

## HOWA - Home Waves

### Home-making and life trajectories in flood-risk areas of Central Mozambique

#### PART B.1 – SECTION 1 - EXCELLENCE

#### 1.1 QUALITY AND PERTINENCE OF THE PROJECT'S RESEARCH AND INNOVATION OBJECTIVES

##### 1.1.1 Introduction, objectives

HOWA is an interdisciplinary research project examining how home-making is reshaped under enduring flood risk exposure in Central Mozambique. Belonging to the domain of critical African studies, the project is premised on the conception of home-making as a symbolic, self-authored act of positioning within society (Comaroff 2001; Hammar 2019) where the self and the social are mutually constituting. House-building stands as the embodiment of the interconnections between the materiality aspect of home-making, kinship, and broader structural and social conditions (Carsten 2018) that define life trajectories. In Mozambique's low-income contexts, as in other African settings, home-making is a lifetime investment: efforts and negotiations represent value creation across a life cycle. People speak through their homes (Hammar 2020; Benard da Costa and Biza 2013), which are narrated in a future tense (Ross 2009). House-building – in its material and spatial choices – is an idiom through which people self-define, and murmur about, their life paths (Mazzolini 2016). Homes as 'speaking' subjects provide a fertile analytical field, not least in displacement contexts in which changing meanings of inhabitation necessarily occur (Hoskins 1998). In conditions of enforced material, temporal, social and symbolic disruption (Hammar 2020), as is the case with repeated experiences of severe flooding, home-making and house building together reveal the complex life paths enacted within (and without) them. HOWA investigates how home-making is reconceived in its materiality, sociality and temporality in contexts disrupted by floods, and how this redirects life trajectories. The project is grounded analytically within relational and interdisciplinary approaches that are core to African studies, and which are applied specifically to the multiple material and symbolic dimensions of displacement (Hammar 2014). Methodologically, it uses ethnography and a house biography approach.

Floods are a major and increasingly frequent cause of disaster in East Sub-Saharan Africa (UNDRR 2021). The 30% of Mozambican population live in permanent flood vulnerability, due to cyclones forming in the south-western Indian Ocean, and to the consequent heavy rains, aggravated by the country's downstream position and reduced soil absorption capacity. The floods of 2000 were one of the worst natural disasters in the country's history, as were the floods of 2007 and 2012. In early 2019 two cyclones devastated the Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces. 300,000 dwellings were totally or partially destroyed, 1.7 million people were affected, and 140,000 were displaced. Post flooding, families usually start reconstructing homes by themselves, alongside or regardless of reconstruction interventions, re-conceiving home-making within a new "enforced symbolic habitat" (Motasin and Heynen 2011), where its combined symbolic and socio-political character manifests itself between the ideal and possible, continuity and rupture (Douglas 1991; Morton 2019). Despite its centrality to the flood-affected, home-making in such contexts is often merely background in primary literature on urban and risk studies. Similarly, displacement is often approached simplistically and operationally, ignoring its multidimensional (historical, social, symbolic *and* material) entangled conditions (Hammar 2021). Yet these entanglements reflect more realistically the interactions between society, the political economic structures, and individual or familial life views. During flood exposure and displacement, home-making mirrors the reconceptualization of these entanglements and of life itself.

As its *main research question* (RQ), HOWA asks: How is home-making reconceived in terms of materiality, sociality and temporality under enduring flood exposure and displacement, and how does this affect and redirect life trajectories? Three inter-related research objectives (ROs) will help answer the RQ, through understanding the following:

**RO.1** (Materiality) To identify which material and spatial manifestations in home-making and reconstruction processes under flood risk, generate a shift in meaning in the concept and use of home.

**RO.2** (Sociality) To examine how home-making practices and social and familial relationships are reshaped in unpredictable and protracted conditions of flood exposure and displacement.

**RO.3** (Temporality) To demonstrate how life-trajectories are affected by home-making under flood risk conditions.

By innovatively bringing together home-making, displacement, and life trajectories, the project holds social and policy relevance in a moment in which disaster-related (forced) displacement of already vulnerable people is becoming more frequent (OCHA, 2020). In the immediacy of such crisis, it is difficult to conduct significant evaluations. Reconstruction programmes rarely rely on much-needed qualitative research. In-depth studies at the micro-scale as proposed by HOWA, would transform interventions through revealing the links between risk, spatial and social belonging, and life trajectories.

##### 1.1.2 State of the art and beyond

**RO1. MATERIALITY: HOMES AND HOUSES:** Home-making entails a set of domestic, social, and economic actions, including care work and material investment, reflecting one's positioning in time and space, and defining both identity and institutional and cultural belonging (Miller 2001; Rudowsky 1987). Homes inhabit persons as well as persons inhabiting homes: spaces, language and emotions are mutually constituting (Ross 2009). Within the domain of African personhood, home-making is a way in which one's destiny finds material and symbolic legitimization in the communal sphere (Nwoye 2013; Achebe 1958). House-building – the architectural and material components of making a home – stands as a language

made of layouts and construction choices whose evolution is oriented by the need to validate such legitimizations (Rapoport 1969; Bourdieu 1990). Particularly in low-income contexts, the symbolic meaning attached to house-building coincides with changes in the political economic context, the evolution of family structure, and social value shifts (Carsten and Hugh-Jones 1995). In Mozambique people ‘speak’ by evoking the biographical resonance of houses (Hammar 2021; Bachelard 1994; Mazzolini 2016). Under severe flood exposure and in lived displacement, home-making manifests as a multi-layered condition of impermanence, often in relation to various forms of external state and international intervention. Confronted simultaneously by continuity and immobility, dependence and negotiation (Ngwane 2003; Massa and Boccagni 2021), both the metaphorical dimension of homes (Povinelli, 2014) and their practical future paths, are altered.

**RO.2 SOCIALITY: DISPLACEMENT, RESETTLEMENT AND GENDERED SPACES** Flood exposure is a particular circumstance of rupture of both physical and existential life. Displacement is a condition of enforced spatial, material, symbolic and social disruption, yet also embedded with continuities and imagined futures (Hammar 2020). In liminal settings, such as resettlement sites, a material and imaginary ‘otherwise’ is enacted in suspended time and a more mobile conception of home emerges (Rappoport and Dawson 1998). In this particularly uncertain time-flow, the life path of everyone is reframed by house-building, access to resources, and establishment of new entitlements among families, neighbours, authorities and non-governmental actors (Appadurai 2003; Achebe 1987). For those recurrently displaced or under threat, the reverberation of losses, forced change and restructuring of kinship relations inevitably alter the home-house-place node (Mihăilescu 2016). Home-making is clearly gendered, as homes are places of primary care but also sites of power relations and domestic inequities (Memmot and Davidson 2006; Rapoport 1969). The permanence of frailty in post-flood scenarios has profound effects on the performance of spatial and symbolic activities within homes (Brum 2015) that can only be fully understood if spaces are considered in their gendered functions (Sheldon 1999). The everyday routines of social and spatial ordering within the home are deeply related to gender identities (Ardener 1993) that inevitably change in disrupted contexts. Reading spaces in their gendered dimensions is a crucial tool to explore how displacement enforces the remaking of a home.

