

# RINaWa



**Draft Workshop Report: Action Research  
Projects Development Training Maputo,  
Mozambique 21-22 May 2024**



SKYBERRY  
BOTSWANA



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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>ADPP</b>	Aid for the Development of People for People
<b>AI</b>	Artificial Intelligence
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility.
<b>NGOs</b>	Nongovernmental Organisations
<b>NRM</b>	Natural Resource Management
<b>OACPS</b>	Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
<b>R&amp;D</b>	Research and Development
<b>RINaWa</b>	Research and Innovation in Natural Resources Management and Waste Management
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>WM</b>	Waste Management

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A two-day workshop on Action Research Projects Development Training was held in Maputo, Mozambique, from 21-22 May 2024. The workshop was organized as part of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)/ Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) Research and Innovation in Natural Resources Management and Waste Management (RINaWa) project, which aims to strengthen research and innovation capacity in these fields across the SADC region. The training brought together a diverse group of stakeholders, including representatives from government, academia, civil society, and the private sector, to learn about action research methodology and develop collaborative research projects aligned with regional and national priorities.

The workshop was facilitated by experienced action researchers and practitioners from the RINaWa project team, who guided participants through a series of interactive sessions covering the key concepts, methods, and applications of action research in the context of Waste Management (WM) and Natural Resource Management (NRM). The training built upon the foundational work of the RINaWa project, which conducted a baseline assessment of research and innovation needs and opportunities in the four target countries (Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia) and developed a set of priority themes and research questions to guide future investments and interventions.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

The workshop had several key objectives, reflecting the broader goals of the RINaWa project and the specific needs and interests of the participants:

- i. To introduce participants to the concept and methodology of action research, providing them with a solid understanding of its principles, stages, and applications in the context of natural resources and waste management.
- ii. To equip participants with practical skills and tools for identifying research topics, formulating research questions and objectives, designing data collection and analysis methods, and developing action plans.
- iii. To ensure that the research projects developed during the workshop are aligned with the priorities of SADC and the Mozambique government in the target sectors, as well as the needs and interests of local communities and stakeholders.
- iv. To foster collaboration, knowledge-sharing, and networking among the diverse stakeholders present, laying the foundation for ongoing partnerships and dialogue beyond the workshop.
- v. To generate concrete outputs, including draft action research project plans and concept notes, that participants can further develop and seek support to implement in their respective contexts.
- vi. To contribute to the overall goal of the RINaWa project in strengthening research and innovation capacities and systems for sustainable development in the SADC region.

### **3. PARTICIPANTS**

The workshop brought together a total of 22 participants (see Annex 1 for detailed list), representing a diverse mix of stakeholders from government, civil society, and the private sector. This included:

- Representatives from key government ministries and agencies responsible for natural resources management, environment, and waste management in Mozambique, such as the Ministry of Land and Environment, the National Agency for Environmental Quality Control, and the National Directorate of Forestry.
- Members of civil society organizations and community-based associations working on issues of sustainable development, conservation, and waste management, such as the National Union of Peasants, the Forum for Nature Conservation and sustainable Development, and the Mozambican Recycling Association.
- Representatives from private sector companies and entrepreneurs involved in waste management, recycling, and natural resource-based enterprises, such as 3R Limitada, Fertiliza Lda, and Eco-Micaia.

The diversity of participants allowed for rich exchange of perspectives and experiences throughout the training, and fostered new connections and potential collaborations across sectors and disciplines. The workshop also included representatives from the RINaWa project's implementing partners in Mozambique, such as Aid for the Development of People for People (ADPP) Mozambique and Austral Cowi Lda (COWI) Mozambique, who provided additional technical support and facilitation.

### **4. WORKSHOP CONTENT AND METHODOLOGY:**

The two-day training covered a range of topics related to action research design and implementation, building progressively from an introduction to core concepts and principles to more advanced sessions on research methods, stakeholder engagement, and project planning. The workshop agenda (see Annex 2) was structured around six main sessions:

#### **4.1. Introduction to Action Research:**

In this foundational session, participants were introduced to the key concepts, principles, and stages of action research as a participatory and transformative approach to knowledge generation and social change. The facilitator provided an overview of the origins and evolution of action research, and its application in fields such as education, health, community development, and natural resource management. He also highlighted the core values and ethics of action research, such as empowerment, inclusivity, and reflexivity.

