CASCADE

Cascading Climate and Health Risks in African Cities.

# KAMPALA LEARNING LAB REPORT


## 26th September, 2024

## IMPERIAL BOTANICAL BEACH HOTEL

Report Compiled by

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# 1. Acknowledgement

We are profoundly grateful to all the participants who dedicated time, ideas and expertise which ultimately led to the successful attainment of the objectives of the first Kampala learning lab.

We also take the honour to appreciate the following individuals whose invaluable contributions were instrumental in the realization of the learning lab. The Kampala team led by Dr. Stephen Okoboi and Dr. Mukwaya Paul for spearheading the planning process, Mary Thompson-Hall and Mzime Murisa (START International), Blessing Mberu (APHRC), Eddie Jjemba (Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre), Romyne Karan, Alice McClure, and Chris Jack (UCT) for the planning of the programme and the strategic support.

Additionally, utmost thanks go to the CASCADE Scholars; Clara Wekesa (Post-doc), Judith Mbabazi and Mudarshiuru Bbuye (PhD Scholar), Enoch Musudo and Olivia Mwanje (Masters Scholars) for their cooperation throughout the learning lab process and compilation of the Report.

Lastly, we acknowledge Sharon Among and Irene Kange for the administrative support throughout the entire process.

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## 2. Background and Objectives of the Learning Lab

The intersection of climate variability, extremes, and long-term change with rapid urbanization, extensive informality, multi-level governance challenges, and resource constraints, constitutes a critical human health challenge in African cities.

"A focus on urban health not only recognizes global demographic trends but the inextricable and inter-dependent links between health, economic productivity, social stability and inclusion, climate change and healthy Environments, and an enabling built environment and governance." (WHO, 2016,)

Yet a comprehensive and systemic understanding of the intersection of climate hazards and urban health risks is limited in the African context, constraining planning and effective interventions. In response, the Cascading Climate and Health Risks in African Cities (CASCADE) project brings together a team of diverse disciplinary and transdisciplinary experts in partnership with city authorities policymakers and practitioners to advance Africa's response to urban climate and health risks. The Kampala CASCADE team has already made contact and held two stakeholder engagement meetings with Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) during which areas of mutual interest were identified and will be supported. Additionally, the identification of interns from KCCA to participate in the city-level activities for benchmarking purposes is ongoing.

This is achieved through:

(a) ***Innovative research*** across natural and social sciences to build rich inter-disciplinary evidence; and

(b) ***Transdisciplinary research*** engagement that acknowledges the complexity of urban health challenges and will facilitate the necessary learning beyond the disciplines while building trusting and sustained relationships across the science-policy interface

One of the approaches CASCADE is implementing to achieve its objectives is through Learning Labs. The CASCADE team in Kampala City held the first of a series of planned Learning Labs on September 26th, 2024, at the Botanical Beach Hotel, Entebbe, Uganda.

The overarching aim of this Learning Lab was to deepen understanding of the pressing climate and health issues facing Kampala and surrounding areas. The Main objectives were:

1. To identify key Climate and Health Risks within Kampala City.
2. To gain insights into the roles of various actors, practitioners, and local leaders in addressing climate and health concerns
3. To establish and strengthen collaboration among stakeholders

**The expected outcomes of the Learning Lab included:**

1) A comprehensive understanding of climate and health risks in Kampala City
2) Partnerships and collaborative networks built among stakeholders involved in climate change initiatives.
3) Actionable next steps to take the Kampala learning lab reflections and learning forward.

# 3. Planning Process

## 3.1. Learning Lab Preparation

The learning lab preparations took approximately four (4) months. This involved weekly meetings among the Kampala team and weekly meetings with the external CASCADE planning team. During the first meeting, different personnel were assigned roles they played during the planning and organizing of the Learning lab. This was instrumental in laying a foundation that informed the subsequent meetings, assignments and troubleshooting of challenges. The organizing team comprised senior CASCADE team members from Makerere University, START International, University of Cape Town (UCT), and APHRC, the CASCADE academic coordinator (UCT), the KCCA representative, and the Makerere CASCADE Scholars, with Eddie Jjemba from the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCRCCC) as the team facilitator. Throughout these meetings, representatives from APHRC, START International, University of Ghana (UG), and UCT teams attended to share experiences and provide guidance to the Kampala team. The meetings were able to map out key stakeholders to invite to the learning lab, review the budget, determine the number of guests (based on the available budget), identification of a suitable venue, and draw the day's programme.