**RO.3 TEMPORALITY: DISRUPTION AND LIFE TRAJECTORIES** The urge to build a house and to make a home is recognised as a vital need in the creation and preservation of a legitimate human life path (Freeman 2014; Schneider 2010). Life trajectories are made tangible in material forms, such as through material investment or ritual actions (Ross 2009). In Mozambique, people’s life stories are usually related to the materiality of their houses (their house biography), through processes of (re)location over time and spatial appropriation processes (Fortier 2000; Vertovec 2007). Disruptions occurring in lived disasters and displacement affect both the everyday and the imaginary of domesticity, and reproduction and production practices attached to a home, thus entwining human, social and material trajectories still further (Frykman 2009; Laclau 2012). In disruptive moments, home-making – at the core of the sufferers’ recovery – includes not just a reimagined life path but also a recalibration of past understandings of risk (Sjoberg 1962). Nevertheless, scholarship within urban studies and social sciences have seldom addressed these kinds of relational and partly-invisible dimensions of home-making in displacement conditions, mostly exploring short-term post-disaster scenarios (Torrence and Grattan 2007). In Mozambique, the multidimensional, complex nature of flood exposure influences life trajectories profoundly, and is part of the socio-cultural context that requires an interdisciplinary, relational perspective, supplemented by close-up ethnography.

## 1.2 SOUNDNESS OF THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

**1.2.1 Methodology.** The relational and interdisciplinary nature of the **ROs** calls for ethnographic methods in which orality and materiality are explored simultaneously. House biographies are at the core of a cluster of methods that reveal the multiple social, symbolic and material paths embedded in acts of home-making both pre- and post-flood exposure contexts.

Two scales of investigation are addressed: • the dimension of the house itself, where nuanced changes in spaces and relations stand as a lexicon of the home-making journey and of its ruptures (**RO.1** and **RO.2**); • the broader (re)settlement dimension (**RO.2** and **RO.3**). To gain a comprehensive understanding, I will analyse three different types of settlement in Manica and Sofala provinces: (A) a vast flood-prone urban neighbourhood damaged by the 2019 cyclone (Munhava Central, Beira), (B) a rural transitional site: a former resettlement site progressively becoming a recognised neighbourhood by accommodating increasing numbers of internally displaced people (Mandruzi), and (C) three rural resettlement sites: Mutua, where families are converting temporary shelters into definitive houses; Bandua, a recently established resettlement site (2021); and Muchai, a smaller site that suffered from heavy rains during 2020. (*Note: the selection is based on both knowledge of the field and on the DTM (displacement tracking matrixes) of internally displaced people that I have access to through IOM*)

### CLUSTERS OF METHODS AND THEIR INTER-RELATION

#### 1) THE DIMENSION OF THE HOUSE

**House biography** entails an intense focus, at the micro-scale, of the personal and material histories of selected houses, to portray the relationship between home-making and house-building, using mainly narrative and some visual methods. Houses will be selected according to the following combination of criteria that will guarantee a representative sample:

\* size of the dwelling and plot, \* family composition, \* phase of construction, \* building materials used. The criteria for selection will be confirmed on the basis of preliminary field scrutiny and meetings with both inhabitants and local officials. The material insights from these biographies will shed light on altered architectural and building choices and on a new metaphorical meaning of houses as part of life economies (**RO.1**) (Gudeman and Rivera 1990). Socially, they will reveal

the set of networks and relationships involved in attempts to remake a physical house and a sense of belonging (**RO.2**). The temporal dimension will focus on the moments of rupture associated with flood-related decisions on home-making and altered notions of the future (**RO.3**). The two sub-methods below (*1.a*, *1.b*) provide further details. Gender aspects implied in **RO.2** and **1.2.4**, will be addressed specifically through interviewing female family members around: home-space appropriation (care work, artefacts), mobility (daily routines) and sociality (networks, relationships).

*1.a) House-building narratives – in all selected settlements and resettlement sites (A, B, C).* House-building narratives will be heard and recorded (with consent) on a number of houses in each of the three resettlement sites (10 to 20 units randomly selected) and more minimally, for an added comparative perspective, in the chosen peripheral area (5 to 10 units here). The narrators will be asked to trace home-making histories from their first self-built house, home-ownership patterns, and past hopes and dreams of futures, so as to capture the long-term impact of spatial ruptures, and changing socio-symbolic meanings of home (**RO.1**, **RO.2**). The experiences of disruption will be sensitively pursued where possible, as well as collecting local versions of hazard-related myths. The narratives will address: the initial post disaster moment (*lost direction*), a recovery phase (*reshaped homes*), and a reconstruction phase (*new trajectories*) (**RO.3**). In addition, supplementing my own observations, where appropriate, (voluntary) photography of house interiors by residents will be invited, with care taken not to intrude on privacy, to gain visual records of home organisation and structuring (**RO.1**).

*1.b) Open-ended interviews –solely in Mandruzi transitional site and Munhava neighbourhoods (A and B).* Covering a set of houses (20-30) in Munhava Central and Mandruzi settlements, open-ended interviews will investigate: For **RO.1** (i) architectural elements and choices related to permanence or rupture; (ii) material forms related to individual and social protection and legitimization (e.g. fencing, private/public spaces); (iii) traditionally meaningful building techniques; (iv) economies of building materials; and (v) post-flood reorganization of home spaces and functions. For **RO.2** (i) altered socio-economic conditions; (ii) networks linked to house-building support; (iii) assets (e.g. home-ownership, land rights, services/infrastructure, recognition by the authority); and (v) social capital (kinship, networks). For **RO.3** (i) flood risk in past and present locations; (ii) risk-related mobility; (iii) changing family and social roles in different post disaster phases.

## 2) THE SETTLEMENT DIMENSION

Settlements and resettlements are places of shared experience, understanding, and spatial appropriation practices. Participatory mapping (both free-hand and on printed satellite images) can reveal collective vulnerabilities and the political economy within which houses are rebuilt (**RO.3**), while capturing culturally embedded and diverse forms of understanding.

