



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA TERRA E AMBIENTE

NATIONAL TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND CHALLENGES FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION

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Presentation Structure

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1. Geographical Perspective

The Republic of Mozambique, with an area of about 800,000 km² and a population of approximately 29,000,000 inhabitants, located on the East Coast of Southern Africa, bathed by the Indian Ocean to the east and bordering the Tanzania to the north; Malawi and Zambia to the northwest; Zimbabwe to the west and Eswatini and South Africa to the southwest. Population density 36 p/km²



Mozambique is subdivided into 11 provinces spread over three main regions:

Northern Region: Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula;

Central Region: Zambézia, Tete, Manica and Sofala;

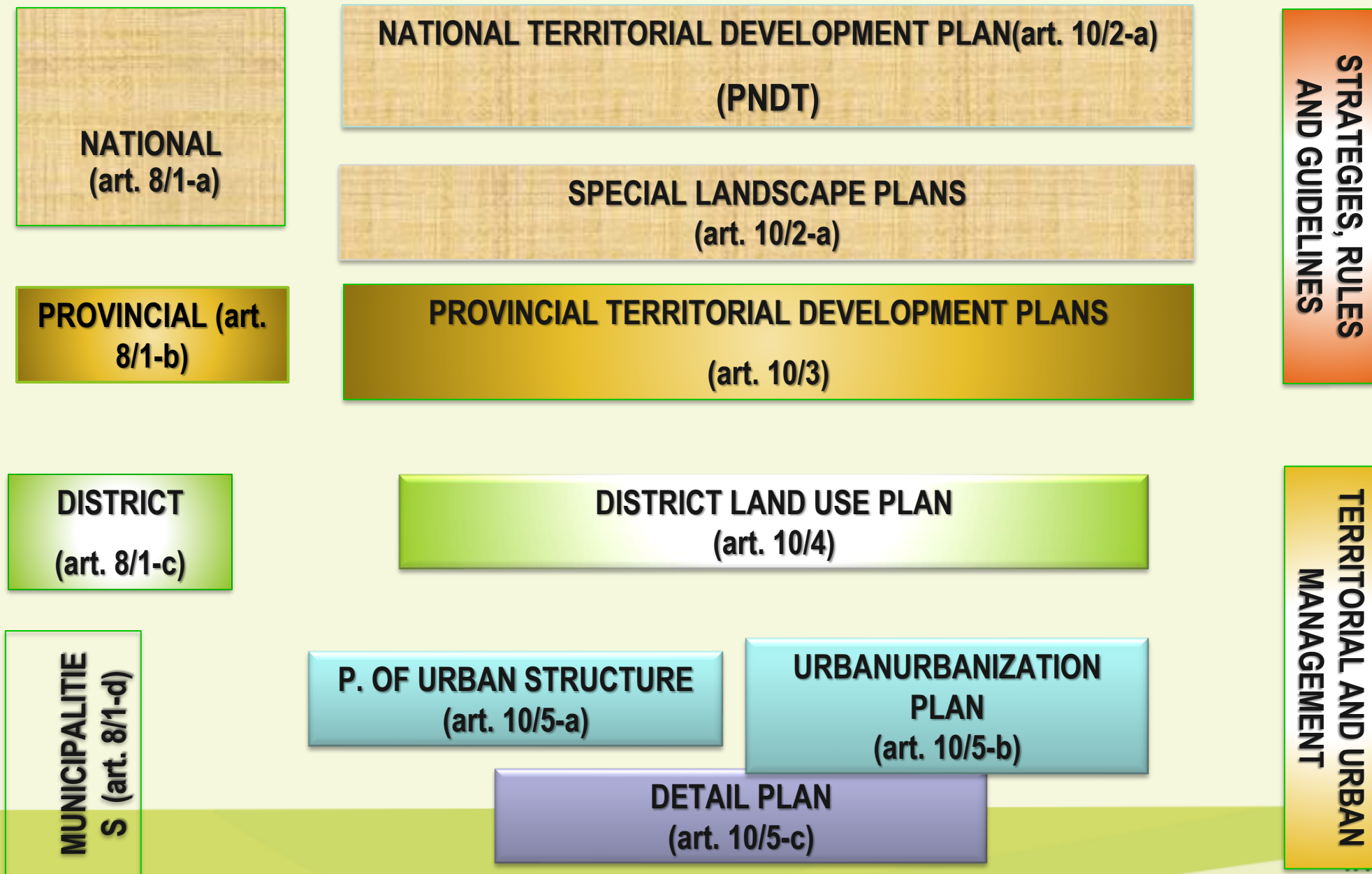
Southern Region: Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo Province and Maputo