## 3.2. Working Dinner

Before the event day, we held a catch-up meeting and working dinner with the visiting international team from the UCT, START International, UG and to review the process plan for the Learning Lab on 24th September 2024. The review and revision of the process plan for the Kampala Learning Lab was aimed at generating strategies to boost participant engagement and contributions while maintaining a balance between adhering to the process plan and scheduled activities and allowing space for the flow of ideas and emerging interests during the lab.

# 4. Session One: Introductions and Networking

The learning lab began with an introduction session with opening remarks from Dr. Stephen Okoboi. Dr Okoboi expressed his gratitude to the international guests for travelling to attend the event and for their support during the preparatory activities leading up to the learning lab. He noted the team supported the Kampala team by attending a series of meetings with active participation and contributions from the international team. He also extended his gratitude to local partners, organizations, and KCCA leadership for their continued dedication to the CASCADE project.

Eddie Jjemba from RCRCCC then led an interactive "get-to-know-each-other" session where participants selected a card from the table and found someone in the room they hadn't spoken to yet, then introduced each other. This was a non-conventional networking session different from the traditional self-introduction format.

The Principal Investigator, Chris Jack, gave his remarks by providing an overview of the CASCADE project and the learning lab's objectives. His presentation highlighted the complexity of climate health risks in cities, underscoring how the city fabric presents both opportunities and challenges. He discussed the intersection between health and climate issues in cities and their close links to spatial changes, livelihoods, economies, and governance, as well as the potential risk that climate change presents of undoing years of progress in reducing health burdens across Africa. He further outlined the program's research clusters and the questions being explored. Reflections

on the project overview focused on the project's transdisciplinary nature, capacity building and the need for a collective approach to achieving its goals.

Session one was moderated by Eddie Jjemba. He facilitated the participants in identifying key issues related to climate and health in Kampala. Each participant was tasked to write down at least three challenges associated with climate change and health using stick notes.

Participants at the specific tables reviewed their notes and identified common challenges. These were then compiled on one paper and pinned on a noticeboard, as a representation of the table. Participants at different tables were asked to share their challenges and the common challenges were identified and written on different paper notes and pinned on different boards (see "original brainstorming" figure below). Through this process, priority challenges were identified which were clustered and pinned to the board. These formed the key themes that were further discussed and dissected during the Mess Mapping activity.


Caption: Challenges identified by the participants of the Kampala LL.

Caption: CASCADE team members clustering the discussed challenges into the key themes.

## 5. Session Three: Mess Mapping

The mess mapping approach was used as it is a proven approach to discover and unpack complex challenges that negatively impact communities. During this process, the participants were assigned to five (5) groups, each composed of at least five (5)

members, one of whom was a CASCADE fellow. The mess mapping will following the illustration below which was used as a guiding example of a simple mess map.

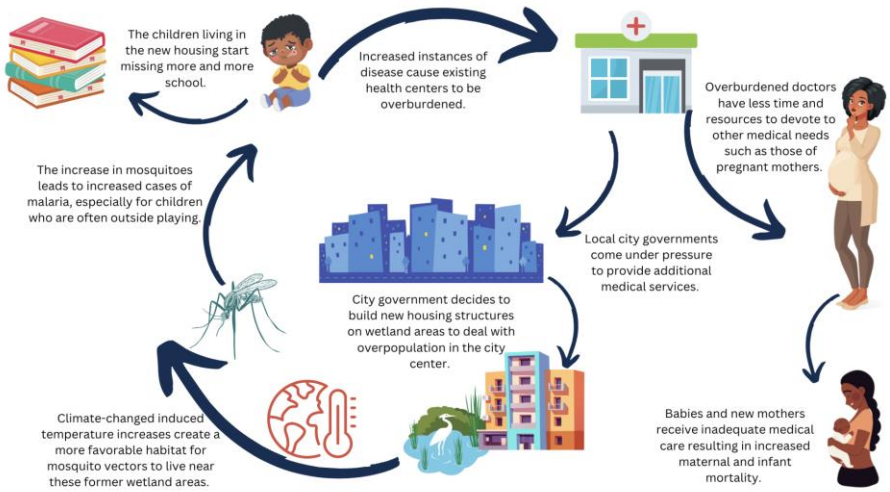



**Figure 2: A map that was used to facilitate the mess mapping session**

The mapping was conducted using the following steps

**Step 1:** The allocation of each theme to a specific group

In this step, the facilitators allocated the previously agreed themes to specific groups: The key themes that emerged during session 3 included;

1. ***Air pollution***
2. ***Food insecurity***
3. ***Water management/Flood/Drainage***
4. ***Displacement***
5. ***Disease***

The above themes were discussed with a common concentration on poverty and politics as the overarching challenges in the city.

