

Project 106002-001, Report 2011A

Report of the second meeting of the IDRC-funded project “Strengthening the role of civil society in water sector governance towards climate change adaptation in African cities – Durban, Maputo, Nairobi”

Held in Durban, South Africa and Maputo, Mozambique

August 15-20, 2011

By Patricia E. Perkins, Patricia Figueiredo and Beth Lorimer

Kenya, Mozambique, and South Africa

**York University
4700 Keele Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M3J 1P3**

Professor Eugenia Cossa (Eduardo Mondlane University), Saquina Macavele (MuGeDe), Anabela Lemos (Justiça Ambiental) in Maputo; Professor Patrick Bond (Centre for Civil Society, University of KwaZulu-Natal), Lushendrie Naidu (South Durban Community Environmental Alliance), Mary Galvin (Umphilo) in Durban; Professor Elijah Ndegwa (University of Nairobi), Sadique Bilal (Kilimanjaro Initiative), Wahu Kaara (KENDREN) in Nairobi.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this three-year project, funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) through its Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA) program, is to develop practical strategies for strengthening urban governments in planning investments in climate change adaptation, and to strengthen the role of civil society in water management towards improved climate change adaptation. The project aims to link university researchers with community-based NGOs conducting environmental education and organizing participatory workshops in low-income urban areas with pressing climate change and water-related problems; build on proven methods of community-university collaboration to strengthen urban watershed governance; increase equity in public participation processes related to urban climate change adaptation; and foster progressive local, national and international policy development on climate change-related water management—while training students, university researchers, NGO staff members, and community participants. The major research outcome of the project will be its contribution to understanding effective ways of strengthening local governments, NGOs and civil society organizations involved in environmental education and organizing for improved public participation in watershed governance and climate change adaptation in African urban areas.

This second annual meeting provided an opportunity for project partners to discuss their contributions to the project thus far and identify and discuss goals for the continuation of the project. In addition, partners had a chance to fine-tune the project's methodology, and compare notes on climate change, water governance, and related community-based initiatives in each of the three cities. The meeting was coordinated by the project coordinator, Patricia Figueiredo and the field visits were organized by Umphilo waManzi and the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA), in Durban, and Justiça Ambiental (JA) and Women, Gender and Development (MuGeDe) in Maputo.

The purposes of this meeting were to:

1. Provide an opportunity for project partners to present an overview of what they have accomplished during the past year;
2. Report on how the partnerships between academic and NGO partners are working;
3. Report on the involvement of students;
4. Provide an opportunity for each student to present on their projects and receive feedback from the team;
5. Discuss the preparation of new students for the student exchange trips;
6. Report on the team's progress in meeting the project's overall goals
7. Discuss lessons learned and challenges faced;
8. Discuss and revise the budget to better assist in the implementation of the project; and
9. Discuss the team's goals and aims for the next year

In the following pages, this report contains a list of meeting participants, a detailed day-by-day agenda, a list of the presentations made to the group by each participant, a summary of the field visits made in South Africa and Mozambique and their relation to our project, a summary of our discussions regarding the budget, a gallery of photographs of the week-long meeting, and a conclusion.

Second Annual Meeting List of Participants

University Participants

Canada

York University

Professor Patricia E. Perkins | Faculty of Environmental Studies, Project Director

Patricia Figueiredo | Project Coordinator

Elizabeth Lorimer | Masters student, Faculty of Environmental Studies

Alex Todd | Masters student, Department of Geography

Kenya

University of Nairobi

Professor Elijah Ndegwa | Department of Urban and Regional Planning

Mr. Romanus Otieno Opiyo | Department of Urban and Regional Planning

Stephen Otieno | Masters student, Department of Urban and Regional Planning

Elizabeth Wamuchiru | Masters student, Department of Urban and Regional Planning

Mozambique

Universidade Eduardo Mondlane

Professor Eugenia Cossa | Director, Faculty of Education

Elias Manjate | Lecturer, Faculty of Education

Ester Uamba | Student

Francisca Caetano | Student

Neima Adamo | Student

South Africa

University of KwaZulu-Natal

Patrick Bond | Director of the Centre for Civil Society

Simphiwe Nojiyeza | PhD student, Centre for Civil Society

NGO Participants

Kenya

Kenya Debt Relief Network (KENDREN)

Towards a Free, Just and Equitable Society

Mission: To become the national platform for collective action committed to the total cancellation of Kenya's public debt and its effective management and to empower the public on issues of economic justice and sustainable development through debate, advocacy and organizing.

Participant(s): Wahu Kaara, Executive Director and Kiama Kaara, Research Assistant

Kilimanjaro Initiative

Mission: To encourage young people to have self-belief and to assist in providing opportunities that will enable them to take on a constructive role in their communities.

Participant(s): Sadique Bilal Issa, Sports and Sports Facilities Coordinator

Mozambique

Justiça Ambiental

Mission: To engender a culture of civil action in Mozambique both through actions to protect the environment, and by actively engaging in developmental decisions pertaining to issues of environmental justice, here in Mozambique and throughout the rest of the world.

Participant(s): Nilza Matavel

Mulher, Gênero e Desenvolvimento (MuGeDe: Women, Gender, Development)

Mission: To promote a healthy environment through the combined efforts of different social groups, including the government. To focus on the environment and rural development from a gender perspective.

Participant(s): Saquina Mucavele, Executive Director; Fernando Pondeca, Research Assistant; and Helio Divage, Research Assistant

South Africa

Umphilo waManzi (Water is Life)

Mission: To engage in advocacy and action research around issues related to water and sanitation, the environment, and health in South Africa.

Participant(s): Mary Galvin, Executive Director and Dudu Khumalo, Research Assistant

South Durban Community Environmental Alliance

Mission: To protect and ensure an environment conducive to positive well-being of the citizenry; to promote "clean" development that aids local job creation; to protect resources for present and future generations and to ensure development that is not detrimental to the health of residents, especially children.