Through a series of interactive exercises and discussions, participants explored the key characteristics that distinguish action research from traditional research approaches, such as its emphasis on collaboration, iterative cycles of action and reflection, and the integration of research and practice. They also learned about different models and frameworks for action research, such as community-based participatory research, appreciative inquiry, and systemic action research.

Case study and an example of successful action research project in the region was shared to illustrate its potential applications and impacts in the natural resources sector. The project is on farmer-led agroecological innovation in Malawi.

Key learning points and reflections from participants included:

- The duration of action research depends on the problem that one seeks to address. If the issue that is being addressed has a short-term solution, the researcher does not have to go through all the cycles for action research.
- As one implements a research project, they will observe what is taking place, make an assessment, and determine the appropriateness of the method being employed. Based on this, one can then identify the action required to address issues that emerge. The duration of the project, therefore, depends on what faults are identified in the project, thereby necessitating a certain approach.
- Collaboration with grassroots community members is important. Action research seeks to transcend top-down solutions that are championed by donors. As such, there is a need to take on board the contribution of communities and to reflect on solutions that can solve emerging challenges.
- In order to ensure assumptions about an action research project are valid during the early stages, it is important for the researcher to have good listening skills, and to ensure that the design of the project properly outlines an appropriate method to be used for data collection. This requires linking quantitative and qualitative methods to the needs of the community that the researcher is working with.
- The point of “reflection” in action project cycles seems to exclusively involve Nongovernmental Organisations (NGOs) and the private sector and not the communities themselves. This approach needs to be changed in order to make the whole action research process participatory.
- Gender and youth considerations are important. The youth in particular are active agents for technology and innovation, and this matches the RINaWa target of 35% women and youth beneficiaries.
- It is possible to have action research projects without involving the community, however, the solution that you are coming up with is likely to be unsuccessful. Action research emphasises the importance of involving the community in articulating the problem they are facing and defining a potential solution. The researcher can then assess the solution and use their judgment to determine the design for the action research project.
- Participants noted for, example, that in some cases, markets were built in certain locations but no one is using them, as they were not built with the buy-in from the community.
- There are many researchers in Mozambique (for example in the WM area) seeking information from community members and their leaders, but they do not see the benefits from the results of the research. It is hoped that through action research, impacts will become more apparent and that strong WM capacities will be developed, incorporating the participation of the community.
- There is a need to discuss the challenges of the implementation of these research projects. Researchers tend to engage the community at the beginning, but there is no feedback or follow-up on what is taking place with the project. There is a need to bring together the research cycles and the community in a meaningful way.

- For those working in raw material settings, it may be difficult to implement the whole action research cycle as theorised, and as such, this theory will need to be adapted to their contexts.

#### **4.2. Topic Selection, Problem Identification, and Analysis:**

Building on the introduction to action research, this session delved into the crucial first steps of the action research cycle: identifying and prioritizing research topics and problems. Through a combination of presentations, group discussions, and hands-on exercises, participants learned about criteria and tools for selecting research topics that are relevant, urgent, feasible, and aligned with community needs and policy priorities.

The facilitator introduced techniques such as stakeholder mapping, problem tree analysis, and root cause analysis to help participants systematically analyse and prioritise the key issues and challenges in their respective contexts. He also emphasised the importance of involving communities and stakeholders in the problem identification and analysis process, to ensure that the research focuses on the most pressing and locally relevant issues.

Participants worked in small groups to practice applying these tools to their own real-world cases, such as solid waste management in urban markets and forest conservation in protected areas. They presented their group work in plenary sessions, receiving feedback and suggestions from their peers and the facilitators.

Key learning points and reflections from participants included:

- Enhanced understanding of the complex, multi-faceted nature of sustainability challenges, and the need for holistic, systems-based analysis that considers social, ecological, economic, and political dimensions.
- Appreciation for participatory tools and frameworks that enable the co-creation of knowledge and solutions with diverse stakeholders, such as problem tree analysis and appreciative inquiry.
- Recognition of the importance of grounding research in local realities, priorities, and knowledge systems, while also considering wider policy and institutional contexts.
- Insights on strategies for facilitating inclusive and equitable participation in problem analysis, such as using accessible language, visual aids, and facilitation techniques that create safe spaces for dialogue.

