

'Building Urban Climate Resilience in South-Eastern Africa'

Second Regional Workshop

Opening ceremony minutes – 21 March 2022

The second regional workshop of the UN-Habitat project “Building Urban Climate Resilience in South-Eastern Africa” funded by the Adaptation Fund was held on 21-24 March 2022 in Blantyre, Malawi. The event was organized by Oxfam as the Executing Entity in charge of the regional component of the project in collaboration with DiMSUR, and UN-Habitat. Representatives from the three organisations moderated the sessions and presented the project. Simultaneous interpretation was provided in English, French, and Portuguese.

In addition to members from UN-Habitat, Oxfam, and DiMSUR, the regional workshop 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 the event – both in-person and online – was around 75.

Participants:

In-person

- Regional
 - Ms. Fruzsina Straus, Project Manager, UN-Habitat
 - Ms. Monica Gakindi, Finance and Administrative Officer, UN-Habitat
 - Ms. Selene Angelone, Urban Resilience Programme Specialist, UN-Habitat
 - Ms. Silvia Testi, Project Coordinator, Oxfam
 - Mr. Antonio Mancini, Grant Manager, Oxfam
 - Mr. Riccardo Sansone, External Programme Director, Oxfam
 - Ms. Benedetta Gualandi, Urban Resilience Expert, Oxfam
 - Ms. Lynn Chiripamberi, Zimbabwe Country Representative & Humanitarian Lead SAF, Oxfam
 - Ms. Jessica Valerani, Communication officer, Oxfam
 - Mr. Alex Banda, Senior Advisor, Disaster Risk Management Unit, SADC
 - Mr. Nuno Remane, Executive Director, DiMSUR
 - Ms. Marta Leite, Administrative Assistant, DiMSUR
- Malawi
 - Mr. Stern Kita, National Project Manager, UN-Habitat

- Mr. Andrew Mkandawire, City Project Manager, Oxfam
- Ms. Lingalireni Mihowa, Country Representative, Oxfam
- Mr. Daud Kayisi, Media and Communications Lead, Oxfam
- Mr. Patience Kayira, Acting Logistics Coordinator, Oxfam
- Mr. Charles Kalemba, Commissioner, Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA)
- Mr. Dyce Nkoma, Director of Risk Reduction, Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA)
- Mr. Samuel Gama, Principal Mitigation Officer, Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA)
- Ms. Mercy Dube, Director, Department of Urban Development
- Ms. Tawonga Luka-Mbale, Director, Environmental Affairs Department
- Ms. Lucy Mtilatila, Director, Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services
- Mr. Davie Maunde, Mayor, Zomba City Council
- Mr. Fred Nankuyu, CEO, Zomba City Council
- Mr. Martin Kumbani, Director of Engineering Services, Zomba City Council
- Mr. Busta Chiona, Director of Health and Social Services, Zomba City Council
- Mr. Mayamiko Kabango, Civil Engineer, Zomba City Council
- Mr. Sosten Chiotha, Regional Director, Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) Southern and Eastern Africa
- Mr. Blessings Mlowoka, Malawi Red Cross Society
- Madagascar
 - Ms. Sandrine Andriantsimetry, National Project Manager, UN-Habitat
 - Ms. Tina Haingonirina, City Project Manager, Oxfam
 - Mr. Tiana Randrianasolorimina, Director General, Territorial Planning and Land Services, Ministry of Land Use Planning and Land Services
 - Mr. Elack Olivier Andriakaja, Director General, National Bureau for Disasters and Risks Management – incoming DiMSUR chair
- Mozambique
 - Ms. Marcia Guambe, National Project Manager, UN-Habitat
 - Mr. Sergio Zimba, City Project Manager, Oxfam
 - Mr. Belem Monteiro, Vice President, National Institute of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
 - Mr. Claudio Afonso, Director, National Directorate of Climate Change
 - Mr. Vasco Moiane, Mayor, Municipality of Chokwe
- Comoros
 - Mr. Hamid Soule-Saadi, National Project Manager, UN-Habitat
 - Ms. Salima Hamada, City Project Manager, Oxfam
 - Mr. Mohamed Abdou, Director, Directorate of Land Use Planning, Urban Development and Housing
 - Mr. Tackfine Ahmed, Director General of Civil Security – outgoing DiMSUR chair

