

SUSTAINABLE AND GENDER-SENSITIVE INTEGRATION OF IDPS IN PEMBA, MOZAMBIQUE

URBAN PROFILING FOR DURABLE SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT



In partnership with

Canada

PRESENTATION SUMMARY

I. Urban Durable Solutions Initiative

1 Reasons for engagement

2 The Project Logic

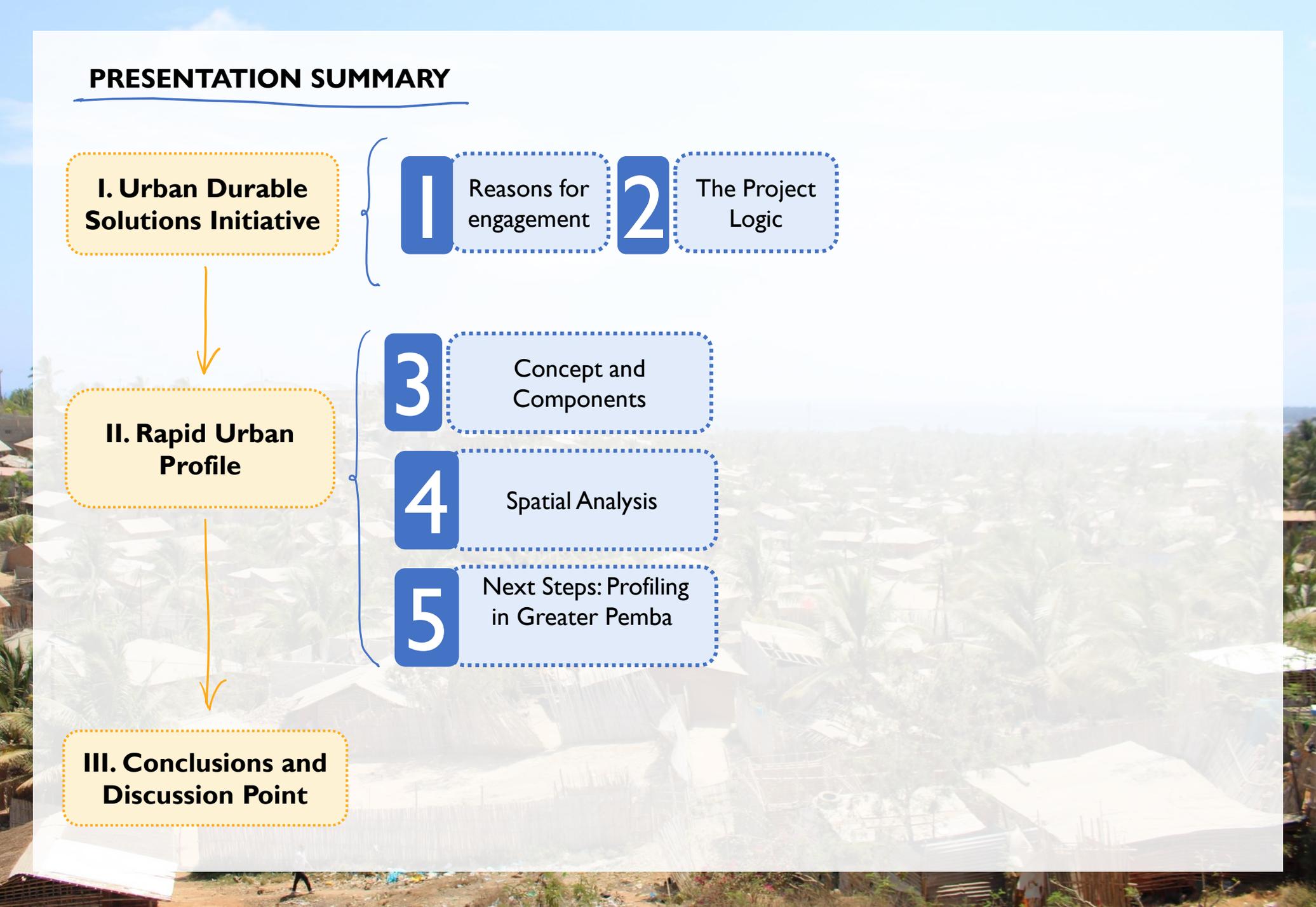
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Urban Durable Solutions Initiative

THE PROJECT LOGIC

The expected impact: Reduced vulnerability of IDPs in Pemba and transition to durable solutions, generating evidence to allow replicability and scale up.



