

Co-producing urban knowledge: towards meeting Sustainable Development Goal 11

FINAL RESULTS **MAPUTO**



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Sustainable Development Goals



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in September 2015 by the United Nations member states and replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Contrary to the MDGs, the SDGs apply to all countries in the world – rich and poor – and to all of society, especially the most vulnerable, with the commitment to “leave no one behind”. There are a total of 17 goals, with 169 targets and 231 unique indicators to monitor their progress until the year 2030.

The SDGs represent an integrated view of sustainable development with 3 pillars, reflecting its social, economic and environmental dimension, and 5 p's, representing its 5 key elements: people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnerships.



Top:
Fig 1. The sustainable development goals (SDGs) (UN Habitat).

Above left:
Fig 2. The 5 P's Of Sustainable Development (UN Habitat).

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



SDG 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

In an increasingly urban world, almost all SDGs are relevant to cities. However, SDG 11 is specifically focused on cities and urban communities. The goal has 7 targets that refer to what needs to be achieved and 3 targets that refer to the tools that are necessary to achieve SDG 11, all with their respective indicators.

TARGET

INDICATOR

11.1

11.1.1



By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

11.2

11.2.1



By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

SDG 11

11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.3.1

Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

11.3.2

Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically



11.4

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.4.1

Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)



11.5

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.5.1

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

11.5.2

Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters



SDG 11

11.6

11.6.1



By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

11.6.2

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted)

11.7

11.7.1



By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.2

Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

The commitment toward the SDGs in Mozambique

The Mozambican government has demonstrated its commitment towards the SDGs through the following initiatives:

- Establishment of a National SDG Reference Group (GRN-ODS), led by the Ministry of Economy and Finances, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the National Statistics Institute, with representatives of civil society, the private sector, parliamentarians, development partners, agencies of the United Nations and universities.
- Trainings with provincial and municipal governments about SDG localization, planning and monitoring
- Development of the country's first Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDG implementation submitted to the United Nations in 2020

The VNR highlights that: “The 17 SDGs imply a new dynamic of joint efforts of multiple players, the Government, Civil Society Organisations, International Cooperation Partners, the Private Sector, Academic Institutions, the Parliament, Authorities and Local Municipalities” (GoM, 2020: 15).

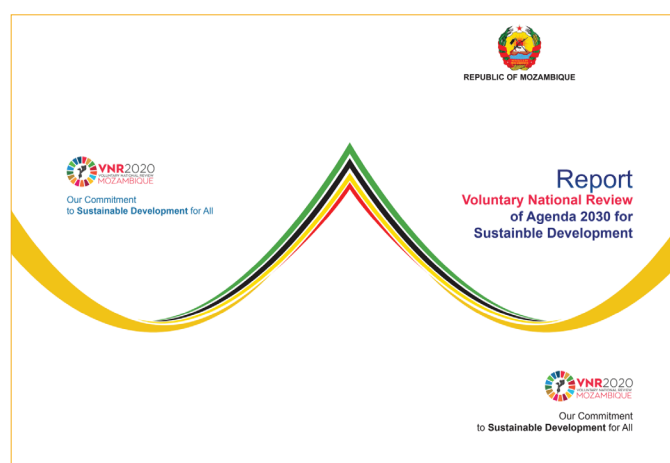


Fig 3. Cover of VNR (GoM, 2020).

Research aims

The overall aim of the research is to turn the city of Maputo, in line with SDG 11, more “inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” through the:

- Exploration of new methodologies to implement and monitor SDG 11 indicators
- Generate a database to inform the formulation of new urban policies or the implementation of existing policies
- Create and strengthen mechanisms of knowledge (co-)production and experience sharing between different urban actors

Methodology

Between 2018 and 2019 the following activities were undertaken:

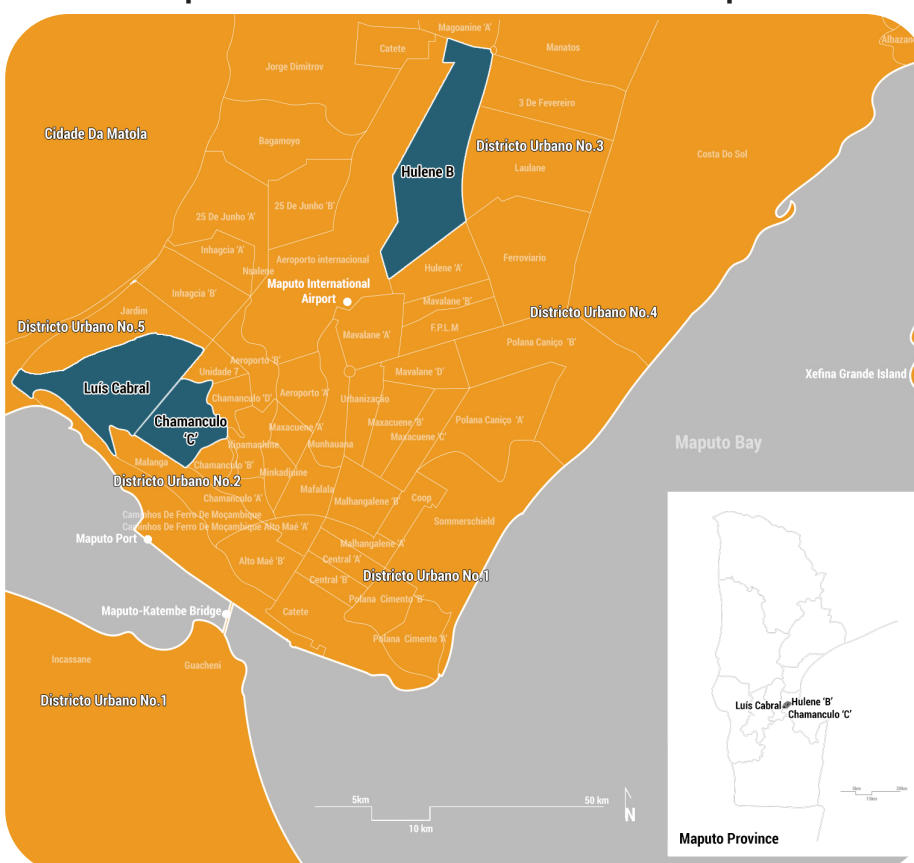
- Selection of three neighbourhoods in Maputo: Hulene B, Chamanculo C and Luís Cabral
- Presentation of the project to the government, international community and neighbourhood representatives
- Identification of local community members, university students and researchers and training of research teams on data collection through the use of tablets
- Survey with a total of 600 questionnaires with a focus on SDG targets 11.1; 11.2; 11.3; 11.6; 11.7
- Sharing and validation of preliminary results in each neighbourhood



Fig 4. A group of participants gather for Community validation, Hulene B (Author, September 2019).

Profile of research sites

Map with location of research sites Maputo



Chamanculo C

25.000 residents
76 blocks
Old neighbourhood with on-going upgrading project
Men: 29% Women: 71%
Average household: 5,6 members

Luís Cabral

33.508 residents
89 blocks
Old neighbourhood
Men: 34% Women: 66%
Average household: 5,1 members

Hulene B

51.282 residents
141 blocks
Recent neighbourhood (unplanned)
Men: 28% Women: 72%
Average household: 6,4 members

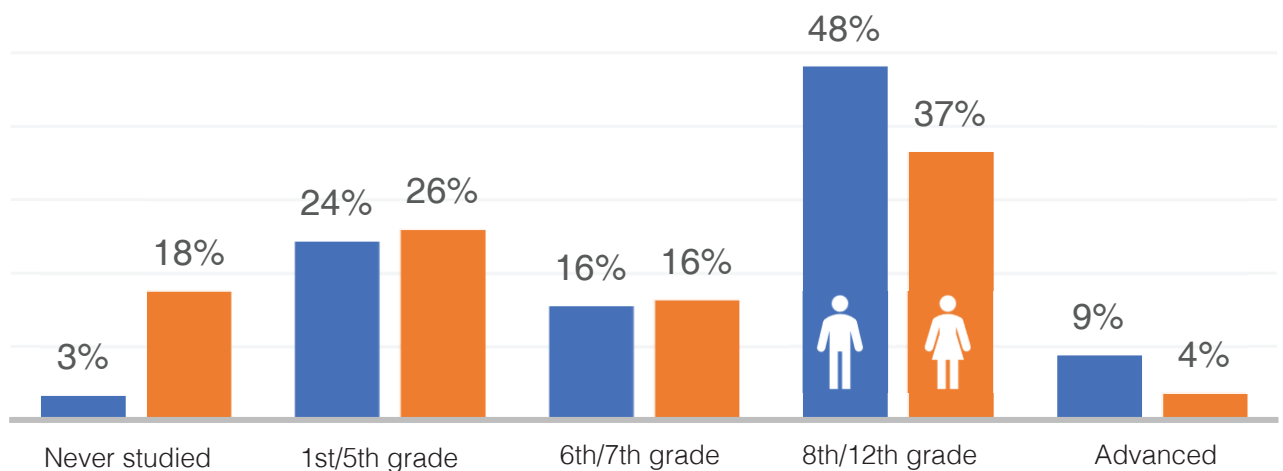
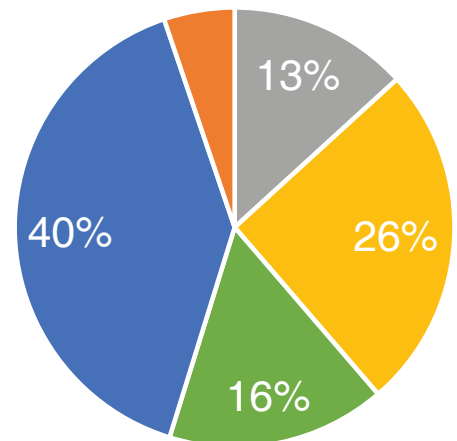
Fig 5. Map with location of research sites (Bennett, 2020).

