Workshop on
Road to Resilience:
Developing a conceptual framework for the MFF

18 - 20 March 2013
The Four Wings Hotel (1st floor), Sukhumvit 26, Bangkok

Programme and itinerary

Monday, 18 March

Time	Activity	Facilitator
08.30 - 09.00	Registration	
09.00 - 09.15	Welcome and introduction	Steen Christensen
09.15 - 09.30	Groups introduction; I believe resilience is … Workshop goals, processes and outputs	Mo Hamza
09.30 - 10:45	Resilience Emergence of a Perspective: conceptual overview, SES, NRM applications, relevance to Mangroves, critiques (Section 1 & 2 of the paper)	Vikrom Mathur
10.45 - 11.00	Coffee Break	
11.00 - 12.00	Model of Mangrove SES (variables and drivers)	Mo Hamza Vikrom Mathur
12.00 - 13.30	Lunch Break	
13.30 - 15.30	**Session 1**: Resilience goals and principles for MFF (Step 1)	Mo Hamza Vikrom Mathur
15.30 - 15.45	Break (continue…)	
15.45 - 16.30	**Session 2**: Translating Goals into Strategic Objectives (break into two groups)	Mo Hamza Vikrom Mathur
16.30 – 17.30	Report back from groups	
18.30 - 20.30	Dinner	

Tuesday, 19 March

Time	Activity	Facilitator
09.00 - 10.30	**Session 2**: (continued) in plenary. Reporting back from groups and consolidation…(break into 4 smaller groups for Sessions 3,4,5)	Mo Hamza Vikrom Mathur
10.30 - 10.45	Coffee Break	
10.45 - 12.00	**Session 3**: {Step 3(1/4)}: A pool of interventions	Mo Hamza Vikrom Mathur
12.00 - 13.30	Lunch Break	
13.30 - 15.30	**Session 4**: {Step 3 (2/4,3/4)} 'Filter 1 & 2 ' of interventions	Mo Hamza Vikrom Mathur
15.30 - 15.45	Break	
15.45 - 17.30	**Session 5**: {Step 3 (4/4)}	Mo Hamza

	Final Filter – Are they sufficiently social?	Vikrom Mathur
Wednesday, 20 March		
09.00 - 10.30	Plenary presentation of interventions	Mo Hamza Vikrom Mathur
10.30 - 10.45	Break	
10.45 - 12.00	**Session 6**: (Step 4): Country groups work on activities for key/selected interventions	Mo Hamza Vikrom Mathur
12.00 - 13.30	Lunch	
13:30 - 15:30	Plenary, Next steps, follow-up and closing	

Scope of workshop

Workshop Objectives

By the end of the workshop the teams should be able to develop:

- Categories of factors for building resilience through a series of facilitated exercises based on the literature provided and national field site data and information.

- A draft resilience framework in the context of the MFF project objectives.

- Country specific follow-up plans to act as a road map for processes and activities and including tools and methodologies to be used for further engagement, specifically targeting Bangladesh

Workshop Outputs

- Draft Resilience Framework for MFF with categories of resilience factors.
- Bangladesh Plan: Training, assessment, and follow-up.

Session overview

We would follow a four-step process in a workshop setting to arrive at the MFF resilience framework.

STEP 1: Goals and Principles

Session 1:

These are derived from Berkes et al 2003. These can be tailored somewhat to MFF but essentially remain the same. Four is a good number of overall unique goals:

1. Learning to live with change and uncertainty.

2. Nurturing diversity for reorganization and renewal.

3. Combining different kinds of knowledge.

4. Creating opportunity for self-organization.

STEP 2: Strategic Objectives

Session 2:

Learning to live with change & uncertainty	Nurturing diversity for reorganization and renewal	Combining different kinds of knowledge	Creating Opportunity for self – organization
Berkes et al 2003 Evoking disturbance Learning from crisis Expecting the unexpected	Nurturing ecological memory Sustaining social memory Enhancing social-ecological memory	Combining experiential and experimental knowledge Expanding knowledge of structure to knowledge of function Building process knowledge into institutions Fostering complementarity of knowledge systems	Recognizing the interplay between diversity and disturbance Dealing with cross-scale dynamics Matching scales of ecosystem governance Accounting for external drivers
Berkes 2006 Learning from crises Building rapid feedback capacity to respond to environmental change Managing disturbance Building a portfolio of livelihood activities Developing coping strategies	Nurturing ecological memory Nurturing a diversity of institutions to respond to change Creating political space for experimentation Building trust among users Using social memory as a source of innovation and novelty	Building capacity to monitor the environment Building capacity for participatory management Building institutions that frame learning, memory and creativity Creating cross-scale mechanisms to share knowledge Combining local and scientific knowledge	Building capacity for user self-organization Building conflict management mechanisms Self-organizing for equity in resource access and allocation Self-organizing in response to external drivers Matching scales of ecosystem and governance Creating multi-level governance
MFF 2013?			

STEP 3: Interventions

Session 3:

Pool of interventions will be generated in a workshop setting and clustered around the strategic objectives. We would then "pass" the long list of interventions through 3 'filters' using classical decision-theory structure of elimination. For each intervention that passes the 'successfully' through the first two filters we will develop surrogates/indicators. The surrogates will then be put to a 'social test' - here we will test if the intervention and related surrogate is 'sufficiently social', thereby taking on board critique of resilience approach (See section 1 of background paper).

Session 4:

Filter 1: The first filter would be a simple pass or fail - for example around a criteria/question like whether the intervention is clearly framed in terms of SES.

Filter 2: The second filter would score/characterize/describe each intervention along a spectrum of four 'Levels'.

- Level 1: Minimum expected to be in a short list, should be easily achieved by most options.
- Level 2: Existing good practice, widely seen as a priority and not difficult to achieve in designing an option.
- Level 3: Practical but with innovation that is likely to lead to enhanced capacity over the coming five years, foresight that builds a pathway of 'adapting well'.
- Level 4: Transforms practice into a sustained effort and widespread resilience, a high level of aspiration that is not 'business as usual'.

Session 5:

Filter 3: The third filter will be the 'social test' of the intervention and related surrogate (Clark Miller). The questions we would ask:

- Meaning - Does the surrogate/indicator have meaning for people? Does it motivate them to want to change the way things are currently done? Does the indicator communicate more than just its factual content? e.g. Metro-patterns, a form of indicator set for metropolitan regions, is specifically designed to get multiple jurisdictions to see themselves as part of a regional community.

- Good Governance - Did the indicator/surrogate emerge from a process that engages people in defining and implementing sustainability in their own lives or communities? Does the indicator contribute to the creation of new communities or institutions that further resilience agenda?

- Local Knowledge - Does the indicator mesh with lay people's sense of what is happening in their own lives and the lives of others in their community? Do those who are considered locally knowledgeable concur with its indications?

- Institutionalizing Knowledge Production - Does the process of indicator/surrogate development/implementation lead to the creation of new institutions or the modification of existing institutions that continually produce new knowledge and information about community resilience issues?

STEP 4: Activities

Session 6:

Having analyzed our interventions through a resilience prism we would work with specific places and their specificities in developing activities/actions under the key interventions. This is the level at which more activity oriented indicators could be developed. This step would be country specific. The output will be country specific follow-up plans developed to act as a road map for processes and activities and including tools and methodologies to be used for further engagement, specifically targeting Bangladesh.