1 Improved social cohesion through participatory and gender-inclusive territorial analysis, planning and management while increasing awareness.

- **Urban Profiling** at municipal and metropolitan scale
- Participatory Neighborhood Action Planning
- Community-based MHPSS/Capacity Building
- Awareness raising and Migrant Resource Center



2 Increased living conditions at the neighborhood scale to women and children (IDPs/HC) through construction of prioritized resilient community and public services infrastructure.

- Participatory design of Infrastructures/Services
- Construction of Community Infrastructures
- Construction of Public Services infrastructure
- Training of local artisans in Resilient Construction



3 Increased local socio-economic resilience of communities through livelihoods diversification while ensuring sharing of experiences, as well as monitoring and evaluation to extract lessons learned.

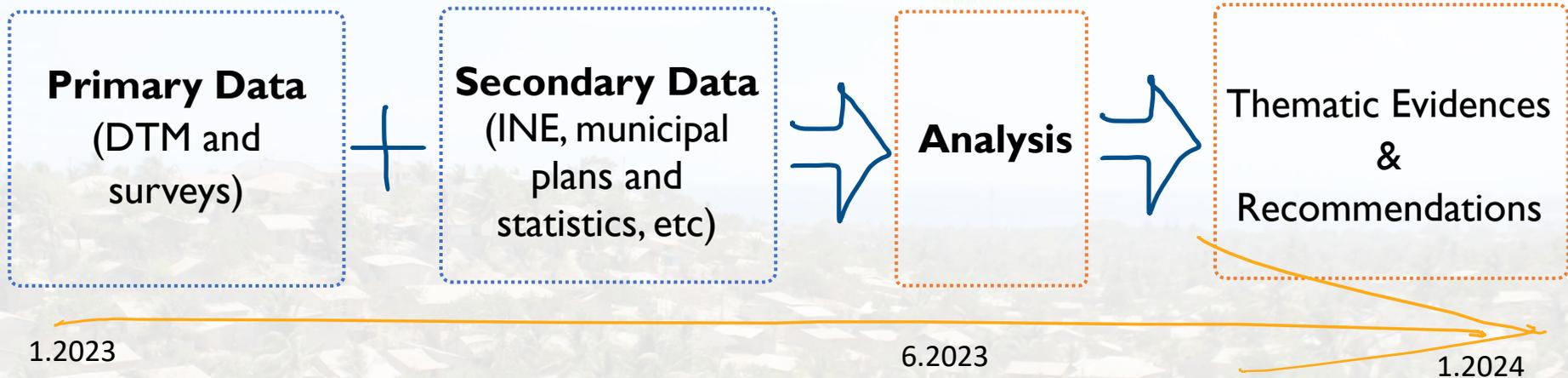
- Delivery of Livelihood Support Packages to micro women-led enterprises
- Vocational/Skills Training and Saving Schemes
- Scale-up Plan and Government Monitoring

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II. Rapid Urban Profile

CONCEPT AND COMPONENTS

How the Pemba Rapid Profile has been set up and developed?



Resources: UN-Habitat Urban Planner + GIS specialist
IOM DTM Focal Point in Pemba

Strategic partnership: LSBU (London South Bank University)