Participant(s): Lushendrie Naidu, Projects Officer

IDRC Representative

Evans Kituyi | Senior Program Specialist | Climate Change Adaptation in Africa

“Strengthening the role of civil society in water sector governance towards climate change adaptation in African cities -- Durban, Maputo, Nairobi”

Project Team Meeting – August 2011

AGENDA

**Sunday 14 August
Travel to Durban**

MEALS on your own

(Those travelling will receive USD\$41 for meals + \$10 for incidentals = \$51)

In Durban, we will be staying at Anstey’s Beach Backpackers, (477 Marine Drive, Bluff, Durban, Kwa-Zulu Natal 4001, South Africa. Tel: +27 (0) 31 467 1192 / E: ansteybeach@mweb.co.za). Wi-Fi is available for R21 (1 hour vouchers)

Monday 15 August

Team Meeting at Anstey’s (Khaya Manzi Cottage)

- 8:30 to 10:30 Opening Remarks, Introductions and Country Team Updates
Each country team will have about 30 minutes to provide an overview of what they have been doing during the past year, and to report on how the partnerships among academic and NGO partners are working, how students are involved with the project, your preparations for the student exchange trips, and your progress in meeting the project's overall goals. What will you be aiming to accomplish over the next year? What challenges have you faced; what is working well? If you can show some photos in a short PowerPoint, this would be great. Each team is welcome to choose one or several representatives to present this overview. Hopefully we will have time after the presentations for a short discussion about the project's overall progress to date.
- 10:30 to 11:00 TEA/COFFEE BREAK
- 11:00 to 1:00 PAR Training. *Patrick Mbanjwa.*
Patrick will help us to develop our skills for working with local community members in participatory ways on climate change, water, and political engagement issues.
- 1:00 to 2:30 LUNCH – provided for the group at Anstey’s
- 2:30 to 4:30 PAR Training (continued). *Patrick Mbanjwa.*
- 4:30 to 5:00 BREAK
- 5:00 to 6:15 Student Research Forum (panel presentations)
Water Governance and Adaptation to Climate Change in Informal Settlements: Case of Huruma, Nairobi, Kenya. Stephen Otieno

The Role of State and Non-State Actors in Climate Change Adaptation: The Case of Flood Risk Management in Kibera Informal Settlement, Nairobi. Elizabeth K. Wamuchiru
Climate Change Workshops in KwaZulu-Natal. Alex Todd
Participation, Equity & Resource Management in the Umgeni Catchment. Beth Lorimer
Environment Water and Sanitation Project. Neima Adamo
Impact of the Floods: The case of Polana Caniço. Ester Pedro Uamba
Managing water in rainfed agriculture. Francisca Caetano

We will hear and provide feedback on the students' research projects, documenting and advancing our project's objectives.
DINNER on your own
(Each participant will receive USD\$28 for dinner + \$10 for incidentals = \$38)

Tuesday 16 August
Field Visits in Durban

- 8:30 Bus leaves Anstey's. Box LUNCH provided.
Community meeting in one of the four areas where Umphilo waManzi works on climate changes and water adaptation
Community activists, who were trained in PAR, will come from the other communities to present briefly on the issues and ideas from their respective areas.
Maputo and Nairobi partners to talk about their work (making linkages to what they have heard)
SDCEA Toxic Tour after lunch
Return to hotel by about 5 p.m.
- 7:00 PROJECT DINNER together at Bud's on the Bay
(Each participant will receive USD\$10 for incidentals)

Wednesday 17 August
Trip to Maputo

- 8:30 Bus leaves Anstey's. LUNCH at a stop on the road in Swaziland
Arrival by about 6 p.m. at Hotel Tivoli in Maputo. DINNER on your own. *(Each participant will receive USD\$28 for meals + \$10 for incidentals = \$38)*

In Maputo, we will be staying at the Hotel Tivoli (Av 25 de Setembro 1321, Maputo, Mozambique. Tel: 00 258 21 307600/6 / E: snreservashtm@tv cabo.co.mz)

Thursday 18 August

Field Visits in Maputo

8:30 Bus leaves Hotel Tivoli. LUNCH with the group, at a restaurant en route. Return to Hotel Tivoli by about 5 p.m. DINNER on your own.
(Each participant will receive USD\$28 for dinner + \$10 for incidentals = \$38)

Friday 19 August

Team Meetings – Planning for the next year
8:30 Faculty of Education, Eduardo Mondlane University
Bus leaves Hotel Tivoli for the university campus
8:45 to 10:30 Review project's goals and methods – discussion.
Can we now characterize the current institutional framework for urban water governance in each city? How can we present and use this information in local communities? How do different groups cope with climate change and variability?
10:30 to 11:00 BREAK
11:00 to 1:00 What are some of the ways that different project partners are helping to enhance civil society's roles in adapting to climate change and variability? How do these methods help vulnerable groups? What kinds of education, training and awareness programmes are we developing? What commonalities and themes are emerging? Discussion.
1:00 to 2:30 LUNCH provided at the University for the group
2:30 to 4:30 What are some ways to include local government officials and contribute to water governance in each city? How can we bring government officials and community members together in creative ways to address climate change and water needs? Discussion.
Return by bus to Hotel Tivoli.
7:00 PROJECT DINNER with the group.
(Each participant will receive USD\$10 for incidentals.)

Saturday 20 August

Team Meeting – Sharing our results
Faculty of Education, Eduardo Mondlane University
8:30 Bus leaves Hotel Tivoli for the university campus
8:45 to 10:30 Recording, writing up, disseminating our work via websites, conferences, papers, books etc. What are the potentials and how can we do this effectively?
10:30 to 11:00 BREAK
11:00 to 1:00 Planning for our project's involvement at COP17 in Durban (November, 2011) and for next year's final team meeting in Nairobi. Plans for monitoring and evaluation. Final remarks and farewells.

