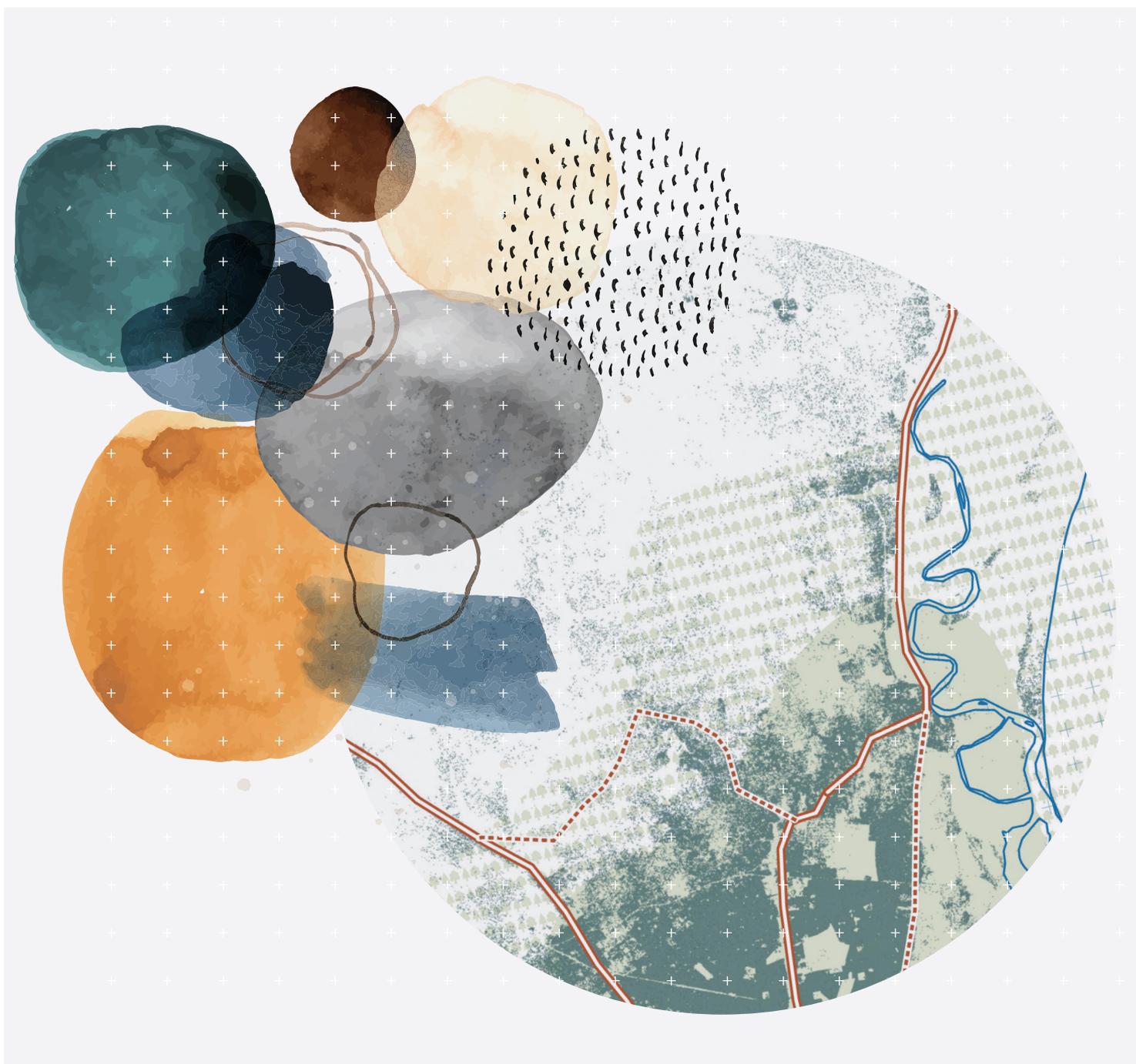


The Matrix of Functions to Strengthen Integrated Territorial Development in Maputo Metropolitan Area

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The Matrix of Functions to Strengthen Integrated Territorial Development in Maputo Metropolitan Area



1. Summary of Findings

The *Spatial Development Framework (SDF)* is a participatory regional spatial planning method to support national, regional and local government decision-making processes on where to prioritize investments. The methodology combines three main spatial planning tools that can be easily adapt to the specific context in which it is being used.

This report aims to present the preliminary results of the main SDF tool, the **Matrix of Functions (MoF)**, which serve as a **pilot for adapting this methodology** to the Mozambican context and more specifically to the **context of urban metropolitan areas**. Moreover, it provides the basis for the definition of a **work plan for a study that includes the whole country to support policies related to urbanization and national transformation., such as the forthcoming implementation of a National Urban Policy**.

