

Official Project Launch
“Building Urban Climate Resilience in South-Eastern Africa”
Summary minutes

The official launch of the UN-Habitat project “Building Urban Climate Resilience in South-Eastern Africa” funded by the Adaptation Fund was held online on 23 June 2020. The event was organized by UN-Habitat in collaboration with Oxfam as one of the main executing partners of the project, whose representatives moderated the sessions and presented the project. The selected platform for the event was Interprefy, and for each session simultaneous interpretation was provided in English, French, and Portuguese.

In addition to members from UN-Habitat and Oxfam, the event was attended by officials from the city administrations of Morondava (Madagascar), Zomba (Malawi), Chokwe (Mozambique), Moroni (Union of Comoros), and from the respective national governments; members of the DiMSUR Executive Board were also present along with the Adaptation Fund National Designated Authorities, and representatives from other international organisations. The total number of participants for this session was around 145.

Speakers:

- **Mr. Mikko Ollikainen**, Manager of the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
- **Mr. Raf Tuts**, Director of the Global Solutions Division, UN-Habitat
- **Mr. Oumar Sylla**, Regional Representative for Africa, UN-Habitat
- **Mr. Mathias Spaliviero**, Senior Human Settlements Officer, Regional Office for Africa (ROAf), UN-Habitat
- **Ms. Fruzsina Straus**, Human Settlements Officer, Regional Office for Africa (ROAf), UN-Habitat
- **Ms. Lynne Karago**, Communications Officer, UN-Habitat
- **Ms. Nellie Nyangwa**, Regional Director, Oxfam Southern Africa
- **Mr. Harimanana Rabe**, Director General of Regional Planning at the Ministry of Regional Planning and Public Works (MATP), Madagascar
- **Mr. Désiré Armand Raharison**, Deputy Mayor, Municipality of Morondava, Madagascar
- **Ms. Sandrine Andriantsimietry**, National Project Manager, UN-Habitat, Madagascar
- **Mr. James Chiusiwa**, Director, Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), Ministry of Disaster Management Affairs and Public Events, Malawi
- **Mr. Benson Bulla**, Mayor, Zomba City Council, Malawi
- **Mr. Fred Nankuyu**, Director of Planning and Development, Zomba City Council, Malawi
- **Mr. Mapopa Kaunda**, Counsellor and Head of Chancery, Malawi High Commission, Kenya
- **Mr. Stern Kita**, National Project Manager, UN-Habitat, Malawi

- **Ms. Emília Leonor Dique Fumo**, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Land and Environment, Mozambique
- **Ms. Lidia Cossa Camela**, Mayor, Municipality of Chokwe, Mozambique
- **Ms. Marcia Guambe**, National Project Manager, UN-Habitat, Mozambique
- **Mr. Mohamed Daoudou**, Minister, Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization, Union of Comoros
- **Ms. Mhoudine Sitti Farouata**, Governor of Ngazidja (Grande Comore island), Union of Comoros
- **Mr. Hamidi Soulé**, National Project Manager, UN-Habitat, Union of Comoros

A summary of the main points of the launch event is provided below:

AGENDA ITEM	SUMMARY
<p>WELCOME REMARKS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lynne Karago, UN-Habitat Communication Officer for the project and moderator for this session, welcomes participants and gives the first communications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change to the initial list of speakers: Victor Kisob, UN-Habitat Deputy Executive Director, will not be able to attend the event and give his remarks. 2. Fruzsina Straus, Project Manager and UN-Habitat Human Settlements Officer, gives the welcoming remarks on behalf of Oumar Sylla, UN-Habitat Regional Representative for Africa, due to connectivity issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Building Urban Climate Resilience in South-Eastern Africa” is the first multi-country project funded by the Adaptation Fund that has been led by UN-Habitat. ▪ This project would mark a milestone in bringing innovative climate adaptation activities to many cities and countries in Africa and to developing countries worldwide. ▪ The national governments of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros and the cities of Morondava, Zomba, Chokwe and Moroni, are the true champions and they among the main partners of this initiative along with SADC (Southern African Development Community), United Nation, Oxfam, academia, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change community of practice. ▪ The four involved countries, with the facilitation of UN-Habitat, joined forces in 2013 to establish DiMSUR (Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience). ▪ This launch was meant to be held in person at the UN compound in Nairobi, but given the exceptional circumstances posed by the COVID-19 emergency, it is being held online. Innovative solutions and creativity will be need therefore also in the following steps after this launch in the next four years. 