**Step 2:** Each group was asked to dissect the themes into sub-themes guided by the following questions.

1. *What is driving the climate change challenge and how?*
2. *Who is affected and how are they affected?*
3. *Who is responsible/who is doing something and what are they doing?*

The above questions guided the subsequent discussion where participants discussed and dissected the issues while noting the different arching issues, problems, and stakeholders responsible.

*Caption: Group on Air pollution theme discussing and noting sub-themes for the mess mapping*

Caption: Group on waste management and flooding theme discussing and noting sub-themes for the mess mapping

**Step 3:** Connect the different mapped sub-themes/issues to second or third-degree using different colours.

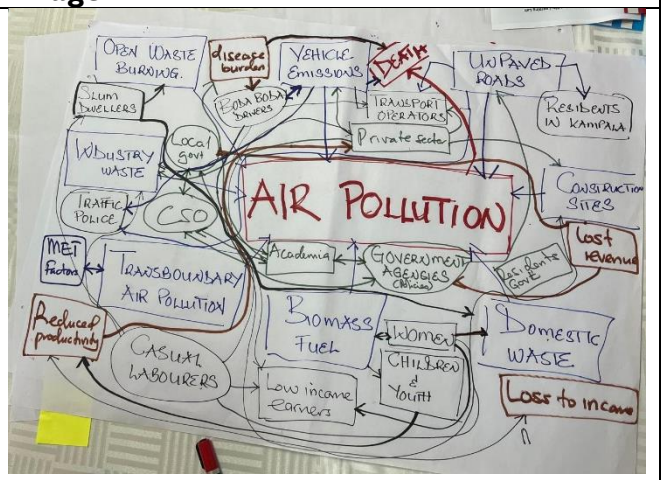
Participants used arrows to show the connections between systems at different levels in different colours. This included labelling the direction of each arrow and component of the system.

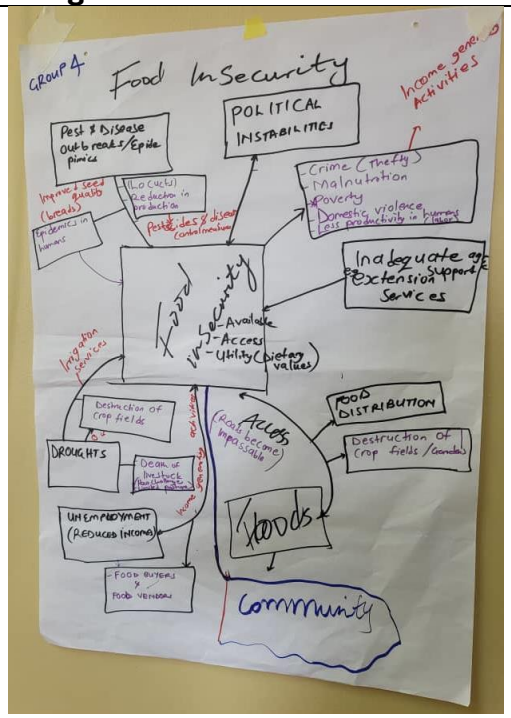
This facilitated understanding the causal pathway for all the issues and systems discussed around the main theme.

*Caption: Group on disease theme drawing connecting arrows for the different systems generated*

*Caption: Group on Displacement theme drawing connecting arrows for the different systems generated*

**Step 4:** Following the mess mapping, each group, represented by a member presented their discussions and reflections based on the guiding questions. The group presentations are summarised in the table below:

| | Group | Reflections | Image |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **Air pollution**<br>Drivers: Open waste burning, vehicle emissions, construction sites, domestic waste, biomass cooking fuel, industrial waste, meteorological factors.<br><br>Who is affected: Traffic officers, boda bodas (motorcycle taxis), slum dwellers, women and children, informal and casual workers.<br><br>How: Increasing disease burden, loss of income and revenue, reduced productivity, death.<br><br>Who is responsible/who is doing something: Academia, government, CSOs, Private sector, residents.<br><br>What are they doing: Awareness campaigns, providing empirical evidence and recommendations, government programs. | Transboundary pollution is emerging as a significant contributor to air pollution in African cities, often driven by pollutants imported from other nations.<br><br>The complex and reciprocal cause-and-effect relationship between drivers of air pollution and those affected by it.<br><br>The overlapping policy challenges related to identifying responsible parties and addressing the issue.<br><br>Everyone plays a role both contributors and responders to the problem. |  |