The exercise is based on data collected through a simple questionnaire to inventory the selected **135 functions and filled by government representatives from Districts** (Maputo City) and Administrative Posts (Matola, Boane and Marracuene).

The spatial analysis shows that the territorial development across the Metropolitan Area of Maputo is mainly concentrated in **Kampfumo (Maputo), Kamubukwana (Maputo) and Matola Sede (Matola)**. The district of **Kampfumo (Maputo)** is considered the **central administrative core** of the region while the neighboring districts of **Kamubukwana (Maputo)** and **Matola Sede (Matola)** concentrate the industrial and commercial activities of the region.

On the contrary, **Machubo, Boane and Kanyaka, appear to be rather isolated and show the lower levels of territorial development across the region**. These areas concentrate the lowest level of physical and socio-economic development of the region, are the least populated and the predominant activities are related to agriculture production.

Administrative units where accessibility is better (access to main road infrastructure and more means of transportation are available), **show better coverage of public services** (education) and **commercial and economic activities and professional services**.

The analysis of specialized economic functions helps to delineate three **Economic Specialization Areas** to allocate strategic interventions to **reinforce the socio-economic linkages identified between the administrative units and facilitate strategic planning and coordination between districts and administrative units, and between local and regional government**. The **Administrative and Commercial Core** located at the **centre of the metropolitan area, provides central commercial and administrative functions at the national and metropolitan level**. The first core of influence, the **Logistic and Urban Expansion Area**, account for a good accessibility to transport infrastructure and availability of land which have the potential to prioritise **logistic economic activities and urban expansion to alleviate the city centre**. The third core of influence, the **Productive and Environmental Area**, is predominantly rural, which can **provide the required forestry and agriculture land, as well as green spaces for recreational and tourism activities**.

Cooperation between districts and administrative posts within the Metropolitan Area appears to be crucial **towards coordinated implementation of interventions**, to avoid that several administrative posts **propose the same development projects** or a **concentration of interventions in some administrative posts**, which would lead to **districts competing among themselves and more unbalanced territorial developments**.



2. Introduction and Background

UN-Habitat has been supporting Mozambique since 2002, with a portfolio ranging from disaster risk reduction and resilience, including safer schools, climate change adaptation and mitigation, water and sanitation, slum upgrading, policy and strategy development, capacity building, participatory planning, urban and regional planning, etc.

More recent projects include comprehensive spatial analyses (e.g. territorial development of the Nampula region centred around Nampula City and the Nacala Development corridor towards Monapo, with a special focus on spatially and economically integrating refugees in Maratane camp located south of Nampula into urban-rural systems) as well as recommendations for a National Urban Policy, emphasising the need for diffused economic agglomeration and integrated territorial development.