*2.a) Participatory mapping in resettlement sites (B,C).* In disrupted conditions, drawing maps is a powerful tool to turn social spaces into representations for broader insights (**RO.3**). Hand-drawn maps will be used to generate discussions about permanence, security, othering and belonging, as well as relief and reconstruction campaigns. They will also identify key services and daily routines within and outside the site, and reflections on one's life positioning in a new, uncertain space.

*2.b) Participatory mapping in Munhava neighbourhood (A).* In these areas, this method aims at visualizing collectively-perceived spatial vulnerabilities, continuities and ruptures. This will reveal how residents locate their own life paths relative to collective entitlements in a threatened environment (**RO.2**, **RO.3**), as well as envisage post-flood community actions.

## 3) SEMI-STRUCTURED KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS - LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTORS

To supplement the ethnographic data, I will interview the following key informants: (*All the mentioned contacts are well-established and/or accessible through already established work-related networks.*)

- Local authorities and government emergency coordination bodies: National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) on early assistance and material supply; National Reconstruction Office in Beira (GREPOC) on the evolution of resettlement policies; Dr. F. Pereira on changing post-flood policies and responses over time; Ministry of Agriculture (MTA) and Dr Langa on land allocation practices post-flooding, and the processes of definition of resettlement sites.
- Relief and development officers: UN-Habitat staff of the *CityRAP* program, and of *Safer Schools* program; IOM.
- Local artisans involved in post-disaster self-reconstruction house-building in resettlement sites and peri-urban areas, focusing on the risk-led construction changes, economy of building materials, and adoption of new layouts and solutions.

**DATA ANALYSIS** – Tools used: Nvivo, CAT (open coding analysis toolkit) and Miro

### Preliminary coding - MATERIALITY

- a) *Transcription and coding of house biographies.* For each house, a household life trajectory timeline will be traced. Recurring material and architectural elements will be attached to this timeline, along with the significance attached to them (e.g. entitlement, upward mobility) and relevant changes in family structure and access to socio-economic assets.
- b) *From open-ended interviews*, coding and classification of houses' materiality (architectural forms, materials, techniques) and attached meaning-making, linked to recurrent concepts and correlations by identifying physical characteristics associated with continuity or rupture (e.g. robustness, security) and life paths (e.g. attachment).
- c) *From participatory mapping* in peri-urban areas, coding of (a) the spatial attributes of houses reflecting rupture points and life redirection and (b) the practices of land use, land rights and spatial preservation, memory and reorganization.

### Second level of coding and interpretation – SOCIAL AND TEMPORAL CONCEPTS AND THEMES

- d) Merging of the codes in a), b), c) on the materiality of home-making, and attached meaning-making attributes.
- e) Conceptual mapping and creation of conceptual frameworks for interpreting the social and temporal dimensions.

- f) Merging of d) and e) (material, social and temporal concepts and themes) related to the three ROs (using Nvivo, Miro).  
 g) Integrating graphic and visual data (photographs and mapping) with the overall conceptual framework.

**1.2.2 Originality and innovative aspects of the research programme.** Through HOWA, looking at home-making becomes a way of thinking, conceptually and analytically, that breaks out of the limitations of mostly operationally-oriented approaches to crisis and displacement contexts, reinforced by short-term, instrumental observations that fail to recognise the complex and much deeper roots of such scenarios. The project responds to the call for a relational, intersectional, decolonial approach applied to the intimate and multi-layered experiences of inhabitation in states of disruption (Hammar 2020; Ahmed 1999). Although some practitioners and researchers have argued for the value of narratives of home to widen knowledge of risk contexts (GADRI 2017; Gaillard and Mercer 2013), micro-scale (ethnographic) scrutiny is insufficiently used in disaster studies and policies. HOWA's methodology additionally challenges the dominance of verbal interview-based methods (with only human actors), considering homes as non-verbal biographical subjects that tell us about their changing social and political-economic significance (Hammar 2021; Joice 2013). By taking into account what makes home over an extended timeline of flooding events, the project is pivotal for putting critical ethnography and Africanist interdisciplinarity in dialogue with policy thinking, moving beyond static concepts of inhabitation (Landau and Roskamm 2018). This innovatively supports the understanding of people's post-disaster priorities enacted through the symbolic significance of home, creating ground for policy rethinking through strongly empirical micro-studies in complex scenarios.

**1.2.3 Interdisciplinary approach.** Addressing multi-layered conditions instead of just the surface of settings, HOWA occupies and embraces the strategically interdisciplinary analytical space characteristic of African studies. Rather than putting architectural and social science approaches and methods in dialogic *tension*, the project considers them in productive *conversation*, generating a unique emic perspective: biographical narratives (verbal and non-verbal) are merged with, and reinforced by, visual, architectural and participatory methods. By combining the human, social, and architectural, the project encompasses a hybrid perspective relevant for focusing on the vulnerability and disaster impact on human behavior (Drabek 1995; Pramono 2016). Moreover, it explores materiality in relation to the complexity of collective and individual life paths. By merging critical displacement approaches with architecture and mapping, HOWA further responds to the need for integrating mixed methods in disrupted contexts (Herslund et al. 2015; Rufat et al. 2015). Validating knowledge from the micro level, HOWA enriches the application of ethnographic methods to the field of disaster studies, allowing local perspectives to get a fair hearing and providing a unique, but also replicable and scalable approach in a variety of settings.

**1.2.4 Gender and other diversity aspects.** Investigating home-making disruptions in multidimensional poverty and disaster contexts means dealing with both classed and gendered spaces. Women's vulnerabilities in particular are aggravated in the post-disaster, as they experience more severe livelihood and material losses (World Bank 2015; UN 2009) and are susceptible to underlying conditions such as restricted access to services, and the gender differentiated nature of possessions between men and women. Recent studies argue for the value of new research on the materiality and temporality of (im)mobility in displacement situations (World Bank 2021). Reflecting upon home-making as a way of thinking about the future (see 1.2.2) implies embracing a gendered perspective on houses as 'hierarchically structured' spaces of material and moral possibilities (de l'Estoile 2020). Changing conditions and investments in house-building alter family roles and rights. Getting closer to resettlement sites through ethnographic encounters sheds light on the way gendered spatiality is reshaped. In Mozambique, daily routines in relation to neighbours or services, together with the cyclical work of domesticity, shape women's visibility and sociality. All these elements will receive attention in the fieldwork. A policy brief on women's home-space appropriation in resettlements sites, and the planned book prospectus, will recognise this crucial dimension.