. Official language (Portuguese), which coexists with a significant number of local languages

GDP/PIB -16 USD Billion (2021 World Bank Data)

GDP per Capita 448,61 USD (World Bank Data2020)

2. Spatial Planning System in Mozambique



3. Legal framework for Spatial Planning (Legislation).

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (CRM) of December 22, 2004, revised on June 12, 2018 (Article 117) grants citizens the right to live in a balanced environment

2. The State determined the rules for the development of the territory through:

- ▶ Spatial Planning Law - Law n° 19/2007, of 18 July;
- ▶ Regulation of the SP Law, Decree n° 23/2008, of 01 July;
- ▶ Regulation on the Resettlement Process of Populations, Resulting from Economic Activities Decree No. 31/2012 of 8 August,

The legal framework for the land, Resettlement regulation, forestry and environment sector is in the process of being revised.

3. Law n° 8/2003 of May 19th and Decree n° 11/2005 of June 10th (LOLE and RLOLE) - norms, organization and functioning of local state power.

4. NTDP Concept

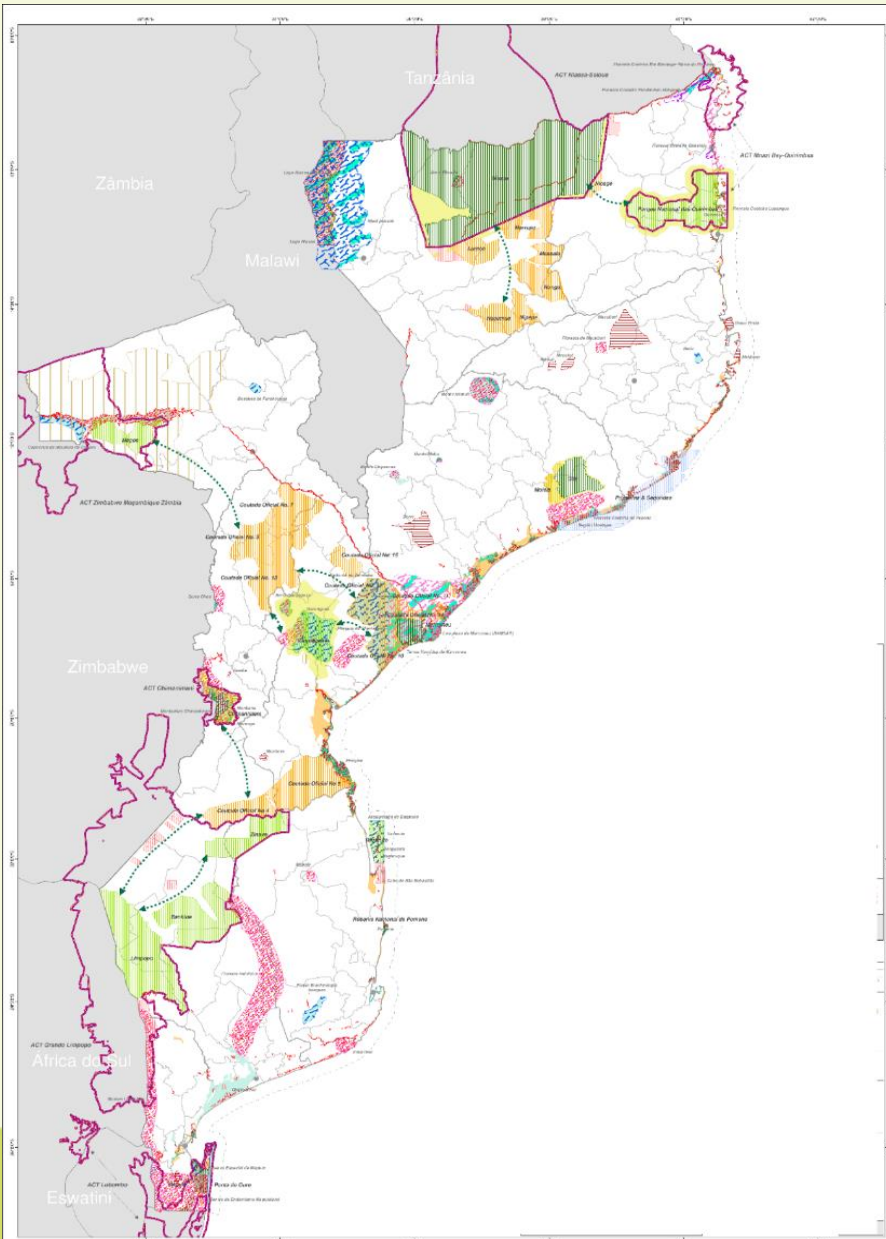
What is the National Territorial Development Plan (NTDP)?

