

Hayley Leck , Kate Strachan , Emma Jones-Phillipson

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## **INACCT Conceptual Framework, TOC and Research Planning Workshop Report**

This report summarises the process and outputs of the hybrid Workshop held for the Designing Inclusive African Coastal City Resilience (INACCT Resilience) project, from 2-3 August 2023, at eThekweni Municipal offices in Durban/eThekweni. The workshop focussed on refining the programme's Conceptual Framework, Theory of Change and Research Plans.

### **Attendance**

In person:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation/ association</b>	<b>Project role (if specified)</b>	<b>Email</b>
Emma Jones-Phillipson	ICLEI Africa	Project Manager, adaptation GEI specialist	emma.jones-phillipson@iclei.org
Hayley Leck	ICLEI Africa	ICLEI Research Lead; senior specialist	hayley.leck@iclei.org
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Bahle Mazeka	UKZN		elmazeka@gmail.com
Smiso Bhengu	eThekweni Municipality		smiso.bhengu@durban.gov.za
Genito Maure	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM)	UEM lead; Mozambique focal point; Project Focal Point: MEL	genito.maure@gmail.com
Sean O'Donoghue	eThekweni Municipality	Senior Manager: Climate Change Department	sean.odonoghue@durban.gov.za
Russell Stow	eThekweni Municipality	TRMP Project Executive, City Manager's Operations Office	RUSSELL.STOW@durban.gov.za
Geoff Tooley	eThekweni Municipality		Geoff.Tooley@durban.gov.za
Evelyn Noy	International Development Research Centre (IDRC).	IDRC project lead	enoy@idrc.ca
Rowan Naicker	UKZN	Post-Doctoral Researcher (& working on provincial Disaster Response Programme of Action)	rowannaicker@gmail.com
Dadirai Matarira	UKZN	Post-Doctoral Researcher, UKZN	<a href="mailto:dadimat19@gmail.com">dadimat19@gmail.com</a>

Mallika Sardeshpande	UKZN	Post-Doctoral Researcher, UKZN	sardeshpandeM@ukzn.ac.za
Lisa DelGrande	Chief Director: Municipal Planning and leading the provincial Disaster Response Programme of Action.	Leading Provincial Disaster Response Programme of Action	Lisa.DelGrande@kzncogta.gov.za
Melissa Pillay	CoGTA	Provincial Disaster Response Programme of Action	Melissa.Pillay@kzncogta.gov.za

Online/virtual:

Name	Organisation/ association	Project role (if specified)	Email
Zane Abdul	SALGA	Provincial Disaster Response Programme of Action	zabdul@salga.org.za
Funmi Adeniyi	ICLEI Africa	Project Focal Point: Gender and Inclusion	funmi.adeniyi@iclei.org
Rob Slotow	UKZN	Project Focal Point: Research for Impact	slotow@ukzn.ac.za
Joanne Douwes	Former eThekweni Municipality	Independent	joanne.Douwes@durban.gov.za
Emmanuel Busayo	UKZN?	COGTA Provincial Disaster Response Programme of Action PostDoc?	

### Proceedings

- Final agenda (some sessions were organically revised and adapted, as the workshop unfolded) - <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AErI87wUpzKyLGe6Tj-NPjzwsbYZa1kq/view?usp=sharing>
- Presentations - <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1JHfTlaS3l1qb0li26GwaNvXzkH2Mo4YY?usp=sharing>
- Recordings - [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Aoot4F7SIQEEk\\_ZA\\_W8apGW1LC4LG9bP?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Aoot4F7SIQEEk_ZA_W8apGW1LC4LG9bP?usp=sharing)