**1.2.5 Open science practices.** I will make use of Open Science Framework (OSF) and its toolkit throughout the research journey. The final project deliverables will be gold open access. Nevertheless, the project will adopt open science principles from its start through *early and open sharing, open access*: preliminary findings and pre-writings will be accessible through the dedicated UCPH project website. These will be discussed openly during the seminars at CAS and the on-line sessions with researchers and civil society representatives (2.1), with the aim of co-designing the research journey with the support of local academic insights (deep discussions on the project implications, the ethics and challenges). I will share transparently the research tools with CAS and international researchers, especially open access software (e.g. CAT) that can be used in contexts of scarcity, promoting equal accessibility and learning for local researchers and organisations. I will publish in journals that allow for uploading full papers in KU's publication archive (CURIS) immediately after publication. I will also upload the papers in the EU open access journal Open Research Europe. I will rely on open peer review, instead of choosing traditional ('blind' or 'closed') peer review (e.g. offered by OA journal Open Research Europe). I will make use of Miro, an open online board for shared conceptualization and theory building, taking track openly of the project theoretical journey.

**1.2.6 Research data management.** Research data will consist of hand-written records, drawings, images (e.g. jpeg, raster formats, kml), interview blueprints (.docx, .avi, .mp3). Data will be stored through the Faculty of Theology file sharing system (Seafile) via ERDA data repository. A full Data Management Plan (support: Digital Curation Centre) will be delivered (month 6 of WP1). I will secure funding to guarantee FAIR principles for research, training and networking. I will make use of Miro, an online open board for notes on theory building, where I will share research data with the field assistants and the Project Advisory Board (1.3.1) to create my conceptual framework, as well as to organise and comment on the research sections.

### 1.3 QUALITY OF THE SUPERVISION, TRAINING AND OF THE TWO-WAY TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN THE RESEARCHER AND THE HOST

#### 1.3.1 *Qualifications & experience of the supervisor.*

Amanda Hammar (AH) is eminently suited as my primary supervisor in relation to both the content of my research and the inter-related areas of my career development. **Research content:** Firstly, her academic background is of key relevance to my research focus (degrees in Sociology and African and Asian Studies; Social Policy and Planning for Developing Countries, London School of Economics; PhD in Development Studies). Her internationally recognised fields of empirically grounded and theoretically innovative scholarship inter-link closely with HOWA: on agrarian social and political change (Hammar 2001), state making and citizenship (Hammar 2003, 2008, 2018), political economies of displacement (Hammar 2008, 2010, 2014), urban displacement and resettlement (Hammar 2017), property, personhood and home-making (Hammar 2017, 2021), migration and identity (Hammar 2010, 2017), and biographies of buildings/ speaking through houses (Hammar 2021). Her cutting-edge approach to displacement economies that asks ‘what does displacement produce?’, and her deep engagement with the intimate biographies of houses, are two points of strong resonance for my project, as well as her close attention to Africa-centred epistemological shifts and theorising from the south (Hammar 2021). Prior to her academic career, AH worked for over fourteen years in development (as a Zimbabwe state officer and independent consultant in southern Africa). One major project addressed the social and environmental dimensions of water resources management in the Pungwe river basin in central Mozambique. **Career development:** AH’s skills, experience and perspectives correlate closely with desired skills development for my career path. She has designed and coordinated multiple, ethnographically-based research projects in rural and urban settings, through which she has continually deepened her interdisciplinary and relational approaches. Most recently, as PI, she raised close to DKK12 million for a multi-dimensional collaborative research project with Ghana and Uganda on Certifications of Citizenship in Africa. As a full professor in African Studies and former CAS director (2014-2020), AH has extensive experience in course design, teaching, graduate supervision of both MAs (over 70 completed) and PhDs (2 completed, 7 underway), and managing CAS’s guest researcher program. AH is extremely well networked within Nordic and European African Studies. An active board member since 2015 of AEGIS (Africa-Europe Group of Interdisciplinary Studies), initially responsible for its thematic Collaborative Research Groups, she was elected AEGIS President in 2019 (for four years).

#### 1.3.2 *Training programme for the fellow.*

The training programme will contribute significantly to my three main **Career Development Objectives: CDO.1:** to enhance my double-sided profile to consolidate my strategic positioning between academia and policy making; **CDO.2:** to reach a stable research and teaching position in African and/or Urban Studies; **CDO.3:** to serve as a key advisor for institutions working between/across research and practice. The CDOs are translated into training in four targeted Skill Areas (SAs) that being based at CAS and with AH will allow me to develop: **(SA1) critical Africanist epistemological reset; (SA2) interdisciplinary approaches; (SA3) ethnographic research methods; (SA4) research-based teaching.** The SAs will be facilitated through both distinct and inter-related activities. **SA1:** \*Prescribed reading and focused discussions with AH \*Participation in regular CAS internal and public seminars, \*Participation in CAS’s Introduction to African Studies course; **SA2:** \*Focused exploratory reading, and continuous dialogue with AH, CAS staff and the PAB, \*Targeted dialogue with AH (interdisciplinary and relational approaches to displacement); **SA3:** \*Focused training sessions with AH, \*Participation in CAS’s Advanced Research Methods course, \*Support from AH and Advisory Board in research methods design and targeted feedback on fieldwork methods; **SA4:** \*Focused dialogue with AH, CAS staff and the PAB, \*Observations and co-teaching on courses Nature, Population and Society (with Associate Prof Stig Jensen), and Critical Development Planning and Policy (with AH), \*Targeted feedback on pedagogies of research-based teaching. An additional key area of skills development relates to the *research-policy interface*, including testing out and feedback on research-based policy briefs and multi-actor online events. Furthermore, through CAS, HOWA will enhance other complementary *generic academic skills* including: \*research management, \*research dissemination, \*pedagogical skills, \*seminar organising, and \*academic and policy-based writing skills.

	Year 1 (from August 2022)												Year 2												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
SA1	Targeted sessions								Targeted sessions															Targeted sessions	
SA2			Targeted sessions				PAB meetings						PAB meetings				Targeted sessions		PAB meetings					PAB meetings	
SA3					Targeted sessions		Targeted sessions				Targeted sessions				Targeted sessions										
SA4													Fieldwork							Fieldwork		Fieldwork			

An interdisciplinary **Project Advisory Board (PAB)** will be established, meeting every 6 months to give targeted feedback and/or training. It includes scholars whose work resonates with both my ROs and CDOs and who have acknowledged the project’s originality. Together with AH, the board includes: Prof. Julia Pauli, Institute of Social & Cultural Anthropology, Hamburg University (works on domesticity, migration, class and gender perspectives of life trajectories, climate change);

Prof. Morten Nielsen, social anthropologist at the National Museum of Denmark (works on the politics and anthropology of architecture in Mozambique); Emeritus Prof. Jorgen E. Andersen (expert in domestic architecture in the Global South).