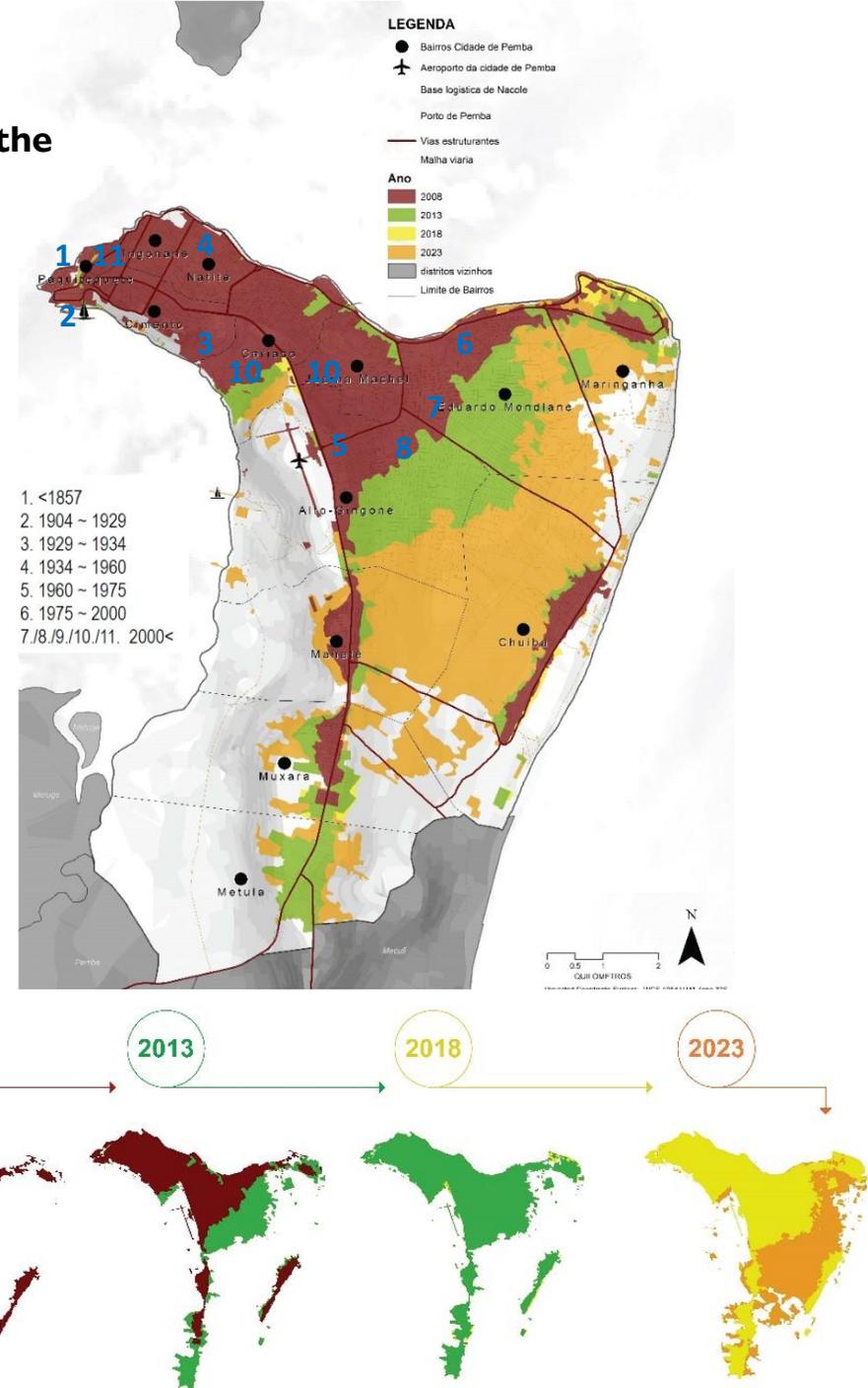
References: <https://unhabitat.org/urban-profiling-toolbox>

URBAN PROFILING

Spatial analysis of the impact of the displacement crisis in Pemba

Main findings:

