



UCL

PARTNERSHIPS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

Learning Workshop

Maputo 6th June 2013

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Report of Proceedings (Compiled by Charlotte Allen)

1. Introduction

It is forecast that in Southern Africa climate change will manifest itself, in the short and medium term, by an increase in the intensity of short-duration rain storms, especially in the summer, and by a reduction in the frequency of moderate rains, with longer periods of drought between rainfall events accompanied by progressive warming. In this scenario, the likelihood of floods will also be increased (Midgely, Dejene e Mattick, 2012).

The impact of climate change in urban areas deserves special attention in Mozambique, particularly in low-lying areas without drainage and sanitation, which are most vulnerable to flooding.

The objective of the **Partnerships for Climate Change Adaptation Workshop** was to promote partnerships for interventions of adaptation to climate change in urban areas. The event focused on the local climate change action plan which had been developed by the community of Quarteirao 16A of Chamanculo C neighbourhood in Maputo city, under the 4PCCD Project. Thus, the workshop was seeking support for the community through partnerships for improving and implementing their plan.

The Workshop took place at the Natural History Museum during the morning and afternoon of 6th June, with the Agenda as shown in Annex 1. There were a total of 45 participants, including technical staff of Maputo Municipality and the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA), academics, representatives of development agencies and NGOs, and the private sector and residents of Chamanculo C neighbourhood (see list in Annex 2).

2. Opening session

The Workshop was formally opened by the National Director of Environmental Management of MICOA, Dr Anselmina Liphola. In her speech, she emphasised that the workshop programme fitted into the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy, approved by the Government in 2012 and, more specifically, in its Action Plan for the period 2013-

14. This action plan particularly emphasises the responsibilities of community based organisations in implementation of the strategy, especially in relation to the adaptation of urban communities.

3. Morning Session

Presentation: An International Partnership for Climate Change

Following the Opening, Dr Emily Boyd of the University of Reading (UK) and Domingos Macucule placed the Project "*Planning for Climate Compatible Development in Maputo*" in the context of the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). They began their presentation, entitled "*Climate Change and the Challenge of Cities*", by referring to the challenges for cities in the context of climate change, emphasising that sea-level rise, flooding, and heat waves will have an ever greater impact on the lives of the poor (IPCC, SREX, 2011). Nevertheless, because of their social, economic, cultural and institutional possibilities, cities have the answers to these challenges, as long as there are partnerships for action. Emphasising the need for partnerships to deal with climate change issues, they referred to their potential to connect actors operating at different scales (local, national global). However, partnerships require new forms of engagement and shared objectives, so that there is joint responsibility for their consequences. In this respect, partnerships for climate change action are supported by the African philosophy of *Ubuntu* – human beings are not just individuals, but they are all connected and part of one community; they must act together as what each one does affects the whole world.

Presentation: Community based planning for adaptation to climate change

Dr Jon Ensor of the University of York (United Kingdom) presented the Participatory Action Plan Development (PAPD) methodology which is being applied in the preparation of the plan for climate change adaptation by the community of Quarteirão 16A of Chamanculo C neighbourhood. He referred to PAPD as an instrument for consensus building, which can be used particularly in disadvantaged communities to help establish new

political and institutional relationships. He showed and explained six steps of the PAPD process for community-based planning for adaptation change: (i) building consensus on priorities by working in interest groups; (ii) establishment of a climate planning committee (CPC); (iii) information gathering on potential solutions by the CPC; (iv) STEPS analysis of potential proposals by the CPC and working group members; (v) report back to the community/ potential partners with draft proposals; and (vi) preparation of complete plan and presentation to the community for agreement.

