



Case study on a pilot project on community action to build climate change resilience in Caura Valley, Trinidad



This case study was based on a review of the 2012 CANARI project "*Pilot project: Community action to build climate change resilience in Trinidad and Tobago*". The project was funded by the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) administered by the local United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) office in Port of Spain, Trinidad.



Contents

Introduction 3

Methodology for the case study 4

General context..... 4

Overview of the pilot project process 4

Community report on small grant, evaluation of the project and next steps 13

Project results 15

Project challenges 16

Lessons learned from the project 16

Conclusions 17

Appendix 1 19

Introduction

This case study examines a pilot project undertaken by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in 2012 under its *Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Programme*, which engaged members of a rural and vulnerable community in knowledge and resilience building to address the impacts of climate change. The project was entitled *Community action to build climate change resilience in Trinidad and Tobago*¹ and it was undertaken with funding of US\$50,000 provided through the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme, administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)².

The purpose of this project was to build awareness and formulate action at the community level to build resilience to the impacts of climate change. Efforts to do so have been lacking in the region; the project was therefore designed to address the problem of community and consequently livelihood vulnerability in the face of present and impending impacts of climate change. The project targeted a rural, particularly vulnerable community in Trinidad and Tobago, the community of Caura Valley. It intended to facilitate the participatory development of appropriate, community-level resilience-building strategies, which would be tested within the community, documented and then shared with other communities and external agencies facilitating and supporting such vulnerable communities in Trinidad and Tobago.

CANARI included the production of this case study as an output of the project as a means towards analysing the process adopted in this pilot project, and sharing the lessons learned among key local and regional stakeholders that are currently involved in climate change work both in Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean region.

Trinidad and Tobago's National Climate Change Policy (2011) has a weak emphasis on climate adaptation, focussing more heavily on climate mitigation actions; however, people are experiencing impacts of a changing climate already and cannot wait for greenhouse gas levels to decline while their lives and livelihoods remain at risk. For rural communities, where livelihoods are more often dependent upon the sustainability of natural resources, climate impacts are of even greater concern. The pilot project therefore intended to help people to identify their present vulnerability and develop an action plan to address these areas of risk.

¹ <http://www.canari.org/ccddr4.asp>

² The project fit the Global Strategic Framework and Country Programme Strategy serving as a demonstration project.

Methodology for the case study

The case study was developed through the examination of the original project proposal and a variety of reports developed in the course of the pilot project. It also considered feedback received by CANARI during the project from Caura Valley project participants, the wider Caura Valley community, and key partners engaged in the project. It sought to document the project process and results and to present the evaluation of lessons and recommendations.

General context

The goal of CANARI's *Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction* Programme is:

"to improve resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems to climate change and related disasters by building the capacity of stakeholders, particularly those most vulnerable to climate change, to participate effectively in ecosystem management and develop appropriate responses to climate change, through research, action learning, capacity building and application and communication of lessons learned."

CANARI recognises that people can make the connection between the impacts of climate change they are observing and the result of action or inaction to these impacts. People's participation in identifying the problems and working on solutions is therefore critical to the success of "appropriate responses" to climate change. In all phases of the pilot project therefore, it was appropriate to examine the learning that occurred and the responses that were evoked from this learning as the project progressed.

Overview of the pilot project process

1. Key stakeholder meeting

The project was initiated with a key stakeholder meeting which sought to bring together representatives of various non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society organisations and Government Ministries and agencies, who have roles, responsibilities, and interests in climate change issues. The meeting was intended to introduce the pilot project, and obtain the support and assistance of the stakeholders in identifying a checklist of criteria for selection and shortlisting of communities that could be engaged in and benefit from the project as outlined. Stakeholders that attended the meeting represented the following:

- Community Development Fund
- Fisheries Division
- Institute of Marine Affairs
- Ministry of Community Development
- Ministry of the Environment and Water
- Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management

- Veni Apwann



Representatives of various groups listen to a presentation of the project background at stakeholder meeting at CANARI's office. Roundtable discussions among stakeholders with common interest and shared responsibilities is an enriching and productive activity at the start of a project to engender support and partnerships.

Photo credit: CANARI

CANARI facilitated the discussions on community nominees, noting that the communities considered should experience some degree of climate vulnerability, that this would be linked to impacts on natural resources, and that given the short time frame of the project, the community should also have known, cohesive groups with high capacity and a track record for output realisation.