#### **4.3. Formulating Research Questions and Objectives:**

In this session, participants learned how to translate the identified problems and issues into clear, actionable research questions and objectives. The facilitator provided guidance on crafting research questions that are specific, measurable, and relevant to the needs and interests of communities and stakeholders. He also introduced different types and levels of research questions, such as descriptive, explanatory, and evaluative questions, and how they relate to the overall goals and design of an action research project.

Through a series of examples and group exercises, participants practiced formulating research questions and objectives for their own project ideas. They received feedback and tips from the facilitator and their peers on how to refine and strengthen their questions, such as using action-oriented language, breaking down complex issues into sub-questions, and ensuring alignment with the problem analysis and desired outcomes.

Key learning points and reflections from participants included:

- Greater clarity on the difference between research topics, questions, and objectives, and how they build upon and inform each other in the action research process.
- Appreciation for the art and skill of asking good questions, and the role of creativity, curiosity, and critical thinking in formulating impactful research.
- Insights on the importance of involving communities and stakeholders in the formulation of research questions, to ensure relevance, ownership, and buy-in.
- Recognition of the iterative nature of question formulation, and the need to revisit and adapt questions throughout the research process based on emerging insights and changing contexts.
- The importance of considering how we state parameters of success in the formulation of the action research response. This should be undertaken simultaneously with the problem analysis. In formulating the research questions, it is important to identify causal issues that if addressed, will constitute success.

#### **4.4. Research Design and Methodology:**

Building on the previous sessions, this session focused on the design and selection of appropriate research methodologies to address the identified questions and objectives. The facilitator introduced participants to a range of research designs and methods commonly used in action research, including qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. He discussed the strengths and limitations of different data collection techniques, such as surveys, interviews, focus groups, participatory mapping, and observations, and how to choose the most suitable methods based on the research questions, context, and resources available.

Participants also learned about basic principles and techniques for data management, analysis, and interpretation, such as coding, triangulation, and participatory sense-making. The facilitator emphasized the importance of research ethics, including informed consent, confidentiality, and respect for local knowledge and customs, and provided guidance on how to address ethical challenges that may arise in action research.

Key learning points and reflections from participants included the following:

- Sometimes, there is a lack of information leading researchers to undertake qualitative research. This then involves speaking to or surveying members of the community who have low interest and response rates. In as much as researchers value qualitative information, there must be a balance with quantitative approaches to ensure that the project is not seen to lack empiricism.
- Quality control and how project risks are approached are very critical elements.

- In designing the questions for action research, there is a fair amount of data required in the first place to ensure a clear understanding of the context that the project will be implemented in.
- Participants noted that they have relied on certain Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools to generate research questions that may have not been apparent to them. Participants were encouraged to utilise AI as far possible in data analysis, however as social scientists, researchers must not forget the social aspect, as there are some things that AI misses out. As well, if the methodology and research questions are flawed, AI will give you information that is based on this erroneous approach.
- Enumerators who are tasked with collecting the data may not be adequately trained on the questionnaire they are administering. Questionnaires must be made as simple as possible and enumerators must be adequately trained and tested on the material to determine competence.
- Related to the above, it is important to avoid underestimating the use of local people as resources within the communities as they properly understand the local terrain. This will save a lot of time and money that is spent on external consultants. It will be important to design the research process in a way that accommodates these people.
- Some enumerators, especially when not recruited through credible procedures, find it difficult to acclimatise to the context conditions in which they need to operate and they end up struggling to do the job.

#### **4.5. Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration Strategies:**

Recognising the central role of stakeholder engagement and collaboration in action research, this session provided participants with frameworks, tools, and strategies for building and sustaining effective partnerships throughout the research process. The facilitator introduced key concepts and principles of stakeholder engagement, such as inclusivity, transparency, trust, and mutual benefit, and discussed common challenges and pitfalls to avoid.

Through a series of examples, participants learned about different approaches and methodologies for stakeholder engagement, such as participatory stakeholder mapping, power analysis, and multi-stakeholder dialogue. They also explored specific strategies and tools for engaging different types of stakeholders, such as government officials, community leaders, private sector actors, and marginalised groups, and for facilitating meaningful participation and co-creation at different stages of the research process.

Participants reflected in plenary on how to develop stakeholder engagement plans for their research projects, identifying key stakeholders, their interests and influence, and potential strategies for involving them in the design, implementation, and dissemination of the research.