| | Group | Reflections | Image |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | **Food insecurity**<br>Drivers: climate change/variability (floods, dry spells), lack of access (availability and affordability) and utility, pests and diseases.<br><br>Who is affected: Vulnerable communities/groups, children, and mothers.<br><br>How: reduced productivity, price fluctuation, malnutrition, crime (theft), domestic violence, worsening poverty.<br><br>Who is responsible/who is doing something: Government, traders, farmers, transporters, farmer associations, academia, finance, and credit institutions.<br><br>What are they doing: Government-led initiatives for poverty reduction, sensitization, improving access to credit, improved seed varieties, irrigation. | The concept of food security and its interpretation depends on the context of discussion, for example in urban settings, food insecurity is largely driven by income disruptions such as job loss or increases in key household expenditures like food, rent transport.<br><br>Food imports act as a short-term measure to bridge the gap between local food production and consumption. However, over-dependency on food imports may disrupt the local food production chain ultimately worsening food security. Hence appropriate policies need to be developed to guide food importation and local food production.<br><br>There are challenges regarding the role of urban planning in terms of addressing food insecurity top on the list is a lack of enabling ordinances. |  |

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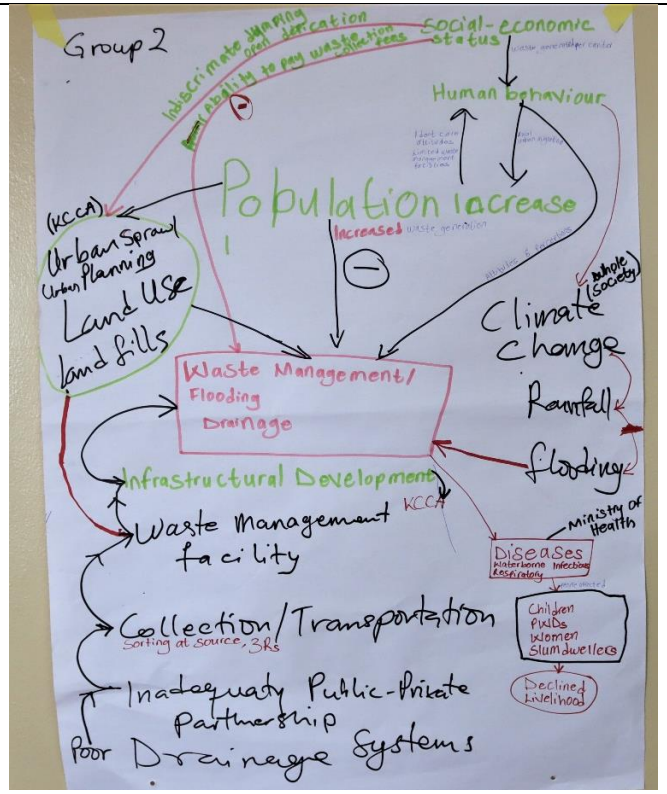
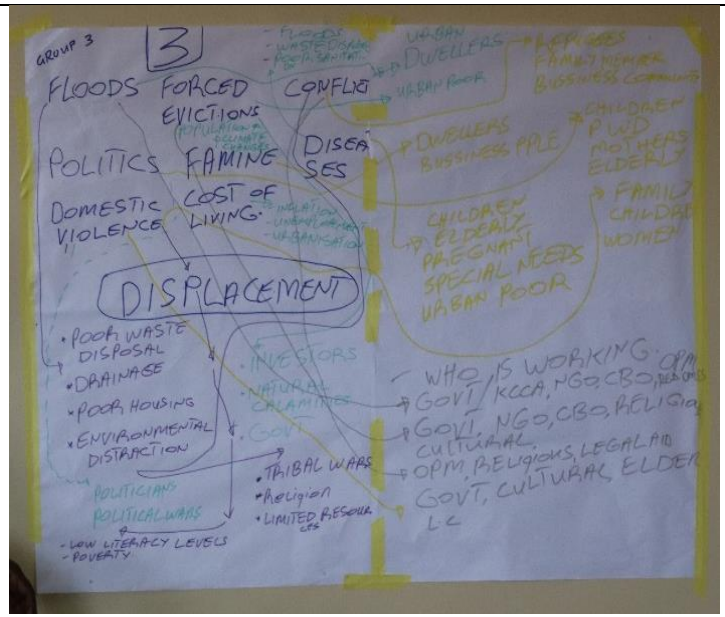
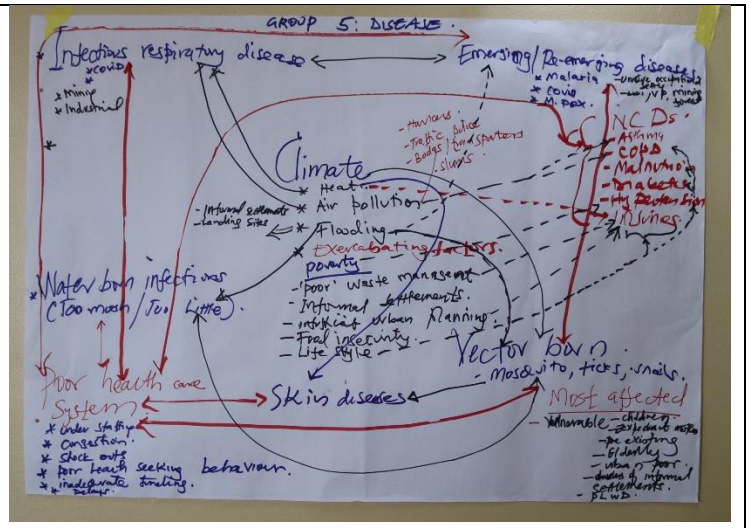
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | **Waste management/flooding/drainage**<br>Drivers: indiscriminate waste disposal due to poverty, human behaviour (attitudes and perceptions), rapid population increase, urban sprawl, poor waste management policy.<br><br>Who is affected: communities, particularly slum communities, city authority, children, people with disabilities, pregnant women.<br><br>How: Prevalence of infectious diseases, and disturbing smell.<br><br>Who is responsible/who is doing something: Community-led initiatives, academia, private sector, CSOs, NGOs<br><br>What are they doing: reduction, recycling, re-use projects, waste-nexus economies, private-public waste management partnerships. | There is a need for implementing targeted interventions such as leveraging the opportunities that schools offer as institutions and the broader spill-over effect that comes with educating and involving students in initiatives.<br><br>The potential for scaling up and scaling waste-related innovations and technologies should be looked at. |  |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | **Displacement**<br>Drivers: urbanization, rapid onset events, floods, evictions, diseases, conflict, domestic violence, poor drainage system, politics.