## Day 1: Minutes/ discussion

Item	Discussion	Actions and Decisions
<p>Introductions and expectation setting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diverse stakeholders in attendance, focus on collaborative process of knowledge sharing for further developing TOC, conceptual framing and research plans, particularly case study site selection and ensuring synergies and building on existing city initiatives. Discussions on how we undertake research in this project to support change on the ground. How do we learn from the past, what we have achieved so far, as well as the failures to learn from support change on the ground?</li> <li>• Views and guidance from local and provincial government officials/representatives to support integration of findings and implementation into practice and policy. And ability to then scale it from municipal to provincial to national to regional.</li> </ul>	<p>Emma/ICLEI: To describe/determine: who are core team and broader contributors and who meets when?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project factsheet/organogram</li> <li>- Proposed two phase/parts for quarterly project meetings</li> </ul>
<p>IDRC CLARE programme updates and reflections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLARE projects at varying stages, INACCT was one of the first to launch. Several will launch at Africa Climate Week in September.</li> <li>• CLARE website under development and will include pages for all projects.</li> <li>• Important to adhere to the CLARE protocol for COMMS, including for presentations etc. This will likely ease up as the program progresses but it is important to check centrally before proceeding with project COMMS. Potentially develop additional guidelines for students, post docs and newcomers to refer to for any public facing communications on INACCT. Communication guidelines are available for reference: <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fEBnfUMquhQyBbCZGOSPKfuWDJgW335u/view?usp=drive-link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fEBnfUMquhQyBbCZGOSPKfuWDJgW335u/view?usp=drive-link</a></li> <li>• 5 cross cutting working groups for all CLARE projects to participate in. These are at their beginning stages.</li> <li>• MEL framework to include some specific data collection tools.</li> <li>• Cross CLARE learning events will be held, likely on an annual or bi-annual basis alongside other key events. Timelines to be confirmed.</li> <li>• Synergies and collaboration with other CLARE projects encouraged.</li> <li>• Project Outputs to be planned as open access.</li> <li>• Vision for CLARE to have future phases, up to 10 years</li> </ul>	<p>Emma/Carina to share updates on Comms Policy as activities evolve.</p> <p>ICLEI to develop onboarding/briefing guide/toolkit/training for CLARE comms/comms generally for students and new project joiners</p> <p>Carina = focal point for all CLARE comms queries or checks/review</p> <p>UPDATE since workshop: first full consortium event – CLARE exchange Forum planned for beginning November</p>