Key learning points and reflections from participants included:

- Collaboration with stakeholders is critical, however you may come across a scenario in which there are stakeholders that are not willing to work with the project team and could also play an obstructionist role. The project team needs to be actively aware of this and manage it accordingly and this must be taken into account during the stakeholder analysis from the beginning.

- It was noted that the competition for resources can negatively affect relationships within the context of project collaboration and engagement.
- There is an opportunity for cross-sectoral collaboration. For example, there is some work undertaken in the NRM sector to support the government to develop national community level end use planning. This can be used to address challenges in the waste management space, related to the lack of dumping sites. This crosspollination can consider how land use planning can improve natural resource management and waste management in specific ways.

#### **4.6. Action Plan Development and Implementation:**

In this session, participants learned how to develop realistic action plans for implementing their research projects. They were guided through a step-by-step process of defining activities, timelines, resources, and responsibilities needed to carry out each stage of the research. The facilitator emphasised the importance of considering stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and dissemination strategies in the planning process, not just data collection and analysis.

Key learning points and reflections from participants included:

- Appreciation for the practical guidance and tools provided for translating research ideas into actionable plans and budgets.
- Insights on the importance of involving stakeholders, especially community members, in the development and validation of action plans to ensure relevance and ownership.
- Recognition of the need for flexibility and adaptability in planning and implementation, given the dynamic and unpredictable nature of real-world contexts.
- Inspiration from peers to pursue collaborative and creative resourcing strategies, such as partnering with universities, NGOs, and private sector actors, to support action research implementation.

#### **4.7. Applying Action Research in Practice:**

In the final session of the workshop, participants had the opportunity to explore how action research can be applied in practice to improve organizational learning, knowledge management, cross-functional interaction, innovation, and measurements. The facilitator introduced key principles and strategies for integrating action research into organisational processes and cultures, drawing on case studies and examples from different sectors.

Participants discussed the benefits and challenges of using action research to drive continuous improvement and learning in their own organisations and projects. They identified potential entry points and allies for introducing action research approaches, as well as strategies for overcoming common barriers, such as resistance to change, limited resources, or competing priorities.

The session also highlighted the importance of effective communication and dissemination of action research findings and outcomes, both within organisations and to external stakeholders. Participants learned about different strategies and formats for sharing action

research results, such as community forums, policy briefs, social media, and peer-reviewed publications.

Key learning points and reflections from participants included:

- Enhanced understanding of the organizational conditions and capacities needed to sustain action research, such as leadership buy-in, dedicated resources, and a culture of learning and experimentation.
- Appreciation for the potential of action research to break down silos and foster collaboration and innovation across different functions, disciplines, and sectors.
- Insights on the importance of balancing scientific rigor and practical relevance in communicating action research findings, and tailoring messages and formats to different audiences and purposes.
- Motivation to advocate for and apply action research principles and approaches in their own organisations and networks, and to share learning and best practices with others in the SADC region.
- There's a benefit to having both internal and external researcher, but this will depend on what the researchers' focus is on. In some cases, one type of researcher may be chosen over another.

## **5. GROUP WORK AND PRESENTATIONS:**

A key component of the workshop was the group work sessions, where participants collaborated to develop action research project ideas and plans. Two groups were formed, one focusing on waste management and the other on natural resource management.

### **5.1 Group 1: Waste Management**

Group 1 selected the topic "improving solid waste management in Maputo's informal market through enforcement." They identified the core problem as the poor management of solid waste in the Bobole market, leading to environmental and health hazards. Causal factors included inadequate infrastructure, limited capacity of waste pickers, weak enforcement of regulations, and lack of awareness among market vendors and users.

The group proposed an action research project to test community-based waste management models, such as waste segregation at source, composting of organic waste, and strengthening the capacity and working conditions of waste pickers. Their action plan emphasized stakeholder engagement, participatory design of interventions, and collaborative monitoring and evaluation. In the planning phase of the project the following stakeholders would be identified: i) market vendors; ii) neighbours who surround the market; iii) council of the market; government officials. The methodology used will involve research questionnaires, and interviews with open questions. In the implementation phase, Group 1 stressed the need to sensitise stakeholders of the methodology to be used. As well, there will be daily monitoring of activities within the project undertaken. They will also make observations of the dumping sites where they waste will be deposited. They will also monitor and report on the impact of the waste collection on the stakeholders.