- The NTDP is a strategic guidance instrument, which aims to define the set of principles that should guide the elaboration of territorial planning instruments, establish the order of intervention priorities, promoting a correct organization of functions and activities in the territory.
- The Government takes the initiative to prepare the NTDP and is approved by the Parliament, making it a binding compliance instrument for all natural and collective entities, as well as for communities in general.

5. Conditions for the use of the territory

- Even though the NTDP is an instrument of strategic guidance, **it defines and protects some areas** that, due to their characteristics, have conditions for their use and/or use, such as:
- **protected areas** (national parks, reserves, environmental protection areas, key biodiversity areas, transboundary conservation areas, sanctuaries, marine reserves, ecological corridors and others)
- **areas of natural risk** (areas where floods, droughts, cyclones, erosion, seismic hazards and salinity occur.
- **areas occupied by infrastructure** (road network, railway network, ports and airports, energy transport lines)

6. PNDT and Protected Areas



THEME CARD LEGEND

National Network of Conservation Areas

- National park
- National Reserve
- Special reserve
- Partial Reserve
- Game Park
- Environmental Protection Area
- Sanctuary
- Community Conservation Area
- Forest reserve
- Sacred Forest
- Buffer zone
- Marine Reserve
- Official Reserve

Transfrontier Conservation Areas

- Limit

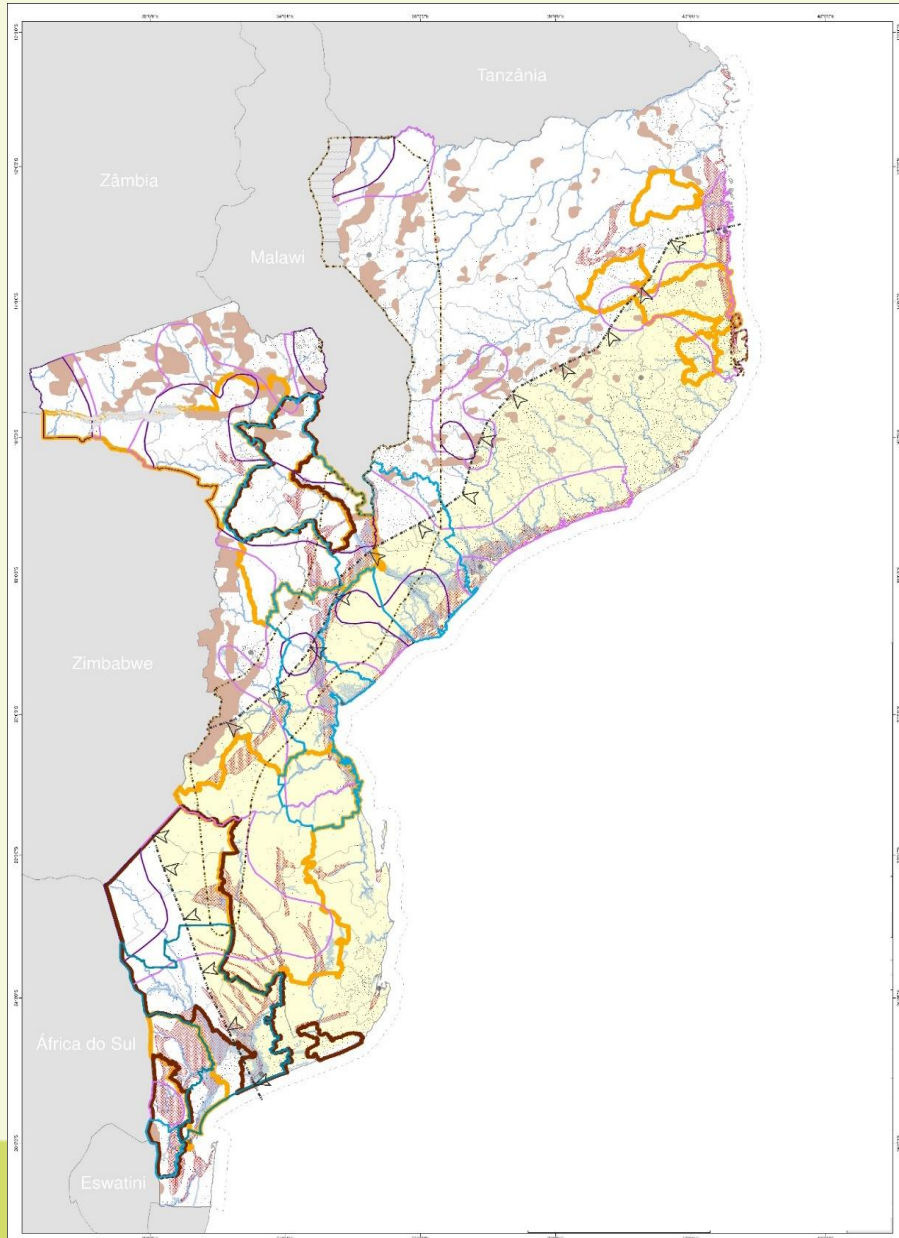
Critical Habitats

- Habitats Endemic Species
- Habitats Endemic Species
- Main Biodiversity Areas (Includes RAMSAR and IBA sites)
- Areas of Great Scientific Value
- Migratory Species Habitats
- Threatened and Unique Ecosystems (Includes Mangroves and Wetlands)
- Dune Cordons

Key Biodiversity Areas ("KBA")