Presentations: The Challenges of Climate Change in the Bairro of Chamanculo C and Planning in Practice: the experience of the Bairro of Chamanculo C (CPC)

After the coffee break, the Climate Planning Committee (CPC) of Quarteirão 16A presented “The Challenges of Climate Change in Chamanculo C Neighbourhood”, which emphasised the main problem of flooding in the neighbourhood and the quarteirão (block). This was followed by their presentation of proposals to resolve the problems in the scenario of climate change, which in this case is likely to mean less frequent rain and less rainfall overall, but more events of prolonged intense rainfall. The CPC made it clear that flooding has worsened during recent years and has been exacerbated by deficiencies in the neighbourhood’s water supply, sanitation, storm water drainage and sewerage systems, and management of household waste. In their proposals, the CPC emphasised the need to raise awareness and educate the community on questions relating to climate change, household treatment of waste and correct use of water, and also to mobilise the communities to work together with service providers to try to resolve the problems.

Presentation: Maputo: improving resilience by implementing Cities and Climate Change Initiative

Dr Raul Chilaule, Head of the Department of Environmental Management of Maputo Municipality, made a presentation on the implementation of the UN-Habitat’s Cities and Climate Change Initiative in the city of Maputo. The presentation illustrated the city’s vulnerability to extreme events, such as floods, coastal erosion and sea-level rise. It also gave a brief summary of the studies and other actions made by the municipality under this initiative, including an assessment of the possible impacts of climate change throughout the city and the proposed ecological zoning of the mangroves at Costa do Sol.

Debate

The presentations were followed by a session of questions and comments, to a panel made up of Dr Raul Chilaule, David Nhancale of the CPC and Charlotte Allen, consultant in the CDKN Project. The main themes of the debate included the quality of the waste collection service in Chamanculo, the municipality’s plans for promotion of waste recycling and the occupation of the mangrove at Costa do Sol by housing, mostly luxury houses, thereby jeopardising the mangrove and the ecosystems which it supports.

Dr. Aniceto Chauque, of the Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry questioned whether Chamanculo’s problems were really caused by climate change, as in his view they have arisen from unplanned settlement on an inappropriate site. In response, Dr. Americo Biassone of the Institute of Physical Planning and Environment (a mid-level training institute) replied that, although the

Figure 1. Afternoon session



Figure 2. Working groups



problems were initially linked to unplanned occupation, they will be aggravated by climate change and cannot be ignored.

After a heated debate on waste management and cleaning in Chamanculo C, Dr João Mucavele, Municipal Waste Management Director, said that he was open to holding a dialogue on solid waste management with the communities and stressed the importance of raising awareness and education of the population on this issue. He also stressed the importance of waste separation and recycling as a way of reducing its volume, and he took the opportunity to update the participants on the landfill project in Matola, announcing that the municipality has funding for a waste separation plant at the site, which could provide employment for people now working as informal waste pickers.

There was also discussion on the need to reorganise the dense informal settlements, because of the enormous difficulties of providing infrastructure and services in such disorganised neighbourhoods. It was emphasised that the problems of some neighbourhoods could worsen with the expected changes in the climate. Questions were raised about the costs of upgrading and the type of settlement planned and some participants stressed the need for the participation of the existing residents in decisions on the future of the neighbourhoods.

At this point, the debate became very heated and Domingos Macucule appealed for the spirit of *Ubuntu* in the search for partnerships and synergies in the adaptation of neighbourhoods to climate change. In addition to public bodies and the communities, local firms should be encouraged to take part in the preparation of plans and other adaptation activities.

4. Afternoon Session

After lunch, the workshop continued with group work. Five working groups were constituted to discuss issues of concern to the CPC which were emphasised in the Adaptation Plan: community education and mobilization; drainage; rubbish; water and sanitation; and methods of participatory planning. A member of the CPC was allocated to each group to lead the discussions. Summaries of the proposals of the groups are included in Annex 3.

Among the many interesting actions suggested by the groups were:

- The community of Chamanculo C should create a micro-enterprise which would be able to tender for primary collection of solid waste in the neigh-

bourhood (the next tender is expected to take place in the end of 2013).

- The CPC should be given a short course to prepare them for the implementation of participatory methods in the actions proposed in the Adaptation Plan (the course could be organised by the Municipality or by MICOA – National Directorate of Environmental Promotion).