Socio-economic profile of total sample

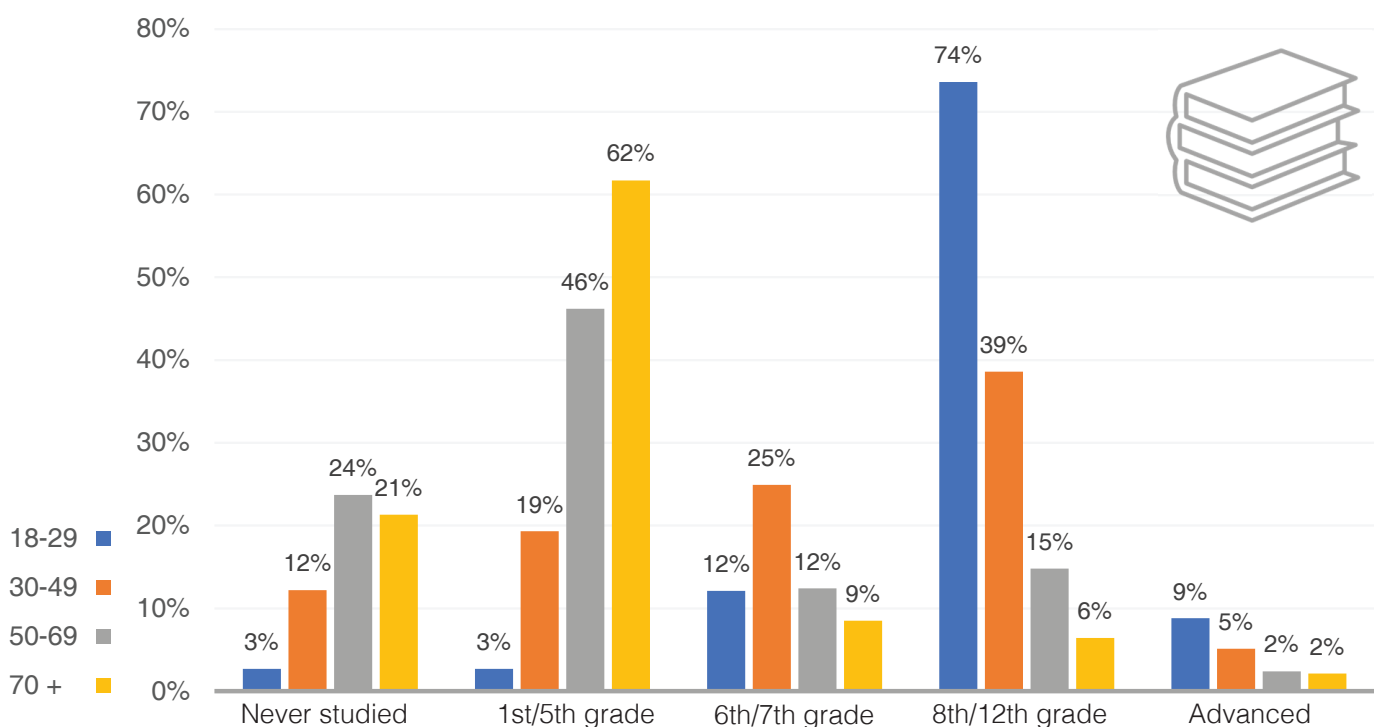
Less than half (40%) of the total of respondents has completed at least secondary education – but these levels are higher among men (48,1%) than women (36,5%) as well as higher among the youth (73,6% of youth between 18 and 29 years old)