- KBA
- Ecological Corridors**
- Ecological Corridor

7. PNDT and Natural Risk Areas



THEMATIC LETTER LEGEND

Channel spaces of large rivers

— water courses

■ Flood Beds

Flood Risks

▭ Very high

▭ high

Drought risk

▭ Very high

▭ high

Syclones

▲ Cyclones risk zones

Risk equal to or greater than Risk Class 3

Risks of fires and burning

▭ Extreme

▭ Very high

Erosion Risk

■ high

Seismic Hazard

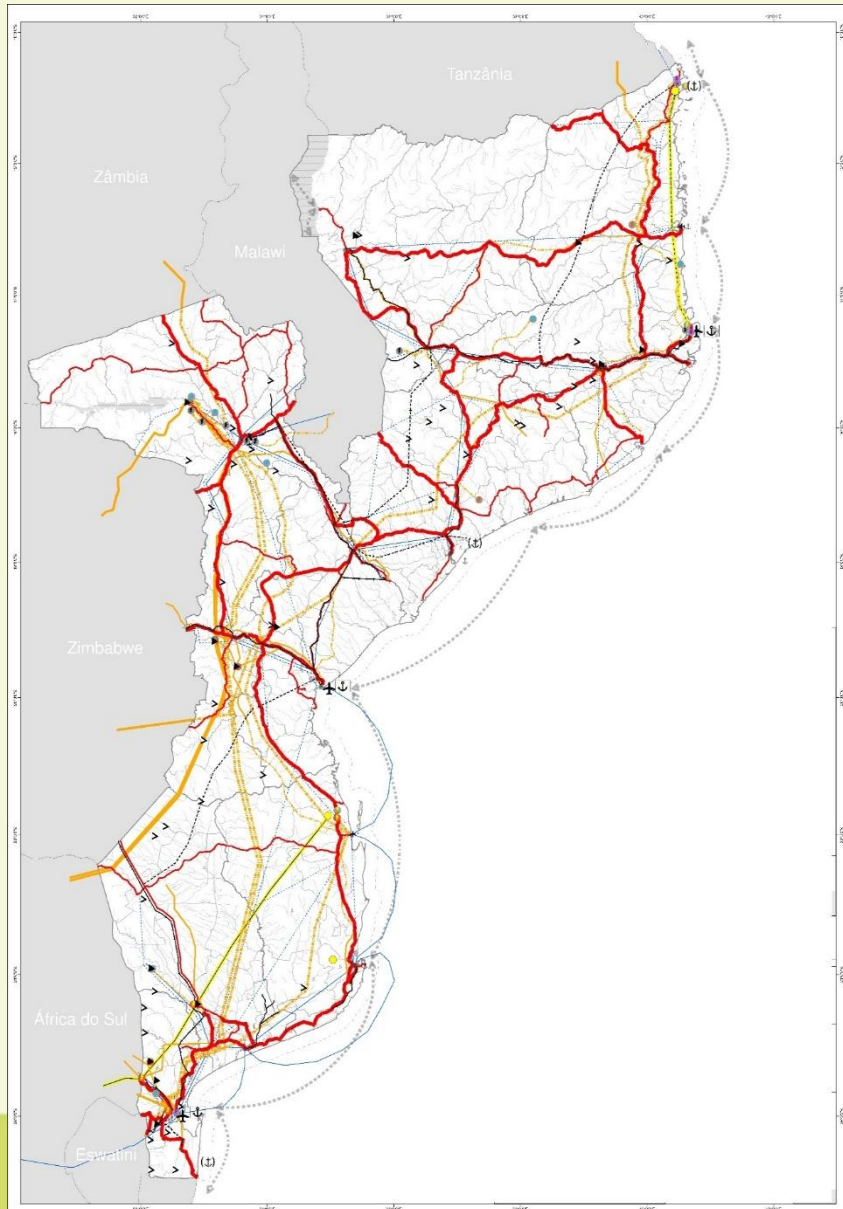
▭ Average

Salinization

▭ brackish water

• Settlement (Rural Clusters)

8. PNDT and the Territorial Infrastructure System



THEMATIC LETTER LEGEND

Highway Network

Primary Road Network (Existing or reclassified)

Secondary Network (Existing or requalified)

Railway Network (Existing)

Railway Network (planned)

Ports and Airports

International Port

International port under analysis

Cabotage Port

Maritime connectivity (Cabotage)

International Airport

Other main airports

Electrical productive Centers

Existing

Hydro)

Gas

Planned

Hydro)

Gas

Diesel

coal

Solar

Electrical energy transport (STE)⁵

Existing

Lines ≥ 400 kV

Lines 400 - 110 kV

Planned

Lines ≥ 400 kV

Lines 400 - 110 kV

Production (existing)

Production (planned)

Gas pipeline (existing)

Gas pipeline (planned)

9. Main Constraints

The main constraints for the implementation of the National Territorial Development Plan can be summarized as:

- Lack or limitations in all areas:
 - ✓ human Resources.
 - ✓ means of transport;
 - ✓ office supplies;
 - ✓ buildings/physical space (new districts and municipalities)
- Weak supervision of the implementation of SP (IOT's) due to lack of resources and few trained personnel for this purpose.

10. Main Challenges

In the context of strengthening the institutional role:

- Strengthening DNDT training actions in oversight/inspection matters through the use of drones;