Presentation: Participatory planning methodology, the experience of UN-Habitat

The final presentation at the workshop was given by Dr. Paulo da Conceição Júnior, representing UN-Habitat. He spoke about the participatory methodology applied by UN-Habitat in interventions for risk reduction for communities in areas vulnerable to flooding and other extreme events in Mozambique. He stressed that this methodology values communities' local knowledge, as the communities know their reality far better than outside 'specialists'. Therefore, action plans are developed by planners jointly with the communities, on the basis of information supplied by the communities. UN-Habitat's methodology has much in common with PAPD.

Debate

Before the presentation by the representative of UN-Habitat, there was a debate on the recommendations made by the working groups, in which the greatest emphasis was on the issue of waste, in particular the need for recycling which could provide income as well as helping to keep the neighbourhood clean. Regarding the presentation by Dr. Paulo Junior (UN-Habitat), questions were raised about how the communities and projects were selected by UN-Habitat and how the CPC could gain access to funding from UN-Habitat. The answer was that UN-Habitat works in partnership with many institutions from government and civil society to respond to priorities defined by these institutions. However, UN-Habitat also identifies other 'niches' for action and invites other partners to join in the interventions in these fields.

5. Final Panel and Closing Ceremony

The final panel was composed of Dr Carlos Seventine, Executive Secretary of FUNAB, Sílvia Cabrita, Coordinator of Maputo Municipality's Requalification Project for Chamanculo C Neighbourhood, David Vasco Nhancale of the CPC and Charlotte Allen. The members of the panel spoke of the institutional context of the 4PCCD project and the prospects for its continuation in future. They were unanimous in emphasising the importance of community-based solutions and of partnerships, at all levels and between sectors.

Dr Seventine closed the Workshop with a renewal of FUNAB's commitment to give support to the community, underlining that the members of the CPC are champions who deserve this support.

6. Assessment

- *In relation to the organisation of the Workshop:* It is considered that the organisation would have been better if there had been more efficient and effective collaboration between the consultants and staff of FUNAB from the start of the process. However, the final result was positive even though the organizational process was deficient.
- *In relation to the achievement of the aims of the Workshop:* This was a very positive experience, as it raised hopes that the process of dialogue between the community and government institutions could continue and that some partnerships could be established as a result of the workshop, given the willingness shown by the local firms. The community felt satisfied by the recognition of the relevance of the work they had carried out.

7. Recommendations

- Further workshops should be held with carefully selected participants in order to consolidate the plans and projects of the CPC and to strengthen partnerships with a view to project implementation;
- As funding from CDKN will shortly cease, it is necessary to establish ways of supporting and encouraging the CPC in the continuation their work.
- Members of the CPC should receive training as environmental activists. This could be provided by the Municipality, through its Department of Environmental Management in the Municipal Director of Urban Planning and Environment, or by the National Directorate of Environmental Promotion of MICOA.

8. Bibliography

Midgely, S., Dejene, A. and Mattick, A (2012), Adaptation to Climate Change in Semi-Arid Environments - Experience and Lessons from Mozambique; FAO, Rome.