<br><br>Who is affected: Slums and informal settlements residents, residents in flood plains, the landless, refugees, business community.<br><br>How: exacerbates poverty and inequality, disease burden and spatial spread.<br><br>Who is responsible/who is doing something: Government and city authority, NGOs, Red Cross, legal community.<br><br>What are they doing? Evictions, sensitization, and awareness campaigns, legal services, aid, and counselling services. | There is significance to addressing climate mobility- including migration, relocation, and displacement and how the three have different causal agents.<br><br>Rapid onset events require more immediate responses compared to climate-related displacement and thus have more targeted responses. |  |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | **Disease**<br>Drivers: Poor health care system (understaffing, congestion, stock-outs, poor health-seeking behaviour, inadequate funding and delays), malnutrition.<br><br>Who is affected: everyone, particularly children, expectant mothers, those with pre-existing health conditions, the elderly, the urban poor, people with disabilities.<br><br>How: infectious respiratory disease, emerging and re-emerging infections, water-borne diseases, exacerbated poverty, food insecurity.<br><br>Who is responsible/who is doing something: Government.<br><br>What are they doing? A few government programs. | The healthcare system plays a critical role in mediating health outcomes and managing of disease. Deliberate mechanisms should be instituted to prevent and manage disease that result from climate variability. In this learning lab, the emphasis was on infectious diseases directly associated with climate change particularly that are exacerbated by environmental and climatic factors. |  |

The mess mapping session identified five (5) thematic area that require attention in the city and they formed a greater part of the discussion, these include air pollution, food insecurity, waste management, displacement and diseases. It is note-worthy that these challenges are highly interlinked, requiring a multidisciplinary approach to overcome them

## 6. Session Four: Connecting the Dots – Panel Session

This panel session aimed to explore various city initiatives and how they align with CASCADE research. The three-person panel comprised Ms. Zam Byakika, a regional leader for Kampala North with the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda (NSDFU), the local affiliate to Slum Dwellers International (SDI); Mr. Michael Ayebazibwe, Executive Director of ACTogether Uganda, the technical support arm for NSDFU; and Dr. Alex Ndyabakira, Supervisor of Medical Services at Makindye Division, Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA).