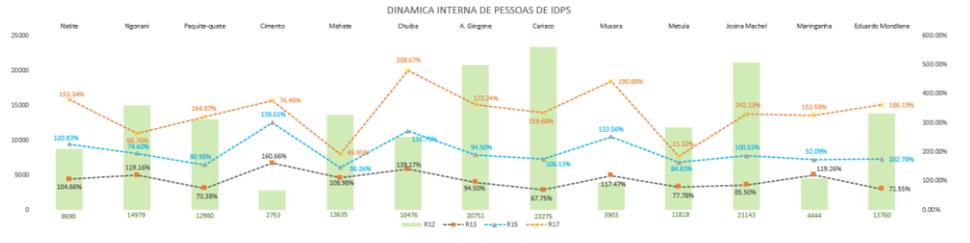
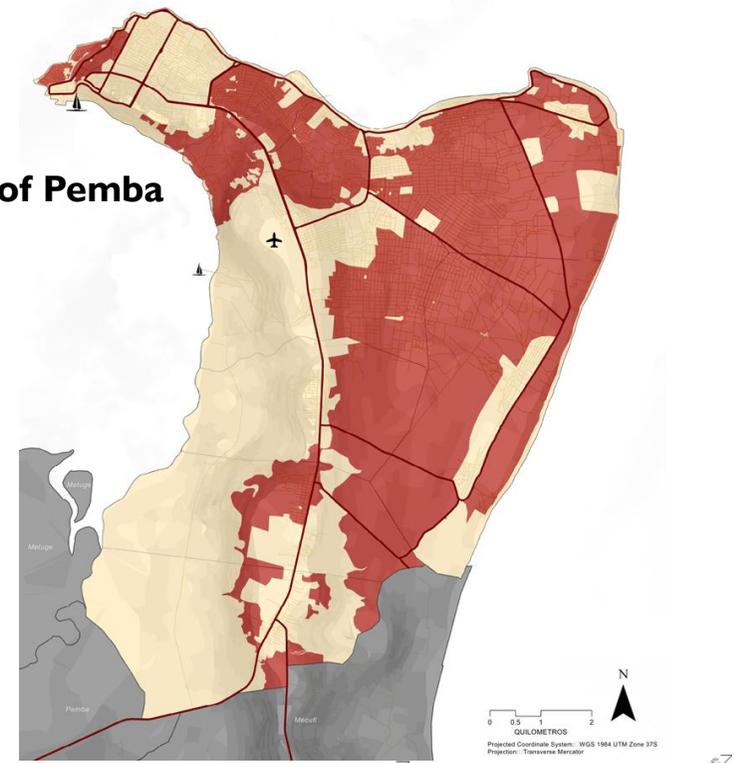
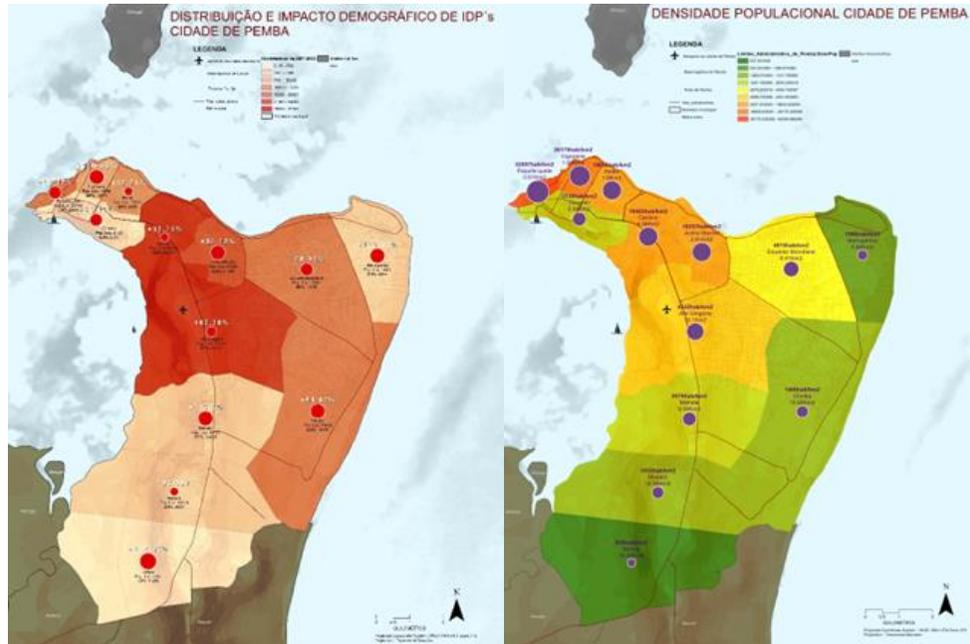
- Pemba doubled up their population** due influx of IDPs and most of them are in periphery neighborhood as Alto Gingone, Mahate, Muxara, Chuiba, Metula and Josina Machel.
- From 2013 to 2023, **Pemba increased its territorial growth by 90%**, which may be linked to labour migration from the gas industry and migration due to the conflict.
- Continuing with the current pattern of urban land use and considering an average scenario that 30% of IDPs remain, Pemba won't have space to accommodate its population in 10 or even 30 years.
- Increased deficit in health service coverage**, which around **198,923 inhabitants (48% of total pop)** having difficulty accessing services.
- More than **60% of primary schools are in overload**. There are schools that are **4x over capacity**.
- Due to Pemba's increasing population, **there has been a 70% increase in demand for water supply services since 2021**.