3. Oumar Sylla gives his remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Welcome to all delegations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most of the fastest growing cities, especially secondary cities, are in Africa and are facing all the natural disasters which are worsened by the effect of climate change. COVID-19 is posing even more challenges in this already difficult situation. ▪ Collaboration with the Adaptation Fund is very timely: figures by the IDMC (International Displacement Monitoring System) 2020 global report says that there were 3.4 million new internally displaced persons because of disasters in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2019. This also concur in putting more pressure in urban systems. ▪ Link between climate change and extremism and violence in Africa, for example in the Sahel Region, Mozambique, and other regions. ▪ It is very important to involve regional institutions like SADC in this project, as well as all levels of governments, from local to national, which have to be properly involved and on the same page. <p>4. Video message from Mikko Ollikainen, Manager of the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Adaptation Fund thanks UN-Habitat and the representatives of the four countries, and remains is available to support countries during this situation caused by COVID-19. ▪ Adaptation Fund has supported vulnerable countries for more than 12 years, with a portfolio of more than 100 projects and programmes, and it operates in 9 sectors, including urban development and disaster reduction. ▪ Building resilience at the local level is imperative, as demonstrated also by the COVID-19 crisis. ▪ It’s important to highlight the regional approach in addressing climate adaptation in the cities of this project, the Adaptation Fund is one of the few having a dedicated window for such approaches. 15 regional projects have been approved so far. ▪ Thanks to the intercountry experience sharing and cross-fertilization at the regional level, this project is aligned with the Adaptation Fund strategic goal to support learning and sharing. ▪ This project has the potential to scale up its activities and expand its impact beyond the four-year term. ▪ The Adaptation Fund encourages to think creatively in order to help communities being more resilient, also with regards to health risks.
<p>VIDEO INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT</p>	<p>The project is presented through a short promotional video realised by the video-maker Felix Vollman. The video is available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XqrGKmQcORo&t=158s.</p>
<p>OPENING STATEMENT</p>	<p>Raf Tuts, Director of the Global Solutions Division of UN-Habitat, gives the opening statement on behalf of Victor Kisob, UN-Habitat Deputy Executive Director and Assistant Secretary General of United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appreciation expressed to the Adaptation Fund, the four governments, the four cities, SADC, Oxfam, and DiMSUR. ▪ Practical and replicable results will be ensured to achieve transformative change and positive impact for the communities involved.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The notion of resilience building follows the principles of UN and the international communities in the efforts in addressing the global challenges, and implies preparation, planning, collaboration, participation and proactive and concerted actions. ▪ Africa is growing fast, economically, socially and politically, but also it is affected by socio-economic disparity and vulnerabilities. The rapid urbanisation of the continent represents a challenge but also an opportunity to identify low-carbon and resilient development pathways. ▪ The global COVID-19 outbreak is posing a further burden on countries and cities, which will have to prepare to disasters taking in due consideration the implications of this pandemic. New and innovative approaches to disaster risk reduction are needed. ▪ South-East Africa is particularly exposed to natural disasters which are aggravated by climate change effects, and urban settlements are experiencing dire consequences. For example, like in the case of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth last year which left entire neighbourhoods destroyed. Readiness at all levels is required. ▪ This project will contribute to urban resilience in the region and amplifying the talents, ideas and the enthusiasm. ▪ We have 10 years to fulfil the promise of the SDGs till 2030 during which UN-Habitat will continue to support the four governments, the four cities, and other partners involved, in order to turn this project’s aspiration of preserving lives and livelihoods for thousands of people into a reality.