Figure 3. Working groups



Figure 4. Panel in the closing session



Annex 1. Workshop Programme

9:00 – 9:30	Registration of participants
9:30-9:45	Formal opening: <i>National Director of Environmental Management (MICOA), Dra Anselmina Liphola</i> Welcome and presentation of the programme: <i>Domingos Macucule, FUNAB</i>
9:45-10:15	“An International Partnership for Climate Change”: <i>Emily Boyd, University of Reading, UK and Domingos Macucule, FUNAB</i> “Participatory Action Plan Development (PAPD) - Community-based planning for climate change adaptation”: <i>Jonathan Ensor, University of York, UK, Charlotte Allen, Consultant</i>
10:15-10:45	<i>Coffee break</i>
10:45-11:30	“The Challenges of Climate Change in the Bairro of Chamanculo C”: <i>Sara Jaime, CPC</i> “Planning in Practice: the experience of the Bairro of Chamanculo C”: <i>David Nhancale, CPC</i>
11:45-12:00	“Maputo improving resilience by implementing Cities and Climate Change Initiative”: <i>Dr Raul Chilaule, Head of Department of Environmental Management, Maputo Municipality</i>
12:00-13:00	Debate - Panel: <i>David Nhancale, Charlotte Allen , Dr. Raul Chilaule</i>
13:00-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
	Constitution of working groups
14:00-15:15	Discussion in working groups: “How can we make the CPC’s proposals a reality?” Each group moderated by a CPC member.
15:15-15:45	Reports of the working groups
15:45 – 16:00	Debate
16:00 -16:10	<i>Coffee break</i>
16:00-16:30	“The Relevance of Participatory Planning for addressing Climate Change in Mozambique – the experience of UN-Habitat”: <i>Dr. Paulo Júnior</i>
	Questions and answers
16:30-17:00	Lessons learned, future prospects and conclusions: <i>Sílvia Cabrita, Maputo Municipality, David Nhancale, CPC, Charlotte Allen, Consultant and Dr Carlos Seventine, FUNAB;</i>
17:00-17:05	Formal closing of the workshop: <i>Dr. Carlos Seventine, FUNAB</i>

Annex 2. List of Workshop Participants

No.	Name	Institution
1	Regina Ricardina Paiva	Water and Sanitation Training Centre
2	Maria	Procampo (firm based in Chamanculo C)
3	Sr Novele	Quarteirão 16
4	Ernesto M. Inguane	CPC Quarteirão 16A
5	David Vasco Nhancale	CPC Quarteirão 16A
6	Sara Jaime Mutombene	CPC Quarteirão 16A
7	Telma Elias José Fortes	CPC Quarteirão 16A
8	Alves Fumo	CPC Quarteirão 16A
9	Maria de Lurdes J. Massingue	National Directorate of Environmental Management-MICOA
10	Artur Mungoi	Padaria Melú (Bakery in Chamanculo C)
11	Samuel Jeremias Banze	Bairro Chamanculo C
12	Margherita Bilato	
13	Charlotte Allen	UCL - Consultant
14	Emily Boyd	University of Reading
15	Jonathan Ensor	University of York
16	Silvia Cabrita	Municipality of Maputo
17	Pedro Coimbra	Faculty of Architecture and Physical Planning, Eduardo Mondlane University
18	Anselmina Liphola	National Directorate of Environmental Management-MICOA
19	Benilde	Civil Society Support Mechanism
20	Fernanda Lobato	Olho do Cidadão (NGO)
21	Maria Peña	AMDDA (NGO)
22	Federico Cabrillo	AMDDA (NGO)
23	Nordino Ticongolo	Water Supply Investment Fund
24	Nilsa Racune	National Directorate for Environmental Impact Assessment-MICOA
25	Respeito V. Chirrinze	Mozambican Red Cross
26	Rito Frederico Monhovele	Chamanculo C neighbourhood
27	Fabião Augusto Siteo	ADASBU (Community Association in 'Urbanização' neighbourhood)
28	Raul Chilaule	Municipality of Maputo
29	S. Temperman	AMOR (Mozambican Recycling Association)
30	Adriaan Tas	Carbon Africa
31	Ana Paquete	Associação Amandla (Community Based Organization in Chamanculo)
32	Felisbela Materula	Fundação AVSI (Italian NGO working in Chamanculo C)
33	Martins Navingo	Fundação AVSI
34	George Neville	CDKN
35	Fie Ostegaard	
36	Aniceto Chauque	Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry, Eduardo Mondlane University
37	Américo Piassene	Intermediate Institute of Physical Planning and Environment
38	Sr Miombo	Chamanculo C neighbourhood
39	Rodrigues Alexandre	Chamanculo C neighbourhood
40	João Mucavele	Municipality of Maputo, Director of Waste Management
41	Moises Sigauque	Maputo Water Company
42	Manuela Muianga	UNDP
43	Albino Mazembe	Faculty of Architecture and Physical Planning, Ed. Mondlane University
44	Carlos Seventine	FUNAB (National Environment Fund)
45	Paulo da Conceição Jr	DANIDA
46	Domingos Macucule	FUNAB/ Fac. of Arch. and Physical Planning, Ed. Mondlane University