There was a range of experience in the extent of knowledge and capacity in working with communities among the stakeholders, and a noticeable disparity in the range of knowledge of climate impacts on natural resources, even among stakeholders that were working in natural resource management.

A short checklist of possible communities with which CANARI could work on the project was produced at the end of the meeting. However, CANARI had to undertake additional research

through telephone calls and interviews with other stakeholders to make the selection of the community for the project.

Stakeholder discussions had revealed that there were rural communities in which people were facing climate vulnerability due to impacts on natural resources and livelihoods. Applying the criteria of local groups with high capacity to undertake projects, the community of Caura Valley was selected.

Caura Valley, a predominantly agricultural community was said to have a very vibrant Village Council and a strong Farmers' Association, both groups which would enable a quick project turnaround.

2. Initial meeting with Caura Valley community representatives

The President of the Caura Valley Village Council (CVVC) and the President of the Caura Valley Farmers' Association (CVFA) were invited to a meeting at which the project would be introduced and an invitation was extended for community participation. CANARI asked the two organisations to share the information about the meeting with other community groups.



The inception meeting was held in April 2012. Six persons attended the meeting collectively represented four organisations: CVVC, CVFA, the Caura Northern Range Hiking Group and the Caura Women's Empowerment Group. Also in attendance was a beekeeper, who maintains beehives in the Valley but did not belong to any of the aforementioned groups.

Community members register their feelings about the project. Stakeholder buy-in is important at the start of any participatory project activity. Photo Credit: CANARI

Attendees to the meeting were interested in having the project take place in their community and saw it as an opportunity to help their community. One person expressed some curiosity in the attention that Caura was gaining in recent time, and one farmer expressed scepticism over the availability of sufficient funds to do something positive in the area.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the community representatives recorded their feelings about taking part in the project on a simple evaluation sheet.

They agreed to assist in mobilising 25 persons to take part in the project, beginning with a 3-day awareness building workshop at the Caura Activity Centre.

3. Three-day awareness building workshop

CANARI designed a 3-day workshop³ with three main key objectives:

- a. To build knowledge of the community on climate change including predicted and possible impacts provided by science
- b. To assist the community in identifying and documenting its particular climate-linked vulnerabilities
- c. To develop plans to address climate vulnerability in the community



Caura Valley residents took a keen interest in learning about climate change
Photo credit: CANARI



An officer from the ODPM encourages residents to do vulnerability assessments. When communities analyse their risks, they are in a better position to identify viable strategies to address these risks.

Photo credit: CANARI

On the first day of the workshop, information was shared on actual and possible impacts of climate change in the Caribbean region. Participants were encouraged to share their knowledge and experiences of climate impacts in their local community.

It was necessary to differentiate between climate impacts and other environmental issues caused by human actions, however the group was able to pinpoint certain changes they had observed over time and which could be impacted by climate change and which can be worsened by human interference. Some participants noted that fruiting and flowering had been affected, with flowers being washed off fruit trees by rains and fruits being produced much smaller than in past times. A farmer said that there was a greater incidence of pests - both crop pests and mosquitoes - and water scarcity in the dry season was more severe.

The group of participants was introduced to vulnerability assessments by CANARI and through a presentation delivered by the Office

³Workshop report can be accessed at - <http://www.canari.org/documents/3-dayworkshopreport.pdf>

of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM) and were guided to perform assessments of their livelihood activities and way of life in the Valley. This was done through interviews and group discussion.

During the second day of the workshop, the group was introduced to participatory video. They were provided with small video cameras and were asked to document areas of vulnerability in their community by capturing images and footage while conducting transect walks and interviews with other residents of the area. This proved to be a very productive activity and the residents were able to document some of the challenges faced by residents, including:

- seasonal flooding of farmers' fields;
- lack of potable water in households and poor quality water in natural rivers;
- illegal diversion of the water course and unregulated removal of water from river by pumps to obtain a private water supply;
- unregulated planting of crops in river beds to cope with dry conditions and lack of access to water by farmers;
- congestion of roadways by visitors posing a hazard and obstacle for quick evacuation;
- dumping of garbage in the Valley and pollution of the Caura River from which most residents obtain their water supply;
- wastage of water supplied to communal water tanks by visitors to the Caura River;
- increased breeding sites and consequent increasing populations of mosquitoes and incidence of dengue fever.