PARTICIPANTS POLL	<p>Lynne Karago facilitates this session in which a brief poll is proposed through the webpage https://ahaslides.com/. Participants can access from their phones and computers, answering eight questions about urban resilience and fun facts about each one of the four countries involved in the project. The poll is live, and after participants reply to each question, the correct answer is shown on screen.</p>
OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lynne Karago introduces the presenters of this session who will be Fruzsina Straus, Project Manager of this project for UN-Habitat, and Nellie Nyangwa, Oxfam Regional Director of Southern Africa. 2. Fruzsina Straus gives an overview of the projects and its main features using an on-screen presentation as a support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Adaptation Fund provided a grant of 14 million dollars for this project which will be implemented in four years in four countries in Southern Africa. Within each country, one city has been identified as the main project site. ▪ The overall objectives are twofold: capacity development to adapt to climate change effects in vulnerable cities, and promotion of inter-country experience sharing. ▪ The project is built as a cycle around three levels: city, national, and regional. Learning and experiences from the city level will feed into the activities at the national level, which will then be shared between countries at the regional level, and the outcome of that will trickle back to the cities and countries, as a continuous cycle of sharing and learning. ▪ Selection criteria of the four cities of Morondava (Madagascar), Zomba (Malawi), Chokwe (Mozambique), and Moroni (Comoros): high exposure to natural hazards, fast growing cities with 50.000/150.000 inhabitants, resilience building

	<p>activities already implemented by UN-Habitat, like the implementation of CityRAP, a participatory planning tool through which the biggest challenges were identified in the four cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This project will implement at the city level the actions identified by the cities through the CityRAP process, and the main partner at this level is Oxfam. A total of 23 sub-projects, or resilient infrastructure interventions, will be executed in the four cities. ▪ At the national level the main partners will be designated national institutions in each country. Activities will focus on articulating and disseminating tools, guidelines and policies for promoting urban climate adaptation using the city activities as a pilot. It will include a mixture of training and capacity building activities for government officials and other stakeholders to strengthen and unify the national approach. ▪ At the regional level there are two main partners: SADC and DiMSUR who will facilitate, alongside with universities, all that knowledge sharing and learning to essentially, complete the circle. All practical, normative and policy related knowledge generated by the project will be captured, discussed and disseminated in the four countries and beyond. ▪ Several layers of checks are in place to ensure coordination at each level of implementation, therefore different working groups are established: the Project Steering Committee (PSC) at the regional level, the National Project Coordination Teams (NPCTs) at the national level, City Project Teams (CPTs) at the city level. ▪ Environmental and social consideration are at the heart of this project complying with the requirements of the Adaptation Fund. ▪ UN-Habitat project team introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Mathias Spaliviero, Senior Project Manager ▫ Fruzsina Straus, Project Manager ▫ Monica Gakindi, Finance and Administrative Officer ▫ Lynne Karago, Communication Officer ▫ Sandrine Andriantsimetry, Madagascar National Project Manager ▫ Stern Kita, Malawi National Project Manager ▫ Marcia Guambe, Mozambique National Project Manager ▫ Hamidi Soulé, Union of Comoros National Project Manager <p>3. Nellie Nyangwa gives an overview of Oxfam’s perspective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resilience has been central on Oxfam activities in the region and globally. At the centre of their work there have been saving lives, poverty reduction, and inequality, but now Oxfam has shifted its programme over the years to begin to also focus on the issues that are causing such vulnerabilities. Resilience and disaster risk reduction are becoming central also because of the effects of climate change. ▪ In the South African region Oxfam has been working around four main pillars: agriculture, governance (influencing resilience building), women’s rights, humanitarian.