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING: \* *September – October 2022*: two intensive sessions on ethnography (with AH); \* *September – October 2022*: (i) familiarisation with and grounding in critical African studies and interdisciplinarity, by attending Introduction to African Studies (MA level course) at CAS; \* *October – November 2022*: two intensive dialogue sessions on relational displacement theories and methods (with AH); \* *Continuous training*: targeted sessions with Advisory Board and AH every second month including on pedagogical methods and research-based teaching.

TEACHER TRAINING AND SUPERVISED TEACHING AT CAS: \* *Entire project duration*: (i) Observation of research-based pedagogical methods, and (ii) training in interdisciplinarity; \* *Autumn 2023*: supervised teaching in Nature, Population and Society course; \* *Spring 2024*: co-teaching in Critical Development Planning and Policy Analysis course.

ADDITIONAL TEACHING IN MAPUTO: \* *May 2023*: Lecturing in the PhD course on Urban Planning at the Faculty of Architecture and Planning (FAPF) in Maputo (agreed with Prof. Joao Tique, Faculty Director)

COMPLEMENTARY SCHOLARLY ENGAGEMENT: I have been invited by Profs M.Nielsen and D. Garcia to collaborate actively in the *Extreme Urbanism* project at the Centre for Social Urban Modelling (SUMO) at the National Museum of Denmark (NatMus). This global-scale cultural historical investigation of housing in unsettling environments asks, as one of its three main research questions, ‘*how do extreme climatic conditions impact urban housing practices?*’ (contributing to **RO.3**). In a letter of interest, I have been asked to be a substantial collaborator, contributing with substantial insights from HOWA to their Mozambique case study, and participating in project seminars every 6 months.

### **1.3.2 Transfer of knowledge to host**

HOWA introduces visual and architectural methods to CAS that offer new ways to look at complex contexts. It also merges research on everyday house-building practices and domestic architecture with my expertise as an urban planner, further enhancing CAS research and teaching themes such as displacement, migration, personhood, climate change, and the politics of land. HOWA’s specific focus on house-building as a primary lifetime investment in African settings, and the interplay between material, social, spatial and temporal dimensions of home-making, will significantly contribute to interdisciplinary and southern-focused theory-making at CAS and more generally. It will also specifically deepen analytical perspectives on displacement, and enhance methodological approaches to research on home-making in contexts of uncertainty. Preliminary findings on **RO.1** and **RO.2** will be presented at CAS seminars on the basis of early drafts of policy briefs or journal articles. I will present more solid findings at a public CAS lecture or panel event including Advisory Board members. Through the Advisory Board, CAS will strengthen linkages with key European research environments (Hamburg University, School of Architecture of the Danish Royal Academy, NatMus) as well as in Mozambique through my collaborations with local scholars (at Mondlane and Unilurio Universities). CAS will gain access to a series of global research and policy networks (Cities Alliance, LASO, Naurus, Mozambique Mobility Observatory), and to relief agencies working on displacement and migration (UN-Habitat, IOM). Lastly, working across two of CAS’s research platforms (Sovereignties and Citizenship, and Environment and Sustainability) I will also contribute to a key Faculty strategic goal of linking different research areas.

## **1.4 QUALITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF THE RESEARCHER’S EXPERIENCE, COMPETENCES AND SKILLS**

For the past fifteen years, I have worked within and across field practice, policy-making and research, trying to integrate them into a coherent whole. My work has been rooted in cities in Mozambique but with a broader, and ongoing, ambition of making an epistemological shift both within the academic urban studies domain, and the operational domain of urban policy and planning. In terms of development policy and practice experience relevant for HOWA, among other projects I worked with participatory slum upgrading strategies in highly complex vulnerable areas, with urban plans in flood-prone areas, and with disaster assessment and recovery plans. Simultaneously, I undertook action-oriented research that contributed to long-term policy improvements within some of these areas. Through these various projects I worked both with a variety of high-level national and international authorities, with local staff in resettlement sites, and with local residents, developing skills in multiple languages for dissemination and communication. At the same time, I developed a sensitivity and resistance towards the aesthetization of urban poverty often perpetrated by unreflective architectural and urban planning and research methodologies. My parallel research career started in 2013 with a PhD in Territorial Policies, followed by consecutive post-doc positions (‘Middle Class Urbanism’ project, NatMus). This developed my skills in understanding of historically and culturally rooted housing and planning practices, and qualitative coding. The research led to impactful dissemination activities and publications (international conference organisation, high-level policy papers, several journal articles, university lecturing). I also supervised student research teams during my post-doc (2017 to 2019), both in the field and on-line. Being based in excellent academic settings, I was drawn to anthropological and sociological perspectives, linking the significance of architecture and urban planning to the politics of social recognition enacted through house-building. This meant having to learn a new conceptual and analytical language that I wish to enhance further through HOWA, specifically with respect to critical African Studies. My profile and background allow me to guarantee the maximum interplay between ethnographic research and impactful, epistemological-changing insights for policy purposes.

## PART B.1 – SECTION 2 – IMPACT

### 2.1 CREDIBILITY OF THE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE CAREER PERSPECTIVES AND EMPLOYABILITY OF THE RESEARCHER AND CONTRIBUTION TO HIS/HER SKILLS DEVELOPEMENT

#### 2.1.1 *Expected skill development of the researcher*

Through an epistemological reset, and training in interdisciplinarity, ethnographic methods, and research-based teaching (see 1.3.2), I will not only integrate my previous research and policy portfolios, but radically reshape my profile both as a researcher and policy advisor in relation to complex realities. Through deepening my qualitative analytical skills, and sharpening my tools for a ‘careful, sensitive and sensible assessment of people’s lives and contexts’ (Ross 2010), while building on my previous experiences and expertise, I will gain a unique level of professional competitiveness. In refining my theoretical, analytical and writing capacities under the supervision of AH, I will gain levels of academic competence and visibility that I could not reach with my previous experience. Being engaged in multiple CAS activities including as part of the *Environment and Sustainability* and *Sovereignties and Citizenship* platforms, and being located in African Studies overall, I will move beyond former disciplinary limits, expanding significantly my research skills. Consolidating my interdisciplinary capacities will substantially enhance my capacity to familiarize and engage in European research environments dealing with the global South. But it will also prepare me to write strong ERC research applications and lead research projects. I will enhance research-based teaching skills and pedagogical methods, reaching a better position to apply for academic posts. My supervisor’s competence and experience in writing and publishing will significantly strengthen my skills to elaborate and publish diverse research outputs. Meetings with the PAB will consolidate the bond between technical expertise and humanities. The seminars at CAS will challenge me to embrace post-foundational, interdisciplinary thinking.