In their presentation, Group 1 highlighted the importance of understanding the local context and involving market stakeholders in all stages of the research process. They also stressed the potential of the project to generate valuable insights and models for improving waste management in other informal markets and communities in Maputo and beyond.

## **5.2 Group 2: Natural Resource Management**

Group 2 focused on the issue of forest degradation in Mozambique. They identified the core problem as unsustainable resource use and loss of forest cover, driven by factors such as poverty, limited livelihood alternatives, weak governance, and poor agricultural practices.

The group proposed an action research project to pilot community-based forest management approaches, such as establishing co-management structures, promoting sustainable non-timber forest product enterprises, and supporting climate-smart agriculture. Their action plan stressed the importance of building trust and partnerships with local communities and traditional authorities, as well as collaborating with government and conservation agencies.

In their presentation, Group 2 emphasized the need for a holistic, landscape-level approach to forest conservation that addresses the underlying drivers of degradation and supports sustainable livelihoods. They also highlighted the potential of the project to contribute to national and regional goals related to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and rural development.

## **5.3 Discussions on the Group Work**

The group presentations generated rich discussions and peer feedback. Participants offered suggestions to refine the problem analysis, sharpen research questions, and strengthen stakeholder engagement strategies. The iterative process of project design and the value of peer learning were highlighted as key takeaways.

Some of the key reflections and insights that emerged from the group work and presentations included:

- The importance of grounding action research in a deep understanding of local contexts, needs, and priorities, and of involving communities as co-researchers and co-designers of interventions.
- The value of systems thinking and cross-sectoral collaboration in addressing complex sustainability challenges, such as the linkages between waste management, public health, and informal livelihoods, or between forest conservation, agriculture, and rural development.
- The need for action research projects to strike a balance between generating rigorous evidence and producing tangible, short-term benefits for communities, in order to sustain momentum and buy-in.
- The potential of action research to catalyse broader social and institutional change, by empowering communities, influencing policies and practices, and fostering new partnerships and networks for sustainable development.
- The involvement of local organisations, who by virtue of their social responsibilities, are expected to play a role in the communities where the project will be implemented.

Actors such as the private sector should also be involved and share this responsibility (for example to keeping market areas clean). If the research questions are properly formulated from inception, then the issue of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) should already be inculcated in the project planning.

- The importance of leveraging the private sector to mobilise resources, by demonstrating a business case for how their funding of the research and CSR activities will benefit them.
- The importance of determining the actual value of the solution that the project is coming up with in relation to the problem. This is important in order to convince the community of the benefit of the intervention.
- The need to start small when piloting and then where there is proof of concept, gradually upscaling the project.

Overall, the group work and presentations demonstrated the participants' ability to apply the concepts, methods, and tools of action research to real-world problems and contexts in the waste management and natural resource sectors. They also showcased the creativity, commitment, and collaboration of the participants in designing innovative, community-driven solutions to sustainability challenges in Mozambique and the SADC region.

## **6. WORKSHOP REFLECTIONS AND KEY LEARNING POINTS**

In the closing session, participants reflected on their key learning and insights from the workshop. Some of the main points raised included:

The importance of a clear, focused problem statement and well-crafted research questions to guide effective action research. Participants appreciated the tools and techniques learned for problem analysis and question formulation.

The critical role of stakeholder engagement and collaboration in action research. Many participants shared their own experiences and challenges in partnering with diverse actors, and valued the strategies and examples discussed for building effective partnerships.

The value of combining different research methods and using participatory approaches to engage communities and generate robust, relevant evidence. Participants gained new ideas and skills for creative data collection and analysis.

The iterative, adaptive nature of action research. Participants recognized that the process is not always linear, and that continuous learning, reflection and adjustment are essential.

The potential of action research to generate practical solutions and real-world impact. Participants were inspired by the case studies shared and the opportunity to apply the approach to their own work in waste management and natural resource governance.

The importance of effective research communication and engagement with policy and practice. Participants appreciated the guidance on developing action plans and communicating results to different audiences.

The value of peer learning and exchange. Participants highly rated the interactive, participatory methodology of the workshop and the opportunity to learn from the diverse experiences and perspectives in the room.