--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oxfam is getting to make much stronger connections with governments and their policies, and with their ability to respond to crisis. ▪ It is good to move forward with a more resilient approach and DRR thinking, instead of facing a crisis with the sole crisis response approach. Oxfam wants to learn from this project. ▪ Oxfam is programming in seven regions, and one of them is the Southern Africa. Within this region Oxfam has presence in four countries, that is Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The set-up also includes affiliates offices like Oxfam Italy and South Africa which is part of the Southern Affiliates, which are more involved in programming. ▪ Oxfam will continue to stay in the Southern Africa region, but it will have to reform its set-up in the way, clustering their programming operations. Nevertheless, this will not affect this project. ▪ Oxfam project team introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Nellie Nyangwa, Southern Africa Regional Director ▫ Siphon Mthathi, South Africa Executive Director ▫ Lingalireni Mihowa, Malawi Country Director ▫ Rotafina Donco, Mozambique Country Director ▫ Riccardo Sansone, Head, Humanitarian Office, Oxfam Italy ▫ Silvia Testi, Regional Project Coordinator ▫ Benedetta Gualandi, Urban Resilience Expert ▫ Rita Di Pietrangeli, Grant Manager ▫ Tsitsi Magadza, Humanitarian expert
<p>ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lynne Karago introduce Mathias Spaliviero, UN-Habitat Senior Human Settlements Officer at the Regional Office for Africa (ROAf) and Senior Project Manager of this project, as the moderator of the roundtable about urban resilience in Southern Africa, where key challenges and opportunities from the four countries and four cities. 2. Mathias Spaliviero underlines that this project has been endorsed by the National Designated Authorities of each country at all stages of project development. It was highly participatory in the way it was designed, and several consultations were conducted at regional, national, and local level, even with the communities. 3. Harimanana Rabe, Director General of Regional Planning at the Ministry of Regional Planning and Public Works (MATP) of Madagascar, gives an overview of his country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Madagascar climate change is a reality and the consequences are more and more tangible like cyclones, floods, landslides, and droughts affecting the country more frequently and causing therefore, loss of livelihoods and human lives, the reduction of agricultural and animal production, destruction of infrastructure, degradation of natural resources, and coastal erosion. This situation poses the population and its development activities in a repetitive and increasing situation of vulnerability.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Coastal cities and cities’ outskirts suffer more and more for this situation, also because of unregulated city expansions and activities like industry, tourism, fishing, and deforestation. Therefore, there is a need to overcome such as anthropogenic pressure on natural resources.▪ Reduce people vulnerability to climate change is one of the main priorities for Madagascar.▪ The city of Morondava has a high exposure and sensitivity. The Resilience Framework for Action resulting from the CityRAP tool implementation, has shown that the city has multiple vulnerabilities, such as marine erosion, river overflowing due to infrastructure degradation.▪ This is a concerning situation which is blocking the development of the city and the improvement of living conditions of the local population. Several obstacles need therefore to be overcome like for example the anthropogenic pressure on natural resources, and the lack of technical, financial and infrastructural capacity.▪ The objective, shared with all stakeholders involved in the project, is to strengthen the resilience and the capacity to live in Malagasy cities, in particular the city of Morondava in the face of the new challenges posed by climate change. The ministry is fully committed for this project. <p>4. James Chiusiwa, Director of Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), Ministry of Disaster Management Affairs and Public Events of Malawi, gives an overview of its country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In recent years Malawi has seen an increase in the number of disasters in urban and suburban areas. Natural hazards range from floods, strong winds, road accidents, hazardous waste and landslides.▪ When disasters strike in urban areas the damage and losses are much greater in financial terms than in rural areas, because of the increase of disasters frequency in urban areas and the high concentration of economic activities in these areas. The impact is even worse when it comes to parts of the city where housing and basic services are built in a poorly manner and/ or in high risk zones.▪ Addressing urban risk and resilience is of paramount importance. The Government of Malawi commitment is ensured and full support for the project is granted to all the implementing partners in order to achieve the objectives of the project. <p>5. Mapopa Kaunda takes the floor on behalf of H.E. Agrina Mussa, High Commissioner for Malawi to Kenya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Malawi delegation to UN-Habitat is pleased to note the inclusion of Malawi and the city of Zomba in this strategic project, also considering that Malawi is currently serving on the Executive Board of the newly reformed UN-Habitat, representing the African group.▪ In times like this with a pandemic striking the world, it would be easy to overlook other problems such as climate change and its effect, therefore this project is very much welcomed and timely.▪ High expectations are placed on the important aspect of knowledge sharing and lessons learned exchange of this project.▪ Malawi and the Malawi Mission to UN Habitat stands committed now, and for the whole duration of the project.
