



**ADAPTATION  
FUND**

**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

# BUILDING URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN SOUTH-EASTERN AFRICA

FUNDED BY ADAPTATION FUND

## WHAT

*This project assists four countries in building their urban resilience including a mix of city-level infrastructure projects and national-level capacity-building.*

*Four cities with different types of vulnerabilities were selected in these countries to implement climate adaptation projects following a participatory resilience planning process.*

## WHEN

*(2020 – 2024)  
4 YEARS*

## WHERE

**Morondava, MADAGASCAR**  
**Zomba, MALAWI**  
**Chokwe, MOZAMBIQUE**  
**Moroni, COMOROS**



## PRIMARY PARTNERS

**Governments of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros**

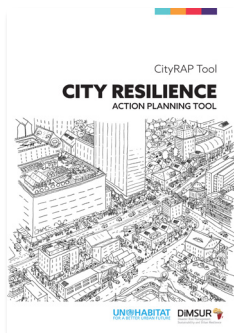


## Back to the beginning: CityRAP

This project is an evolution of a process started several years ago, when UN-Habitat and DiMSUR developed the CityRAP and piloted it in the four target cities.

**CityRAP** is a participatory planning tool used for training city managers and municipal technicians in small to intermediate sized cities.

It enables city authorities and communities to understand and plan together actions aimed at reducing risk and building resilience through the development of a *Resilience Framework for Action (RFA)*.



### PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To **develop** capacities and establish conditions to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change in the 4 selected vulnerable cities.

To **promote** inter-country experience sharing and cross-fertilisation on the adaptation to transboundary climate-related natural hazards.

### PROJECT COMPONENTS

#### CITY LEVEL

Preparation, implementation and sustainable management of 23 priority sub-projects

#### NATIONAL LEVEL

Development of tools and guidelines and training delivery on urban resilience and climate adaptation techniques

#### REGIONAL LEVEL

Inter-country experience sharing, cross-fertilisation and dissemination of lessons learned at the regional level

#### Outcome 1

Municipal staff, communities and local stakeholders have successfully planned and implemented priority sub-projects

#### Outcome 2

National governments have created institutional arrangements and processes for scaling up and replicating the climate resilience approach in other urban settlements

#### Outcome 3

Local and national governments of the four countries have learned from each other appropriate and gender sensitive urban climate adaptation practices

## CITY LEVEL INTERVENTIONS

The 23 sub-projects in Component 1 (City Level) were developed based on the priorities identified by cities and communities through CityRAP.



- Mangroves rehabilitation
- Urban greening interventions
- City-wide floods EWS
- Safe-haven construction
- Flood-proof elevated road construction
- Bridges reconstruction
- City drainage capacity enhancement
- SWM improvement

MORONDAVA



- City-wide floods EWS
- Evacuation centres construction
- City drainage capacity enhancement
- SWM improvement
- River banks protection features
- Bridges and dams reconstruction
- Sustainable urban forest management

ZOMBA



- City drainage capacity enhancement
- Safe-haven construction
- Solid waste management improvement
- Floods EWS at community level

CHOKWE



- Drainage capacity enhancement at neighbourhood level
- Community-managed rainwater harvesting systems
- Solid waste management improvement
- Floods EWS at the neighbourhood level

MORONI

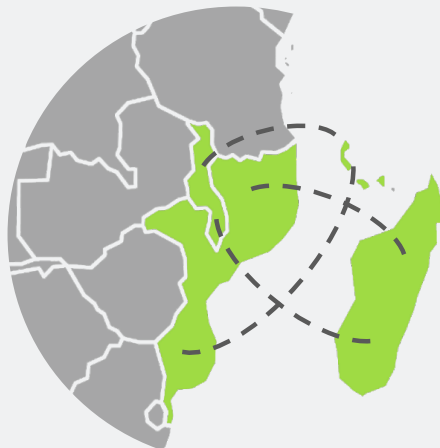
# KNOWLEDGE SHARING OPPORTUNITY

## NATIONAL LEVEL

Leveraging the practical implementation of the projects at the city level, best practices and guidelines are derived to create the conditions for replication in other cities and towns at the national level. This national level component includes elements of training and capacity-building for both central and local authorities to start laying the foundations for building urban climate resilience.

## REGIONAL LEVEL

Given that most of the extreme climate events affecting south-eastern Africa are transboundary, there is a need to enhance inter-country collaboration to mitigate the impact of natural hazards. This project, through DiMSUR, promotes inter-country experience sharing and cross-fertilization and establishes a knowledge platform on urban resilience related issues that can be disseminated in the sub-region.



## THE IMPACT

A measurable decline in losses of lives and livelihoods due to sudden onset disasters as well as a reduction of economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental damage in the assets of individuals, businesses, communities and countries in the region.

## BENEFICIARIES

Twenty-one million urban dwellers in the four pilot countries are at risk of suffering the impact of natural disasters; of these, the project is helping approximately 350,000 people in the target cities.

At the request of the four beneficiary countries of this project, UN-Habitat facilitated the establishment of the Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience (DiMSUR) headquartered in Maputo, Mozambique.

**CityRAP** was developed by UN-Habitat in partnership with DiMSUR.

For more info, visit **DiMSUR** website at <http://dimsur.org/> and scan the QR code to download the full CityRAP booklet.



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