Bus returns to Hotel Tivoli.
Afternoon free; LUNCH and DINNER on your own.
(Each participant will receive USD\$41 for meals + \$10 for incidentals = \$51)

Sunday 21 August

Return trip to Durban / return travel

8:30 Bus leaves Hotel Tivoli. Arrival in Durban by about 6 p.m.
MEALS on your own.
(Those travelling will received USD\$41 for meals + \$10 for incidentals = \$51)

*Per Diem rates are in accordance with IDRC policy and with York University's policy on **Per Diem and Other Travel Allowances 2008.***

*Please remember to bring your **original** receipts for travel-related expenses (e.g. visa, immunization, etc). After your return home, please send Patty Figueiredo your receipts for transport to and from the airport, **along with your airplane boarding passes**, and you will be reimbursed for these additional travel expenses.*

PRESENTATIONS

On the first day of the project's second annual meeting, partners were asked to provide an overview of their progress and activities carried during the past year, as well as to report on the following: 1) how the partnerships among academic and NGO partners are working; 2) how students are involved with the project and their preparations for the student exchange trips; and 3) their progress in meeting the project's overall goals.

PowerPoint and/or PDF files of all these presentations are available at <http://ccaa.iris.yorku.ca/research-project/publications-presentations/>

“A hot climate for civil society engagement with climate change and water in Durban” by Mary Galvin, Dudu Khumalo, Simphiwe Nojiyeza, and Beth Lorimer

“Climate Change Workshops in KwaZulu-Natal” by Alex Todd

“Climate justice and water: first stage, background research” by Patrick Bond

“Eduardo Mondlane University Environmental Education Course: Progress Report” by Professor Eugénia Cossa and Elias Manjate

“Environment Water and Sanitation Project” by Neima Adamo

“Flood Management and Adaptation to Climate Change: Mapping of Vulnerabilities & Coping Mechanisms in Silanga Village of Kibera Slum” by Elizabeth Kanini Wamuchiru

“Impact of the Floods: The case of Polana Caniço” by Ester Pedro Uamba

“Managing water in rainfed urban agriculture” by Francisca Caetano

“Participation, Equity & Resource Management in the Umgeni Catchment” by Beth Lorimer

“Project Team: Mozambique” by Fernando Pondeca & Helio Divage

“SDCEA: Reflection of work that has been completed in the first year of the York Project Grant” by Lushendrie Naidu

“Small Gestures, Big Changes” by Nilza Matavel

“Water Governance and Adaptation to Climate Change in Informal Settlements: Case of Huruma, Nairobi” by Stephen Otieno

“Water Governance in Kibera Informal Settlement, Silanga Village” by Sadique Bilal

These presentations provided an excellent opportunity for partners to learn about each other's progress, celebrate each other's accomplishments and discuss challenges and lessons learned. The following summary contains highlights of each organization's work in relation to our project.

In Durban, project research assistant Lushendrie Naidu reported that the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) carried out a number of initiatives in connection with our project since the beginning of 2011, ranging from environmental education and awareness campaigns with communities and youth, and COP17 mobilization campaigning, to climate change health impact campaigns. Students from approximately 160 schools have taken part in various workshops on organic farming. Students were given seeds and garden equipment as well as compost to start their very own sustainable food gardens at schools. In March 2011 the Durban team received training in Participatory Action Research (PAR), which was conducted by Patrick Mbanjwa and attended by SDCEA and Umphilo waManzi personnel, as well as activists and community members.

From June to August 2011, Alex Todd and Beth Lorimer, two graduate students from York University, interned in Durban at SDCEA and Umphilo waManzi, respectively, where they helped to organize community workshops, document and report on project-related activities, present at public forums and community events, and conduct research on climate change and water-related issues in Durban.

Umphilo waManzi also has had a very productive and fruitful year. In project-supported initiatives, Umphilo established working relationships with four communities in Durban, namely Umzinyathi, Hammersdale, Umbumbulu, and Ntuzuma/ Piesang, where it has carried out community workshops on community mapping, climate change and water. Dr. Mary Galvin's presentation also discussed some of the challenges facing residents of these communities and Durban as a whole, more specifically institutional issues and high demand for water in eThekweni municipality, where Umphilo works.

Professor Patrick Bond briefly discussed his research on the geopolitics of Durban water and sanitation, drawing from his paper entitled "A Critical Geopolitics of Durban Water and Sanitation: How Hydropolitics Can Inform Climate Change Adaptation Debates." He also brought attention to Durban sites of climate significance and explained some of the specific ways Durban is contributing to climate change. Prof. Bond's presentation touched briefly on Durban's 'sanitation belt' and South Durban rivers under threat, mainly due to its busy port. Lastly, Prof. Bond talked about the failures and legacy of the 2010 FIFA World Cup, and Durban's COP17, which he calls the "Conference of Polluters." Simphiwe Nojjiyeza, a PhD student at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and a student intern for our project, was present at the meeting and provided input and feedback to some of the presentations made by his colleagues.

The Maputo team discussed similar challenges in their presentations. Women, Gender and Development (MuGeDe), for example, discussed the lack of commitment by local

government to support this project because of its size, scope, and limited funds. Despite this challenge, MuGeDe has also established working relationships with residents of low-income communities in Maputo. Like SDCEA and Umphilo waManzi, MuGeDe has carried out community workshops on environmental education, climate change, and water with the support of our project. In addition, MuGeDe has gathered information on the extent of knowledge and understanding by local residents about climate change and water-related issues, by carrying out surveys. Furthermore, MuGeDe has continued its efforts to involve government officials and has invited several representatives to attend and participate in community meetings, to foster and strengthen dialogue between civil society and government.

During this round of presentations, partners also had an opportunity to hear Neima Adamo, an undergraduate student at Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) in Maputo, who spoke about her experience working as an intern at MuGeDe. Neima also talked about her project on water and sanitation in the Municipal District of KaMaxaquene in Maputo city. This provided Neima with an opportunity to present in English, which she is currently learning, and to receive input and feedback from partners on her research project.

Neima's classmates, Francisca Caetano and Ester Uamba, also had an opportunity to describe their experiences interning at Justiça Ambiental and present on their research. Francisca's project involves managing water in rainfed urban agriculture on the UEM campus, where local residents have planted corn and other subsistence crops. Ester's research involves the impacts of floods in Polana Caniço, a low-income neighbourhood in Maputo, and she also described her internship experience at Justiça Ambiental. Through our project, this NGO has developed an environmental education program which has been hugely successful in secondary schools. The program is geared towards grade eight students and aims at creating critical awareness about environmental issues, involving students and teachers on discussions about climate change and water. This program also offers an opportunity for UEM Environmental Education students, such as Francisca and Ester, to apply the knowledge and methods they learn in the classroom.