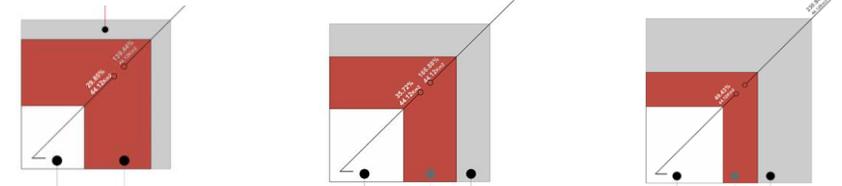
II. Rapid Urban Profile

URBAN PROFILING

Spatial analysis of the impact of the displacement crisis in the municipality of Pemba



Demographic impact of displacement in Pemba per neighborhood



- Scenario 01**
13.17 km² Curto pazo 10 anos
Terra urbanizavel disponivel
- Scenario 02**
15.76 km² Curto pazo 10 anos
73.63 km² Terra urbanizavel disponivel
Longo pazo 30 anos
- Scenario 03**
21.81 km² Curto pazo 10 anos
101.89 km² Terra urbanizavel disponivel
Longo pazo 30 anos

Scenario 01
All IDPs returning to their areas of origin

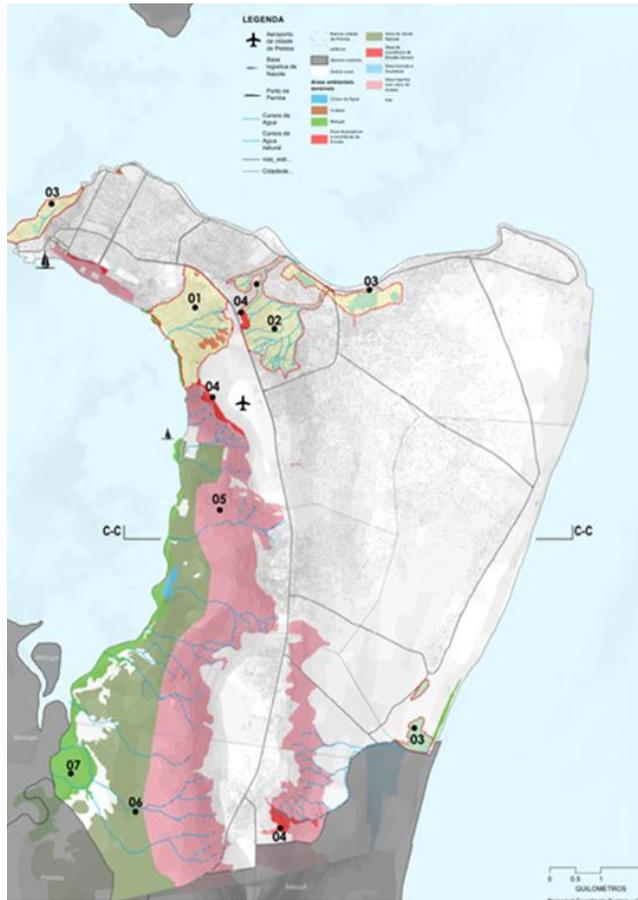
Scenario 02
70% of IDPs returning to their areas of origin