--	--

	<p>6. Mohamed Daoudou, Minister of Interior and Decentralization of the Union of Comoros, gives his speech:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ This project will meet the needs of the target communities to increase their resilience, identified during previous activities carried out by UN-Habitat through participative processes.▪ Acknowledgment of the important role of DiMSUR, in which the Directorate-General for Civil Security (DGSC) has a great involvement, alongside with SADC and UN-Habitat, in the capacity development aspects at the regional and national level of the project.▪ In this unprecedented crisis the whole world is facing due to the COVID-19, resilience building activities targeting sanitation and improvement of informal settlements are particularly important. <p>7. Emília Leonor Dique Fumo, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Land and Environment of Mozambique, takes the floor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In recent months the coronavirus has had a very important impact on the life of countries that put the issue of resilience back at the centre.▪ This project has a special importance not only with respect of resilience and adaptation, but also in the view of the commitment expressed by UN-Habitat Executive Director Maimunah Mohd Sharif to work with the Government of Mozambique in fighting natural disasters, making more inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable urban settlements, achieving therefore the targets of SGD 11.▪ Mozambique is facing an increase of such extreme events which are threatening the livelihoods and health of people. Against this backdrop, the Government, in its five-year programme 2020-2024, defined as one of its priorities the strengthening of the management of natural resources and the environment, giving priority to actions to reduce the vulnerability of communities, the economy, infrastructures to climatic risks and natural and anthropogenic calamities, as well as actions to adapt to climate change.▪ It is therefore an honour to know that UN-Habitat, thanks to the Adaptation Fund donation, is able to implement this project addressing priorities which are the same of the Government of Mozambique.▪ Our expectation as a government is that the project will materialize the actions that the parties have set themselves, namely, development of instruments, guidelines and policies to promote climate adaptation in urban areas; technology transfer, through mobilization actions and training of community and municipal members, as a way to ensure the continuity of activities to be implemented.▪ One of the most innovative elements of the project for the government of Mozambique is the presence of new mechanisms of collaboration between the countries of the region that face the same threats, with the aim of exchanging ideas on climate change and disaster risk reduction. <p>8. Mathias Spaliviero introduce the round of questions for the city officials, starting with the city of Morondava with the following question: “How do you see the implementation of this project in Morondava, the coordination with other ongoing initiatives in the city, and the protection of the city to climate change effects in the medium-long term, considering the high vulnerability of the city?”. The deputy Mayor Désiré Armand Raharison, replies to the question:</p>
--	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Morondava faces many challenges related to natural hazards like floods, cyclones, coastal erosion, and other types of hazards which require an urgent work making sure to involve both women and men. ▪ Acknowledgment of the work previously done by UN-Habitat with specific regard to the implementation of CityRAP and the development of the Resilience Framework for Action for the city. ▪ Morondava is not the only city in Madagascar having such type of vulnerability, and this project could give the opportunity to replicate and scale up activities also in other cities through a “learning by doing” approach. In this regard, the central government commitment is key. ▪ In the medium term, it will be necessary to reduce pressure on certain areas of the city where the density is very high and planning toward the expansion of the city to neighbouring areas. ▪ The project cannot solve all the issues but is certainly addressing some of the most pressing entry points, such as the infrastructure for evacuation of people in case of a disaster. There is therefore the need to involve other stakeholders, practice proper planning, and undertake a process of decentralization in order to allow local authorities to take action. <p>9. Mathias Spaliviero poses to officials from the city of Zomba in Malawi, the following question “<i>What are the major climate threats of which your city is exposed to, and how do you think the project can effectively contribute to mitigate them?