- Academia
 - Mr. Isaac Tchuwa, Malawi University of Science and Technology
 - Mr. Alberto Mavume, Eduardo Mondlane University Mozambique
 - Mr. Christo Coetzee, North-West University South Africa

Online

- Regional
 - Mr. Ishaku Maitumbi, Senior Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat
 - Ms. Dailes Judge, Programme Director, Oxfam Southern Africa
 - Ms. Laia Bonet, intern, UN-Habitat
 - Ms. Meremiya Hussein, intern, UN-Habitat
 - Mr. Theo Silberston, intern, UN-Habitat
 - Ms. Aya Mohanna, intern, UN-Habitat
- Madagascar
 - Mr. Bruno Emmanuel, Technical Advisor, National Office for Risk and Catastrophe Management (BNGRC)
 - Mr. Aritiana Fabien Faly, Civil Protection Corps Liaison Officer, National Office for Risk and Catastrophe Management (BNGRC)
 - Mr. Jean-Michael Raharivelo, Technical Project Manager, Oxfam
 - Mr. Désiré Raharison, Mayor, City of Morondava
 - Mr. Aimé Marcellin Lalason, Head, Adaptation and Climate Resilience Department, Climate Change Directorate and Adaptation Fund National Designated Authority
 - Ms. Rondro Herinirina, Research Officer, Adaptation Division, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)
 - Mr. Tiana Mahefasoa Randrianalijaona, Director, Multidisciplinary Department on Disaster and Risk Management (DMGRC), University of Antananarivo
- Mozambique
 - Ms. Evangelina Pfono, Municipality of Chokwe
 - Mr. Filipe Nguenha, Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)
 - Mr. Luís Cuambe – National Directorate of Housing (DNH), Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH)
- Comoros
 - Mr. Abdallah Mohamed, Mayor, City of Moroni
 - Mr. Toufael Hassane Rambou, Technical Project Manager, Oxfam
- Other
 - Mpolokeng Makhema, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel, Lesotho
 - Mohamed Djouneid