Moving forward, participants identified several next steps and recommendations. These included refining the action research project plans developed, mobilizing resources and partnerships to implement the projects, and continuing to build capacity and knowledge on action research within their organizations and networks. Participants also emphasised the need to document and share learning from the projects, and to feed research results into relevant policy and practice spaces at local, national and regional levels.

## **7. NEXT STEPS AND WAY FORWARD:**

In the final session of the workshop, the facilitator outlined the next steps and opportunities for participants to take forward their learning and apply action research in their work.

### **7.1 Call for Concept Notes**

The RINaWa project announced a forthcoming call for the submission of concept notes on the improvement of existing or development of new products or services which address priority issues in waste management and natural resource management. The call will be open to organizations and partnerships in the four target countries of Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia.

The concept notes should build on the learning and outcomes of the workshop and demonstrate a clear application of action research principles and methods to address specific challenges and opportunities in the waste and natural resource sectors. The facilitators encouraged participants to start brainstorming ideas and potential partnerships for the concept notes, drawing on the problem analyses, research questions, and action plans developed during the workshop.

### **7.2 Selection and Implementation Support**

From the submitted concept notes, a total of eight organizations (two per country, one in waste management and one in natural resource management) will be selected to receive technical and financial support from the RINaWa project to implement their proposed action research initiatives. The selection will be based on criteria such as relevance to SADC and national priorities, technical quality and feasibility, and potential for impact and scalability.

The selected organisations will benefit from a comprehensive package of implementation support over a period of 8-12 months. It was also clarified that selected project will not receive money but will rather receive support from RINaWa. RINaWa will, however, will do their best to identify potential entities that could help mobilise funding for the projects where necessary. The participants were also encouraged to utilise their local networks to mobilise funding for their projects. It was also noted that SADC Member States have agreed to a protocol that requires them to set aside 1% of their budgets into Research and Development (R&D) and it will be important to find out what the Mozambique government priorities are in relation to this R&D support.

The facilitator emphasised that the ultimate goal of the implementation support is to demonstrate the value and feasibility of action research as an approach for generating local solutions and innovations for sustainable development, and to inspire wider adoption and

investment in the approach by governments, development partners, and the private sector in the SADC region.

## **8. CLOSING REMARKS**

The workshop had very active participation and the groupwork demonstrated a tremendous amount of interaction. The participants were thanked for their contributions in this regard, which did justice to the objectives of the workshop. It was noted that there is always something new to be learnt in a workshop such as this one and it has been of value to both experienced and potentially new researchers. The participants were encouraged to use the learnings for the workshop in their workplaces, as well as in their everyday activities. The facilitator and the organisers of the workshop were thanked for their role in making the event a resounding success. With those words, the workshop was officially declared closed.

## **9. CONCLUSION**

The Maputo workshop on action research projects development marked an important milestone in strengthening capacities and partnerships for research and innovation in waste management and natural resource governance in Mozambique and the wider SADC region. The training successfully introduced key concepts and methodologies and supported participants to develop concrete project plans aligned with SADC and national priorities. Equally important, it fostered a spirit of collaboration, peer learning and commitment to applying action research to solve real-world sustainability challenges. As the projects move to implementation, they hold significant promise to generate actionable knowledge and contribute to the goals of the SADC RINaWa initiative. With continued support and investment, action research can become a powerful tool for evidence-based, inclusive and impactful governance of waste and natural resources in the region.

## ANNEXES

### Participant List

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## Workshop Agenda

# Programme for Action Research Projects Development Training-Mozambique 21<sup>st</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2024