Elias Manjate, a lecturer in the Faculty of Education at UEM, summarized the University's progress to date in relation to this project. Elias spoke about the selection of students to work with MuGeDe and Justiça Ambiental and their integration into the project-related work of these NGOs. He also talked about the process of selecting three students to travel to Durban in April 2012 to intern at SDCEA and Umhpilo waManzi, as part of this project's exchange trips. Students were selected on the basis of the quality and relevance of their projects and their English language skills. The three students have begun to prepare for their trips, by practicing English, fine-tuning their research projects, and networking with the NGOs and the University of KwaZulu-Natal in Durban.

From the meeting presentations, the group also learned that university students in Nairobi, as in Durban and Maputo, have been integrally involved with the implementation of this project. Stephen Otieno and Elizabeth Wamuchiru, Masters students in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Nairobi,

and interns at KENDREN and Kilimanjaro Initiative, respectively, also gave presentations on their research projects and received feedback from the group. Stephen discussed water governance and adaptation to climate change in Huruma, an informal settlement in Nairobi, while Elizabeth presented on flood management and adaptation in Silanga Village in Kibera, another informal settlement in the city.

Romanus Opiyo, a lecturer at the University of Nairobi and co-supervisor of these students, also presented on the University's progress as it relates to the project. Romanus briefly talked about supervising Stephen and Elizabeth and providing guidance on their research. He explained that in Nairobi, the team meets on a quarterly basis to discuss project activities, challenges, and goals. He also informed the group that the Nairobi team received PAR training in May 2011.

Kilimanjaro Initiative's research assistant for this project, Sadique Bilal, presented on water governance in Silanga Village, Nairobi. He discussed access, availability and affordability of water in this community and named some of the specific challenges faced by residents there, such as lack of awareness and inadequate information on water governance structures, water rationing and scarcity, illegal connections, and high water prices. Sadique also briefly talked about Elizabeth Wamuchiru's involvement in and invaluable contribution to this project.

Kiama Kaara, the project's research assistant at the Kenya Debt Relief Network (KENDREN), reported on a number of activities carried out under the CCAA project, including debt clinics and climate change teach-ins. Furthermore, Kiama discussed some of the challenges faced by his organization in the last year, including the following:

- The delayed engagement with student in terms of immersion in the local community and liaison/partnership with the organization has meant that this has slowed down the progress at the inception level. This has now been rectified, and things are moving smoothly between KENDREN, students, and the local community.
- The PAR training, which served to inform and generate an understanding with the community members, but has also raised expectations, some of which may not be tenable within the lifetime of the project.
- Some community members have been reluctant to be involved, feeling that they are the object of study.
- In Huruma, water is viewed as a market commodity and there are major contestations around this. This has in a big way slowed progress since project representatives first have had to navigate through these deep-seated community dynamics.

All NGO and academic partners agreed that the lack of funds, more specifically overhead funds for the NGOs and compensation in the form of monthly stipends to the project's co-supervisors, has slowed their progress and limited their ability to carry out activities and report on these activities. This was a recurring theme in the presentations.

FIELD VISITS

Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

On August 16, 2011 twenty-three project partners, including NGO representatives, academics, and students visited a community meeting in Mzinyathi, KwaZulu-Natal, where twenty-five community members (13 women and 12 men) gathered to discuss climate change and water issues in their communities.



Community meeting in Umzinyathi

This meeting was organized by Umphilo waManzi, a project partner, and facilitated by Dudu Khumalo and Dr. Mary Galvin. This year, Umphilo waManzi has organized and facilitated a number of community-based workshops in four local communities—Umzinyathi, Hammersadale, Umbumbulu, and Ntuzuma/ Piesang—with the aim of facilitating engagement of local residents with municipalities around climate change adaptation and water.



Sipho Dliamini from Umzinyathi presents on climate change and water

Project partners had an opportunity to listen to one representative from each community on their understanding of climate change and water, as well as how current challenges are being addressed in their respective communities.

Following their presentations, community members had a chance to relate their experiences to that of project partners living in Maputo, Mozambique and Nairobi, Kenya. Several partners spoke of similar climate change and water-related issues in their home countries and offered examples of how these are being addressed by innovative community-based initiatives funded by this project.



Kilimanjaro Initiative's Sadique Bilal talks about climate change and water in Nairobi



Urine Diversion Toilet

Following this community meeting, project partners visited households with rainwater harvesting installations and urine diversion (UD) toilets, as well as wetlands where concerns over flood plain developments were discussed.

In the afternoon, project partners went on a *Toxic Tour* of South Durban, led by the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance, another project partner.



SDCEA activist Bongani Mthembu tells the environmental history of the community during a “toxic tour”

The group’s first stop was a lookout above Wentworth, a low-income neighbourhood of Durban. There, the group heard from Bongani Mthembu—an air quality/GIS officer at SDCEA—about air and water pollution, as well as health concerns faced by local residents as a result of pollution by a Sapref oil refinery and a Mondi paper and packaging plant located in this neighbourhood.

Next, community members visited Settlers Primary School, also located in Wentworth, where a large number of

students suffer from asthma and

are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of pollution by local industry.



In South Durban, huge oil refineries pollute the air and the water. Left: Sapref oil refinery in Wentworth.



Engen monitoring wells

Following this visit, partners visited the Bluff Nature Reserve, where underground oil pipelines are leaking, forcing housing to be abandoned and makeshift monitoring wells to be installed in the area.

Maputo, Mozambique

On August 18, 2011 project partners visited Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique’s oldest university. There, they heard from Francisca Caetano, an undergraduate environmental education student, who is conducting research on rainfed agriculture. As part of her research, Francisca is interviewing local residents who use the university campus to plant rainfed crops.