<p>Conceptual Framework: Revisiting key concepts and issues</p>	<p>See presentation: <a href="#">Updated Conceptual Framing and Approach_INACCT_28 July 2023.pptx</a></p> <p>Questions/reflections from Inception discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Core concepts of risk, resilience etc - how are these defined, applied.</li> <li>- How do (and don't) we focus on 'coastal'? Esp with river interactions – Beira subject to more frequent storm surge, cyclone activity etc than Durban. Broad coastal focus as coastal cities, geomorphology of coastal areas etc. scalable comparisons across diverse contexts.</li> <li>- Conceptual framing is key and potential for INACCT to develop innovative conceptual insights. Framing to be dynamic and co-produced through transdisciplinary approach.</li> <li>- Considered in more detail how we conceptualise and develop our core output - Gender responsive coastal resilient cities framework. What are the key underpinning elements? This will also inform our overall approach and core research questions.</li> <li>- Salience of core concepts – negotiated resilience, political ecology, multilevel governance.</li> <li>- Governance - Considered similarities and differences in traditional governance between the cities, hybrid governing arrangements.</li> <li>- Discussed importance of considering scale at which we are working.</li> <li>- Defining informal settlements and why we focus on these in the project – e.g., dynamic spaces, open to innovations, experimentation, insights into resilience in these spaces reveal important wider learnings for the city etc.</li> <li>- Discussion on detailed/in depth focus on few cases vs wider city focus. Comparative elements across the cities. (Discussion further documented throughout sections below)</li> <li>- What will the resilience framework deliverable look like?</li> </ul> <p>Group discussion summary notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The importance of intermediaries in supporting community interventions and linking the municipality and initiatives with local communities, <i>hybrid</i> forms of governance, key role of <i>trust</i> in supporting community initiatives and <i>relationship building</i>,</li> <li>- Issues around <i>behaviour change</i> and the underpinning structures and processes that lead to behavioural change,</li> <li>- Uptake and translation of data and research findings largely dependent on these 'softer' often intangible elements of trust building etc.</li> <li>- Developing intrinsic understandings and empowerment for effective early warning systems and resilience building, relationship building takes time and willingness to collaborate.</li> <li>- Discussion on range of hazards under consideration and how this will influence the types of data, analysis and outputs developed (further discussions throughout workshop led to</li> </ul>	<p>Further bilateral discussions on conceptual framing – ICLEI to lead.</p> <p>Draft - Conceptual framing Working Paper (ICLEI to lead with inputs from UKZN, UEM)</p>
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	<p>agreement likely to focus mainly on flash flood type events such as 2022 in Durban and Beira tbc but follow similar approach)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governance issues – e.g., need for co-ordinated responses and departmental mandates are a key barrier to collaborative working across municipality. ~ multi-level governance, as well as with communities</li> <li>- Focus of INACCT broadly three elements: the people (particularly gender lens), the tools (e.g. CFEWS), and the wider system. And the project is about learning in detail with particular case studies, and then having a process of taking the learnings to scale. Develop clarity on how we will work in a way that integrates with what the municipality or the province, etc., is doing, and then taking those learnings into the systems.</li> </ul> <p>eThekwini</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Various projects and pipeline, many of which could be upscaled: D'MOSS, community ecosystem-based approaches, Palmiet Catchment Rehabilitation Project, TRMP, FEWS, informal settlement upgrading work, AFD CICLIA project, Resilience Plan, MetroView etc.</li> <li>- The city is not an island - implications of project/impacts in the broader catchment</li> </ul>	
<p>Research Planning: eThekwini</p>	<p>Research: eTHEKWINI See presentation: <a href="#">INACCT 1 August 2023 Cathy.pptx</a> General discussion notes: (please see presentation for more specifics on research plan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proposal focused municipal or government-led strategies; we need to extend that to consider non-state strategies of working and then the gendered lens response.</li> <li>- Narrowing focus and boundaries of research project – will we focus on predominantly river flash floods or other flooding types and what scales do we work across? Focus on community-based flood early warning system? Including understanding of risk knowledge, monitoring and warning, dissemination and communication and response. In depth local knowledge about the river exists and need to build on that – support further development of geographical and historical knowledge, weather systems and geomorphology understanding – to help conceptualize the wider river space and how it behaves and empowers communities to lead interventions. TRMP has done critical work around this.</li> <li>- EMM can interpret SAWS wide scale warnings within their layers of vulnerability to direct resources and response Q: have these layers/responses been validated against the impacts of the 2022/23 floods? These warnings are 'translated' and interpreted</li> </ul>	<p>Ethics submission as priority – UKZN with ICLEI support</p> <p>Finalise research plans and site selection.</p> <p>Finalise drafts of city profiles</p> <p>Bilateral discussions with Genito on site selection criteria etc</p> <p>Student research discussions – UKZN, UEM, ICLEI</p> <p>Document (and attribute) process, journey of relationship building through key projects</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How could we embed proactive resilience building within existing (C)EW networks and structures</li> <li>- Who are the intermediaries facilitating information transactions between state and communities? What are their roles? Success stories.</li> <li>- Transdisciplinary approach - what does it mean to co-produce knowledge and how do we bring all the elements together. So how do we set up a meta-knowledge map? Multiple methods to understand physical, social, economic, political, and the technical dimensions. How do we use innovative and sensitive methodologies to revisit what are very traumatic events for communities? E.g., arts based methods (play dough, photo voice, body mapping). Additional methods: interviews and focus groups, remote sensing, Learning labs. Need to be very sensitive to the trauma of the flood experience and not over-researching, and sensitive to ethical issues. Knowledge production, knowledge transfer and knowledge into action – integrating diverse knowledge forms including academia, practitioners, communities, students etc.