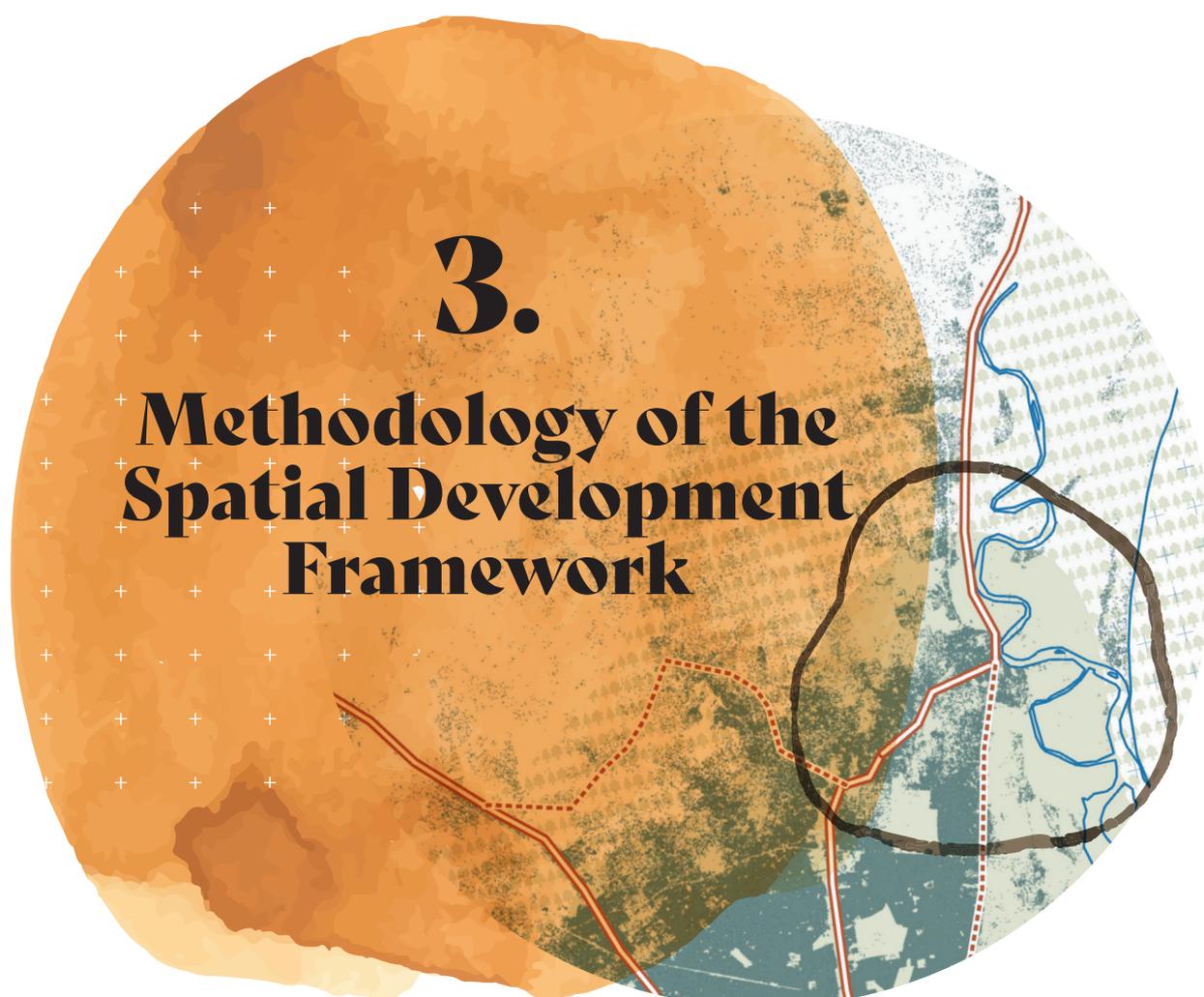
UN-Habitat developed the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) methodology **to assist national, regional and local governments to make spatially informed strategic decisions** to achieve policies, plans or strategies, based on the empirical understanding of the territorial dynamics of a region and the role settlements take in the region's structure.

The methodology (in its full version or as components of it) has already been implemented in Darfur, Sudan (2011-2013), Rwanda (2015-2016), in Myanmar (2016-2017) and Nampula Province (2017). For the latter, the SDF was used to conduct a spatial analysis to guide the spatial integration of **Maratane refugee camp** within the Greater Nampula Area through the development and implementation of value chains to support the local integration of the population.

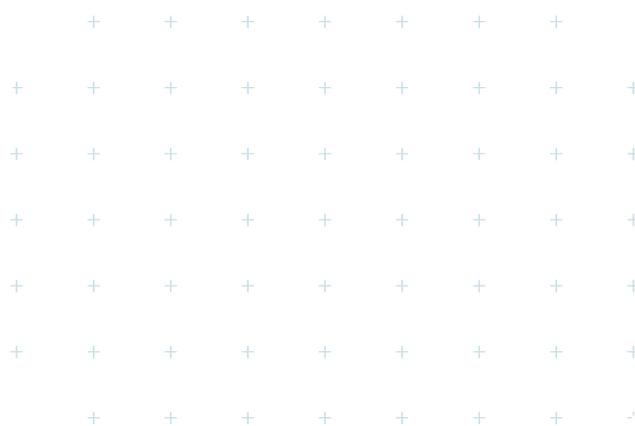
Main Objective

The main objective of the report is to respond to *“Output 5: The analysis of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and MoF”* under *“E.A.1: Increased normative knowledge by localizing UN-Habitat’s global methodologies and piloting capacity development tools for regional analysis and urban and territorial planning to the Mozambican context”* by conducting a spatial and territorial analysis using the “Matrix of Functions” (MoF), a specific component of the SDF, in the **Metropolitan Area of Maputo** (MAM).

The overall result is to present a comprehensive spatial analysis of the current situation to guide and influence planners at the state/region and national level who will be able to use the findings of the report to make more informed, strategic planning decisions. Furthermore, results will be shared with other development partners in the region, to seek for collaboration, for example in the sector of transport and infrastructure provision.



The *Spatial Development Framework (SDF)* is a participatory regional spatial planning method to support national, regional and local government decision-making processes on where to prioritize investments by articulating industrialization, infrastructure development and urbanization, thus contributing to the sustainable economic growth and bringing about more realistic planning and implementation.



The methodology is structured in four main phases and the different components have been designed to easily adapt to the specific context in which it is being used.

Figure 1: Methodological phases of the Spatial Development Framework and main spatial planning tools used



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