On the last day of the workshop, residents had an opportunity

Residents and farmers in the Caura Valley shared their experience of climate change impacts with project participants. Conducting vulnerability assessments through transect walks and interviews heightened awareness on climate change issues within the area beyond the walls of the workshop.

Photo credit: Caura Valley community members, CANARI 2012 project

to review the footage, images and notes captured during their vulnerability assessments. In small groups they discussed the issues and brainstormed on solutions. They targeted four main issues for attention in the face of climate change impacts - the attitudes of visitors to the Caura River, the pollution of the Caura River by dumping (from various sources), water quantity and quality in the Caura Valley, and the removal of vegetation in the Caura Valley.

The range of issues, solutions, and ways of approaching the solutions were captured in a table and the group decided on the most feasible activities to pursue within the project period as part of their resilience building plan⁴. The issues of dumping in the Valley and water quality and quantity were selected as key issues to be addressed.

4. Training in the use of participatory video and photojournals for advocacy

Project participants were provided with five days of training in the use of participatory video for advocacy. They used this training to develop a participatory video to highlight the challenge of dumping in the Valley, drawing attention to the fact that the dumping facilitated the breeding of mosquitoes which was already encouraged by the warmer temperatures brought on by climate change.

The experience of developing the participatory video was applied to their development of a photojournal which documented the issue of low water quality and quantity in the Valley and possible solutions to deal with this problem.

In the course of their training, participants learnt how to identify and distinguish causal problems, core problems and effect problems and generate a problem tree and video storyboard (see photo of storyboard on front cover of this case study).

The participatory video training⁵ was followed by two days of exposure to video editing⁶ in which the participants made final decisions about the structure of the video output and gained and opportunity to experience the video editing process first-hand.



A resident films an interview while learning participatory video techniques. The imparting of this tool to communities provides a mechanism for conveying issues in their own voice.

Photo credit: CANARI

⁴ Resilience building plan - http://www.canari.org/documents/Planningthewayforward_000.pdf

⁵ Facebook post on participatory video (PV) training - <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.534470176578388.144379.159735514051858&type=3>

⁶ Facebook post on video editing - <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.534515726573833.144390.159735514051858&type=3>



Participants gained exposure to video editing in producing their participatory video product
Photo credit: CANARI

The group presented the video to the wider community⁷ during a Saturday evening session which was attended by 20 residents and their local government Councillor.

The councillor was impressed by the output of the group and mentioned that the video⁸ was a useful resource which he would like to share with other communities to assist them in recognising their own vulnerabilities and addressing them.

The photojournal⁹ produced incorporated the residents' view of the Valley and the value they attached to maintaining its natural cover. The issue of low water quality and quantity was highlighted by drawing attention to several impacts including:

- the plight of farmers who have little water to wet crops throughout a harsh dry season;
- the discomfort of residents who have no pipe-borne water supply;
- the uncertainty about water quality among residents who pump water from rivers for their domestic use;
- negative practices of visitors to the Caura River resulting in pollution of this main water course;
- reliance upon the filling of communal water tanks to supply domestic needs;
- the cost to residents who have to purchase water in order to have access to potable water.



A page from the Caura Valley community photojournal

5. Information gathering

While planning for the video and photojournal outputs was underway, residents decided to gain some more knowledge about rainwater harvesting systems (RWHS) as a possible means of addressing the water issues.

⁷ Facebook post on community screening of participatory video (PV) -

<http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.563605503664855.150728.159735514051858&type=3>

⁸ YouTube post of Caura Valley participatory video "Caura: changing habits for climate change" -

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MSEyW_uKrLc&feature=plcp

⁹ The photojournal product can be accessed at -

<http://www.canari.org/documents/CauraWaterWoesfinalFeb2013.pdf>

An information session was organised for the community with Options Plus, an organisation which has assisted communities in training and installation of a RWHS.

CANARI made contact with this organisation through the local co-ordinator of the Global Water Partnership-Caribbean in Trinidad.

Later, a field trip¹⁰ was made to the Fondes Amandes Community Reforestation Programme in the St. Ann's' Valley in which the community has installed a RWHS. On the field trip, the group was able to get first-hand information on the benefits of the RWHS and how it is maintained.