#### 2.1.2 *Expected impact on the researcher’s career perspectives inside and/or outside academia*

The interdisciplinary, ethnographic and research-based teaching skills (see 1.3.2) gained at CAS will be crucial for my career development (looking 5-10 years ahead). After having worked internationally both in research environments and international agencies, to achieve the **CDOs** I need to deepen my academic skills and standing in general and in specific ways. I also need to enrich my empirical knowledge and understanding of the lived effects of flood-related displacement, particularly related to house building practices and the meanings of home-making. To begin with, to be qualified for a teaching position (**CDO.2**), I need to strengthen my pedagogical skills and gain teaching experience overall. At CAS, I will become proficient in course design and in-class performance particularly in relation to interdisciplinary, research-based teaching and African Studies. The innovative theoretical and methodological approaches I both absorb through CAS and develop through my own original research, and that will be consolidated in several publications and public presentations, will enhance my visibility and credibility simultaneously in the academic and policy worlds (**CDO.1** and **CDO.3**). My special expertise achieved by bridging the material, social and temporal aspects of house building and home-making under conditions of flood-generated (or other forms of) displacement, and the interface with state or donor resettlement and recovery interventions, will be a unique selling point in either sphere. It will also enable me to dismantle the false knowledge boundaries between the two worlds of research and practice and enable a more productive linkage between them (**CDO.1**). Combining my own urban policy and planning networks with CAS’s wide Africanist networks, I will disseminate the project results to a more expanded international and local audience. By publishing under the supervision of AH, I will reach a renewed visibility. All this will shape my profile as a competent interdisciplinary researcher, lecturer and policy analyst able to address complex, multi-layered realities and their challenges. This will reposition me in a moment in which the international aid and development sector increasingly asks for in-depth, interdisciplinary understandings of African settings.

### 2.2 SUITABILITY AND QUALITY OF THE MEASURES TO MAXIMISE EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS

#### 2.2.1 *Plan for the dissemination and exploitation including communication activities*

The expected research outputs, both graphic and written, will become a form of dialogic activism and will generate locally-based knowledge among a set of local and international actors. The research results will reach diverse audiences, both Portuguese- and English-speaking, through different formats: conferences, articles, policy briefs, debates, visual outputs (drawings, maps), a book prospectus, and podcasts. Dissemination of findings related to home-making and life trajectories will address practitioners and researchers in the fields of architecture, urban studies, anthropology, environmental studies, cultural history, and African Studies. Insights on displacement conditions and effects will be geared towards multi-lateral relief agencies, UN offices, NGOs, governmental institutions, development actors, donors, African academic environments, and civil society, most of whom I have direct contact with. The dissemination is context-sensitive: the results at the country level will be shared through teaching, papers and policy briefs, and by inviting scholars from Mozambique and beyond to online debates. The dissemination includes the participation in the European Commission Open Research Data Pilot.

#### *Scientific community:*

- International Conferences: *May-June 2023*. Paper presentation at the ECAS Conference 2023, African Futures (**D3.1**), focused on architectural and building choices attached to socio-symbolic meaning of homes; *November-December 2023*. Organization of a panel at the 66<sup>th</sup> meeting of the US African Studies Association-ASA (**D3.2**): interdisciplinary panel on home-making as life trajectory in African post-crisis contexts; *Late 2024*. Organization of final (online) international workshop held at Eduardo Mondlane University on political and cultural roots of resettlement practices in the country.

- Two theoretically-driven working papers (**D4.1** – based on house biographies – on the temporal aspects of home-making in disrupted contexts affecting life trajectories, **D4.2** – based on participatory mapping – on the collectively-shaped perceptions of flood risk and the disruptions attached to them, and on the consequent reshaping of physical and societal order in resettlement sites. These will be shared within Global South academic environments (UEM, Unilurio, African Centre for Cities-University of Cape Town, WITS University, Johannesburg) and with the institutions linked to the PAB.
  - Two internal and public seminars at CAS (**D6.1, D6.2**) for the presentation and discussion of the working papers, open to CAS researchers and (online) to researchers of the selected African academic settings mentioned above.
  - Three articles (**D2.1, D2.2, D2.3**) targeted at: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* (JCAS), on the economies and trajectories of home-making in displacement conditions; *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, on the ethnographic methodology of house biographies applied to the study of complex and fast-changing settings; *Journal of Critical African Studies*, on women’s practices of appropriation of domestic spaces in disaster-induced resettlements.
  - Online academic debates: The working papers will be the basis for online debates (**D9.1, D9.2**) with invited social science and urban studies researchers from selected African academic settings. They will be promoted on social media, the HOWA webpage, and via posters at local institutions. The debates will ensure strong representation of local female researchers.
  - One monograph prospectus (**D10**), anticipating future development of a full manuscript, targeting publishers both in English (potentially Routledge, AEGIS-Brill Africa Series) and Portuguese (Cavalo do Mar, Fundação Couto)
  - Teaching activities in Maputo (see **1.3.1**), apart from scientific knowledge transfer, will spark ideas for new interdisciplinary teaching, which is a priority for the newly established PhD programme in Urban Planning.
- International non-academic audience and civil society* (all the mentioned contacts are already established).

The policy briefs will be shared with civil society organizations (Kaleidoscopio, OMT, Juntos! Slum Dwellers International), NGOs (ASF), and policy working groups (OMT). Planned dissemination also includes local audiences through storytelling in Portuguese/Changana via radio podcasts (**D11**), working with prior contacts at Radio Mozambique and with the help of local researchers (contacts: OMT, UEM/CEDAP) and readers (Fundação Couto). Excerpts of policy briefs and working papers, adapted for public outreach via local radio, constitute one of the main local means of communication for broad segments of society (**D8**): radio podcasts on home-making stories will give relevance to hidden perceptions of flood risk and house-building over a life cycle, with a particular gendered focus. The policy briefs will include one (**D.5.1**) on home-making in disrupted contexts and one (**D.5.2**) on women’s home-space appropriation in displacement sites. Target: relief sector, development and cooperation agencies (IFRC, OCHA, UN-Habitat, IOM, UNICEF), civil society (Kaleidoscopio, Juntos! SDI), government relief bodies (GREPOC, INGC), relief and development alliances and EU bodies (GADRI, DEVCO), NGOs (ASF, AVSI), donors (USAID,). I am in contact with IOM’s media officer S. Black, whom I will ask to publish policy briefs on their website, being the main relief agency working with internally displaced people (IDPs), financed by USAID during most of the post-disaster response since 2019.

