

Title: Evaluation of the projects of improvement of the living conditions of the spontaneous neighbourhoods of Maputo, Mozambique.

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Abstract

This study is framed in the research project of Water and Urban Services in Africa and Latin America of the Research Group on Development Cooperation and Human Development (GRECDH-UPC), through a journey of research of three months to the capital of Mozambique, Maputo, in the period of July to September of 2007.

The study is divided in three parts, where in the first it stands the reader in the country and in the state of the art in the applied research, in the second part it is carried out one analysis of the growth of the Appropriate Technologies and the nets of urban services associates, and in the third part the good articulations of cooperation actors are searched to the development that they have intervened in the country.

In first place, they are analyzed which associates with the different urban services of the city of Maputo have been the gradations in the Appropriate Technologies from an evolutionary perspective in the time, from the year 1975 until the present, and in the space, of centre in periphery.

They are wanted to gauge which the thresholds and the jumps of scale of the levels of Appropriate Technology are the determinant factors that they explain in each one of the urban services, and which we will see it gauged by 3 factors will come: according to the distance of the neighbourhood in the centre, tied to the price of the ground and to the cost of the services, and of the distance to the connection in net; of the operator who manages it; and of the economical capacity of the families.

At the same time it is wanted to determine which is the order of priority in the implementation of the services, so many at global scale of the city as a local scale of neighbourhoods, specifying with the case of study of a spontaneous neighbourhood of the first crown of the periphery of the city. This order will go for a precarious but sufficient situation of the supply of water of the city or neighbourhood conditioned, and the other urban services will follow an own order of priority.

On the other hand, the different actors involved in the development cooperation in the country and, in particular, in the city of Maputo in order to study the several articulations of actors who have given themselves in the projects of each urban service are analyzed. This way we want to determine which have been good practices of actors articulations, which it will be those that they have had senior impact in the development of the neighbourhood, that they have retorted to themselves in scales seniors and that they bring economical sostenibilitat to assure its continuity in the future. To make it, we will base on bottom-up, top-down and Scaling up concepts.

Through this last analysis we can determine the belonging in the intervention of each one of the actors according to its nature, they are already multilateral, bilateral agencies or International NGOs. We will see how the International NGOs always keep at level of neighbourhood like in generative and instigators of pilot experiences. However, the big agencies of multilateral cooperation, and bilateral in certain cases, we will see how they are necessary for the great investments of infrastructures. These last have an important role on funding pilot experiences punctually of International NGOs. For exemplifying it we will compare the cases of improvement of neighbourhoods of two neighbouring settlements with similar living conditions but with different coming of actors who have generated developments unequal.