Education

Never studied
 1st/5th grade
 6th/7th grade
 8th/12th grade
 Advanced

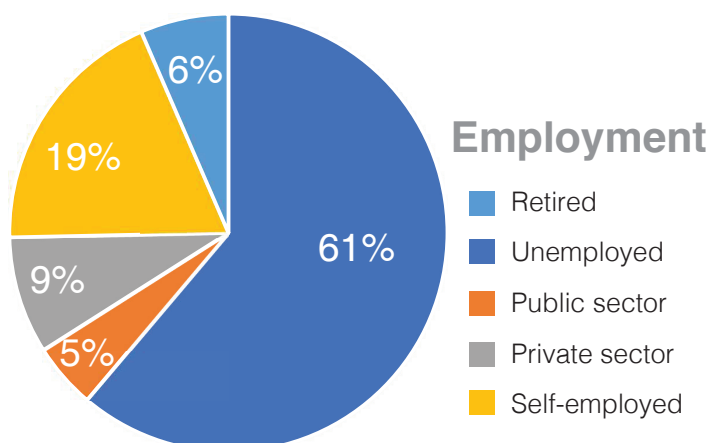


Education in % men vs women

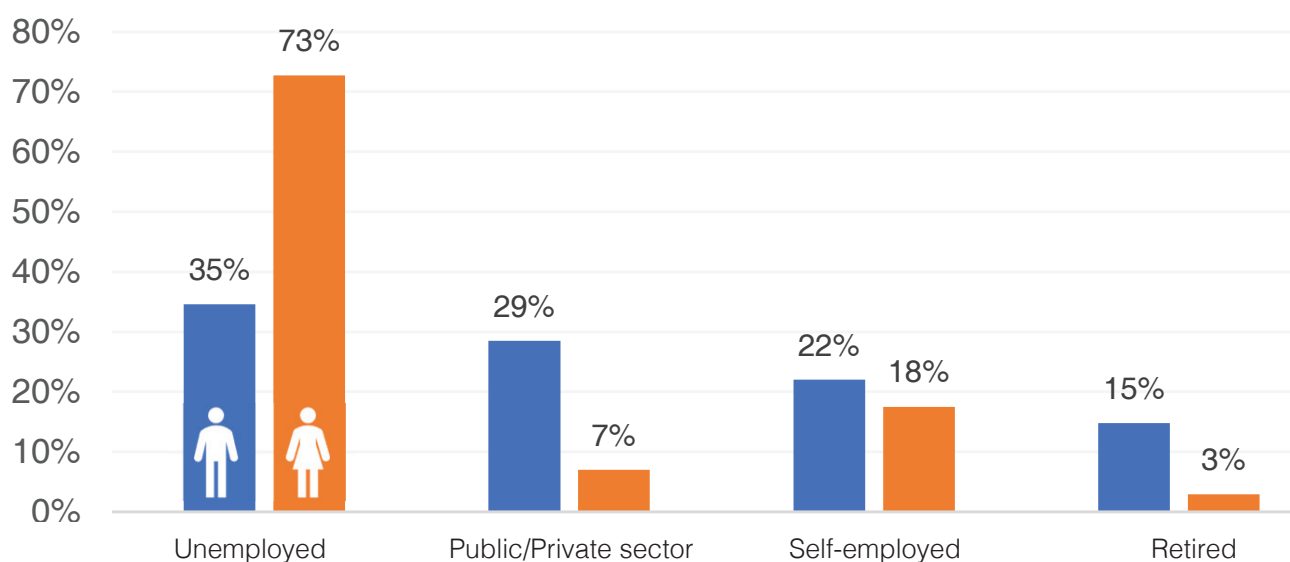


Education in % by age

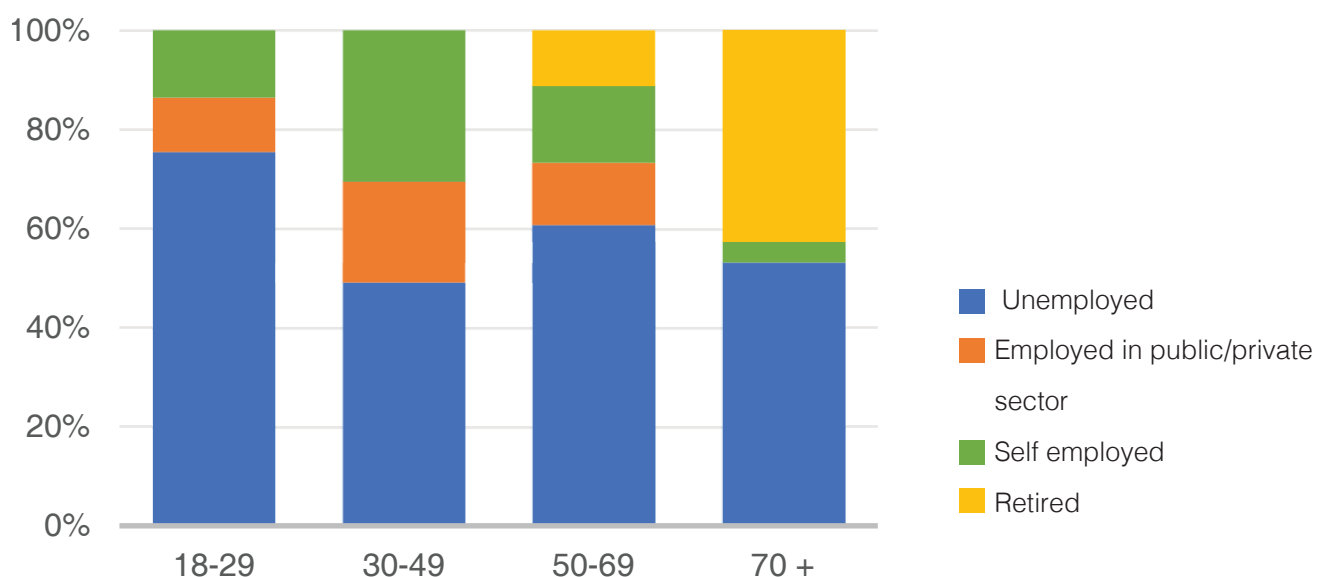
Socio-economic profile of total sample



More than half (61%) of the total of respondents is unemployed – these levels are higher among women (72.7%) as well as youth (75.5% of 18-29 years old)



Employment in % men vs women



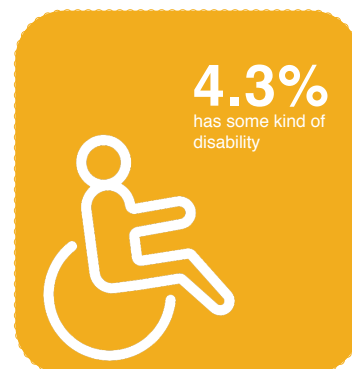
Employment in % by age

Socio-economic profile of total sample

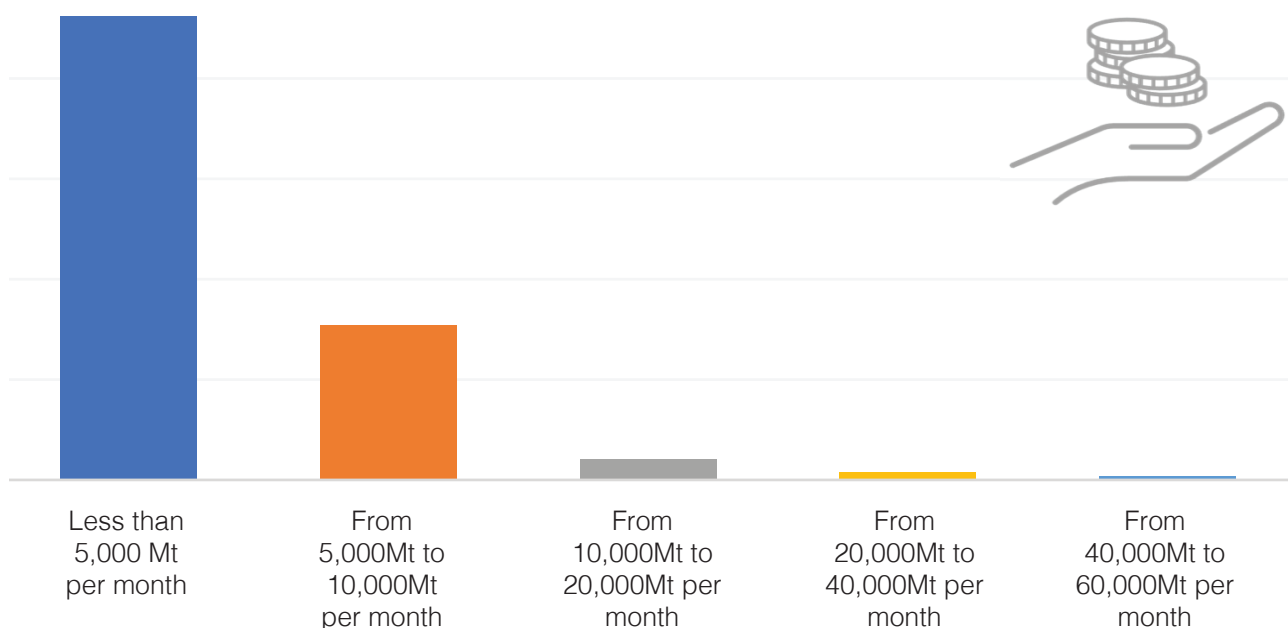
70% has a monthly income below 5.000 MT—these levels are higher among women (80.7%) compared to men (56.7%)

94,4% of the total of respondents has a cell phone and 54,3% has access to the internet

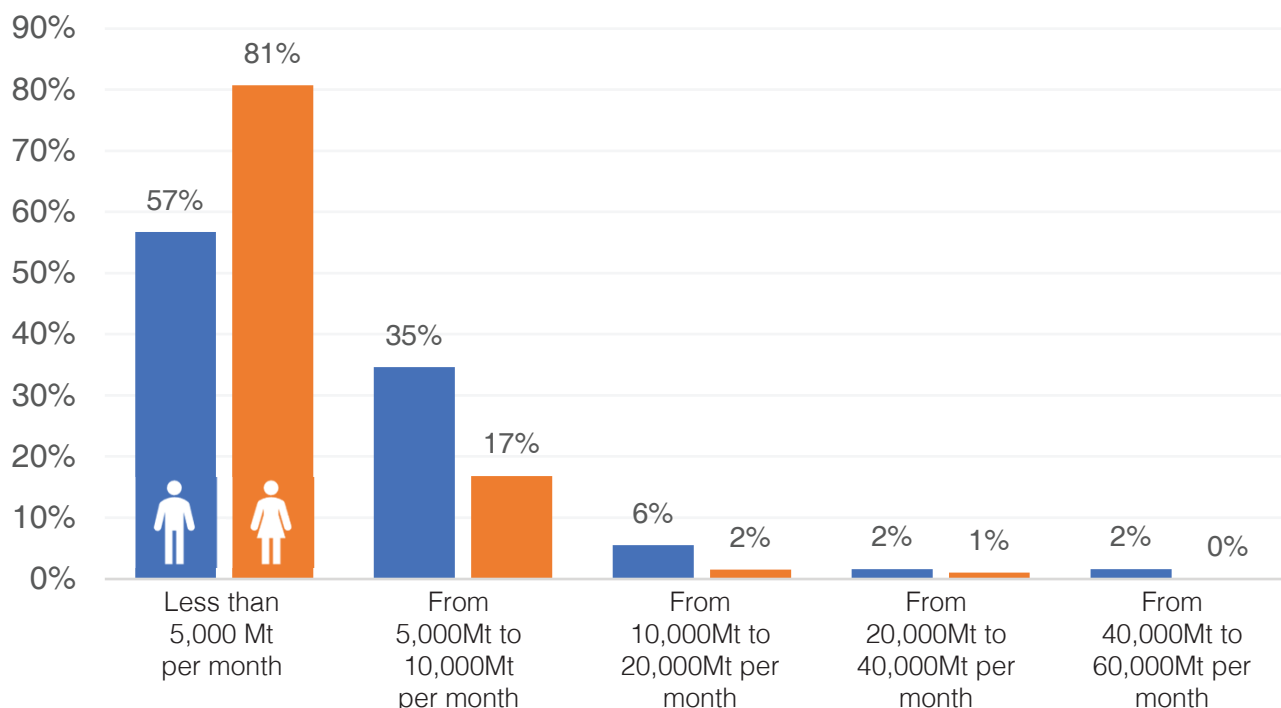
4.3% has some kind of disability



Monthly income



Monthly income in % men vs women



Target 11.1

Target 11.1

Indicator 11.1.1



By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Indicator used

Result

Access and tenure

The majority has accessed housing through the informal market: about 35% through auto-construction, 30% through inheritance and 20% through purchase

Only a minority (9%) has legal tenure

Access, quality and cost of basic services

Access to basic services such as water is high (85%), but irregular

The majority (77%) considers water to be of good or sufficient quality and therefore a majority (59%) does not treat water

An average of 454 mt/month (total of all sources of water) is spent, which a majority (63%) does not consider to be a fair amount

Analysis and recommendations

- The low levels of legal tenure are related to the lack of information, motivation and perception of the costs involved in regularization, especially in the older neighbourhoods and among those with lower levels of education or without a permanent job.
- The lack of legal tenure does not limit access to basic services, but does contribute to conflicts around ownership.
- In spite of high levels of residential connections, access to water is considered to be expensive and irregular, which conditions effective access.
- The monitoring of access to housing and basic services should include indicators to measure the cost, quality and the regularity of services delivered.