Eduardo Mondlane University

Following this visit, partners went to the local beach, where sea level rise and storms are causing erosion



Avenida Marginal, Maputo

along Maputo’s Indian Ocean coastline. The group also visited what used to be a mangrove and is now a construction site. Mangroves all over the city are being destroyed for new development along Maputo Bay.

From the beach, the group continued on to Polana Caniço, a low-income neighbourhood, where residents have been severely impacted by flooding and erosion. There, the team listened to Ester Uamba, another Eduardo Mondlane University undergraduate student, who is currently conducting research in this area.



Crevasse formed after flooding in 2000



Neima Adamo shows how local residents have tapped into a water pipe, binding it with plastic bags until dark, when people bring buckets to access free clean water

Next, the group went to another low-income neighbourhood, where Neima Adamo, a third undergraduate student, spoke about her research project on water and sanitation.

Following this visit, the group went to Eduardo Mondlane Secondary School, where Justiça Ambiental, a project partner, teaches environmental education to grade eight students. Students spoke about the program, performed songs, danced, and recited poems about water and the environment.



Grade 8 girls recite poem they wrote about the environment

Following this refreshing presentation, the team went to Mapfumo district, where MuGeDe, another project partner, works with community members to strengthen their role in water sector governance. There the group attended a community meeting with the local chief and elders, who briefly spoke about climate change and water-related issues in their communities.

**Notes from stop in Swaziland
August 17, 2011**

Sicelo Simelane of the Swazi environmental NGO Yonge Nawe spoke to our group, during our lunch stop on the way from Durban to Maputo, about water and climate change in Swaziland.

- Swazi sugar farmers get water allocations for irrigation;
- Subsistence farmers are not allowed to take water from the river.
- Droughts are increasing and rainfall is becoming more irregular.
- The conservation areas / game parks are for private hunting.
 - o Poachers are severely punished.
- The King controls parliament and all decisions;
 - o He has a stake in most sugar refineries and many big farms.
- Yonge Nawe
 - o organizes workshops, awareness-building about climate change, and also works on rainwater harvesting and reviving traditional methods of retaining water, such as underground cisterns.
 - o They build tanks and cisterns of cement, cheaply, for local use.
 - o Their work around climate change has been largely awareness raising.
 - o They did a community testimonies project with Friends of the Earth International on how changes in climate are impacting on the people.
 - o They have been instrumental in making sure that river basin authorities, irrigation district and other water institutions created by the Swaziland Water Act are put in place.
- In Swaziland, people are generally very interested to learn about climate change and what can be done.

IDRC Project Meeting
Thursday, August 18, 2011
6:00-8:30 p.m.
MuGeDe office, Maputo

This special meeting was called by IDRC representative Dr. Evans Kituyi, who requested an opportunity to discuss the project with the whole project team. Action items resulting from this discussion are indicated in the minutes below.

Minutes

Attendance: Prof. Patricia E. Perkins, Patricia Figueiredo, Dr. Evans Kituyi, Prof. Patrick Bond, Saquina Mucavele, Eng. Elias Manjate, Prof. Eugenia Cossa, Lushendrie Naidu, Nilza Matavel, Sadique Issa, Prof. Romanus Opiyo, Kiama Kaara, Dr. Mary Galvin, and Prof. Elijah Ndegwa

1. Dr. Evans Kituyi addressed the group. IDRC is looking for more documented results from our project. Perhaps some things have been left out in our project's reporting.
2. Characterizing the institutional framework for urban water governance in the three cities
 - a. IDRC would have expected to see a report on this by now
 - b. Clearly show the governance framework and what the problems are in the three cities **ACTION**
3. Testing of adaptation options to be identified
 - a. Put emphasis on civil society institutions and how they are intervening, testing options for this intervention.
 - b. Set out a clear framework that consolidates the interventions on the ground
 - c. Novel adaptation options are being tested and developed through a process of matching community needs with what NGOs can offer (Mary Galvin)
 - d. Testing of solutions identified—e.g. training, education, etc. Identify gaps, then come up with solutions via a PAR process; strengthen capacity where there is a need **ACTION**
4. Project Objectives and Outputs
 - a. Good to take this opportunity to review the project's objectives and outputs (Prof. Ndegwa)
 - b. Results-based work; practical solutions

- c. We have sub-agreements agreeing to do the project's work; it is a very ambitious project (Mary Galvin)

5. Limitations/Challenges

- a. No overhead funding for partner NGOs
- b. Sometimes the work takes time; schools can delay or refuse to participate (Nilza)
- c. Inception meeting raised happiness and expectations; not enough money; we can plan but community work is another reality—frustrating delays, etc. (Saquina)
- d. Benefits for communities can be obscure—they need clear payoffs (Saquina)
- e. Project requires personal commitment because resources are limited; documentation becomes a problem; this project costs money; not easy to carry out this work effectively (Sadique)
- f. The challenges are so many for this project; we started *after* the meeting in Brazil (a year ago); we need to evaluate what we have done up to now and decide how to fill the gaps (Eugenia) **ACTION**
- g. We are very committed to the work... We have had some delays from York getting the funds out, so we didn't really get started until January 2011; we have other donors, but can't take money from other project budgets; we did have a meeting of the Durban team to organize/plan everything; we did PAR training, considered timelines and activities and tried to catch up; we've combined this project with as best we can with programs from other donors to maximize results; the budget is not big enough for stand-alone activities for this project. Some activities are solely CCAA, some combined (Lushendrie)
- h. Challenge of language; no translation (Saquina)
- i. Having to use own budget/time—documentation budget not there (Sadique)
- j. Scholar-activist linkages; procedural issues; NGO politics, pressures; actors, civil society actors / communities. Small budget allows interventions with CSOs but not whole communities. Documenting the issues that communities deal with - students can help with this (Kiama)
- k. Patty works 17 hours a week, also donates time; has faced many challenges at York—learned by doing—lots of bureaucracy, rules and procedures, but trying to work within it