Scenario 03
All IDPs integrating in Pemba

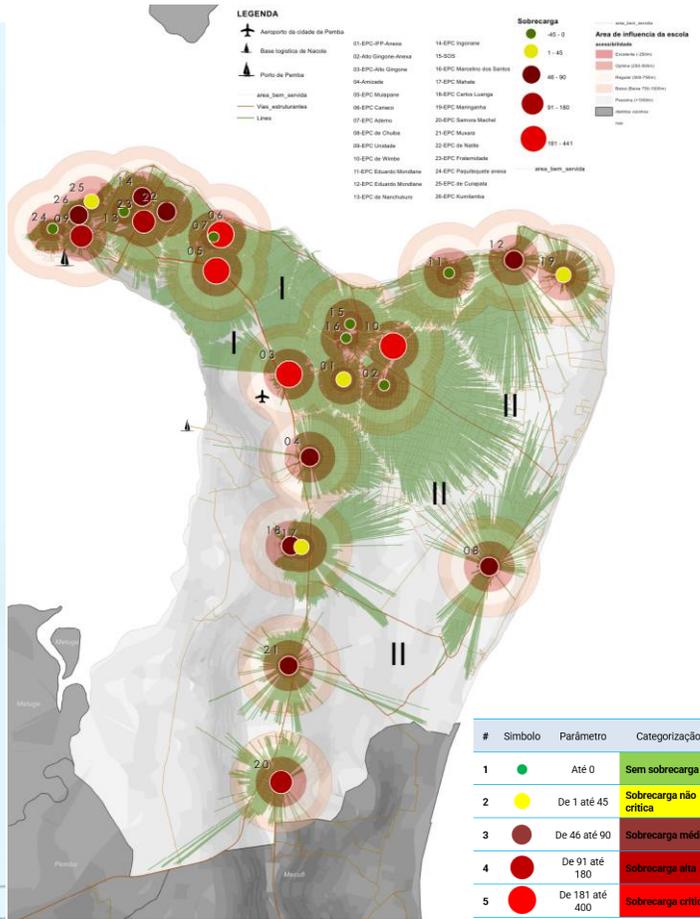
Available urban land in Pemba suitable for urban intervention.

URBAN PROFILING

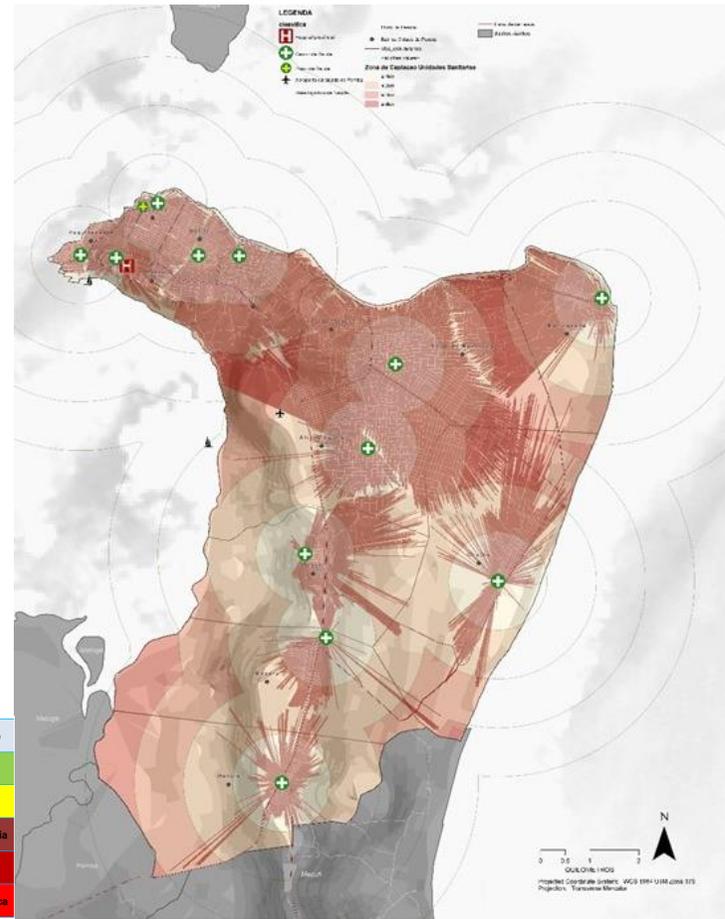
Spatial analysis of the impact of the displacement crisis in the municipality of Pemba



Environment vulnerability and risk exposure.