Fig 6. A informal house with large puddle, demonstrating the flooding issues of Hulene B. (Author, March 2019).

Access to housing

About 35% of all respondents had access to housing through auto-construction, 30% through inheritance and 20% through purchase. Inheritance and purchase as modes of access increase as neighbourhoods are older (Luís Cabral and Chamanculo C) – in these neighbourhoods conflicts around ownership are also more prevalent.

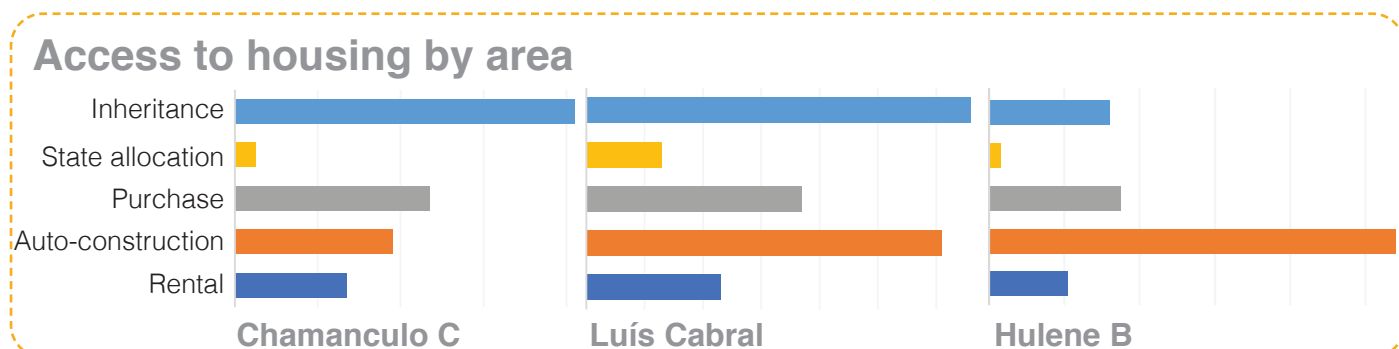
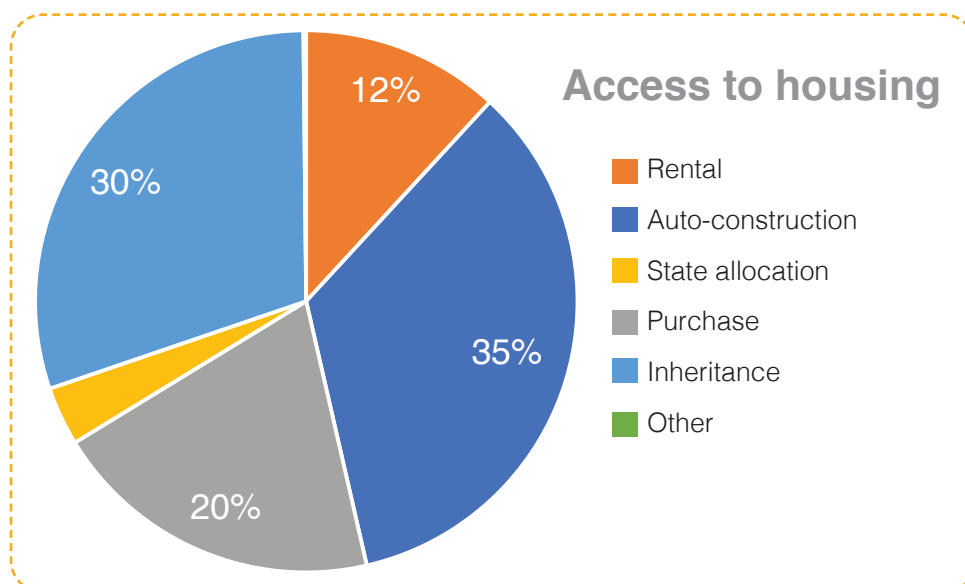


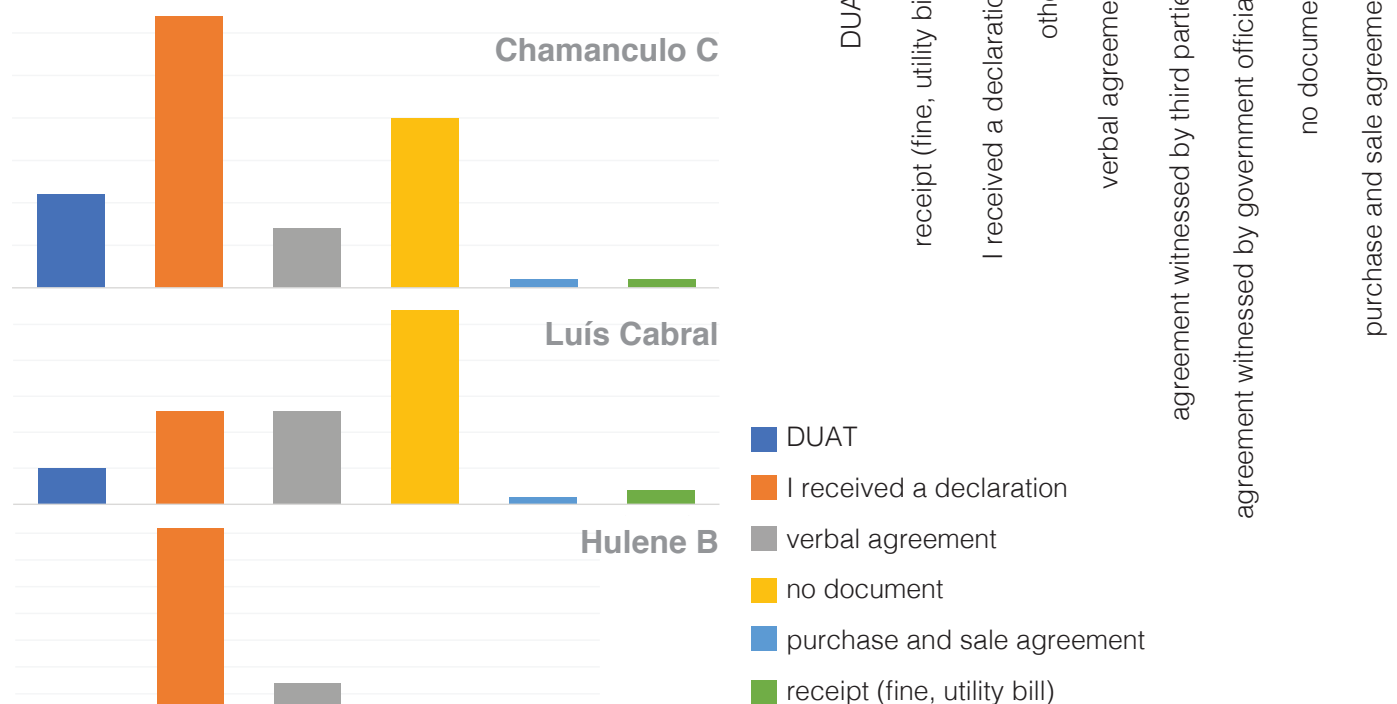
Fig 7. Houses sanitation Luis Cabral (Author, March 2019).

Tenure

- About a third (26%) does not have any document to prove ownership, while almost half (43%) received a declaration and merely 9% has legal tenure (DUAT). The lack of documentation is highest in the oldest neighbourhood (44.2% Luís Cabral)
- Residents explain the low levels of possession of DUAT through the lack of information, as well as the high costs involved in obtaining it. It is notable that DUAT ownership is highest in the neighbourhood of Chamanculo C (15.3%) where there have been interventions in this area as part of an urban upgrading programme.
- There is no significant link between levels of tenure and men and women, but there may be in terms of levels of education: 63.5% of those without any document have not had access to education or only completed primary education, whereas 73.7% of those with some kind of document issued by the state has completed secondary or higher education. There also seems to be a link between tenure and employment: 69,2% of those without any document is unemployed, while 57,9% of those with some kind of document issued by the state has a permanent job (in the public or private sector or self employed).