</li> <li>- Site selection and comparison with Beira – determine shared criteria for site selection and methods to support comparison.</li> <li>- Develop profiles of informal settlements and vulnerability indices</li> <li>- Record process of collaborative approach to working – need to document how we have gotten to this point of developing CFEWS, what is required to be more prepared etc. Also document the methodological process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Part 1/Stage 1 of framework - trust and relationship building</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Preparedness</i> – Durban was prepared in many ways and this needs to be accounted for. But it was an extreme flood event (system prepared for 1 in 3/5 year events, not 1 in 50/100 year events) and there were gaps. Consider the different types of knowledge and data that were drawn on to support preparedness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EMM have done extensive GIS mapping of environmental constraints, as well as Greenbook Metroview, settlement profiling etc</li> </ul> <p><i>Responsiveness</i> across communities and sectors to the flood across various time frames Then the longer-term aspect of <i>risk reduction</i> - What do we learn from the preparedness and the responsiveness so that that can lead us to reduction in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that the research is fed back to practitioners, gov, communities etc in most useful way. Short summaries and visuals with more detailed documentation available for reference.</li> </ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Student research – Student research timelines and how best to incorporate student research into overall project. Masters, PhD (two divide into multiple Masters or research position), Post-Doc (potentially researcher).</li> </ul>	
Research Planning: Beira	<p>Research: Beira See presentation: <a href="#">Research Planning_Beira.pptx</a> General discussion notes: (please see presentation for more specifics on research plan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First opposition-led city. LG elections October 2023 - uncertain outcome, possible exec and staff turnover, project collaborating through technical staff less likely to be affected by elections.</li> <li>• Main project activity to start after October 2023 elections.</li> <li>• Apply for ethical approval and include plan for sensitively engaging with individuals and communities who have experienced trauma through the cyclone and other extreme events.</li> <li>• Planning to have an in-person project inception meeting - likely in November after elections. Key stakeholders include INGD, the Disaster Risk Induction Organization, provincial level as they are central to connections with local communities and disaster committees.</li> <li>• Stakeholder mapping – already have extensive stakeholder map segregated by regions and roles and needs to be refined to be more Beira specific.</li> <li>• Qualitative and quantitative data collection, variety of methods.</li> <li>• Transdisciplinary participatory approach. Include use of remote sensing, georeferenced tools, drone mapping, GIS, modelling data and other methods, also drawing from REPRISA.</li> <li>• Plan to identify and map existing community coping mechanisms and initiatives that contribute to that.</li> <li>• Assess needs and perspectives of informal settlement residents regarding disaster risk and resilience.</li> <li>• Data sources: Beira study to draw on diverse sources e.g., met services – storm surge model produced by Delta, indicates tide levels, but not extent of land penetration, Bureau of Statistics in Mozambique has useful data on socioeconomic and other indicators, flood risk scenarios for different projects, using different climate projections – e.g from REPRISA which uses Cordex, Core</li> <li>• Relevance of low-cost community led technologies and interventions for coping with disasters – Buzi, Guajajara highly isolated place vulnerable to flooding. Developed effective coping mechanisms e.g. placing sticks along different sections of the river with ‘watchers’ communicating when water has reached a certain level and thereby expect flooding.</li> </ul>	<p>Genito: Share further detail, data on mapping; share 2009 INGC resettlement study.</p> <p>Ongoing discussions between UKZN and UEM team on alignment between studies, initial meeting to be set up between Cathy and Genito and Hayley for discussing site selection criteria, students and research planning.</p> <p>Finalise drafts of city profiles</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Issues around 'in and out' stakeholders/funders who implement interventions, receive media coverage and then leave without ongoing support and adhering to construction codes etc. Also provide unequal benefits and tensions between those that benefit and those that are excluded.</li><li>• Complex political dynamics and tensions as opposition run local government in Beira and issues with receiving funds etc.</li><li>• e.g. GRAPOK - post-cyclone recovery office – recent challenges with WB funded project and some communities having houses reconstructed in situ and others in disaster prone areas assuming they will receive same but then being told to relocate which caused significant tensions and broke trust with local communities. Also result of poor communication.</li><li>• Importance of 'soft' solutions e.g. school education campaigns for disaster prone areas</li><li>• Engaging with technical municipal staff is important for the project as they are not linked to specific political parties and election cycles.</li><li>• Considerable issues around private vs public land in terms of unregulated development etc</li><li>• Some extremely vulnerable settlements built on highly vulnerable land and very dense settlement pattern, cascading problems.</li><li>• Settlement patterns and resistance to relocation influenced by proximity to livelihood opportunities,</li><li>• Urban centre daytime populations significantly higher than nighttime.</li><li>• Considerable land is available for relocation but not in desirable locations and unserved (similar to Durban and more widely)</li><li>• World Bank and large international donors, and NGOs significantly influence development patterns and resilience to DRR – contrasts eThekweni where influence is not as strong but is presence of faith-based organisations and local NGOs, civic organisations.</li><li>• Lack of coordination between service providers and consistency of administrative/legal requirements for service provision e.g. private electricity companies have less strict requirements and provide documentation despite house being built on unsafe or illegal land and that document is then used to get water services.