### **2.3. THE MAGNITUDE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE PROJECT’S CONTRIBUTION TO THE EXPECTED SCIENTIFIC, SOCIETAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS**

HOWA embraces the EU commitment to allow policy makers and civil society to benefit maximally from EU funded projects and their implementation. The project has potential to generate long-term impact on local and global platforms well beyond academia or the immediate duration of the project. Show-casing hidden practices and needs beyond a short-term risk-and-response approach is timely in relation to current policy and political tension in Mozambique around the revision of the national land law and resettlement law, conceived to generate a new regulation for disaster-induced (forced) resettlements. In relation to this, HOWA will challenge unsustainable resettlement policies. The project has key significance for the ways in which those affected by floods are perceived, and their complex lives and futures are treated both in research and in policy and practical interventions by states and other agencies. House building and home-making in post-flood contexts are often studied or acted upon in overly simplified ways, without considering the entanglements of material, social and spatial aspects of homes, and the complex intricacies between past trajectories and of peoples’ projected futures. Flood adaptation and recovery assessments and standardized solutions often fail to generate appropriate pathways to sustainable futures for the most vulnerable. HOWA’s locally sensitive, interdisciplinary and relational home-making perspective, that recognizes the agency such practices encompass, will challenge and disrupt simplified interpretations of vulnerability. In this indirect form of activism, both the analytical approaches and empirical knowledge generated by the project contribute to creating post-flood responses that are more acceptable to local people, and are therefore more sustainable. At the same time, the originality of combining the various approaches of urban planning and architecture, with close-up ethnographies and biographies of houses, generates major theoretical and methodological contributions within and for multiple scholarly fields. This will be maximised through the strategies for local and international dissemination of results. Open-access pre-writings, gold open access articles, brief web entries in English/Portuguese published in HOWA project webpage at UCPH, drawn on empirical and theoretical aspects of the case studies, will particularly impact Global South emergent researchers. (*Strategy for management of intellectual property: Not relevant-not applicable*)



**PART B.1 – SECTION 3 - QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION**

**3.1 Quality and effectiveness of the work plan, assessment of risks and appropriateness of the effort assigned to work packages**  
 HOWA is designed to start in August 2022 and follows seven Work Packages. The calendar has been carefully planned with the supervisor, in order to ensure the phases of training provide the foundation for the successive fieldwork and to allow me to teach in the courses that are fundamental for my career advancement. **WP1** relates to putting in place the logistics and management framework for the project at CAS, including a Career Development Plan (**D0**) with AH, and contact with all relevant support services (see **3.2**). Months 3 to 6 of **WP1** will serve to prepare the first phase of fieldwork (visa, permits, family arrangements) and to consolidate field contacts (duty stations: Maputo, Beira and Chimoio; support: IOM; GREPOC, FAPF), pre-agreements and permits (see **B2-6**). **WP2** refers to both targeted training in the four **SAs** identified in **1.3.1**, and continuous training (**M4**). During the second year, the training will include co-teaching practices and training in advanced research methods. During **WP2**, I will build up the theoretical basis for both the fieldwork and my career advancement. The four moments of major revision with the PAB (**M3**) will be part of both the skills training and the project management. **WP3** consists of two periods of fieldwork. During the first long field period (6-12), I will dedicate months 6 to 9 to focusing specifically on resettlement sites (I plan to be there at the end of the rainy season), and subsequently (months 10 to 12) in the areas of Munhava Central and Mandruzi. A second short period of fieldwork will serve to collect additional interviews and to take note of the changes of selected houses in terms of construction, followed by a second phase of data scrutiny. **WP4** (continuous from month 8) concerns data organisation, coding and analysis, which will also serve as the basis for co-teaching activities (**WP5**), writing and dissemination (**WP6**) and public outreach (**WP7**). **WP5** concerns all the teaching and lecturing activities in Europe and Mozambique. **WP6** includes the dissemination of the project results in terms of all written outputs at the international and local level, and the preparation of a monograph prospectus. **WP7** consists of all the activities of public outreach, conceived for diverse audiences through different means (multi-lingual, multi-format). Milestones are conceived to be multi-actor (supervisor, PAB, CAS researchers) and in different modes (scientifically targeted meetings, seminars, biweekly dialogue sessions) in order to maximise the inputs and my learning. **M3.3** in particular, through the PAB, will check the methodological interdisciplinary replicability of HOWA. **M3.4** will review the monograph prospectus.

Work Packages	Title	Year 1												Year 2											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
WP1	Management	D0	D1				D1.1																		
	PAB meetings	M3.1						M3.2						M3.3						M3.4					M3.5
WP2	Training										D7.1			D6.1		D7.2					D6.2		D7.3		
WP3	Field work																								
WP4	Data analysis													M1.1						M1.2					
WP5	Teaching										D7.1					D7.2							D7.3		
WP6	Dissemination								D4.1				D2.1	D5.1			D4.2	D2.2		D5.2			D2.3	D10	
WP7	Public outreach						D9		D8		D3.1			D8			D3.2			D9			D3.3		

**GANTT CHART**

- \*Website entries each 3 months
- \*Training is continuous (byweekly and bymonthly, see **1.3.1**)
- D** Deliverable
- M** Milestone
- Orange** CAS Courses that I will attend and in which I will teach
- Blue** Fieldwork (lighter parts are remote preliminary interviews)

**WORK PACKAGES**

- WP1: Management-** Project establishment at CAS, Career Development Plan (**D0**), formalization of the Project Advisory Board, logistic and financial setting, fieldwork preparation, contacts with support services, project web management.
- WP2: Training:** specific scientific training in four targeted **SAs** (see **1.3.2**) and continuous scientific training (with AH)
- WP3 Fieldwork-** Divided in two phases (months 6 to 12 and months 16 to 18).
- WP4: Data analysis and coding** (continuous, from month 8), supervised by AH (bimonthly)
- WP5 Teaching activities:** Supervised teaching and co-teaching at CAS and university teaching in Mozambique
- WP6: Dissemination and communication** – Policy briefs, working papers, journal articles, seminars, monograph prospectus
- WP7: Public outreach** – Conference participation, local and international public involvement and outreach