Proof of ownership



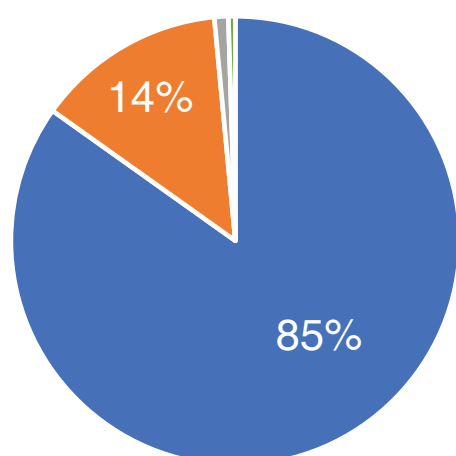
Proof of ownership by neighbourhood

Source and quality – water

- The majority of the respondents (85%), including in unplanned settlements like Hulene B, has a residential water connection
- The majority (77%) thinks the water is of good or sufficient quality and as such a majority (59%) does not treat this water
- However the water quality decreases during the rainy season



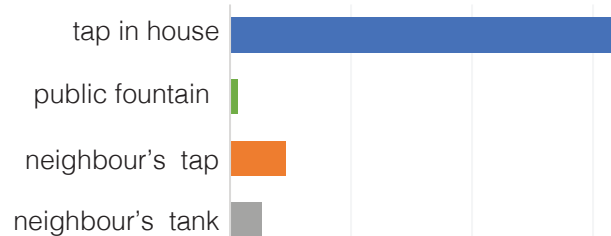
Main source of water



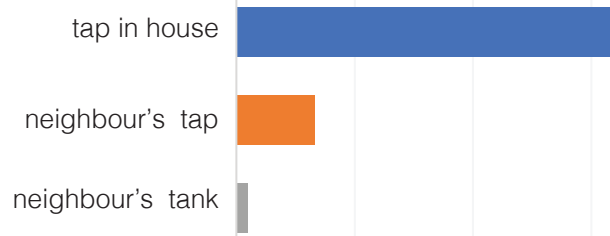
- tap in house
- neighbour's tank/tap
- protected well
- public fountain

Main source of water by neighbourhood

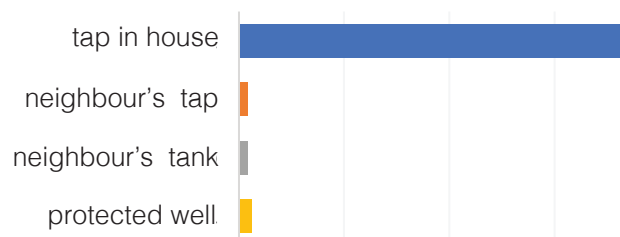
Chamanculo C



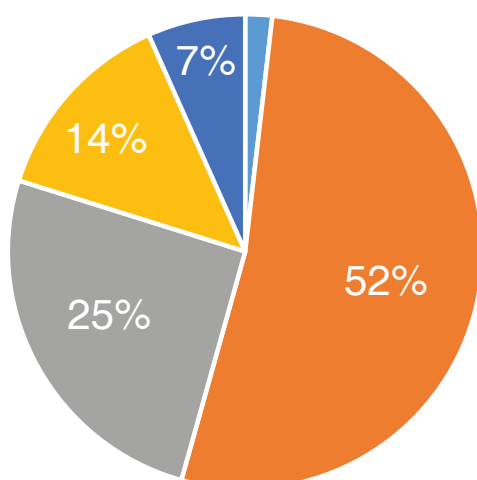
Luís Cabral



Hulene B



Quality of water



- Excellent
- Good
- Sufficient
- Mediocre
- Poor



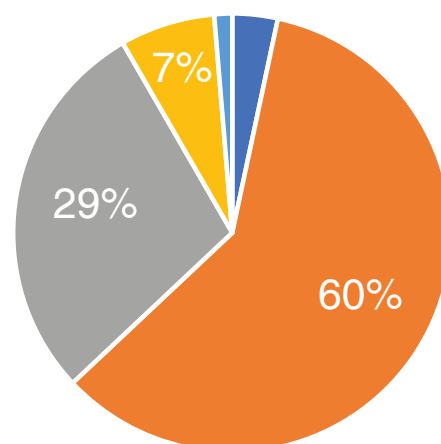
Fig 8. Reflection of a stall in a large stagnant puddle, demonstrating the issues of flooding in Hulene B (Author, March 2019).

Cost of services – water

- 60% spends below 500mt a month on water
- on average 454 mt/month is spent (total of all sources of water)
- 63% does not consider this amount to be fair – the inability to pay water bills has resulted in debts and a dependency on neighbours to access water
- The price of water increased in 2019 while water is generally only available between 3 and 9 am

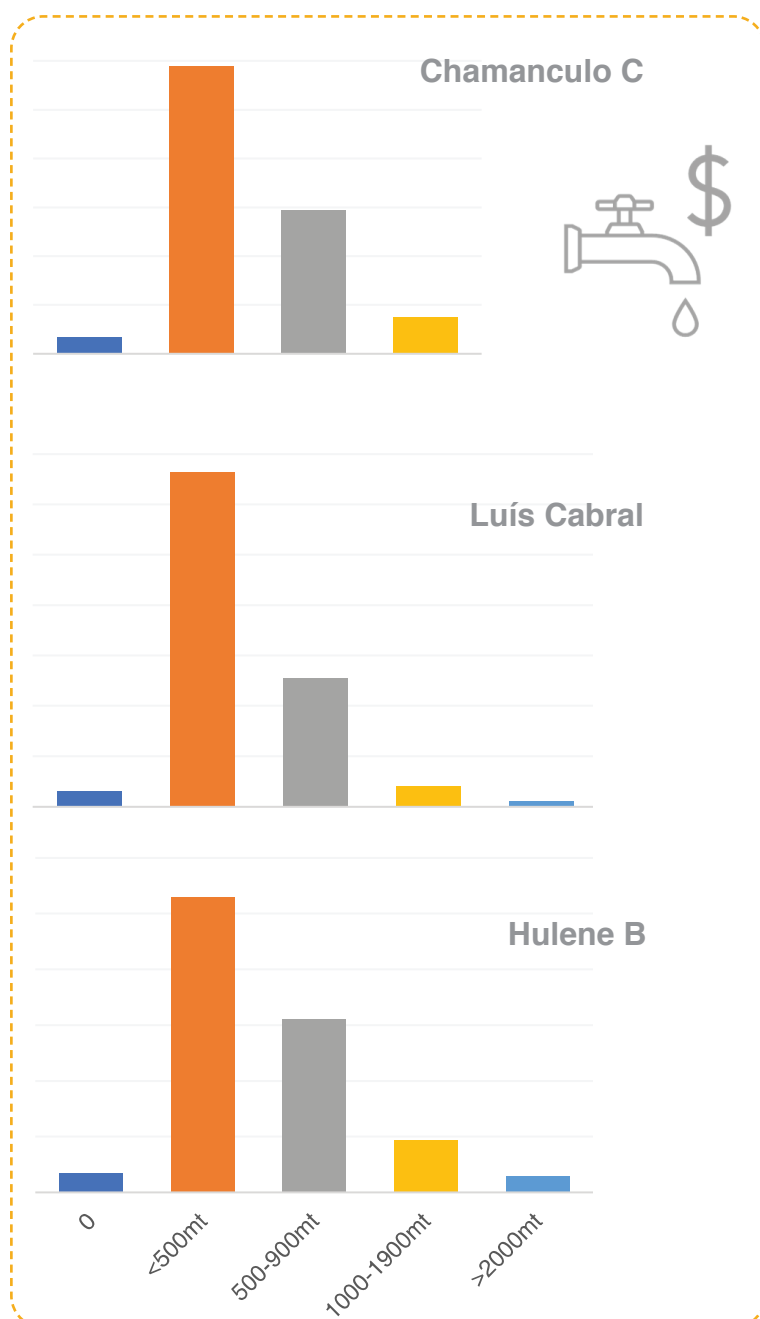
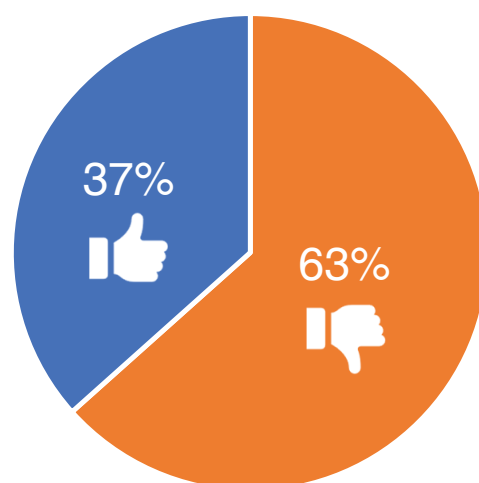


Monthly water expense



- 0
- <500mt
- 500-1000mt
- 1000-2000mt
- >2000mt

Fair amount?