</li><li>• Lack of co-ordination between government levels and between government and non-state entities e.g. NGOs during and post disaster. Presented example of recent mapping exercise (using drones) in one settlement showing lack of coordination between the urban planners and the municipality and other decision makers that leads to flooding.</li><li>• Importance of memory in terms of dealing with flood events – populations becoming increasingly aware of the implications and need to prepare due to the recurrent nature of cyclone and disaster events in Beira but when such events not experience for prolonged time, less prepared. Important to begin interventions such as drills at schools and in communities.</li><li>• Local government officials capacity strengthening – municipal officials, especially planners require increased understanding climate extremes in terms of time periods, magnitude etc.</li><li>• More emphasis required on short and long term disaster planning across government levels</li></ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased awareness and access to tools and science to support socially inclusive climate adaptation, emphasis on co-development and adoption of tools</li> <li>• INGD local - voluntary community-based entity that supports risk management and plays a major role in Beira and Mozam more widely. composed of about 18 people, led normally by the community leader - position of prestige and recognition. Community leader is often the oldest person in the community and committee selection usually focuses on men - gender and age imbalance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ DRR not necc municipal mandate only - local division of central govt - potential for conflict here</li> <li>○ Challenge: self selected, no entry requirements = mixed capacity to interpret and response</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Project materials produced to account for local characteristics – high levels of illiteracy, unemployment etc. need to produce useful visuals and other tools. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low text too - colour coded systems for literacy and language issues</li> <li>○ Issue of traditional leaders being heads of disaster committees, first point of call for text alerts, but often low literacy - creates delays</li> <li>○ Cellphone coverage is better than radio coverage</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Additional Group discussion -</i> For Durban and Beira we are looking at urban areas in very different contexts but have informal settlements and flooding as common factors and will develop shared criteria for site selection and vulnerability indicators. Need to consider differences in type of data we are using for each city (e.g., drone mapping, modelling etc less of a focus in Durban) and implications for comparability.</li> <li>• Consider unique situational factors of the sites, their historical flooding incidents, to narrow down which flooding types we should consider, or we should look at sites that have experienced all three types of flooding. And could also look at sites that have not experienced flooding and what factors are unique to those sites, which is crucial as it provides a sort of control for us to compare against.</li> <li>• Study settlements to have similar characteristics - vulnerability assessments – collect data on exposure, on sensitivity, adaptive capacity.</li> <li>• Agree on settlements that share some commonalities so that we can compare them – within Beira and Durban comparison.</li> <li>• More careful consideration of what <i>tangible</i> outcomes we are working towards e.g., enhanced early warning system, local based solutions for resilience, mechanism for integrating community, NGO, civic organization, faith-based organization responses and how to scale these up.</li> <li>• “Why don’t people move?” - informal not necessarily included in planning in Mozambique - requalification (reblocking in SA)</li> </ul>	
INACCT Work Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workplan structure has been updated for improved flow and clarity but key deliverables, milestones etc remain the same.</li> <li>• Lead and support/contributing roles more clearly identified.</li> </ul>	Revised workplan to be circulated once SLAs finalised.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Split into project wide research (e.g., conceptual framing, TOC, city profiles, institutional profiles, stakeholder mapping framework ,ethics application), cross-cutting themes (MEL etc) and work package specific elements, learning labs, city to city exchanges, student research, communications and project management.</li> <li>Subject to further revision based on feedback/input from partners.</li> <li>Workplan implementation framework should incorporate learning organisation approach - reflective check ins</li> </ul>	
<p><i>CLARE WORKING GROUPS:</i></p> <p>Research for Impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not covered in detail as was discussed during monthly all-team meeting..</li> </ul> <p>Relevant discussions during workshop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that findings are communicated in most effective ways for particular audiences - working papers series and policy briefings, for capturing 'grey' literature and sharing findings widely beyond only published peer review pieces e.g., one page high level summaries for practitioners.</li> <li>Broad based translation approaches, appropriate to each audience</li> <li>Consider diverse far-reaching platforms as outlets for outputs: e.g., posting on PreventionWeb</li> </ul>	<p>Updates to be shared by ICLEI team regarding R4I consortium level discussions. Rob to continue strategic insights where required.</p>
<p>Gender equality and inclusion</p>	<p>Not discussed in detail – this cross CLARE working group will launch in coming months. Evelyn will be interim lead.</p>	<p>Cathy: share the Gender Intentional Analytical Framework developed for WASH project?</p>
<p>Capacity Strengthening</p>	<p>First introductory workshop held in July. Focus was on introductions and learning more about different projects.</p> <p>South South North consultancy leading the facilitation of capacity building elements across the consortium. Presented initial frameworks that may be used for guiding the capacity building elements but not clear as yet how to implement and how relates to specific projects, but at initial stages.</p> <p>Wide ranging topic with several interacting elements need to try account for and capture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>General reflections specific to INACCT:</i> Embedded capacity is where real transformative change comes from – develop capacity with</li> </ul>	<p>Need to contextualise SA and Mozam (and cities specifically) esp wrt role of the state, NGOs etc - similarities and differences</p> <p>Document processes - 'methodology paper'</p>