6. Overhead

- a. Lack of overhead funding to NGOs – IDRC gives 13% but this goes to York University for project administration (Patty)
- b. NGO overhead (special payments); can exceed on existing budget lines (if Evans approves by e-mail) **ACTION**

7. Role of students

- a. What will students and NGOs gain? (Evans)

- b. Formal agreements for students and NGOs – to include deliverables
 - c. Need agreement between academia and NGOs (Elias)
 - d. Students from UKZN? Francis Ngambi – Malawi; Simphiwe Nojiyeza working with Umphilo; York students interning with Durban NGOs; need to place other students in work with NGOs in Durban
 - e. Broad spectrum of students, undergrad, masters, and PhD: does this matter? Outputs will vary—value for money
 - f. How were students’ topics selected? Need to link them to products expected from each team; PAR process should have defined the topics for the students; must fit into research objectives; how will these topics fit in?
 - g. Facilitation of the students needs flexible mechanism – budget to assist them in research **ACTION**
8. Monitoring & Evaluation
- a. IDRC expects a document on M&E framework—how will this be done? Also a communications framework—these are overdue. **ACTION**
 - b. M&E budget can be reworked **ACTION**
9. Website
- a. Website should have lots of documents characterizing players in water sector **ACTION**
10. Cross country learning framework for project
- a. Synthesis paragraphs on what country teams are doing (in each section of report); also what was learned and what it implies for next phase of project **ACTION**
11. Integration of city authorities in an active capacity
- a. Give them a role to play, more uptake and buy-in... make it so that they will always be aware of the project **ACTION**
 - b. If we integrate local authorities it can facilitate our work, but when we invited them to the first meeting, they ran away, this has in fact delayed our work (Saquina)
12. Civil society organizations and community(ies)
- a. Who are we strengthening?
 - b. Clarify question of civil society institutions and participation in water governance. What are the gaps and strengths of CSOs? Need a report on this, and assessing the capacity of CSOs **ACTION**
 - c. Report on how/what the CSOs are doing should be on website **ACTION**
13. Proposed outputs/publications
- a. Communications strategy due **ACTION**
 - b. What are the topics and deadlines?
 - c. Translate pamphlets/brochures **ACTION**

14. York University bureaucracy
 - a. Send student exchange funds through NGOs **ACTION**
 - b. Send NGOs advances annually **ACTION**

15. Interim report
 - a. Characterize civil society institutions for water governance **ACTION**
 - b. Assess what we've done in relation to objectives; what we're testing, key objectives **ACTION**

16. Conferences / COP17
 - a. Funding proposal for COP17 not approved – only Durban partners will be there
 - b. Before attending conferences, let IDRC know in advance

Mitigation of Risks:

The risks identified mainly regard shortfalls in funding and administrative support to accomplish all the project's goals, bureaucracy at York University which delays the release of funds, and the need for written agreements between students and universities to define participants' roles in the project. These risks could affect the implementation of project activities and the following mitigation measures have been taken to address them:

1. York bureaucracy and lack of funds for project coordination at York University
 - a. Move to annual payments to avoid delays in release of funds to organizations – so they can keep on track with their activities
 - b. Increase hours for the project coordinator position so that time can be more equally shared between finance, reporting and project communication
2. Funding for partner overhead, stipends for co-supervisors, facilitation of student research, administrative costs
 - a. Propose to IDRC an increase in funding for a number of budget items
 - b. Partners were asked to inform the project coordinator of their needs to inform this budget increase proposal to IDRC
3. Formal agreements between students and NGOs
 - a. Academic partners are currently drafting these agreements with their student participants.

CCAA Project Work Plan 2011 - 2012

Activity	Months												Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug					
	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Objective 1: To characterize the institutional framework for urban water governance in the three cities, and explain how the different actors within this framework cope with climate change and variability.																	
Act 1.4: Train research assistants in data collection methods related to climate change																	
Act 1.5: Research assistants and community groups bio-map climate change vulnerability in each city																	
Act 1.8: Conduct participatory research with civil society, NGOs and local organisation on water security																	
Act 1.9: Collect gender disaggregated data on climate change vulnerabilities																	
Act 1.10: Conduct SWOT analysis																	
Act 1.12: Train research assistants on data analysis techniques, using data collected by each group in each of the three cities																	
Act 1.13 Data analysis by research assistants																	
Act 1.14: Report writing																	
Act 1.15: Project team meets to document lessons learnt and to develop next steps																	
Act 1.16: Develop policy recommendation and intervention																	

plans																		
Act 1.18: Community feedback workshops																		
Objective 2: To identify and test viable alternatives for enhancing civil society roles towards adaptation to climate change and variability by vulnerable groups.																		
Act 2.1: Based on the baseline results identify/develop interventions for coping with climate change and variability																		
Act 2.2: Develop training and awareness enhancing programmes for civil society organisations and NGOs																		
Act: 2.3: Develop methods and procedures for incorporating equity and gender issues in climate change interventions																		
Act 2.4: Train civil society organizations and NGOs to cope with climate change and adaptation																		
Act 2.5: Implement progressive water governance options to mitigate insecurities of vulnerable groups by civil society organizations and NGOs																		
Act 2.6: Civil society, NGOs and students develop, implement and revise community workshop techniques on water governance issues																		
Act 2.7: Civil society and NGOs monitor and evaluate water governance frameworks in each city																		
Act 2.8: Involve local government officials in reviewing water governance																		

structures																	
Act 2.9: Document local ecological and political knowledge of vulnerable groups																	
Act 2.10: Assess emerging additional techniques for engaging vulnerable groups																	
Act 2.11: Document and report process results																	
Act 2.12: Assess emergence of policy suggestions to improve local climate change adaptation																	
Act 2.13: Project team meeting to compare city-by-city results, processes, challenges and ideas, and develop next steps																	
Act 2.14: Conduct PRA to involve local participants in research design and in assessing outcomes																	

Objective 3: To share widely the knowledge generated for adoption by other cities in Africa.