- Yussuf Jim
- Claudia Abatar

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

AGENDA ITEM	SUMMARY
WELCOME REMARKS	<p>Selene Angelone, UN-Habitat - Master of Ceremonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome to participants, general and technical communications. - Change to the initial list of speakers: Mr. Ishaku Maitumbi, Senior Human Settlements Officer will deliver his statement on behalf of Mr. Oumar Sylla, UN-Habitat's Director of the Regional Office for Africa. <p>Patience Kayira, Oxfam Malawi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security briefing. <p>Ishaku Maitumbi, UN-Habitat – filling in for Oumar Sylla, Director a.i., Regional Office for Africa, UN-Habitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The situation has been aggravated recently through repetitive cyclones and COVID-19. - Presented gratitude for the work of the four national and local governments, the Adaptation Fund, UN-Habitat, Oxfam and SADC. - A shift is needed regarding adaptation measures. - Commended the work done by UN-Habitat with the Regional Assessment on Urban Vulnerability and Resilience in SADC Member States. <p>Dailes Judge, Oxfam Southern Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledgements for participants and partners. - Four key concepts to focus on: importance of resilience, importance of media on the long term, the need for stronger and consistent collaborations, and the important role governments play in such projects. <p>Alex Banda, SADC Disaster Risk Management Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The importance of this project given the loss of livelihoods connected to climatic events. - The region is affected by several risks, including a drought. - Rural and urban areas are ought to be planned together. - A need to support urban centres to ensure preparedness and to enable resilience, in order to allow communities to withstand risks.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional hazard contingency plan: a 10-year plan to establish and operationalize the SADC Humanitarian Operations Centre (SHOC) in Nampula, Mozambique - The development of comprehensive urban resilience guidelines is underway.
<p>OPENING STATEMENTS BY THE COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES</p>	<p>Claudio Afonso, National Directorate of Climate Change, Mozambique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change is a global challenge of immeasurable proportions, being therefore at the centre of attention of governments. - Cyclones Ana and Gombe affected Mozambique and Malawi very recently, thereby reducing the efforts of Governments for the growth and development of our communities. - Adaptation and mitigation measures have been taken and implemented at national, regional and global levels, having as ultimate objective, the climate resilience of our populations, with emphasis on especially vulnerable communities. - As a corollary, the country has been developing various actions under the Government's Five-Year Programme 2020-2024, which highlights in its Priority three (III) the Strengthening of Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environment and whose strategic objective four (IV) is to reduce the vulnerability of communities, economy and infrastructures to climate risks and natural and anthropogenic calamities. - Mozambique launched its First Nationally Determined Contribution at COP26 in Glasgow, and we are currently mobilizing funding for its implementation. - In order to achieve the objectives of the National Strategy for the Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change, several actions have been taken, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of the Law on Disaster Risk Management and Reduction, which establishes the legal regime for the management of calamities. - Drafting the National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation System. <p>Mohamed Abdou, Directorate of Land Use Planning, Urban Development and Housing, Comoros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greetings and acknowledgements. - No serious development of a country can be envisaged without a risk reduction policy. - It is a territorial project, so we need control of risk reduction for a balanced development. - A need to improve the governance of the control of disaster risk reduction. - Comoros is experiencing more and more disasters, which have environmental and economic impacts and is ready to collaborate. - We need to act in the emergency, but also in the long-term. - Promoting collaboration in this region in this topic is crucial. - Memorandum in February 2020 with UN-Habitat: a few projects are ongoing (such as a project for the strengthening of urban systems: post-Kenneth project with the World Bank)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledgments to Oxfam and the work done until now. <p>Official opening of the meeting: Charles Kalemba, Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greetings and acknowledgements. - These are challenging times for this region, with 3 of the 4 countries recently affected by climate crises. - Other risks for this region include disease outbreaks, droughts, and cyclones. - Risks are being exacerbated due to a rapid urbanization trend and a widely spread poverty. - The problem of drainage maintenance is a big challenge, along with lack of accessibility to safe housing, and environmental degradation in informal and exposed areas with poor infrastructural services. - Building resilience should become at the centre of national planning, we need to stop being taken by surprise, preparedness is integral. - We need to act now. - Malawi has accomplished tangible progress on-site, but we have to move faster.
<p>GENERAL UPDATES ON THE PROJECT</p>	<p>Overview of the workshop structure & overall update of the project – Fruzsina Straus, Project Manager, UN-Habitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxfam is the administrative manager of the regional component and DiMSUR is the technical centre for risk management, sustainability and disaster risk resilience - The regional level is meant to capture the lessons learnt and the best practices through DiMSUR and the SADC DRR unit. - Laying out the administrative makeup of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o the DiMSUR Executive Board members o the representatives of the four cities o SADC DRR Unit o the National Project Coordination Teams (NPCTs) o the National Project Managers (NPMs) o the National Executing Partners o the City Project Teams (CPTs) o CPTs and a City Project Managers (CPMs) representing Oxfam in all of the cities o the city execution teams - UN-Habitat as the multilateral implementing entity, responsible for the overall project coordination <p>Updates on the regional component – Silvia Testi, Project Coordinator, Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DiMSUR was established with the facilitation of UN-Habitat and it's the entity in charge of the 3rd component which is the regional component: the inter-country experience sharing, cross-fertilization, dissemination of lessons learned at the regional level.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DiMSUR is autonomous, non-profit and provides technical capacities. The headquarters are in Mozambique with subunits in member states. There are 4 founding members: Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros. - Oxfam oversees supporting the regional component. We've supported the launch workshop in 2020 and the present regional workshop. - We also strengthened DiMSUR in Maputo, recruiting the DiMSUR Executive Director, and staff. - Oxfam and UN-Habitat facilitated the necessary training and facilitated the link to other necessary stakeholders. - We will continue our support through logistics, necessary planning, and funding efforts.
<p>COUNTRY UPDATES - MALAWI</p>	<p><i>Presented by Samuel Gama, Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) & Busta Chiona, Zomba City Council</i></p> <p>http://dimsur.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Regional-Workshop_Country-updates_EN.pdf</p> <p>Extra comments on national level activities (not written in the presentation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban Resilience project in Malawi both at National and City Level. - DoDMA is the main government lead for the national level interventions. - Other actors: Environmental Affairs Department, Ministry of Lands, Department of Water Resources, Department of Forestry <p>Presentation of City level activities, extra comments (not written in the presentation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4. Rehabilitation of existing drainage channels and construction of new drainage channels → 90% of progress and expected to be finished by End of March - 5. Improving solid waste management → Also reviewing the designs and tender - 6. River focused interventions to prevent erosion and flooding → supposed to be finished by end of May - 7. Construction and rehabilitation of bridges and dams on Likangala River → Construction of 30m span bridge as an Evacuation Route for an Evacuation Centre. <p><i>Comments and Q&A (answers by Malawi team in bold)</i></p> <p>Isaac Tchuwa, Malawi University of Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low levels of female representation. Why do we have fewer women than men?