Below, we capture some of the comments made by the panellists during the session.

**Ms. Zam Byakiika, the regional coordinator of NSDFU National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda for Kawempe Division.**

As a coordinator for the slum dwellers, she highlighted the key Climate and Health risks in Bwaise III. Firstly, she mentioned that most of the Climatic challenges in Bwaise were floods and she began with a common saying: "Water is life when you do not stay in Bwaise" and these are affiliated with the nature of housing or vulnerability related to housing. She mentioned that residents build houses at night, and this has led to the ever-increasing congestion and slums in Bwaise whereby the houses do not even meet the required standard.

In the face of floods, residents face many health challenges including the death of residents, especially children. Diseases like cholera are spread through flood water coming in contact with open waste deification since residents in the slum areas do not have enough toilets. She highlighted issues related to poor waste management and disposal which exacerbates chances of disease contamination.

Sexual harassment in the face of floods is evident; women and girls are sexually harassed by neighbours. This in turn leads to unwanted pregnancies, the spread of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS, and domestic violence among the residents of the community.

The congestion and lack of spacious homes in the slums limit the use of mosquito nets because residents don't have enough beds. The families are large yet they dwell in small houses. This increases the spread of malaria in slums.

Unemployment in slums leads to crime like theft and fighting and sometimes death among the youth. In turn, these challenges affect the health of residents in Kampala city whereby most of them are facilitated by climate-related events.

She concluded by stating that the challenges related to climate and health can be avoided if urban planning experts come together and assist the people in the slums since they have nowhere to go but may only need housing facilities to enable a clean and safe environment for their well-being.

**Mr. Michael Ayezibazibwe - Executive Director, ACTogether Uganda**

Mr Ayezibazibwe informed the audience about the organizational structure and mode of approach ACTogether Uganda is using to address Climate Change challenges. He said that they provide technical support to the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda, their efforts focus on enhancing the quality of life in slums through key program areas: Community data (including profiling, enumeration, and mapping), Advocacy and Documentation, Livelihoods, and Slum upgrading capital projects. They operate primarily through community-level savings groups and initiatives aimed at improving livelihoods. He stressed that their interventions aim to promote and foster safe, resilient, and inclusive cities. They are currently actively involved in projects in urban farming, energy briquettes, and waste management. The organization collaborates with a range of stakeholders at both local and international levels and works closely with the Directorate of Gender, Community, and Production Services at KCCA to implement their initiatives. He also highlighted their health and hygiene programs, which engage village health teams for health-related awareness and sensitization efforts.

**Dr Alex Ndyabakira, KCCA Air Quality Monitoring Unit Coordinator**

Dr. Ndyabakira started by discussing KCCA's governance structure and the role the City Authority plays as the governing body administering the capital on behalf of the central government. He explained that KCCA also functions as a form of local government, overseeing five administrative divisions: Nakawa, Central, Makindye, Rubaga, and Kawempe. He highlighted the city's longstanding governance challenges, dating back to colonial times, referencing the road infrastructure and the planning (or

lack of) of settlements, and how they, up-to-date affect equity and justice across all domains, including health and climate change.

Regarding KCCA's initiatives and connections with CASCADE, Dr. Ndyabakira stated that KCCA is implementing various interventions guided by a multi-sectoral implementation approach, involving collaboration with multiple ministries, departments, authorities, and non-governmental partners committed to addressing the city's many challenges. He emphasized that most city-level interventions are data-driven, incorporating technology and digital platforms to enhance service delivery. The city's approach is community-centred and community-led, utilizing local council structures and leaders for co-implementation of projects.

He highlighted KCCA's use of technology for service delivery and community trend monitoring. He stated that the authority carefully selects platforms for different interventions and identifies community influencers to promote government initiatives and increase their acceptance. He mentioned, "Before launching any program, we identify public figures who can effectively deliver the message first, though many people may not realize these initiatives come from KCCA". In addition, KCCA collaborates extensively with Village Health Teams (VHTs), who play a crucial role in surveillance and emergency health response.