Act 3.1: Establish links between civil society groups, NGOs and local government																	
Act 3.2: Build the capacities and confidence of civil society groups in project areas on how to carry out activities related to climate change on their own																	
Act 3.3: Train civil society groups and NGOs on monitoring and evaluation procedures																	
Act 3.4: Establish networks with other civil society groups and NGOs working in other parts of the country and with other international groups working on climate change																	

(expand the membership of the innovations platform)																
Act 3.5: Academic, civil society and NGO partners develop joint statements of research challenges, processes and results																
Act 3.6: Project team meets to develop joint reports on project outcomes																
Act 3.7: Disseminate project results online and at international conferences																
Act 3.9: Project partners expand partner networks and plan next steps																
Act 3.10: Full project team develops and revises collaborative report																
Act 3.11: Partners collaborate on publications, web dissemination of lessons learnt and participation in conferences																
Act 3.12: Partners expand research networks																
Act 3.13: Technical/financial report prepared																

**Meeting at UEM
Friday and Saturday
August 18 and 19, 2011**

Minutes

Morning: Discussion on revising the project budget to follow up on Action Items from the August 17 evening meeting. These revisions are summarized in the updated budget below.

Afternoon: What are some ways to include local government officials and contribute to water governance in each city? Discussion.

- How to garner more uptake and buy-in from municipal officials
- Mary Galvin suggested that we compare country-to-country regarding the relationship between civil society and local government officials on water governance.

Kenya: Government officials and traditional leaders (municipal councilors for the communities – Kibera and Haruma) attended the initial workshops; there are challenges in facilitating their attendance because of funding from their side for participation in such community workshops (they are often keen to attend but have no budget to include it in their work); plan quarterly meetings with officials in line with the project

Maputo: Weak civil society; difficult to have good and open communication with government officials – they bring really petty bureaucratic issues up, they don't attend or send someone in minor positions to attend, they harass members of civil society; JA has worked to develop a reputation for a critical voice and do something in the country and that comes from their position of distance from the government; the government will begin to work with CSOs on initiatives and then take the ideas and refuse to continue working with you; hard to work with government when they don't share the same principles and values as civil society

- Lobbying officials is a really important part of the project in Maputo because of the state of political response to issues – different from experience in Kenya and South Africa
- Integration with MDGs as a way of garnering interest and buy-in from officials because water and sanitation MDGs are a priority for Mozambique

South Africa: Awareness amongst the team that there is a conflict in civil society's approaches to government; both approaches are working towards the same end but use different means; Umphilo waManzi has tried to work with traditional leaders and government – uses participatory approaches to engage communities with traditional leaders; relationship between eThekweni Water & Sanitation and Umphilo waManzi is strong and there is a direction to provide information to Umphilo waManzi; the city and civil society might have same goals but come out of different agendas (i.e. climate

change vs. saving money = same thing sometimes); SDCEA and CCS take a more hard line approach to criticize and mobilize communities to speak out against city actions and delegitimize the government; have to be wary of using “water as a right” or MDGs as a framework for response; water as human right ignores ecological and hydrological rights (need to look to Rights on Mother Earth) – in SA this approach hasn’t been successful as in the case of free basic water in Johannesburg where the case was rejected at the constitutional level (the rights approach will not provide water – but the situation could be different in Kenya where cases within the new constitution has been upheld.

We decided that the project’s “synthesis report” summarizing and comparing the institutional framework for water governance in the three cities can best address this issue of facilitating communication between government staff and local community organizations and CSOs. A working group was agreed upon to draw up this report: Stephen Otieno (Kenya), Beth Lorimer (South Africa), Elias Manjate (Mozambique), Patty Figueiredo, and Ellie Perkins. We agreed on a deadline of October 30, 2011 for completion of the draft of each country’s chapter, with subsequent synthesis of the full document by the working group members.

The group then discussed project communication.

It was decided that the project team would meet every three months through scheduled SKYPE calls to update one another of project progress and to communicate project information. The initial meetings were set for:

First Wednesday of November (2nd), February (1st), May (2nd) and August (1st)
3:30 pm (South Africa/Mozambique time); 4:30 (Kenya time) **ACTION**

- Need to include what are the civil society strengths, capacities and challenges on the website (can we get this from annual reports?)
- NGOs to send to Ellie what their needs are and how this project will address their needs for capacity building, etc; what are the gaps? **ACTION**
- Testing methodologies for working with CSOs – how are we testing these strategies and what are the results of using these participatory methodologies (i.e. Nilza and JA: gave a quiz at the beginning of their activities as a baseline to assess student knowledge and will assess this at the end); what are the NGOs’ measures of success in terms of which methodologies we are using?
- What are the topics and deadlines for proposed outputs?
 - o Contributions to website and publications/reports – Ellie will make a plan of this from the communication strategies that we send to her from each of the NGOs
- Issues of equity are emphasized in the proposal and in our activities and need to be highlighted as we move forward and in project outputs
 - o MuGeDe - Gender issues – participation of women in workshops and participatory approaches; ethnic conflicts within community work;

- Urban-rural issues/Migration – are people moving from rural areas to urban areas; ethnic issues with immigrants and their participation
- JA! – Somewhere where they've been planning to do environmental education is in an orphanage where children are from disadvantaged backgrounds
- Make special invitations to people from community groups to attend the workshops that represent equity groups (i.e. women, youth at risk, disabled, etc)
- Use participatory approaches within the workshops to remove loud voices so that quieter voices can be heard; the facilitator must assess how the group is composed
- Methods for diffusing power in workshops:
 - Have two facilitators so that one can take the more “powerful” group off to the side and the marginalized group can speak to the second facilitator
 - Have participants write down concerns and bring them up to the group anonymously

Meeting at UEM
Saturday, August 19, 2011

Minutes

8:45 to 10:30 **Recording, writing up, disseminating our work via websites, conferences, papers, books etc. What are the potentials and how can we do this effectively?**

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

- M&E of the project will be done at our final meeting in Nairobi – November 2012

Final Project Meeting Planning

- 1 day field visits; 1 day discussing results; evaluation and collectively distilling what we've learned from the project
- Need to set a date at the first Skype call in November 2011 and begin the planning process for logistics of where to meet and stay **ACTION**