Caura Valley residents on a field trip to St. Ann's. Sharing of lessons among communities is an enriching exercise which promotes and encourages partnerships and collaboration in dealing with common issues.

Photo credit: CANARI

With the knowledge gained from these activities, the Caura Valley Village Council indicated readiness to apply for the project's small grant allocation to train residents and install a RWHS at the Activity Centre to serve users of the building and as a demonstration project for these systems in the Valley.

6. Presentation of issues and discussions with key stakeholders

The photojournal and participatory video were presented and discussed at a meeting¹¹ between key stakeholders and residents at the Caura Valley Activity Centre. The stakeholders in attendance represented the following:

- Environmental Management Authority
- Insect Vector Control Division
- Institute of Marine Affairs
- Office of the Member of Parliament
- Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society

¹⁰ Facebook posting on field trip:

<http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.598053553553383.156717.159735514051858&type=3>

¹¹ Facebook posting on meeting with key stakeholders:

<http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.601287726563299.157325.159735514051858&type=3>

The stakeholders all agreed that the community had done a good job in documentation of the issues and in identification of possible solutions.

There was commitment from most stakeholders that they would support public education initiatives recommended by residents to build awareness and change attitudes in order to deal with the identified problems. Two stakeholders indicated that follow-up visits to the area would be undertaken to assist residents in checking water quality and in minimising mosquito breeding sites.

Residents were happy by this feedback and also indicated that they would like to organise a follow-up meeting with other stakeholders that did not attend, including the Ministry of Agriculture and the Water and Sewerage Authority.



The representative of the Office of the Member of Parliament discusses the presentations made by Caura Valley residents. Bringing stakeholders together to discuss the issues provides impetus for undertaking real solutions.

*Photo credit:
Caura Valley community members, 2012*

7. Action on the ground: installation of rainwater harvesting system at Caura Valley

Having discussed the issues with stakeholders and having gathered the necessary information on rainwater harvesting, the Caura Valley Village Council accessed the small grant available in the project to undertake a project in rainwater harvesting. The project involved the training of a team of 16 persons in rainwater harvesting techniques to install a RWHS at the Community Activity Centre, to build skills and knowledge to enable future installations at other locations and to build public awareness of RWHSs.

Community representatives including those with project management experience, financial management, skills in plumbing and community involvement and mobilisation participated in twelve sessions of training and a programme of work to install a rainwater harvesting system (RWHS) at the Caura Activity Centre. A training manual developed by the Global Water Partnership - Caribbean¹² was modified with permission to provide an additional resource for the community. Additionally the small grant also covered the production of a printed version of the photojournal "Caura's Water Woes"¹³ which will be distributed throughout the community of Caura Valley and used in public awareness activities on the local water quality and quantity issues.

¹² Global Water Partnership Caribbean website: <http://www.gwp.org/en/gwp-caribbean/>

¹³ Caura's Water Woes: <http://www.canari.org/documents/CauraWaterWoesfinalFeb2013.pdf>



Community teamwork during installation of rainwater harvesting system in Caura Valley. Equipping the community members with new skills provides sources of additional income while building resilience and promoting climate adaptation measures among the wider local community. Photo credit: CANARI

Community report on small grant, evaluation of the project and next steps

The Caura Valley Village Council completed a small grant report after the first disbursement of the grant was used to initiate training in rainwater harvesting, begin installation of a rainwater harvesting system at the community activity centre and print copies of the community photojournal that will be used in their public education campaign. Key points noted in the report are as follows;

The project was able to make better a situation they were grappling with: we now have a backup system for an unsafe and unreliable water service.

Things that could be changed: Advocate for an increase in the labour cost

Tangible outputs:

- persons were trained for six weeks (48 hours total) in rainwater harvesting installation and maintenance and treatment
- 300 brochures were printed with regard to water challenges in Caura
- Local Government representative stepped in and is working on potable water for all in Caura

Outcomes:

- behaviour changed; recognised by testimonies of participants
- new relationships were built; old relationships were strengthened
- trust and support were built to a point

How benefits can continue:

- Education: through workshops and brochures
- The participants putting into practice what we learnt and engaging the rest of the community.