**LIST OF DELIVERABLES**

- D0** A Career Development Plan discussed and developed with the supervisor (AH).
- D1** A management plan, including the risk management plan; A Depletion plan (**D1.1**)
- D2 (x3)** Journal article submissions, targeted at: *Journal of Southern African Studies* (JSAS), *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* (IJURR), *Journal of Critical African studies*.
- D3 (x3)** Paper presentation at: *European Conference on African Studies (ECAS) 2023* (**D3.1**), a panel at the *66th meeting of the African Studies Association*, November 2023 (**D3.2**); an on-line workshop officially held at FAPF (**D3.3**) –partially based on **D4**
- D4 (x2)** Two working papers, on the materiality of home-making in disrupted contexts and its significance (**D4.1**) and on the collectively-shaped perceptions of flood risk and its disruptions in relation to life trajectories(**D4.2**)
- D5 (x2)** Two policy briefs (5-6 pages, shared hard copy and digital, see 2.1)

**D6 (x2)** Two internal CAS seminars on the basis of the working papers

**D7 (x3)** Supervised teaching on CAS course Nature, Population and Society (**D7.2**); Co-teaching on the CAS course Critical Development Planning and Policy Analysis (**D7.3**), and lecturing on the PhD course on Urban Planning at the Faculty of Architecture and Planning (FAPF), UEM in Maputo (**D7.1**). These teaching activities are also a substantial part of **WP2** – training.

**D8 (x2)** Radio podcasts organised in Mozambique on home-making stories, in Portuguese and local language (Changana).

**D9 (x2)** Online sessions with local researchers and students (see **2.1**).

**D10** A book (monograph) prospectus

#### **MILESTONES:**

**M1 – (x2) Fieldwork milestones.** Two post-fieldwork supervisions (field notes, material and reporting); **M2 – (x3) CAS Seminars**, serving as milestones to test interdisciplinarity and methodology; **M3 – (x4) Project Advisory Board meetings**; **M4 – Continued Supervision (1.3.1):** (i) targeted bimonthly sessions, (ii) biweekly specialized dialogue sessions

#### **Risk analysis and contingency plan** (risk rank: 0 to 5)

SUMMARY OF MAIN RISKS	WP	Risk	Contingency plan	Mitigation
Scientific. Less ethnographic material than expected.	3,4,5	2	Secondary sources as literature and oral stories; involvement of different actors (e.g.: former inhabitants of resettlement sites)	Medium-high
Logistic. Mobility is still affected by Covid-19 pandemic	3	2	Direct contact with Mozambican Emergency Commission is already established; different fieldwork calendar would have to be set	High
Logistic. Difficulty or impediment to work in selected resettlements	3	3	Alternative visual research techniques will be activated through field staff (see also 1.2.1, 1.a) and inhabitants themselves. Remote full supervision	Medium-High
Logistic/Personal. Less time in the field or impediment to do 2 field phases	3,4	2	Rescheduling the fieldwork phase (e.g. a unique long phase), concentrating training activities until month 9. (D7.2 and other courses will be online).	High

**General:** I have a large network of colleagues and friends as well as contacts with inhabitants, central government and relief organisations in Mozambique that are available to host me and support me and my family in case of any emergency (e.g. accommodation, transport). **Health:** As in previous field periods, I will ensure a private health insurance (hospitalisation plus routine healthcare) for me and my family for the entire fieldwork period. **Logistic:** In resettlement sites, I will be supported by local and international site coordinators (IOM). In Maputo, I will have a workspace at Eduardo Mondlane University (FAPF). FAPF will also help in administrative terms with contacts, invitations, travel facilities. Obtaining a visa through the current employment will avoid time-consuming efforts and will maximise the research time. **Covid-19 context:** Having worked as advisor for Ministry of Transport on sustainable mobility during the pandemic, I have direct contact with the Country Covid-19 emergency commission (health system level). As **WP3** will start in month 6, I have time to follow the pandemic evolution and alter the schedule if needed. Mozambique has chosen not to adopt emergency level 4 (full lockdown). From the beginning of 2021 some flights have been altered or delayed. Altogether, the mobility is assured (I have last accessed the country in December 2020). **Scientific:** I am committed towards my full presence in the field, but in the unfortunate eventuality of a reduction of **WP3**, I will manage most of the research through dedicated local field staff, relying on already trusted assistants with whom I have conducted anthropology of architecture research, and who will be supported as students to access the sites. I will coordinate interviews and recordings supervising full-time remotely, establishing also alternative methodologies in order to compensate for missing contact with field (e.g. videomaking) and extending the sample of houses. By managing consultancy and research during the pandemic, I have become skilled in maximising remote contacts and interactions. **Country-level:** International media coverage reports an armed conflict situation in the North of Mozambique, however, the situation is fully confined and increasingly controlled.

### **3.2 Quality and capacity of the host institutions and participating organisations, including hosting arrangement**

**Hosting arrangements.** The planned training calendar will assure my participation in the courses that are key for my CDOs. Through the research-based teaching I will be fully integrated in CAS's pedagogical approach. As a CAS researcher, I will have access to a variety of research methods and I will be linked to international networks of African Studies and beyond. A Career Development Plan will be discussed with the supervisor (**D0**) and with the PAB. Meetings with the supervisor will be biweekly for the purpose of the project advancement, and bimonthly (**M4**) for targeted training. CAS administration will give support for the involvement of the PAB (**M3**) (e.g. travels). I will be fully supported for research dissemination (Open Science/Citizen Science). A depletion plan (**D.1.1**) will be elaborated with **AH Support services**. At CAS, I will be provided with computer, printing and telephonic resources. I will have my own working place/office and I will have access to the Faculty library and CAS library. During the fieldwork months, I will have easy access to the Faculty online services and library, and support for the management of the project webpage through the Communications Officer. I will receive guidance and training related to research and data management, in compliance with General Data Protection Regulation-GDPR. The university HUM Research & Impact unit, experienced in supporting numerous MSCA fellowships, will take care of the Grant Preparation Process (Research Executive Agency-Brussels and UCPH). The Human Resource Dept. will secure an employment contract in due time and for the whole period of the fellowship. Research, Training and Networking costs will be used to cover consumables, travel and contractual and fiscal rules that apply to an appointment in Denmark, ensuring full payment of applicable MC allowances. The Faculty Finance Centre will administrate the project financially, including a depletion plan and financial reporting. The UCPH communication workers, the Tech transfer Office and the office of research services will help with dissemination: keeping a website, publishing in repository.