Capacity and coverage of Primary Education Services in Pemba



Capacity and coverage of Primary Health Care Services in Pemba

Next Steps: Profiling in Greater Pemba

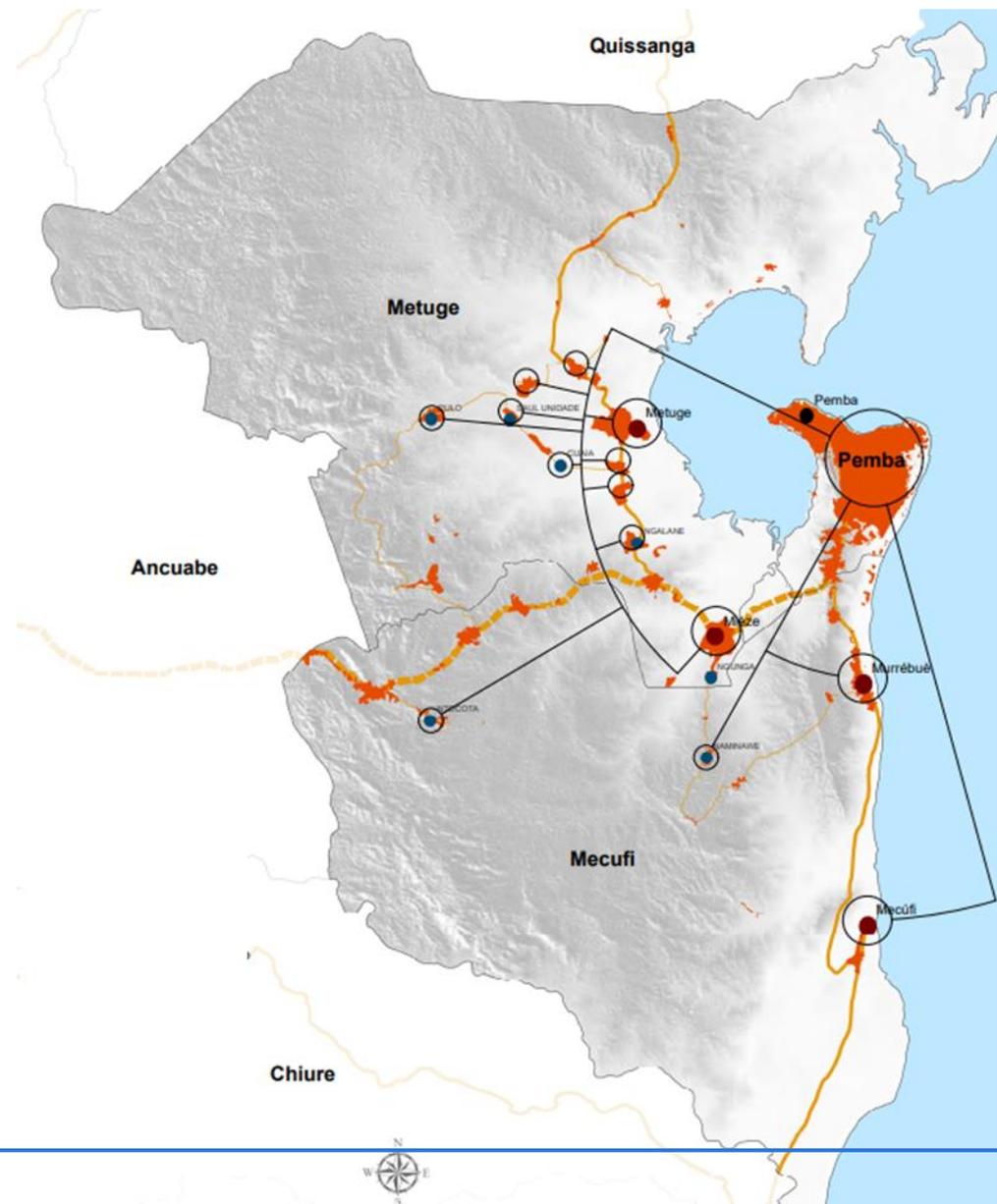
DISPLACEMENT SCENARIO IN GREATER PEMBA

(Pemba, Mecufi and Metuge)