	<p>I would like to indicate through this meeting, that in every step of this project, we make sure that both genders are involved. Women are as well represented on the field as men. At some points, women have taken leading roles in implementation. The Director of Urban Environment, a woman, is leading one of the tools at a national level. Representation is always acknowledged as preconized in the project documentation.</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel FALY Aritiana Fabien (Via zoom chat)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the topic of evacuation centre, in a normal situation, for what purpose is the evacuation centre used? <p>The structure would be used for other community activities, including fund raising to ensure sustainability. For instance, it may be hired out for a community workshop, wedding event, community meeting, etc. The community will decide and manage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The standards of the building of the infrastructure of this centre are supposed to face which type of hazard: cyclone? floods? landslide? earthquake? Or other... <p>Floods and cyclones (strong winds mainly). The location is not earthquake prone, nor landslides. The choice of location also considered its exposure to floods. So, none will be in an area that commonly floods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If we are talking about early warning system: which hazard is considered in the warning system? <p>Mainly, hydro-met hazards (precipitation, temperature and winds). So, focus is mainly on floods, strong winds, and dry spells.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In urban area there are also man-made hazards, and natural hazards which can at the same time be chemical or industrial. Are these hazards also taken into consideration in the early warning system? <p>No, technological hazards are not considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dams are critical infrastructures whose associated risk must be properly managed in a continuous and updated process. For instance: Dam floods and their risks. Did we already consider the dam itself as a hazard? Is there any consideration on this in the process in Malawi?
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	<p>This is being considered as the dam design is being finalized and will be reinforced with gabions. The plan is to rehabilitate the existing dams.</p> <p>Alex Banda, SADC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As the presenters talked about green cities, I wanted to add that at the regional level, we have developed the Green Economy and Action Plan, which can help them align to the Regional Strategy. I will share with the participating countries and UN-Habitat. <p>Professor Christo Coetzee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As we all know, disasters are driven by two things: a hazard component and a social vulnerability component. A lot of the projects explained focus a lot on the hazard component, so the question is if there are any sub-projects addressing the drivers of vulnerability? <p>Yes, there are several sub-projects that are addressing the key drivers of vulnerability. Allow me to call my director to just mention some of the projects that we are implementing, which are leveraging the efforts made in the Resilience project.</p> <p>Along with this project, we have several projects that are targeting the main drivers of vulnerability; we have a project funded by Green Climate Fund to address EWS targeting communities that are vulnerable. We are prioritizing flooding right now in Malawi. We are supporting communities in flood-prone areas with EWS. We also developed another EWS in cooperation with the World Bank (in the lower Chiri, vulnerable because of flooding).</p> <p>(... interference with interpretation online).</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel FALY Aritiana Fabien (via zoom)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EWS: When we talk about EWS, is it specific to natural/climatic risks while we are talking about urban resilience, we must not forget that there are also industrial disasters (chemical ...).
<p>COUNTRY UPDATES - MOZAMBIQUE</p>	<p><i>Presented by Claudio Afonso, National Directorate of Climate Change, and Sergio Zimba, Oxfam</i></p> <p>Remarks by Belem Monteiro, INGD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gratitude expressed for the invite to the regional workshop on behalf of the Government of Mozambique. - Mozambique is a country very vulnerable to multiple climate events, but it is also willing to work and contribute to the improvement of the situation. - Congratulations for the relevance and management of the session, for which there are great expectations.