Target 11.2

Target 11.2

Indicator 11.2.1



By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Indicator used

Result

Access to, cost and safety of transport by sex, age, and persons with disabilities

The use of transport is limited to 20% of the respondents

Of those, only 19% uses some kind of public transport, while the majority (59%) uses private transport/paratransit (*chapa/semi-colectivo*) as the main mode of transport

42% spends 20mt/day in transport and 78% below 50mt/day

63% of the different modes of transport have some priority seats for the elderly or persons with disabilities, but this generally does not apply to private transport/paratransit (*chapa/semi-colectivo*).

More than half (56%) does not feel safe using transport – there is no significant difference between women (57,1%) or men (55,7%), but there is between those who are older (age 50+) - 66,7% of whom feel unsafe using transport.



Fig 9. Private cars parked in a road near the Police post Chamanculo C (Author, March 2019).

Target 11.2

Analysis and recommendations

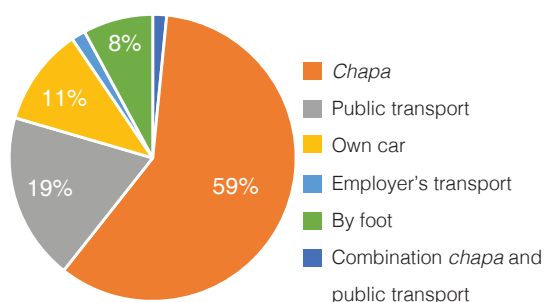
- The monitoring of the use of and access to public transport should be extended to include private transport.
- Efforts to improve access to transport systems should include private transport systems.
- Inadequate access to transport is not determined by price of or distance to existing systems, which are considered relatively accessible for those who use them, but by the lack of safety in neighbourhoods – for women as well as men, and particularly the elderly (age 50+).
- Transport systems can be improved by improving conditions of safety, using indicators such as the state of local infrastructures (eg. public illumination), public safety (policing/night patrolling) and crime levels.

Narrative and graphs

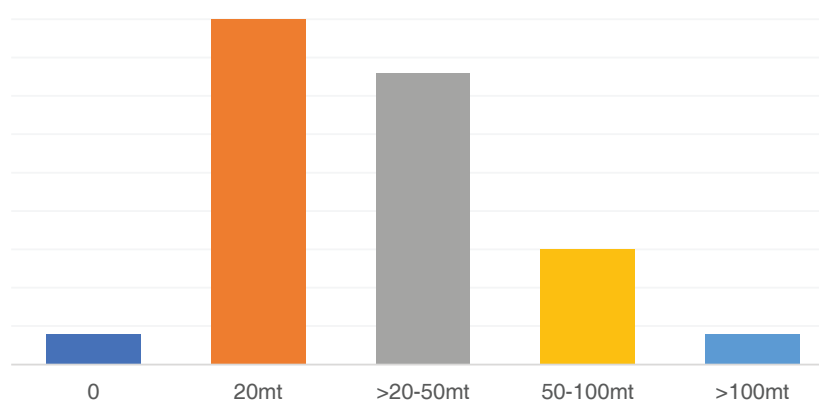
Target 11.2

Main mode and cost of transport

- 59% uses private transport/paratransit (mini van or *chapa*/semi-colectivo) as their main mode of transport, followed by 19% public transport (bus or *machimbombo*)
- 42% spends 20mt/day on transport and 78% below 50mt/day
- However, only 20% of respondents provided answers to these questions – which can be explained by the high number of residents who do not use transport because of being unemployed, self employed or retired.



Main mode of transport?



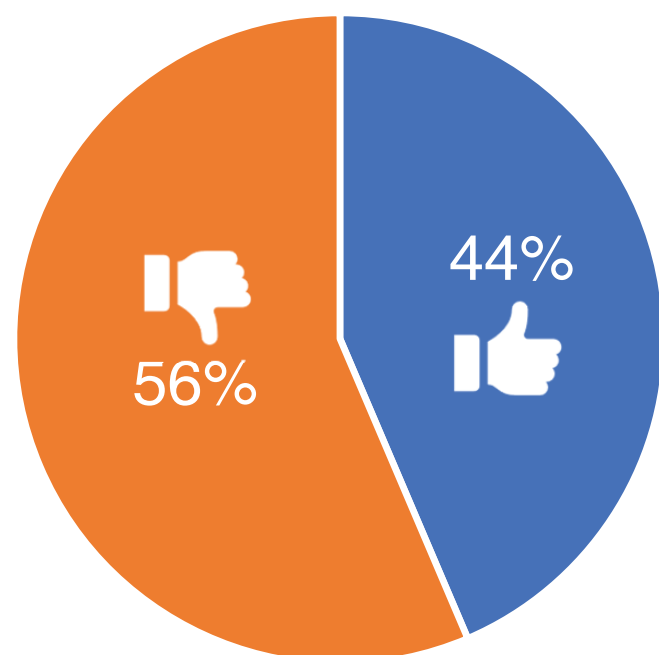
Daily transport expense?

Access and safety

- The distance/time between the home and the main transport access point generally is not higher than 500 m or 15 min
- However, 56% does not feel safe in the use of transport because of the fear of muggings. High levels of unemployment, the lack of public illumination and night patrolling are seen by residents as factors that contribute to high local crime levels. Notably, there is not a significant difference between women (57,1%) or men (55,7%) in terms of feelings of safety, but there is between those between 18 and 29 years of age (51,50%) and those 50 years and older (66,7%). It was not possible to collect a sufficiently sized sample of residents with disabilities to assess the experience of this group of residents.
- 63% of the different modes of transport have some priority seats for the elderly or those with disabilities, however this generally does not apply to private/paratransit (*chapa*).

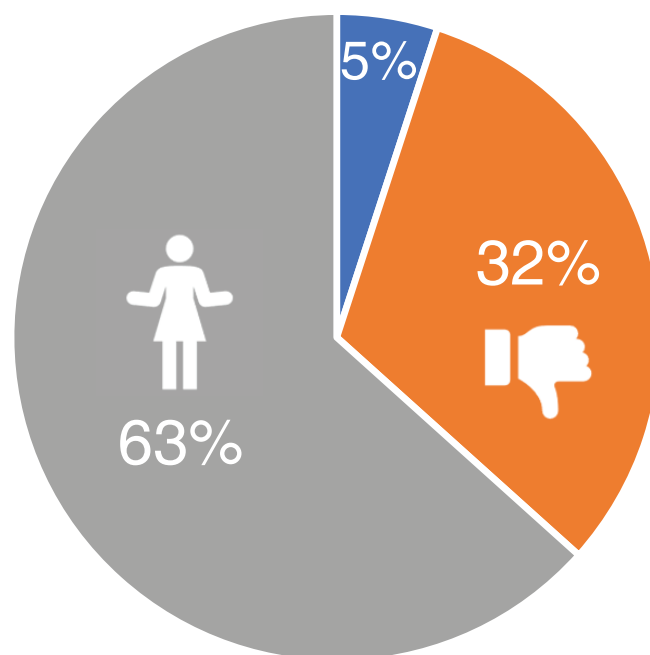


Do you feel safe?



- Yes
- No
- Some

Priority Seats



Target 11.6

Target 11.6



By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Indicator 11.6.1

Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

Indicator 11.6.2

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Indicator used

Result

Level and frequency of municipal waste collection

The levels of waste collection are relatively high (79%) and regular (62%)

The levels of collection vary significantly between the different neighbourhoods, ranging from 93% to 58%

Local perceptions of environmental issues

For 70.5% of the respondents the environmental issues that most affect them are floods

Analysis and recommendations

- When there is no municipal waste collection, practices of burning or burying waste still occur. Therefore, an improved waste collection system does not just depend on improved municipal services, but also on campaigns and activities to raise environmental awareness.
- It is important to consider local perceptions of environmental issues that are not necessarily linked to air quality.
- The prevalence of floods is mainly linked to unplanned occupation and/or the lack of drainage systems. Therefore, the monitoring of negative environmental impacts in the city has to consider other indicators such as urban expansion and corresponding interventions such as upgrading and urban planning.



Fig 10. Landfill site with bags of rubbish lying around the perimeter, Hulene (Author, September 2019).