	<p>communities over time, able to communicate across settings and build on knowledge and experience constantly. Issues around understanding data gathering intentionality in programs like this is very challenging - we are building our capacity around that.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could consider the whole project as a learning organization (linked to social learning approaches). A form of learning and capacity building that goes across all the different stakeholders (see also TOC).</li> <li>• The key aspect of capacity building that we would like to capture is the <b>process</b> of how you do all this; the process of how we work together to build these profiles, an engaged approach, how communities learn, and also how the state works, what the state can and can't do – capturing this as <b>methodology</b> is critical. Important to document the process of how we've actually got to this point (e.g., history of CFEWs development), the outcomes of this meeting, how we've talked about it, what do we think we need to do, how do you go about doing this.</li> <li>• Important to look across all the other CLARE and related projects where opportunities for co-learning are.</li> <li>• Critical to bring students and young researchers into the learning space and be embedded in the process.</li> <li>• Reflect on the process of learning and building capacity on how we coordinate with the public and other sectors. Creating an understanding of how everybody has a role to play, and they know what their role is in the co-ordination.</li> <li>• Who are the key leaders and levers of change that enable positive outcomes?</li> <li>• We are all building our capacity in the project and all learning. Building capacity about different forms of collaboration and responsibility.</li> <li>• Key terms: Learning organisation</li> </ul> <p>At this point we went into discussion of TOC (please see below)</p>	
<p>CLARE Threads working group and related research programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First meeting held 27 July.</li> <li>• The primary objective of the Threads working group is to generate transformative research findings that go beyond the outcomes of individual research projects. The "Threads" comprise research questions that address substantive issues or cross cutting challenges across multiple research projects, holding the potential to bring about transformative change through their discoveries.</li> <li>• High expectations: These findings are expected to be innovative, ground breaking, and capable of driving transformative change. This objective will be accomplished through collaborative efforts and co-creation across different CLARE research projects, with the projects driving the discussions.</li> </ul>	<p>ICLEI to keep all partners updated of Threads group activity, planned outputs and where inputs required</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial key themes have been identified with scope for more to be proposed and explored.</li> <li>Main outputs planned are academic publications but additional output types are under consideration.</li> <li>First call broke out into several thematic working groups to discuss initial key ideas and ways of working e.g. Innovation and participatory science that unlock new actions to enable transformational change for resilient societies e.g. Climate change adaptation actions to extreme events that benefits from approaches that are grounded in lived experiences and factor in differentiated vulnerability to multiple hazards.</li> <li>Threads group plans to meet on a quarterly basis.</li> <li><u>Related CLARE programmes</u>: REPRISA (climate modelling focused with elements of social research, Genito is our key contact point) and PALM TREES (focused on health, particularly heat stress, working in Durban, mainly in Dakota informal settlement). Initial discussions held with PALM TREES, to be continued as projects develop.</li> <li><u>Beyond CLARE</u></li> <li>Several ongoing research projects related to our programme that could participate in peer learning. E.g. DARAJA - The Inclusive City-Community Forecasting and Early Warning Service &amp; Partnership, piloted in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam</li> </ul>	
Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First meeting held in July.</li> <li>Presented overall CLARE theory of change and briefly reviewed the working indicators for the broader CLARE project and some FCDO high-level indicators.</li> <li>Plenary followed by breakout discussions e.g. around importance of monitoring discussions not adding additional burdens for reporting etc. Key issue that came up is the meta M&amp;E of the processes - what are the methodologies and processes we're using to conduct this M&amp;E, what processes of co-production that we're using, and the kind of learnings and peer learning that can be taken from that.</li> <li>There will be an M&amp;E hub for project reporting and impact reporting.</li> <li>We have budget for midterm and a final evaluation by third party – process to be confirmed</li> <li>Qualitative and quantitative indicators to be developed</li> </ul>	<p>ICLEI team to co-ordinate and update project team on MEL as it develops.</p> <p>Once work plan updated, we will consider how indicators are mapping against activities etc and the cross cutting elements</p> <p>Develop MEL plan and process for third party evaluations.</p> <p>ICLEI: develop principles framework (e.g. see AfrifoodLinks)</p>
INACCT Theory of Change	See Presentation for draft TOC:	Finalise initial TOC – develop two versions: detailed version