COP Planning

- Umphilo waManzi has an official side event at COP called “From a Web of Destruction to Solidarity” – anyone attending COP should be in touch with Mary and MamaDudu to participate – they want the event to bring in lots of representation from different countries
- Need to bring together the climate justice and “water warrior” movement for COP
- Potential for reality tours around rivers and communities that our partners are working with in Durban; river clean ups and resistance against river pollution
- Council of Canadians is trying to bring together climate justice movement and water warriors movement (should be in touch with CofC – Amil Naidoo and Maude Barlow)

Objectives/Activities Review

- Collective story-telling is helpful as a community technique because it allows ownership of the knowledge to lie with the communities; it is an accessible way to share knowledge because story-telling traditions are strong in communities and allows us to get a historical perspective of water issues in the community
- Gender disaggregated data – need to look at other data of representation from marginalized groups as well (i.e. age, persons with disabilities, ethnic groups, widows, etc)
- Data collection may appear quantitative but it can be qualitative and assess levels of understanding, what was learned, experienced, etc
- Community feedback workshops – what have the communities learned?

CONCLUSION

As demonstrated above, this meeting successfully achieved its objectives to 1) provide an opportunity for project partners to present an overview of what they have accomplished during the past year, 2) report on how the partnerships between academic and NGO partners are working, 3) report on the involvement of students, and 4) provide an opportunity for each student to present on their projects and receive feedback from the team. In terms of discussing the preparation of new students for the student exchange trips, the meeting was relatively successful. The Durban team is still working out the specific plans for Simphiwe Nojiyeza and Francis N'gambi's exchange trips to Kenya and Mozambique, respectively, and their preparation in Durban.

We believe this meeting provided an excellent opportunity for students to become acquainted with the team and receive important feedback and input in their research projects. Students also had an opportunity to learn about local water and climate change issues through the field visits in Durban and Maputo and compare and contrast these realities with their own.

As summarized above, project partners visited several low-income neighbourhoods and communities in Durban, South Africa and Maputo, Mozambique, where they learned about the community-based and project-related initiatives of local project partners. Partners had the opportunity to interact with local residents and learn about some of the challenges they face in relation to climate change and water.

In addition, project partners also attended a participatory action research training session, facilitated by Patrick Mbanjwa, a South African PAR trainer. During this session, partners discussed ways to encourage active participation and involvement by marginalized peoples and/or visible minorities in community-based workshops; how to address power dynamics; how to strengthen the role of civil society organizations in water sector governance and climate change adaptation, etc.

In terms of objective 6 for this meeting, reporting on the team's progress in meeting the project's overall goals, we believe the team appropriately reported on what it has accomplished and discussed what it has yet to do. More specifically, the team has completed the following activities: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 (to a large extent), 1.6 (to a large extent), 1.7 (partially complete), 1.11 (currently underway), 1.17 (done by most organizations), and 3.1.

Ongoing: 1.8, 1.9, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.11, 2.12, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.11, 3.12

Yet to accomplish: 1.4, 1.5, 1.10, 1.12, 1.13, 1.18, 2.1, 2.6, 2.10, 3.3, 3.5, 3.9, 3.10, 3.13

The group has informally gathered information on the institutional framework for urban water governance in the three cities, and is summarizing and comparing this information in the form of a synthesis report to IDRC. A working group was formed during this

meeting for the purpose of completing this task. Once complete, this report will be made available on the project's website for use by civil society organizations in Kenya, Mozambique, and South Africa.

Through this meeting, we learned that the civil society organizations involved in this project have identified and begun to develop and implement interventions to help vulnerable groups cope with climate change and variability in the three cities. The training of these civil society organizations and all persons involved with this project is an ongoing process.

This meeting also successfully provided an opportunity for partners to discuss lessons learned and challenges faced. Although this was done throughout the week, the meeting at MuGeDe (minutes from which have been included above) was particularly fruitful. Partners listed the following as some of the lessons they've learned this past year:

- How to work together and to develop effective communication channels between the various partners;
- How to benefit from the NGO-academic partnerships. More specifically, how to draw from each other's expertise to enhance the project;
- How to facilitate student participation; and
- How to make effective use of the students and their skills

In terms of challenges, the group named the following:

- Delay in starting the project;
- Bureaucracy at York University;
- No overhead funding for partner NGOs;
- No stipend for university co-supervisors;
- No funds for facilitation of student research (e.g. transportation costs, etc)
- No support for NGO costs for administration/management of project and reporting;
- Budget not big enough for stand-alone activities for this project;
- Partners have to use their own budget and time at times;
- Small budget allows interventions with CSOs, but *not* whole communities
- Not enough funds allocated for project coordination (only 17 hours per week);
- No funds for transport and refreshments for government officials and community participants' attendance at project meetings
- Need for formal agreements between students and NGOs to include deliverables

Based on these challenges, the group revised the project budget (also included above) to ensure the fair compensation of project partners and the facilitation of student research. The revised budget also includes overhead funding for partner NGOs, funds for administration/management of project and reporting, more funds to pay the project coordinator or a graduate assistant to help administer the project, and funds for transport and refreshments for government officials and community participants' attendance at project meetings.

In addition, we've requested additional funds to help project partners meet the project's third objective: to share widely the knowledge generated for adoption by other cities in Africa. More specifically, we've requested additional funding for conferences and international meetings, and \$20,000 for book publication. We believe these revisions will ensure the successful and timely completion of the project.

The project's August 2011 meeting cost \$37,301.95, instead of \$35,000 as originally budgeted. This is partly due to the fact that we invited students from Kenya and Mozambique to join the meeting in both Durban and Maputo. While this was a great learning opportunity for the students, this meant paying for their accommodations and other travel-related expenses. Our revised budget reflects these additional meeting costs.

PHOTO GALLERY



The project team: A great group!



Mozambicans gather for a photo in Umzinyathi



"Amandla awethu" The Power is Ours



Neima Adamo speaks about climate change and water during community meeting in Umzinyathi



Group learns about air and water pollution in South Durban



Project partners gather for a photo in Umzinyathi



Group at UEM