	<p>http://dimsur.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Regional-Workshop_Country-updates_EN.pdf</p> <p>Extra comments on city level activities (not written in the presentation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although the sub-projects for the city of Chokwe are four, capacity building is presented too as a transversal activity as the objective is to train communities to a sustainable management of such sub-projects. - Mozambique took the decision of undertaking the topographic survey, the environmental management plan, the tender documents, and other initial documents for all sub-project at once. - Some activities have been delayed because of the rainy season which does not allow construction works to start. <p><i>Comments and Q&A (answers below in bold)</i></p> <p>Christo Coetzee, North West University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I see that the infrastructure is safe from flooding. But what other disasters does it prevent in the community that it serves? What other services does it provide? What other activities do they engage in? <p>Sergio Zimba: (... not complete because of interpretation problems online) We use radio for communication. The biggest challenge that we face in the 4 countries is drainage. We interact with communities to communicate on their habits, targeting awareness-raising.</p> <p>Claudio Afonso: In Mozambique, it is very important in this time, that the information in the time of this project includes disaster risk reduction. For example, soon this information will be available for the communities so they will be informed about these disasters.</p> <p>Alex Banda, SADC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actually, it relates to the question raised by Christo. Regional vulnerability and assessment programs provide recommendations on what governments can do. This program analyses certain types of risks, hazards (food security, ...) and various disaster risks. Information is available on the SADC website.
<p>COUNTRY UPDATES - COMOROS</p>	<p><i>Presented by Hamid Soule-Saadi, UN-Habitat and Salima Hamada, Oxfam</i></p> <p>http://dimsur.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Regional-Workshop_Country-updates_EN.pdf</p>