He reiterated that KCCA is guided by the Kampala Capital City Climate Change Action Plan, with each intervention designed to combat the impacts of climate change. He mentioned that the city's initiatives to improve air quality, such as expanding cycle lanes, car-free days, and non-motorized transport corridors, and even with financial and walkability challenges in the city, projects like CASCADE are amplifying the city's ongoing efforts and enhancing visibility.

The city has a robust feedback mechanism, including a 24-hour call centre that has been key in ensuring in-time reporting and community policing through channels like WhatsApp audio and video messaging, emails, and an emergency operation centre established to respond to public health emergencies. He cited a recent tragic incident that saw Kiteezi landfill experiencing a catastrophic collapse where garbage buried and caused death of at least 20  as an example of the centre's role. However, he pointed out understaffing as a significant challenge in implementing interventions in Kampala.

Dr. Alex praised the CASCADE project's co-ideation and co-implementation approach in Kampala, which fosters co-ownership of the program. He acknowledged that the numerous meetings with the project team, along with student presentations, have strengthened the relationship with the city authority and pledged continued support and commitment to the project.

**The String game**

To transform the atmosphere into one that is more lighthearted, a string game showcased how different stakeholders and personnel can work together to ensure a uniform front against climate and health challenges. This involved the teams coming together, in a coordinated manner to agree on the word to write as well as writing the word as illustrated below. This game also showcased that people from different backgrounds, with different beliefs and systems, react differently to working together. Some dominate the group work, while others follow, and others have more questions. An important take away here was that it is okay to challenge dominant approaches when working together. It is additionally important to create a safe space for all involved when working to co-create responses to climate and health challenges.

*Caption: Mr Eddie Jjemba introducing the string game*

*Caption: The team uses the connect string to write a word, showcasing teamwork.*

Drafting messages to other Consortium sites

The Participants were then able to write great messages to be shared with the different consortium sites regarding their work being done in CASCADE. The messages included words of hope, words of wisdom, and affirmation of everyone's support towards the CASCADE Project and evidence generation for climate change challenges.

*Caption: CASCADE Scholar Ms Olivia collecting messages for the different consortium sites*

## 7. Closing remarks

The Learning lab received closing remarks from the Principal investigator, Dr Chris Jack who committed to supporting the different sites in accomplishing their activities and supporting different groups in undertaking some activities with minimal seed funding

Then, the Kampala Principal investigator, Dr Stephen Okoboi and the host appreciated all stakeholders that attended the learning lab. He appreciated KCCA for their continued support since the start of the project. He also appreciated the Consortium PI for the support and all the consortium members from Ghana, Zimbabwe and Cape Town. He appreciated the Kampala team for planning and organizing the learning lab and noted that the day was spearheaded by the fellows.

## 8. Crafting a way forward: What Did We Learn from the LAB?

Participants proposed that:

1. A learning lab is very important in knowledge generation and shaping research; bringing together all stakeholders to link climate and health in the city.
2. It is possible to create a climate and health working group in the City.
3. A group of volunteer participants were tasked to draw anything using a marker tied on a string, and they collectively chose to draw a circle. When asked why they made this choice, their responses revealed valuable insights:

    - The importance of leadership in initiating change as one the group members suggested so.
    - The member who suggested, exhibited authority and power that are necessary to drive any form of change
    - The circle was not complicated to draw requiring minimal efforts thus demonstrating the need to use minimal resources to cause attain a goal or cause change.
    - The significance of unity and collaboration among stakeholders in achieving a common goal.

From the learning lab, the different groups had to write messages to other cities with that are in the same consortium with Kampala under CASCADE: This was a lesson that we can always learn and borrow knowledge from each other cities in dealing with Climate and Health risks in African Cities.

## 9. Moving Forward

We proposed that:

1) The next learning lab(s) should include community members and probably take place in a community setting
2) A WhatsApp ground comprising all participants to be created to kick start a working group

# 10. Appendices

## 10.1. The Lab Schedule and Process Plan

| Time | Session | Process | Objectives | Facilitator | Material needed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **25th/September/2024** | | | | | |
| 4:00 pm | Arrival and check-in for the CASCADE team | | | | |
| 6:00 pm | Working dinner and post-dinner working session | Last minute plans | | | |
| **Thursday 26th/ September/2024: Learning lab activities** | | | | | |
| 8:00 am | Arrival and registration of participants | | All participants arrive & register | Clara | Name badges, registration sheet |

