favor of the people and communities, for the defense and exercise of their rights.”

They work through the 3 following action courses: local cooperation, education for development, and international cooperation (incumbent to this project).

Financing entities

Since 2015 this project has been financed by: Ajuntament de Barcelona, Ayuntamiento de Pamplona, Agencia italiana de cooperación para el desarrollo y SELAVIP.



Partners

Instituto de Acesso à Justiça (IAJ), Conselho Municipal de Maputo (CMM), Ordem dos Advogados de Moçambique (OAM), Instituto Politécnico de Ciências da Terra e Ambiente (IPCTA), Water & Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP).



Recognitions

1. Angola Urban Lab (LURA, 2022): The Habitat Project presentation in the context of the Global Agenda for the sustainable development of cities.



Figure 4. The Habitat Project presentation. Source: LURA, 2022.

2. Miramar TV news story: Mozambique’s TV channel “Televisa Record”, covered the process of urban requalification of the neighborhood.

3. Congress in the “Barcelona’s Resilient Week” (2018): Presentation in congress organised by Urban Resilience Hub, UN-Habitat.



Figure 5. Presentation of the project. Source: urbanresiliencehub, 2018.

Professionals of the project



1. Viviana Lozupone Responsible of Catalunya Division, ASF
2. Gorka Solana Arteche Responsible in Mozambique, Msc.Industrial Engineer, ASF
3. Sara Márquez Martín Maputo’s Coordination, ASF
4. Orlando Mucuho Technical Coordinator, ASF
5. Fauzia Mucavele Social professional, ASF
6. Cesar Cunguara Architect and Msc in Urban Planning and Informal Settlements management, Municipality of Maputo.
7. Catarina Camal Lawyer and Coordinator of the Instituto de Acesso à Justiça.

Laws, regulatory instruments and associated entities

Laws	Land law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act 19/1997, defines land as State owned property . • Establishes DUAT (Right to Use and Utilization of land) as a tool to amend the land tenancy. To obtain it, land must have: Urbanization Partial Plan or a “Pormenor” Plan, and minimal conditions of access to the land lots.
	Land use law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act 23/200m8, establishes that citizen engagement is mandatory for the approval of the urban plans.
Regulatory instruments	PPRAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Pormenor” Plan of Residential Areas of Chamanculo C (PPRAC). • Contains and establishes the “9 steps method for DUAT”, developed by ASF and approved in 2022. • Allows for DUATs obtention once that all Operative Management Units (UOPG) are set up. • PPRAC allows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of a work methodology for the improvement of neighborhood through urban citizen engagement that impacts urban public policy and law. - Co-ownership between husband and wife, and co-ownership between families by DUATs percentage, not by surface.
	UOPG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operative Management Units (UOPG). • Each UOPG can only be set up once the roads have been widened.
Entities	Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Maputo and ASF have jointly developed in an engaging way, a method for the access to tenancy.
	CMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Council of Maputo (CMM) executes the project through the Territory, Environment and Urbanization Order Council (VOTAU), and the Council of Nihamankulu District. • The knowledge transfer among technicians of ASF and CMM during the execution of the methodology, grants its future implementation by the Municipality.

Engagement work

Sensitisation, public consultation, local leaders empowering, with families, cartography students, municipal workers, interdisciplinary team of ASF and volunteering lawyers.

Stages

1. Social sensitisation about the process and citizen rights.



Figure 6. Sensitisation process. Source: ASF, 2017.

2. Community choosing the roads to be widened.



Figure 7. Community gathering. Source: ASF, 2017.

3. Participatory urban planning: use of imagery.



Figure 8. Participatory urban planning gathering. Source: ASF, 2017.

Conflict management

Challenge

“That the residents gave back the road space illegally occupied and give value to the public space, without economic retribution.” (Márquez, 2017)

Conflicts

High expectations not met with previous projects and refusal to give public space back.

Strategies

Sensitisation about the value of public space, benefits of the project and short term commitments.



Figura 9. Sensitisation process. Source: ASF, 2017

- Access to motor transportation
- Increased safety perception, with a focus in women perception
- Better venting to improve overall health
- Rebuilding of sanitation infrastructure
- Reduced risks to private investors
- New public spaces with new urban furniture

Urban transformation and land regularization



Figure 10. General construction plan, from 2017 to 2021. Source: ASF, 2021.

CONSTRUCTIONS EXECUTED FROM 2016 TO 2020



SELAVIP FUNDED CONSTRUCTIONS

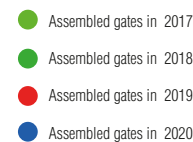


Figure 11. Road widening, before and after. Source: Arquitectos sin Fronteras

Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals completion



6 Clean water and sanitation

Rebuilding of domestic sanitary installments, and improvement of sanitary services of septic tank pumping by WSUP.

Goal 6.2 Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation. **Goal 6.3** Improve water quality, by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials. **Goal 6.b** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management



11 Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The project envisions the assessing of informal settlements, improvement of urban accessibility, improved sanitation facilities, participatory urban planning and improvement

Goal 11.1 Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. **Goal 11.3** Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.