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Links to overall CLARE TOC</li> <li>• Discussion focused on refining problem statement, barriers, assumptions.</li> <li>• Agreed the importance of developing a dynamic, co-produced TOC revisited throughout the project.</li> <li>• Agreement that revised visual depiction is more effective and captures the project dynamics.</li> </ul> <p><u>Group discussion summary (discussing each element of TOC):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rob introduced capacity building elements of TOC – individual and institutional capacity elements. Institutions broadly understood as ‘groupings’ – e.g., community, government department eco-champs, etc. And then the capacity of the ‘collective’ - our wider project team. When examining issues of capacity, we often focus on how to improve capacity without trying to understand why the capacity needs improvement.</li> <li>• Two components: intrinsic to the team (e.g., societal context, cultural context, priorities etc) and extrinsic or systemic issues. These are barriers within the system that prevent from achieving what we're setting out to do, and which need to be addressed in order to build our capacity (e.g., sector-based thinking, poor communication, lack of trust across groups of actors. Various tools that we use in learning organizations which we have built into our proposal under different activities.</li> <li>• If we have an aligned team that harnesses our diversity, we then have a strength in terms of a transformative potential. Intellectual and practical capacity, to deal with barriers, and we then design mitigating actions through co-design, pulling in those different mechanisms in the learning organization and those are co-designed through common process. And you have a process of achieving consensus and that's also actionable, which leads into our work plan and there are a number of components that should be considered part of the work plan.</li> <li>• The implementation framework should have a learning organization approach.</li> <li>• It is a dynamic and transdisciplinary process.</li> <li>• Change leavers and preconditions for impact and uptake section - are often missing from theories of change – that is key and perhaps research for impact plan as being summarized in this box or this line of the theory of change in the same way as we could maybe think about the capacity building. All the elements e.g systems, networks, the bridge builders, etc., but also the mechanisms, for example, how in the city of Beira, are also part of the research for impact.</li> </ul>	<p>for internal purposes, less detailed public facing version. ICLEI to lead with inputs from Rob Slotow and All</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to consider issues of policy influence and uptake – how does this actually happen in the cities? How do we account for this in theory of change.</li> <li>• The need for a hybrid approach that considers formality and informality together.</li> </ul> <p>*See more detailed notes for TOC discussion alongside draft visual under development.</p>	
Discussion on biophysical study (budget available for consultants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considerable data already available and important to avoid duplication. Need to develop a record/excel sheet of available data that is accessible. E.g., CSIR Green Book, Municipal data, Genito's projects etc. As vulnerability profiles and other project outputs are developed identify gaps and data that requires further analysis that budget could be used for.</li> <li>• Potential scope(s) of work - automation of analysis, data dashboard/consolidation</li> </ul>	Develop information sheet of available data sources
Melissa Pillay CoGTA Presentation (KZN Provincial Plan of Action for Disaster Reduction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation on Guide to Diagnostic Assessment of how Land Use management practices can reduce or increase Disaster Risk in Integrated Human Settlements As part of the KZN CoGTA provincial task team responsible for developing a Provincial Plan of Action for Disaster Reduction. Several work streams have been set up to achieve this goal.</li> <li>• Several post-docs for project at UKZN and linked to INACCT through Cathy, Rob.</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultation undertaken to support site selection process.</li> <li>• Several criteria identified for site selection e.g., data availability, location, affected by flood, within floodlines, residential settlements</li> <li>• Catchment and broad area approach beyond only specific sites.</li> <li>• Types of flood: inundation, storm water, flash flood, no flood</li> <li>• Focus on land use management and its implementation in developing sustainable human settlement and improving resilience to risk and vulnerabilities. Consideration of which land use management functions are applied across the province, what are some of the indicators of sustainable human settlements.</li> <li>• Vulnerability profiling process drafted; multiple flood types considered.</li> <li>• Provincial assessment with eThekweni as one of main focus areas</li> <li>• Specific research sites tbc but potentially overlap with INACCT e.g., Quarry Road Informal Settlement</li> <li>• Important for INACCT and KZN CoGTA task teams to collaborate for maximizing synergies and upscaling impact.</li> </ul>	Continue collaborations with CoGTA and SALGA and update on research activities, planned events. Etc.
Closing workshop discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cathy presented on C40 Competition Food for Thought – synergies and lessons for INACCT.</li> <li>• Closing discussion focused on site selection criteria. Focused at length on possible approaches and data required, and what sort of criteria would be important in both Durban</li> </ul>	Set up bi-lateral and team meetings for further discussions on site selection