237,947 IDPs (35% of all IDPs) are living in host communities and resettlements sites in Greater Pemba Area

District	IDPs (#)	% IDPs/Resident
Cidade de Pemba	137,726	69%
Metuge	96,545	111%
Mecufi	3,676	49%

- Profound impacts on the **land use and land tenure** in receiving urban settlements, including impacts on **natural resources**
- **Increase in deficit of adequate housing and basic services** with limited planning and prioritization
- **Marginalization and loss of social cohesion.**
- **Little access to employment and income generating and livelihood activities** as well as diffuse food insecurity.



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**Next Steps:
Profiling in
Greater Pemba**

NEW PROPOSED APPROACH

Collaborative Exercise within SWG
Strong engagement of INGD + Local Authorities
Increased capacities for UN-Habitat

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

HLP
Infrastructure/Services
Economy/Livelihood
Territorial Planning
Environment

**POPULATION
ANALYSIS**

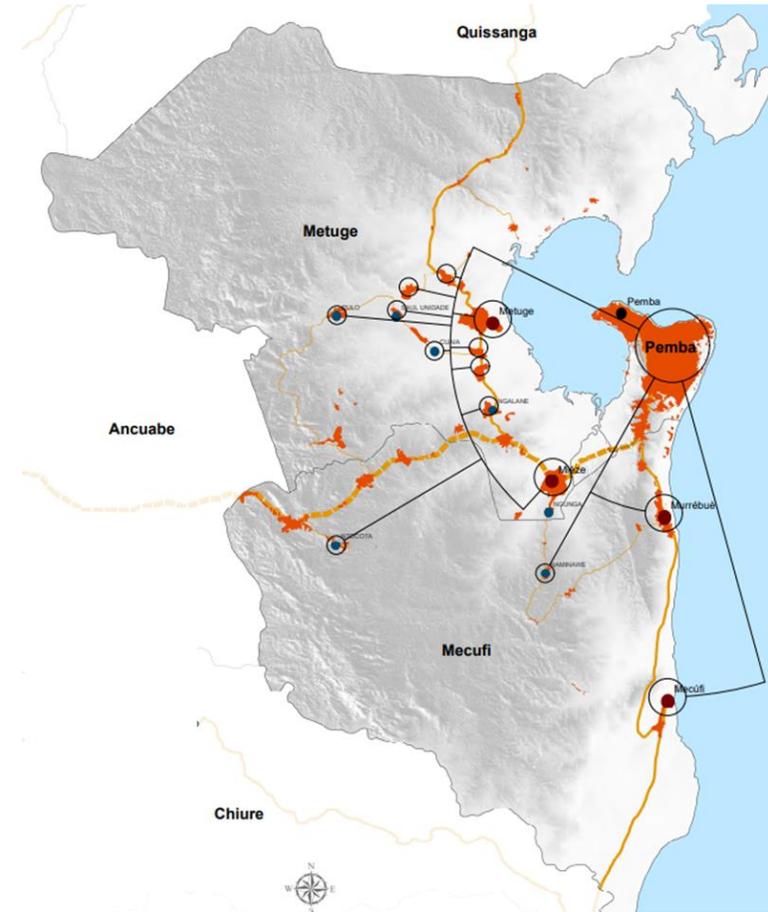
IDPs and Host

On 8 IASC Criteria
Intentions

MEASURING PATHWAYS TO SOLUTIONS

+

PRIORITY ACTION PLANNING



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III. Conclusions and Discussion Points

Urban displacement is not *per se* a negative phenomenon

Integrated, participative and solutions-oriented urban profiling should support in identifying and removing the barriers that prevent IDPs from benefiting and contributing to the social, political, economic and cultural life of towns and cities.

- NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT THE CENTRE
- COLLABORATIVE APPROACH ALONG THE HDP NEXUS
- PROFILING AS DYNAMIC PROCESS FOR MONITORING SOLUTIONS
- THE ROLE OF UN-HABITAT IN LEADING URBAN PROFILING





Thank you!