Other plans:

- Use as a demonstration site and introduce rainwater harvesting to the community
- Install a rain water harvesting system at the Eco Park

Other needs:

- We need a water quality testing, de-silting and sedimentation program as a direct attempt to preserve the river and the quality of water in it.
- Rain water harvesting system at Eco Park.
- We are working on getting in touch with some key stakeholders e.g. WASA, Institute of Marine Affairs and Forestry.

CANARI also facilitated the community's evaluation of the project and the next steps that the community members would take after the project came to a close. The evaluation was conducted by a CANARI intern who videotaped the participants responses to a series of questions. The responses to these questions were extracted from the video recording and are provided in Appendix 1.



Community members share their thoughts on the project in Caura Valley at the project's conclusion.
Photo credit: CANARI

Project results

The project at Caura Valley has produced several results:

- Community members are more knowledgeable about climate change and its impacts.
- Community members are communicating with other stakeholders on climate change impacts and are proposing solutions to negative impacts on natural resources.
- Community members have made headway in initiating discussions and plans to build awareness in the Caura Valley about climate change impacts and solutions with schools and visitors to the area.
- A video resource and photojournal product have been developed for sharing experiences of climate change impacts and for advocating for on-the-ground action between the community and key partners working on climate change and disaster risk management (including government agencies).
- Community members have developed new skills which they can apply to efforts to address both climate change and other issues within their local area.

- Key partners working on climate change and disaster risk management have gained knowledge of the issues facing the community of Caura Valley regarding climate change vulnerability and have committed to various actions to address these and also to apply the processes from this pilot project to lend support in other communities facing similar challenges.
- A rainwater harvesting system has been installed at the Caura Valley Activity Centre to provide a backup supply of water to the building and to serve as a demonstration project for villagers.
- A team of community members have benefited from training and are knowledgeable in the philosophy and practical benefits of rainwater harvesting and are sufficiently equipped to assist in installation of similar systems and to share knowledge on RWHs with others.

Project challenges

A number of challenges were faced in conducting this project.

1. In the course of the project, there was a drop-off in attendance from time to time of farmers; the reason attributed to this was the fact that the farmers had to prioritise attention to crops as there were shifts in weather conditions, and therefore had to respond to livelihood needs. Some shifting of activities (e.g. workshop days for awareness building and rainwater harvesting) was done to accommodate this and facilitate their attendance.
2. A stipend was not provided to support participants' attendance at project activities, however those participants that were engaged in the local CEPEP team were granted permission by their supervisor to attend workshop and training sessions without loss of income; this was a useful support to the project.
3. Scheduling various project components was challenging due to the fact that livelihood activities needed to be considered for the various participants. There was a need to have several visits by CANARI personnel to support this and this impacted on project management costs in the budget.
4. There was some difficulty with mobilisation of community members, including young persons, who were not members of the Village Council or local farmers' group to engage in the project. The wider community did however show its support of the project by coming out to the public awareness activities.

Lessons learned from the project

Interest of partners working on climate change and disaster risk management in the project was high and the engagement of these stakeholders in the initial stages of the project was a critical contributor to this positive aspect of the project. In particular the input of the Office of Disaster

Preparedness and Management in the awareness building workshop provided the opportunity to initiate linkages that were later built upon in community training activities. Engagement of these partners is critical for success and sustainability.

Research to identify active community groups to lead the project, benefited the project's quick start-up phase and sustainability. Having a vibrant team of community persons is critical for a project in which the period of engagement is approximately only 8 months in duration. In other vulnerable communities, the absence of such groups may present a challenge for start-up and sustainability unless cohesiveness of participants is first built; this may therefore require a longer project implementation phase in which capacity building of the group will be necessary.

On-going research through partners during project implementation is necessary to identify additional resources to support project activities. The existence of rainwater harvesting systems and training in techniques of rainwater harvesting were identified through communication with the Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C). Permission was granted by GWP-C to customize existing rainwater harvesting training manuals for the community through their small grant allocation and these now become a resource that the community can use both in its public awareness activities and as a new service within the community and nationally.

Due recognition of the challenges faced by participants to become involved in a year-long project is necessary to support mobilisation and sustainability. Support via financial and personnel input may be necessary to allow involvement of community people who have to sacrifice the daily livelihood activity to be involved in project activities.

Finally, an adequate budget is required to support mentoring of the community and sufficient hands-on monitoring of the project's progress.