Annex 3. Reports/Recommendations of the Working Groups

Group 1: Community education and mobilization

1. Elaboration of pamphlets, brochures, posters and a community newspaper, in two languages (Portuguese and Changana).
2. Establishment of a community radio station with the objective of broadcasting environmental messages from/to the community.
3. Holding of talks, meetings, theatre presentations and door-to-door campaigns to build awareness about environmental issues.
4. Creation of space for debate within the community, inviting associations, institutions and personalities associated with environmental issues.
5. Replication and roll-out of community action for cleaning the bairro (interaction and networking between groups).
6. Holding a recycling fair (recycling workshops).
7. Presentation of films about environmental issues.
8. Training of environmental educators within the community.
9. Promotion of community competitions for the cleanest quarteirão and schools.
10. Public display (on walls, etc.) of images containing environmentally-friendly messages (such as prohibition of littering, urination, etc.)

Group 2: Drainage

1. Upgrading plan for the bairro, including secondary and tertiary drainage channels (in straight lines)
2. Involvement of land surveyors in planning and rehabilitation work, to ensure the correct gradient of the drainage channels.
3. Construction of new drainage channels in accordance with the natural topography and gradients.
4. Guarantee of adequate (quantity and quality) of construction materials for drainage channels and culverts.
5. Once the new drain is built, it should be given to the community, in order to guarantee cleaning.
6. Maintenance: make efforts to find new partners for maintenance, including the government.

Group 3: Solid Waste

1. A meeting should be held to discuss whether or not the existing system of waste collection/cleansing is efficient.
2. A new tender will soon be launched for solid waste collection.
3. Contract periods and terms must be respected, and the bairro must be informed of any renewal of contracts.
4. The community should form a micro-enterprise based in the bairro, in order to have greater control. For this they will have to obtain their own working equipment and other means.
5. Demand for payments by waste collection workers is illegal and must be denounced. Call the Director of Cleansing on 82 8766060.
6. If one single day passes without waste collection, the residents should contact the directorate. If a week passes without collection, the municipality has the right to rescind the contract, with immediate effect.
7. There is a need for civil education of citizens on solid waste collection.
8. Posts should be established for the collection of glass, plastic and paper.
9. People must be made aware that waste is worth money, provided it is separated.
10. There are possibilities for partnerships in waste separation. LVIA is an organisation which collects organic waste in order to produce compost (Contact: Katia Ferrari, 82 2812660).
11. The community should have waste collection supervisors.
12. There is a need to rehabilitate some streets.
13. There is a need to rehabilitate the drainage channel and to provide an outlet for the water.

Group 4: Water and sanitation

1. Upgrading ('requalification') of the bairro in the short term.
2. Opening of channels to allow the water to drain.
3. Creation of green spaces.
4. In the longer term, construction of new buildings.
5. Substitution of obsolete pipes.
6. Avoid illegal connections.

Group 5: Participatory planning methods

Findings

- The group (CPC) is making efforts to secure greater involvement of the private sector and the government in their interventions in the bairro, but these sectors are facing certain difficulties.
- The group is using its own resources in its actions and feels that the involvement of public and private economic agents could improve its actions.
- The group's activities are aimed at improving environmental conditions not only in the quarteirão but also in adjacent neighbourhoods.

Recommendations

- Find ways of ensuring greater involvement of the private sector and local government in the activities which are being carried out by the CPC/community.
- Improve the process of community involvement in discussion and decision making.
- A short course for CPC members for implementation of participatory methods in their activities.
- Create conditions for greater participation of young people in actions for improving the bairro's problems, so that their participation is not confined to disaster situations.



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