	<p>and Beira.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some key discussion points:</li></ul> <p>Different aspects of the project, may require different same sample size of sites in terms of flood vulnerability – need to break down into specific questions under the different work packages to finalise selection criteria, profiling requirements etc. For example, may not need to actually physically document as many sites because we can understand the nature of the flood event by looking at remote sensing, etc. Other elements e.g., response capacity, gender dynamics, may need more sites and indicators to capture their variability well enough to build a foundation to scale from.</p> <p>City stakeholders emphasized the importance of co-learning and co-design of inclusive solutions, integrating multiple types of knowledge and evidence from a range of perspectives, different stakeholders re-emphasised. Go back to key building blocks or project.</p> <p>Several key aspects we are looking at: .1. how people have worked in the community to adapt to risk entailing hazard mapping, and how are households and communities rebuilding in the area. 2. the community-based early warning system linked to the city's early warnings. The learnings out of that need to be captured. E.g., How did we develop that knowledge? How did we develop that system? How did it evolve? And sort of try and capture that.</p> <p>Then, take these learnings and then explore how they apply to some other informal settlements, e.g. Kenville. While all settlements are different there will be important learnings that can be scaled up and support city level disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Closing of workshop - Agreement that broad focus likely on flash floods in informal settlements. Use several different settlements as a lens in both cities. Further site selection and profiling criteria to be discussed between teams post workshop.</p>	and related aspects.
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