## Day 1: Tuesday 21<sup>st</sup> May 2024

T i m e	Session	Topic		Responsible
9:00 - 09:15	Registration and Housekeeping			Skyberry Botswana
9:15 - 9:30	Plenary	Opening ceremony	Introductions	Facilitator
9:30-9:50			Keynote Address - SADC Priorities for CBNRM and WM	SADC
9:50-10:10			Opening Remarks - Mozambique Government Priorities	Mozambique Govt.
10:10-10:20			RINaWa Project Brief - Alignment with SADC and Mozambique Priorities:	Skyberry Botswana
10:20-10:35	Lecture	Introducti on to Action Research and topic selection	Objectives of the training	Facilitator
10:35-10:50			1.Introduction to Action Research	Facilitator
10:50-11:20			2. Action Research topic selection - Addressing SADC and Mozambique Priorities	Facilitator
11:20-11:40	Coffee-Break			
11:40-12:25	Group work	Action Research topic selection	Group Work 1	All
12:25-12:55	Group Presentation		Group Presentation 1	All
12:55-14:00	Lunch-Break			
14:00-14:30	Lecture	Action Research problem identificat ion and analysis	2.Action Research problem identification and analysis	Facilitator
14:30-15:30	Group work		Group Work 2	All
15:30-16:00	Group presentation		Group Presentation 2	All
16:00-16:30	Lecture	Formulati on of Action Research questions and objectives	3. Action Research Problem Statement, research question and Objectives	Facilitator
16:30-17:15	Group work		Group Work 3	All
17:15-17:45	Group presentation		Group Presentation 3	All
17:45-18:00	End of DAY 1- Housekeeping Announcement			Skyberry Botswana

## Day 2: Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2024

T i m e	Session	Topic		Responsible
9:00 - 09:15	Plenary	Recap of Day 1		Facilitator
9:15 - 9:45	Lecture	Action Research Design and Methodology	4. Data Collection and Analysis Techniques	Facilitator
9:45-10:15	Lecture	Collaboration and Engagement	5.Strategies for Involving Communities and Utilizing Traditional Knowledge	Facilitator
10:15-11:00	Group Work		Group Work - 4	All
11:00-11:20			Coffee-Break	
11:20-11:50	Group presentation		Group presentations - 4	All
11:50-12:20	Lecture	Developing a Plan of Action	6. Developing a Plan of Action Linking to SADC and Mozambique Priorities	Facilitator
12:20-13:20	Group Work		Group Work - 5	All
13:20-14:20			Lunch-Break	
14:20-15:20	Group presentation		Group Presentations - 5	All
15:20-16:20	Lecture	Guidelines on Proposal Writing	Implementation of interventions and developing an Action Research Proposal Incorporating SADC and Mozambique Priorities	Facilitator
16:20-17:00	Plenary	Closing session	Post-workshop survey, Closing Remarks, and Way Forward	All
16:50-		End of DAY 2- Housekeeping Announcement		

## **Group Work Outputs**

### **Estudo de Caso: Moçambique - Gestão Comunitária dos Recursos Naturais na Reserva Nacional de Chimanimani**

#### **Contexto:**

A Reserva Nacional de Chimanimani, localizada no centro de Moçambique, é um hotspot de biodiversidade que abriga várias espécies endêmicas e fornece serviços ecossistêmicos essenciais para as comunidades locais. No entanto, a reserva enfrenta desafios como extração ilegal de madeira, caça furtiva e extração insustentável de recursos, que ameaçam sua integridade ecológica e os meios de subsistência das comunidades locais.

#### **Problema:**

A gestão da Reserva Nacional de Chimanimani tem sido centralizada e de cima para baixo, com envolvimento limitado das comunidades locais na tomada de decisões e na partilha de benefícios. Isso tem levado a conflitos entre as autoridades da reserva e as comunidades locais, bem como à contínua degradação dos recursos naturais da reserva.

#### **Abordagem de Pesquisa-Ação:**

Um consórcio de ONGs locais e internacionais, em colaboração com o governo moçambicano e pesquisadores de universidades locais, iniciou um projeto de pesquisa-ação para promover a gestão comunitária dos recursos naturais (CBNRM) na Reserva Nacional de Chimanimani. O projeto visava:

1. Envolver as comunidades locais na co-gestão dos recursos naturais da reserva
2. Incorporar conhecimentos e práticas tradicionais nas estratégias de conservação
3. Desenvolver opções alternativas de subsistência para as comunidades locais, a fim de reduzir a pressão sobre os recursos da reserva
4. Fortalecer a capacidade das instituições locais para o CBNRM
5. Informar as políticas e os quadros legais para o CBNRM em Moçambique

A equipe de pesquisa-ação realizou avaliações rurais participativas, discussões em grupos focais e pesquisas domiciliares para avaliar o contexto socioeconômico e ecológico da reserva e identificar as necessidades e prioridades da comunidade. Eles também facilitaram uma série de workshops e sessões de capacitação com múltiplas partes interessadas para desenvolver e implementar iniciativas de CBNRM, como monitoramento comunitário da vida selvagem, colheita sustentável de produtos florestais não madeireiros e empreendimentos de ecoturismo.