Level and frequency of municipal waste collection

According to a majority of respondents (79%) there is a municipal system of waste collection, although these answers vary between the neighbourhood of Chamanculo (93%) and Hulene B (58%)

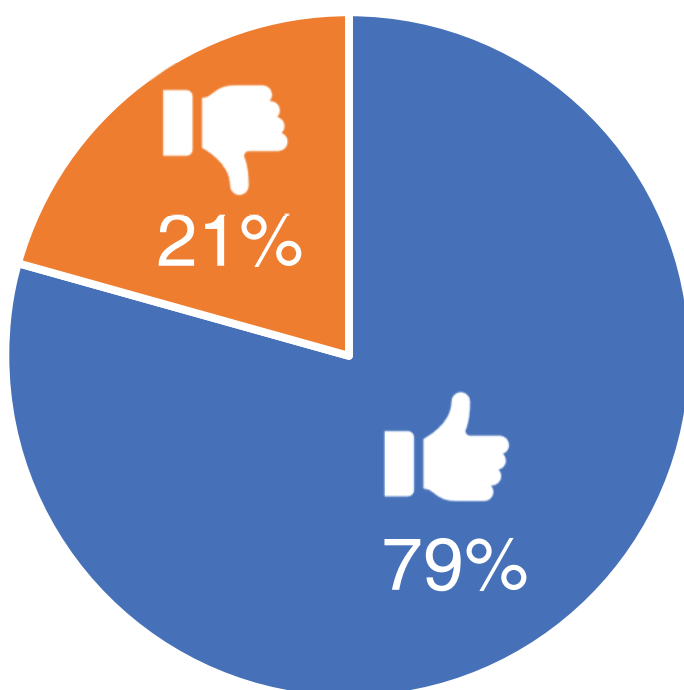
The frequency of collection is more than once a week according to 62% of respondents and irregularly according to 38%

When there is no waste collection residents deposit their waste in containers but also burn or bury waste

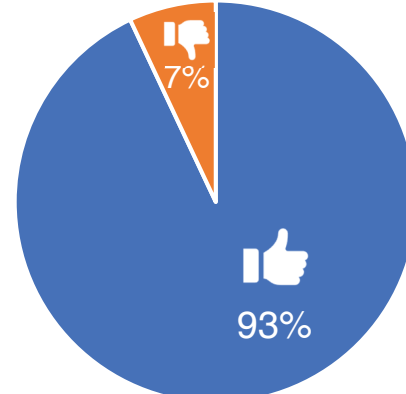


■ Yes
■ No
■ Some

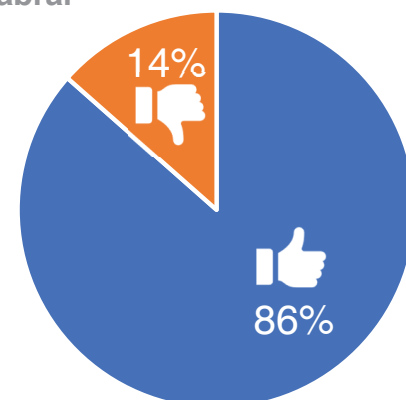
Is there a municipal waste collection system?



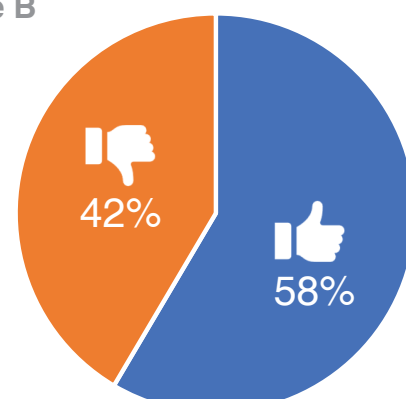
Chamanculo C



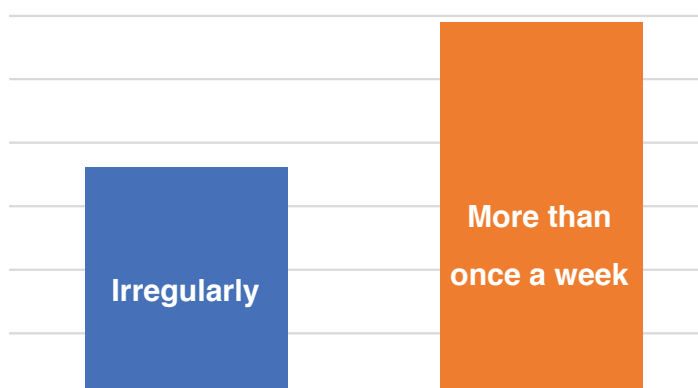
Luís Cabral



Hulene B



Frequency of collection?



Quality of air/environment

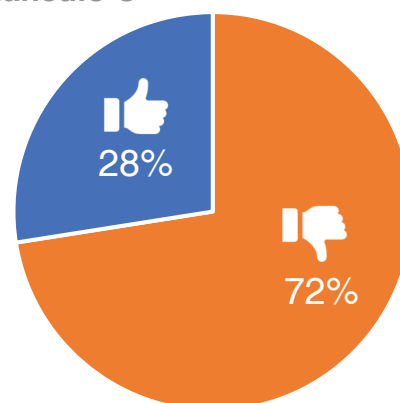
- It was not possible to measure the levels of air quality and there are no publicly available data on these levels
- The main environmental issues according to 70.5% of the respondents are floods/floodings, especially in the neighbourhood of Hulene B, a part of which is permanently inundated
- There have been activities/talks about environmental protection, but mostly in the neighbourhood of Chamanculo C
- Those that have taken place have been mainly facilitated by block and neighbourhood leaders

■ Yes
■ No
■ Some

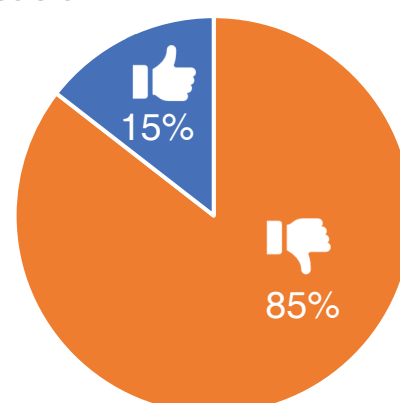


Activities/talks about environmental protection?

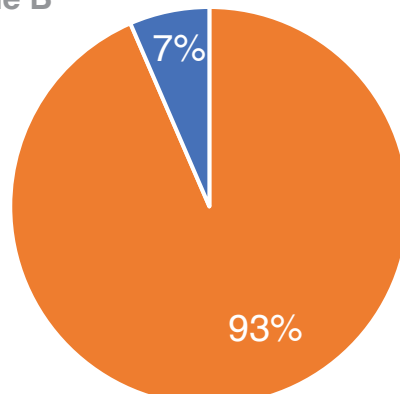
Chamanculo C



Luís Cabral



Hulene B



Main environmental issues

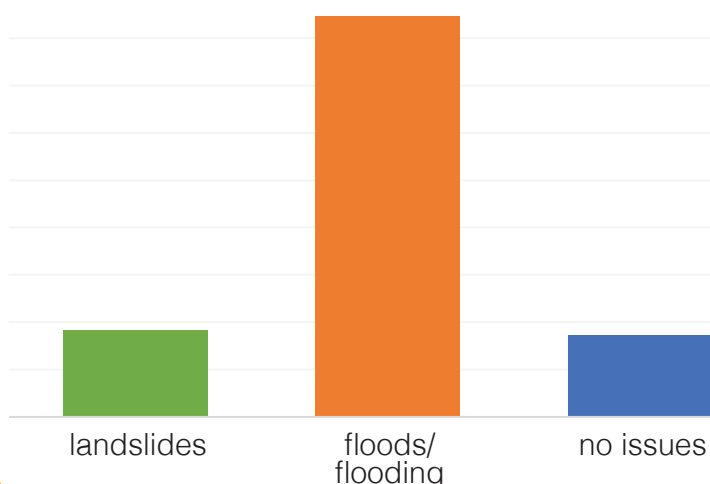


Fig 11. Large stagnant puddle obstructs pedestrian walkway, Hulene B (Author, March 2019).

Target 11.7

Target 11.7

Indicator 11.7.1



By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Indicator used

Result

Existence, use and level of satisfaction with public spaces by sex, age and persons with disabilities

There are public spaces in the neighbourhood according to 64% of respondents

52.8% says never to use these spaces

Use if highest among those between 18 and 29 years of age and among men and lowers among the elderly (age 70+) and women

63.8% says feeling dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the existing spaces

Analysis and recommendations

- The use of spaces is conditioned by the lack of maintenance and safety. Therefore, green and public spaces require functional structures/mechanisms for their management.
- The monitoring of green or public spaces needs to include indicators on their effective access and use, especially by the most vulnerable.



Fig 12. Children's slide in a public park is poorly maintained and thus not useable by local residents, Chamanculo C (Author, March 2019).



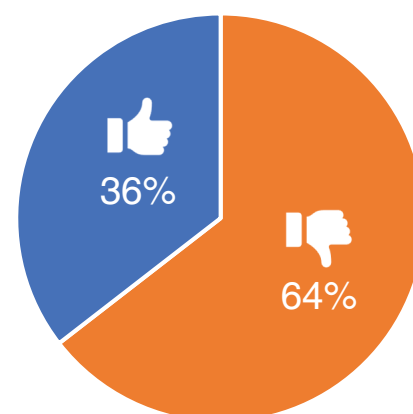
Fig 13. Children playing in public playground, Chamanculo C (Author, March 2019).