	<p>Presentation of National level activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of ToRs for the vulnerability study of the urban system in Moroni underway → Also for Foubouni and Mutsamudu. Consultants will be hired soon, and this will use its synergy with World Bank project. - Action plan being elaborated for the review of the national strategy for DRM. → It exists since 2015, but in the framework of this project there will be a focus on mainstreaming Urban Resilience - CityRAP → It will be implemented in Mutsamudu and Foubouni. Mutsamudu crash course delivered. <p>Presentation of City level activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtaining Oxfam's headquarters agreements in Comoros → This has been a challenge, because of lengthy procedures of Oxfam's registration in Comoros. - Development of ToRs Studies Control Surveillance → Lengthy program, because a steering committee with all key stakeholders was put in place - Sub-project 5.4.1 Reinforcing the drainage capacity in La Coulée neighbourhood: the tenders went for a site visit to familiarize themselves with the context, but also to engage with the communities. - Initial project: 2 km of drainage. A lot of work (including crossing street infrastructure) and costly. VS the new project resulted from the study → Actual project now: Succession of smaller works, based on infiltration on the way to slow down the water and reduce the water volume (through pumps) rather than a single drainage system and avoid waste clogging the drainage system. + installation of small footbridges over the waterway. - Sub-project 5.4.2 Rainwater harvesting system → Community is constructing and maintaining → Key stakeholders of the community have already been identified - Sub-project 5.4.3 Improving solid waste management in La Coulée and Médina neighbourhoods: → Studies first: If we want to implement this activity, we first need to know how much waste is being generated. Existing studies are outdated. <p>Additional remarks by Mohamed Abdou, Director of Planning and Territory, Urban Planning and Housing, Comoros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drainage: This is one of the main problems in our capitals. The projects that are there today and that are in progress are only one-off projects. The problem is bigger. Moroni has virtually no drainage system. In our working groups at the ministry level, we see these projects as pilot projects to be replicated in other parts of the city or even in other cities. But the solutions to the drainage problem cost a lot of money, we had already done a study in 2017 which resulted in
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	<p>projects that were far too expensive. So, these drainage sub-projects can be replicated according to the available budget. There is a ministry document that looks at the whole city, so this is a good start, and we see this theme as a priority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the development and validation of the technical study, we involved municipal agents and state agents, in particular the public works department, the equipment department, but also the public works and buildings laboratory. The work will therefore be done in accordance with the standards, and we are curious about the result that this project will bring. <p><i>Comments and Q&A (answers below in bold)</i></p> <p>Nuno Remane, Executive Director of DiMSUR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do you manage, as an archipelago or multi-island country, to engage with all the different cities as they are on different islands? Even in countries with physical linkage (roads), it's already difficult to manage different cities at once, so how do you manage when you are separated by the sea? <p>Regarding the links with the islands, for the projects at the national level, all the islands are beneficiaries. A project that is managed by the government, in each component, in the 3 islands is considered (like e CityRAP – Anjouan in progress, Mohéli already done).</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel FALY Aritiana Fabien (Via Zoom Chat)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the purpose of the waste management system: Energy? recycling? and regarding the environmental management of the landfill where the collected waste will be concentrated, what is really the situation? <p>Currently the waste is stored in an unmanaged landfill and burned in the free area. There are small recovery actions on household waste, to produce compost and biogas. Therefore, we are going to carry out a characterization study in order to have the figures for the quantities of the various waste products produced to guide the recovery.</p> <p>Regarding the drainage system: what is the main difference between the first project and the second beyond the cost, in terms of benefit for the communities for the strengthening of their resilience? What about the resistance of the drainage infrastructure to the risks of landslides?</p> <p>The first project was to build drainage channels only to the sea. The current project consists of building water infiltration infrastructures. Retain water upstream so that it does not arrive in large quantities in the urban area.</p>
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<p>COUNTRY UPDATES - MADAGASCAR</p>	<p>Madagascar <i>Presented by Tiana Randrianasoloarimina, Territorial Planning and Land Services, Désiré Raharison, Mayor of Morondava (over zoom) and Sandrine Andriantsimietry, UN-Habitat</i></p> <p>http://dimsur.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Regional-Workshop_Country-updates_EN.pdf</p> <p>Presentation of national level activities, extra comments (not written in the presentation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.2: Carry out a participatory risk and housing resilience assessment in 3 vulnerable and densely populated neighbourhoods: here, we integrate parts of the community such as young people, women, ... to raise strategic elements to lead to action plans. - Team at the national level: We were able to integrate the academic world into our team with the participation of the Director of Risk and Disaster Management. - Challenges – Delay of the Agreement and Cooperation: waiting for authorization to open a bank account for the project, delay in the AoC review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Administrative problems, which penalized us. → We do have all the administrative components we need. → For 2022, we need to mobilize all the different stakeholders and put in place a chronogram to define the new objectives (revision of the timeline considering the delay in the starting of the activities of component 2). <p>Presentation of national city activities, extra comments (not written in the presentation) by the Mayor of Morondava:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2017, we learned together with