Conclusions

The GEF climate change focal area specific to adaptation has in the past been largely structured around vulnerability and adaptation assessments and capacity building. However, there has been growing attention to on-the-ground adaptation work. This project, while working on a small scale, has piloted a process of how a community can build knowledge, identify its vulnerability and take practical on-the-ground steps to address areas of vulnerability and build climate resilience at the community level and via advocacy for change and improvements.

The GEF programme is in support of projects which can be integrated into national policies and the project therefore provides an example of a useful process which can be incorporated into a practical approach to building knowledge and climate resilience at the community level in a national system of climate adaptation and sustainability.

The conduct of this project and the assessment of its deficiencies and strengths have provided CANARI with a new layer of experience in its climate change work, moving beyond visioning for resilience into practical on-the-ground steps in reducing vulnerability. The activities which provided key steps forward for this community can be incorporated into similar future projects under the Institute's *Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction* Programme. This process can be adapted and applied across communities in Trinidad and Tobago as well as other Caribbean islands.

Appendix 1

Community responses during evaluation exercise

Q1. What aspects of the project were important to you as an individual and as a community?

- *Gaining awareness of the importance of the environment and the watershed to climate change*
- *How critical it is to preserve the watershed area*

Q2. Was anything new learned?

- *Yes, how to videotape, how to interview people, how to make a storyboard*
- *Yes, the impact of climate change*
- *Yes, I learned about water gathering at Fondes Amandes*
- *I learned about the changes in weather patterns*

Q3. What stood out for you in this project?

- *The extent of climate change; it is broad, global and to the household*
- *What we need to put in place and how we are vulnerable*
- *How we can go to stakeholders and network outside the community to impact others*

Q4. Do you think you have been able to assess and address your climate vulnerability?

- *Yes, through the project we have put things in place and we are still putting things in place in terms of it being ongoing; when the project is finished our community will still put things in place to stop the impact of climate change*
- *We have addressed it to a point but we still need more involvement from stakeholders to really address it in the Valley*

Q5. What more needs to be done?

- *Awareness so more people will know what is taking place*
- *People still take things for granted and still do slash and burn so it needs to be a continuing something for it to stick in your head and say hey! climate change will be devastating to us if we don't take these precautions*

Q6. What do you plan to do still?

- *Public education. We have a video and a photojournal ; we will use these for educating people and get the village council to make the public and schools aware of climate change and the importance of the Caura watershed.*

Q7. What did you appreciate about the process: awareness building, vulnerability assessment, brainstorming, training, information gathering, storyboarding, documenting, sharing with stakeholders, advocacy, practical work?

- *Sharing with the stakeholders. I learned a lot from it from what they spoke about like the breeding of the mosquitoes.*
- *I learned a lot that I personally was not aware of and I gathered a lot of information through the whole process.*
- *Training and brainstorming. I learned how to document, interview and train your eyes to see things; we came together to plan, to put things on the storyboard and decide how we go out into the field.*
- *All was important for me; I would not know what part to pick out.*
- *The training. I could take what I learned and take out to the younger generation.*

Q8. What could have been strengthened or done better and in what way?

- *The whole area could have more training like this; have training in more areas to let people know about this. Go to other areas of the Valley.*
- *Bigger cameras to go out and capture the beauty of Caura.*

Q9. How would you rate community participation in this project and why?

- The community should have been more involved. We need to go out there and let people know about it, and be more aware of what is taking place.

- There wasn't full support, but we have a passion for the environment.

Q10. What will be done to share the experience and the outputs of this project with others in your community and other stakeholders?

- We have a photojournal to share with other members of the community.

- We can network with other communities through village councils and share information on climate change.

- I have been working with the CEPEP (Community Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme) team and whatever I learnt I shared and now they appreciate it so much that it is making an impact in the community itself. If I was not aware of it, I would not be able to share and make others aware. The little I learned I was able to share with other community members.

Q11. How would you describe the facilitation of this project?

- It was comfortable, having it in our own activity centre.

- Our facilitator was awesome because it was explained so we could all understand.

- It is good that the project was continuing, I am so glad about the rainwater harvesting continuing and it is an ongoing process

Q12. How would you rate the facilitation of the project?

- It was informative.

- A lot of NGOs came into Caura and never finished, but this started and is ongoing; I was thankful for this one.

- Professional. Even in the follow-up, to operate in a comfort zone for the whole programme. It was 100% professional.