- Technical Assistance to local Governments and Authorities in the field of Territorial Planning with a focus on Monitoring the Legality of acts with an impact on the territory and compliance with locally approved SP;
- Acquisition of means for inspection (vehicles, drones and consumables)

Main Challenges Cont.....

In the context of raising awareness among communities

- Promote seminars, public debates and production of awareness-raising materials that promote SP aimed at urban and rural communities;
- Involve local communities through local leaders and community-based organizations throughout the SP development chain, making them the main spokespersons in the act of implementing SP;

Main Challenges Cont.....

In the scope of the elaboration and implementation of IOT's

- Monitor the implementation of the Action Plan of the National Territorial Development Plan (PNDT);
- Preparation of Special Spatial Planning Plans;
- Preparation of the State of the Country's Planning Report.
- Operationalization of institutions to strengthen SP
- Operationalization and follow-up actions to major decisions at international seminars

PNDT Implementation Examples - Territorial Planning Plans (Cont).....

Participatory Planning



Basic Planning Techniques Manual

Manual de Técnicas Básicas de Planeamento Físico

2.1 ALINHAMENTO DAS CASAS/ATALHOAMENTO

Para se fazer a demarcação dos talhões podemos usar cordas, fios, paus, martelos, catanas, enxadas, fita métrica ou até os nossos próprios passos, etc...

Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental - DINAPOT

Manual de Técnicas Básicas de Planeamento Físico

"Com a corda podemos medir também a largura das ruas."

Mas também podemos medir a largura das ruas com os nossos passos! Damos, no mínimo, uns 10 passos!

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**THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**