consultants the concept of Climate Resilience. Today we have a plan on Urban Resilience. - Then we the launch of the project with the ministries started between August and October 2021. This was done at the time of the International Day of Cities. - Afterwards, it is especially today with you that I share the status of the implementation. - There was intensive preparation for the implementation of this project. We believe that we have already acquired the capacity to maintain and manage investments. - Morondava is located on a delta, so the stakes are clear: a city at sea level 0. - Arrival of Oxfam in October 2020 as our partners. Establishment in the same year of a municipal committee for the project (first meeting in December 2020). The composition of this municipal committee: those who suffer the controversies, therefore the population itself, leaders of community associations. The committee is an advisory but also a decision-making body, it is an active and pro-active partner as project owner. It serves the orientation of the project, rectifications, validation on points difficult to choose.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status of 8 sub-projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mangrove rehabilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → We suffer submersion and marine erosion, in addition to silting. → In the diagnostic phase (to delimit potential sites) → Threats to mangroves o Development of green spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Difficult theme because many spaces are appropriated by private individuals → Diagnosis phase, we are already finding leads o EWS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Active participation at the local level by our steering committee → Work done with the State itself o Improved solid waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Existing efforts in the city in Morondava that need to be withheld → Location identified with the development plan of the city of Morondava o Construction of the multi-purpose refuge building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Identification of the construction company → An elevated environment must be found to prepare vulnerable people for disasters. It won't just be to arbitrate people. During the rest of the time, when not used for evacuation, there will be other activities – GIS centre, other strategic activities for the population o Construction of elevated roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → As part of this project, we have identified a road that deserves to be rebuilt on the outskirts. o Construction of 3 bridges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → at very vulnerable places → many people suffer from the risks associated with landslides, access, and movement of vulnerable people, but also of goods (material damage, loss of life, etc.). Evacuation route and dynamization of the urban population. Develop a dynamic in the peripheries to create their own economy, better access to the centre and security of people. o Improved drainage system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Additional budget requested → After the study, we realized that we needed a reconstruction in addition to a simple rehabilitation of some underground channels - Challenges – Implementation constraints of certain sub-projects due to illegal construction and the land situation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → When the project was planned, this land was not a private area (2020). It is not available anymore for the
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	<p>implementation of the project. → Solution: committee (city project team) that is supporting the project implementation, change of site areas piloted through them</p> <p><i>Q&A (answers below in bold)</i></p> <p>Nuno Remane, Executive Director of DiMSUR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the first part of the presentation: revision of timeline. Does this mean a delay with the project, or will the project manage to finish on time and on budget? <p>Sandrine Andriantsimietry: the delay for the component 2 For Madagascar was because of the delay of the AoC (legal approval), and then another big issue was the authorization of the ministries to have a bank account, which took us 5 months to obtain. Because of this, we had to revise the timeline. Anyhow, this will not have an impact on the achievement of the project expected, because we are now already hiring a consultant for the finalization of the review of the climate change adaptation. We will use this also for the national training that will be provided for the officers from municipal level to national level (and ministries at regional level). We are on track, as we said in the presentation, our solution is to mobilize and work together with all the national stakeholders for the achievement of this project in a more effective manner.</p> <p>Tiana Randrianasolorimina: The preparations are almost complete, now we can go a lot faster. The project time integration will be after the rainy season. What is also important are the lessons learned during the beginning of this project. Therefore, we are banking on the capitalization of this project.</p> <p>Isaac Tchuwa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of the major challenges that you are facing is that a certain piece of land changed from public ownership to private ownership. Could you share why this happened and what the strategy is/what to do about? <p>This falls within the competence at the ministerial level. In the decentralization of competences in Madagascar, land is managed at the national level, more than at the municipal level. As soon as the municipality has an up-to-date Landscaping and Urbanism plan, which is validated by the ministries, the projects which appear therein can be implemented (in this case, the land can be expropriated). This urban governance system about Land management, release of right-of-way is possible due to a close cooperation between the municipal and national team.</p>
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	<p>Alex Banda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To all the 4 countries: We are two years into the project now. I am not sure if the countries are already looking at problems of sustainability of the implement activities already? <p>Answer by Fruzsina Straus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- In fact, this is one of the key issues of the Project Steering Committee and DiMSUR Executive Board meeting. This being a showcase project, this budget will only cover the primary implementation of the project. We then need funding to proliferate the impact (on a national, municipal but also on a regional level) beyond the life cycle of this one funding of the Adaptation Fund. This will be discussed further this afternoon.
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