17 Partnerships for the goals

Joint cooperation between international organizations, NGO's and civil society of Maputo



Goal 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries **Goal 17.15** Respect national leadership to implement policies for the sustainable development goals: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Results and future goals



Results
2016
2022

UOPG - Pilot & A
748  659 
2597 meters
USD 1.28 M



Goals
2023
2024



UOPG - B
309  307 
1432 meters
USD 0.7 M



Goals
2024
2025



UOPG - H
159  157 
1135 meters
USD 0.6 M



Goals
2026
2030



UOPG - C - D - F - G - K - J - I
2593  2481 
16621 meters
USD 9.2 M



UOPG - C
338  349 
2843 meters
USD 1.6 M



UOPG - Piloto
255  210 
1593 meters
USD 0.4 M



UOPG - B
309  307 
1432 meters
USD 0.8 M



UOPG - A
488  443 
2536 meters
USD 0.8 M



UOPG - J
257  225 
696 meters
USD 0.4 M



UOPG - I
257  225 
696 meters
USD 0.4 M



UOPG - K
195  195 
1420 meters
USD 0.8 M

UOPG - D
197  197 
2987 meters
USD 1.7 M

UOPG - G
389  389 
2360 meters
USD 1.3 M

UOPG - F
133  133 
1372 meters
USD 0.8 M

UOPG - E
286  285 
1557 meters
USD 0.9 M

UOPG - H
147  147 
1135 meters
USD 0.6 M

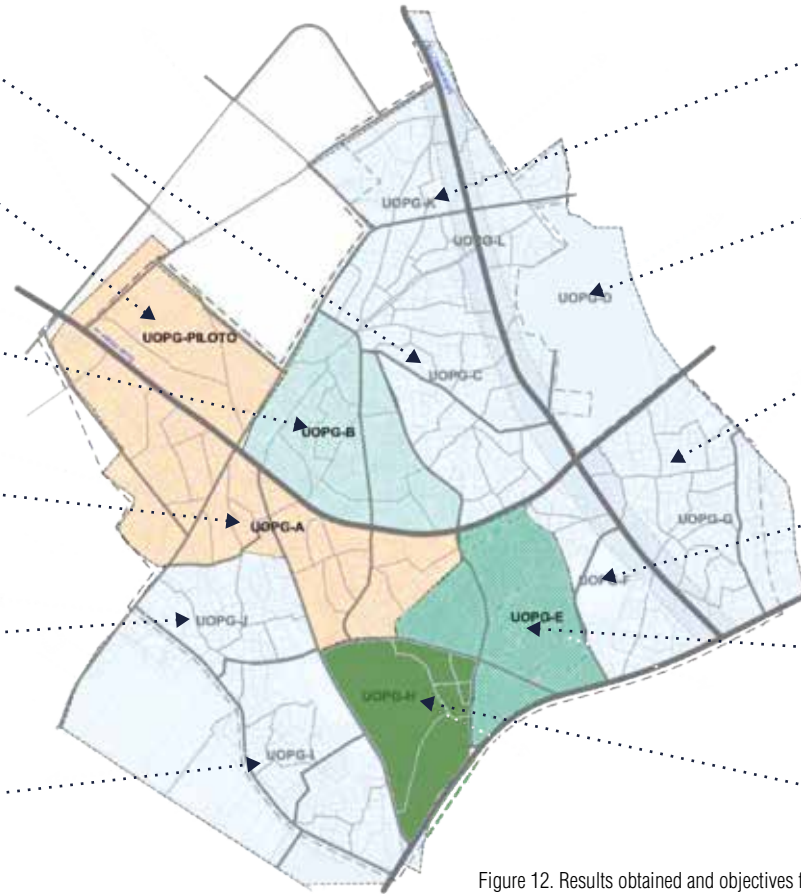



Figure 12. Results obtained and objectives for 2030.
Source: Edited from ASF, 2022.

Explanation

The map shows the results obtained by the Habitat Project from 2016 to 2022, and the expected goals from 2023 to 2030. Which are analyzed considering the quantity of beneficiaries, the intervened lots, the length of widened streets, and the investment per Management Operating Unit.

Symbology

 Housing lots

 Beneficiaries

UOPG Operative Management Units

Photographs of the process



Figure 13. Family participating in The Habitat Project



Figure 14. Alley prior to its widening



Figure 15. Alley prior to its widening



Figure 16. DUAT's obtention. Source: Miquel Carrillo, humanbuilding.org

Start

End: 2 years on average



Types of entities involved

Executing entities	Municipality of Maputo
	NGO Arquitectura Sin Fronteras
	Order of Lawyers of Mozambique
	Volunteers
Beneficiaries	Families of Maputo
Financing entities	SELAVIP
	Ayuntamiento de Barcelona
	Cooperación Italiana
	Ayuntamiento de Pamplona

Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey of land lots boundaries The families must give some space to widen the alleys 3 mt alley width minimum Rebuilding of damaged infrastructure
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Working strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual interviews Public gatherings Meetings between community leaders and technical team Topographical survey Digital design of the georeferenced base Architectural survey Identification of damaged structure Participatory design during construction
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Required documents and plans	1. Family table	1. SIG Plans	1. General intervention layout	1. UOPG Provisional plot layout	1. SB Chart with individual processes
	2. Family chart		2. Intervention layout	2. Note for gate assembly	2. Cadaster layout
			3. Request note	3. Gate sheet	
			4. Construction permit	4. Criteria for gate assembly	3. Plot plan
			5. Project delivery	5. UOPG Final plot layout	
				6. Cadaster layout	

The previous approval of "Pormenor" Residential Zones Plans is mandatory for the obtention of DUAT