Ao longo do projeto, a equipe monitorou e avaliou a implementação das iniciativas, capturando lições aprendidas e fazendo adaptações conforme necessário. Os resultados foram compartilhados com o governo moçambicano e usados para informar o desenvolvimento de uma estratégia e plano de ação nacional de CBNRM.

**Resultados:**

O projeto de pesquisa-ação levou a um aumento da participação da comunidade na gestão da Reserva Nacional de Chimanimani, melhoria dos meios de subsistência das comunidades locais por meio de atividades alternativas de geração de renda e maior colaboração entre as comunidades, agências governamentais e organizações de conservação. O projeto também contribuiu para o desenvolvimento de um quadro político nacional de CBNRM que reconhece os direitos e papéis das comunidades locais na conservação.

Este estudo de caso demonstra como a pesquisa-ação pode ser aplicada para promover a gestão comunitária dos recursos naturais em Moçambique, alinhando-se com as prioridades da SADC de envolvimento da comunidade, integração de conhecimentos tradicionais e governança colaborativa dos recursos naturais.

## **Estudo de Caso No.2\_Moçambique - Gestão Comunitária de Resíduos em Maputo**

### **Contexto:**

Maputo, a capital de Moçambique, enfrenta desafios significativos na gestão de resíduos, particularmente em assentamentos informais onde o acesso aos serviços de coleta de resíduos é limitado. A falta de gestão adequada de resíduos tem levado à degradação ambiental, riscos à saúde e problemas sociais nessas comunidades.

### **Problema:**

O governo local tem lutado para fornecer serviços adequados de gestão de resíduos em assentamentos informais, e o envolvimento da comunidade em iniciativas de gestão de resíduos tem sido baixo. O conhecimento e as práticas tradicionais relacionados à gestão de resíduos não têm sido efetivamente incorporados nas estratégias de gestão de resíduos da cidade.

### **Abordagem de Pesquisa-Ação:**

Uma ONG local, em colaboração com pesquisadores da Universidade Eduardo Mondlane e do Conselho Municipal de Maputo, iniciou um projeto de pesquisa-ação para enfrentar os desafios da gestão de resíduos em dois assentamentos informais em Maputo. O projeto visava:

1. Envolver a comunidade na identificação de desafios e potenciais soluções para a gestão de resíduos
2. Incorporar conhecimentos e práticas tradicionais nas estratégias de gestão de resíduos
3. Desenvolver e implementar iniciativas comunitárias de gestão de resíduos
4. Avaliar o impacto das iniciativas nos resultados ambientais, de saúde e sociais
5. Fornecer recomendações para ampliar abordagens bem-sucedidas e informar políticas de gestão de resíduos

A equipe de pesquisa-ação realizou reuniões comunitárias, discussões em grupos focais e pesquisas domiciliares para coletar dados sobre as práticas atuais de gestão de resíduos, desafios e perspectivas da comunidade. Eles também facilitaram uma série de workshops onde membros da comunidade, líderes locais e especialistas em gestão de resíduos co-desenvolveram iniciativas comunitárias de gestão de resíduos, como campanhas de limpeza comunitária, programas de segregação e reciclagem de resíduos e projetos de compostagem.

Ao longo do projeto, a equipe monitorou e avaliou a implementação das iniciativas, capturando lições aprendidas e fazendo adaptações conforme necessário. Os resultados

foram compartilhados com o governo local e usados para informar o desenvolvimento de uma estrutura de gestão comunitária de resíduos para Maputo.

**Resultados:**

O projeto de pesquisa-ação levou a um aumento do envolvimento da comunidade nas atividades de gestão de resíduos, melhoria nas taxas de coleta e reciclagem de resíduos nos assentamentos informais-alvo e maior colaboração entre a comunidade, o governo local e outras partes interessadas. O projeto também contribuiu para a integração de conhecimentos e práticas tradicionais nas estratégias de gestão de resíduos e para o desenvolvimento de uma estrutura política que prioriza a participação da comunidade na gestão de resíduos.

Este estudo de caso destaca como a pesquisa-ação pode ser aplicada para enfrentar os desafios da gestão de resíduos em Moçambique, alinhando-se com as prioridades da SADC de envolvimento da comunidade, integração de conhecimentos tradicionais e resolução colaborativa de problemas.