</i>”. Benson Bulla, Mayor, and Fred Nankuyu, Director of Planning and Development, reply the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zomba is facing multiple climate change shocks that needs to be addressed now. The three major threats are high rainfalls, strong windstorms and cyclones, and environmental degradation. The main consequences are damage to infrastructure, crops, livestock, loss of livelihoods, interruption of basic services. ▪ Zomba city lacks a proper drainage system, the existing one is not working properly, there is a lack of maintenance and poor solid waste management and habits. ▪ Deforestation is also a major cause of vulnerability to natural hazards for the city of Zomba. ▪ It is important to ensure that everyone, including urban poor are protected and safe against natural disasters. ▪ The activities that the project will undertake at the city level are expected to help the city in respond better to recurring shocks and stresses. <p>10. Lidia Cossa Camela, Mayor of Chokwe, Mozambique, replies to the following question posed by Mathias Spaliviero: “<i>We are aware of the high vulnerability of Chokwe to river floods and the project will heavily focus on improving the drainage system. However, what other measures do you think should be put in place to mitigate the impacts of floods in the city?</i>”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The city of Chókwè has already suffered two natural disasters, with a recurrence period of 10 (ten) years in the last two decades, with emphasis on the floods of the years 2000 and 2013 respectively, which reached a level of over 2 meters of peak in housing areas, causing extensive human and material damage that exceeds the capacity of the local public administration. Existing dikes has been swept away by the flooding. ▪ Several type of actions can be made to reduce this kind of vulnerabilities, such as planting trees, slum upgrading, etc. ▪ The use of local knowledge is very important also in order to involve the community in this process.
--	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With the UN-Habitat's awakening to the new urban agenda since 2015 with the CityRAP Tool in the context of improving quality of life in informal settlements enhancing urban resilience and adaptation capacity, the municipality has embraced the "Resilience & Adaptation" approach and has seen visible signs of institutional change through improved programming and involvement of local communities. <p>11. Mhoudine Sitti Farouata, Governor of Ngazidja (Grande Comore island), Union of Comoros takes the floor for his intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the city of Moroni there is a very strong associative capacity to respond to crises. In fact, at least one association is present in each neighbourhood carrying out many activities related to infrastructure, sanitation, environmental preservation, etc. ▪ Moroni faces several hazards like floods, sea level rise, cyclones, volcanic eruption, and other vulnerabilities such as poor sanitation and basic services, and unplanned city expansion due to the lack of a proper master plan. ▪ The municipality of Moroni is already working towards climate change adaptation through the drafting of a plan with the support of UN-Habitat and ICLEI Africa. ▪ This project is expected to strengthen the neighbourhood’s self-organizational capacity and also the municipality itself.
<p>OPEN DISCUSSION</p>	<p>Mathias Spaliviero opened the floor for questions but none of the participants asked to intervene. Therefore, the floor is passed to Lynne for Oumar Sylla closing remarks.</p>
<p>CLOSING REMARKS</p>	<p>Oumar Sylla takes the floor for closing remarks and shares some takeaways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We have to look at the opportunities offered by this project. All Africa is facing climate change consequences and recently COVID19 appeared as a new test for business management models, and for the way we approach planning and management of our cities. ▪ Developing process of this project: the participatory approach is fundamental, starting by the establishment of DiMSUR which is the foundation of what is being discussed today. ▪ Use this project as a test for scaling up, on how to connect cities, develop tools, spreading knowledge. The originality of this project lies on bringing into the discussion academia, civil society organisations, and making people the centre of the process by taking in consideration a wide range of urban stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. ▪ UN-Habitat and the Regional Office for Africa will give all the support ▪ The regional dimension is very important: SADC involvement is very appreciated playing a very critical role in term of political will leverage which is fundamental for the project success.