Existence, use and level of satisfaction with public spaces

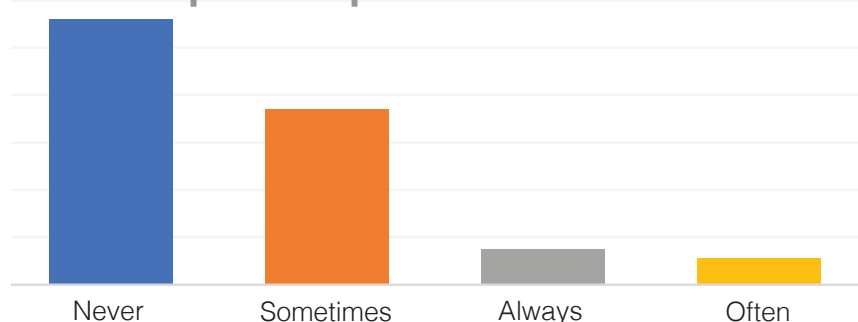
- 64% of respondents says that their neighbourhood has public spaces
- The frequency of use of these spaces is low: 52.8% says never to use these spaces
- Those between 18 and 29 years of age make more use of these spaces: 57.9% use them with some frequency, against 51.5% of those between 30-49 years old, 31.1% between 50-69 years and 27.3% of above 70+ years old
- Use is also higher among men compared to women: 59.6% of women says never to use these spaces against 40.8% of men
- Levels of satisfaction in relation to green spaces in their neighbourhoods are low: the majority (63.8%) of respondents says to feel dissatisfied or very dissatisfied
- The lack of maintenance and security of these spaces means that many residents make use of public spaces in the city center of Maputo



Public spaces?



Use of public spaces?



Level of satisfaction

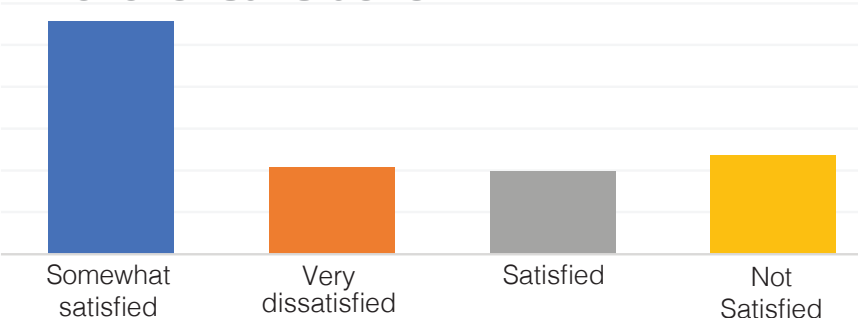


Fig 14. Play Equipment, Chamanculo C (Author, 2019).

Target 11.3

Target 11.3

Indicator 11.3.2



By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Indicator used

Result

Existence and participation of local structures of participation

All neighbourhoods have participation structures to communicate and solve community concerns that mainly consist of neighbourhood leadership structures

These local structures are most contacted by men and those above 50 years old, compared to women or youth

The participation in these leadership structures, including the neighbourhood advisory board, increases with age

There are community initiatives, collaborations and public-private partnerships in the area of safety, sanitation and public spaces

Analysis and recommendations

- The monitoring of local participation structures should include a recognition of the existence of neighbourhood leadership and administration structures.
- There is a need for more attention to and support of the access to and participation in these structures by women and the youth in order to guarantee their regular and democratic functioning.
- There is a need for more attention to and support of existing community partnerships and initiatives and their contributions to the creation of solutions for urban planning and management issues.



Fig 15. Community validation Chamanculo C (Author, 2019).

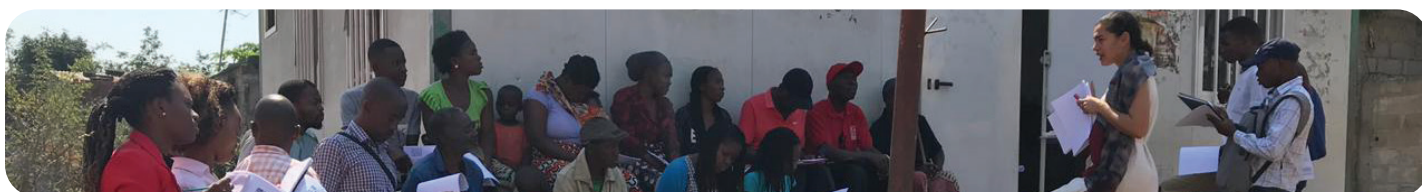


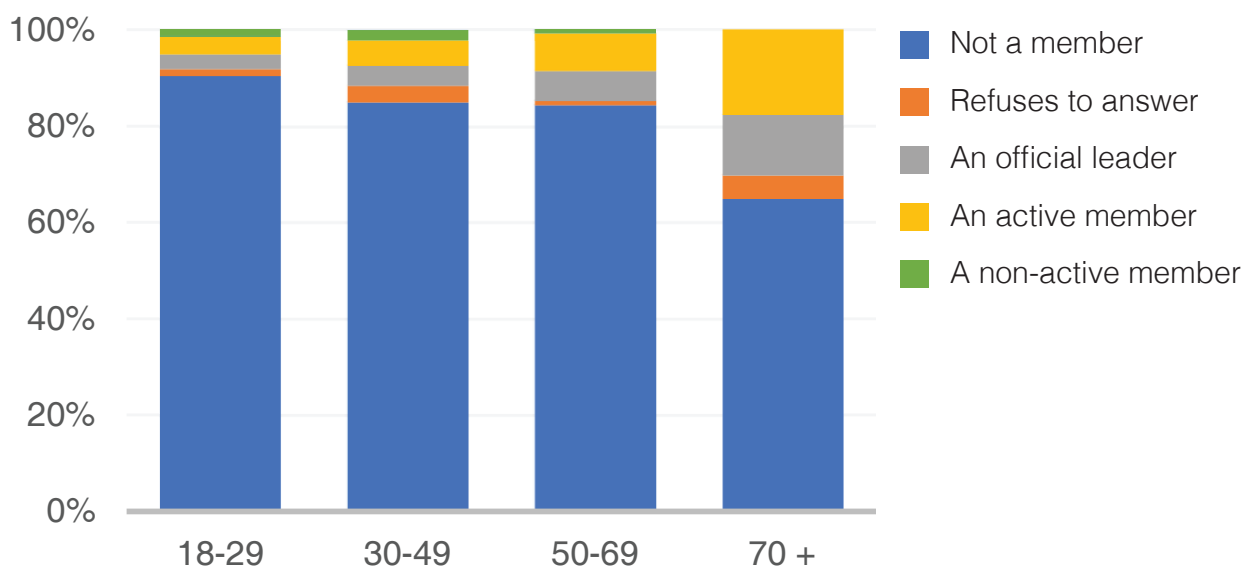
Fig 16. Community validation Hulene B (Author, September 2019).

Concerns and participation

- The levels of crime and lack of safety are indicated by respondents (59%) as the main concerns in their neighbourhoods, followed by waste (18%) and noise (15%)
- With regard to these issues respondents mainly contact the block leader, neighbourhood leader, neighbourhood advisory board, followed by entities such as the police
- These local structures are most contacted by men compared to women, as well as by those above the age of 50 compared to those between 18 and 29 years old
- There are no significant differences in the participation in these local structures between men and women, but the number of leaders and active members is higher among men compared to women
- The participation in local structures, such as the neighbourhood advisory board, increases with age, with little participation of the youth
- There are number of community initiatives, for instance in the area of security (vigilance groups or community policing, for instance in the neighbourhood of Luís Cabral) or in the area of sanitation with support of non-governmental organisations (Chamanculo C)



Participation in residents' committee



Conclusions

The results of this research are not conclusive or completely representative, but point to the importance of going beyond quantitative indicators and the need to include indicators that allow for the measuring of the qualitative dimensions (price, quality, safety, inclusivity and sustainability) of targets in order to achieve SDG 11.

In addition to household surveys that incorporate these kind of indicators, this monitoring should include methods such as focus groups specifically dedicated to the experience of vulnerable groups such as women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, but also the urban youth.

The results show general tendencies and patterns, but vary between the neighbourhoods. This highlights the importance of disaggregated analyses that show the variety that exists at the local level. In other words, the research points to the need to localize the indicators to monitor the SDGs in order to reflect these local realities and perceptions and inform the formulation of appropriate urban policies and interventions.

The results are focused on a number of SDG 11 targets, but show that without the achievement of the goals and targets related to poverty eradication (SDG 1), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) or industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9) these targets will not be achieved, thus requiring interventions that are holistic, inter-sectorial and involving multiple actors.



Fig 17. Community validation, Luís Cabral (Author, September 2019).

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- All data collected are openly available online:
<https://www.datafirst.uct.ac.za/dataportal/index.php/catalog/833>