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| 9:00 am | MORNING<br>INTRODUCING CASCADE<br>**Introductions and connecting with one another**<br>1. Welcome remarks (Dr Stephen) (5 mins)<br>2. Brief introductions (Eddie) Answer with your feet (5 mins)<br>3. Presenting the CASCADE concept and learning lab objectives (Dr Chris)<br>Exploring the main issues about Climate and Health in Kampala (keep it as generative as possible) Eddie (30 mins) | ● Welcome remarks from Organisers and Co-hosts<br>● Interactive introduction of participants: Answer with your feet<br>● Presenting the CASCADE project: goals, objectives and approach<br>● Process: Generate ideas single and pair the post (Externals offer questions, internal ideas and observation) | People understand why they are there.<br>People know who is in the room<br>The main climate-health issues are raised | **Stephen**<br>**Chris**<br>**Clara**<br>**Eddie** | |
| 10:00-10:30 | **MESS MAPPING** | ● Next sort the participants into one group per prioritized issue.<br>● Give each group table 1-2 sheets of paper and markers of different colors.<br>● To begin, it may help to think about these <u>helpful questions:</u><br>○ What is driving this issue and why?<br>○ Who and what are being affected by the issue and how? | People are able to build an in-depth understanding of issues and connect with others through collaboration | **Mary & Clara** | Flip charts, markers, we need to also write the simple rules on a flip chart for display.<br><br>And we need to write the helpful questions on a flipchart |

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| | | ○ Who is working on the issue and what are they doing?<br>● <u>Three simple rules:</u><br>○ You must include yourselves in the system.<br>○ You must use arrows (one way or multi-directional are fine) to show how the parts of the system are connected<br>○ You must label your arrows and label each part of the system | | | |
| **10:30-11:00 am Break & group photo** | | | | | |
| **11:00-11:45** | **Presenting mess maps**<br>Shift and share (5 mins x 5 = 25 mins) | ● Put the mess maps on the wall Present each briefly (5 minutes) in plenary<br>● Next, as a group, ask yourself whose voices <u>are</u> being heard on these issues, and whose voices <u>are not</u> being included in important conversations and why not? (10 minutes)<br>● Write the people who are missing on sticky notes and place on or near the mess maps.<br>● 10-minute discussion and questions. | | **Mary and Romyne** | **Sticky notes** |

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| **11:45am-1:00 pm** | **Connecting the Dots**<br>Understanding the various initiatives in the city and how they connect with CASCADE Research<br>1. Climate scientists, Public Health, local people, Line Ministries, NGOs and local people.<br>2. Question and Answer session<br>3. Scholar pitches | • A group of (+/- 5 Panellists (Climate scientists, Public Health, local people, Line Ministries, NGOs and local people.) will take turns looking at the mess maps and very concisely speaking about where their organisation fits. 5-6 minutes each<br>• When each panelist is finished presenting they go to sit at the panelist table. (Save questions until all are finished presenting).<br>• Maps of GKMA will be available for reference in the room in addition to the Mess Maps.<br>• Then we open up the floor for Q&A and discussion. Encourage student researchers to ask questions and contribute.<br>• Lastly, save some time for scholar pitches just before lunch. Along with info about where to find their posters. (Paul) | | **Paul Mukwaya & Lilian**<br><br>Suggested Panelists: Alex Ndyabakira, Dr. Isaac Mugume, Dorothy Baziwe, Zam Byakika | Need to reach out to the people on the panel beforehand<br><br>Sample questions |
| 1:00pm | Lunch Break: Poster presentations | | | | |

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| 2:00-2:30pm | **Reflecting on what we have learned** | ■ Recap of Major themes and issues identified<br>■ Recap of Key stakeholder groups identified<br>■ Asking if there are any issues or groups that we think are glaring omissions from the day's discussions? | | **Eddie Mzime** | |
| 2:30-3:30 | **Crafting a way forward** | ■ Hear from the invited guests: what did they learn from the day? What do they still want to know? (Moreen or Judith?)<br>■ Hear from the students and CASCADE team, what did they learn from the day? What do they still want to know? (Clara? Olivia?)<br>■ Proposing the formation of a Working Group **(Stephen**) | | **Clara Moreen Stephen** | |
| 3:30-4:00 | **Reflections and closing remarks** | Eddie<br>Executive Director IDI | **MOVING FORWARD with Learning LABS in Kampala City** | **Stephen** | |
| 4:00-4:30 | **Tea and Closure** | | | | |