award

RESILIM-O:
Resilience in the Limpopo Basin Program– Olifants

MILESTONE 2: PROGRESS REPORT #1: October-November 2016

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under the

Lower Olifants catchment

Agricultural Support Initiative (AgriSI)

Implemented by

mahlathini development foundation

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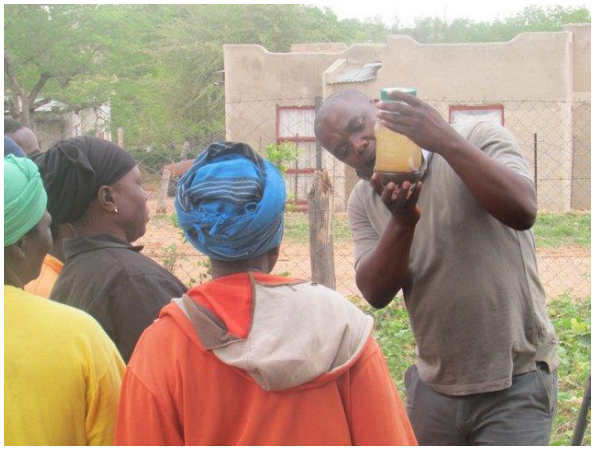


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Outline

In the inception meeting an implementation strategy that would bring all 6 communities on board at the same time and include some baseline and visioning discussions at community level as well as some theoretical inputs and practical training, was agreed to. This was done to accommodate for the fact that people are anxious to start agricultural activities now in the Spring and Summer season and for us as the facilitators to provide a commitment to the communities to action.

Thus, the first baseline and learning workshops of 2 days/ community for Mabins A, B, Sedawe, Willows, Oaks, Finale and Lepelle were held. Reports have been written for each community. Once this process has been finalised in February 2017 a consolidated baseline report for all 6 communities will be produced.

The intended process of individual/household interviews and baseline assessments has not yet started as planned, but will be initiated early in the new year; as will the visioning, planning and development of indicators for each group.

To date learning for each of the groups has consisted of water flow and in field rainwater harvesting, making and using line levels to measure contours and slope, construction of diversion furrows, levelling of planting furrows, greywater bucket filters, constructing trench beds, soil properties and planting of seeds and seedlings in seedling beds.

A combined demonstration workshop is being planned for 3 of the 6 groups in construction of a 4mx6m shade cloth structure/tunnel as well as a learning session in construction of a bucket drip kit and also management of greywater.

Participants

SEEDS OF LIGHT: Nick Vorono, Trygive Nxumalo
MAHLATHINI: Erna Kruger, Sylvester Selala
AWARD: Richard Hatfield, Bigboy Mkhabela, Kevin Pollard

Contents

This report contains the following sections:

1. Progress
2. AgriSi team meeting minutes – 2016/11/28-29
3. Monthly team review summary and assessment of indicators

This report contains the following attachments:
1. Work calendar; November 2016-February 2017
And annexures:
Baseline reports; Mabins+Sedawe, Willows, Finale and Oaks.

1. PROGRESS

October-November 2016: Progress according to deliverables

1. Setting the scene

	Activities planned	Activities actual	Outputs	% completion	Verification
Setting the scene	4 villages x 3 days ea	6 villages x 2 day ea	Baseline data	50%	Baseline reports (per community)
			Community climate mapping	100% (CC time lines, current practices, local innovations)	
			Learning groups established	65% - decision re formalisation still outstanding	Attendance registers
			Local facilitators process	25% - discussed with groups, criteria to be finalised	Attendance registers
			Visioning and scenario development	25% - group process outstanding – practices discussed and suggestions for innovations made by groups	Baseline reports

- Round 1 (2 days) of group baselines conducted in Mabins, A, B, Sedawe, Willows, Oaks, Finale and Lepelle (2 days/village).- ***Five baseline reports attached (Mabins, Willows, Finale)***
- Attendance: Mabins,a,B sedawe (24), Willows (26), Oaks (10), Finale (24), Lepelle (24) ***-Attendance registers in a file with BB***
- Understanding of CC in communities explored as well as community responses and issues in the face of this. We considered past, present and future land use practices and changes in resources and availability. We prioritized issues in the community. Generally the community level understanding of Climate change is a lot deeper than we may have expected. There are already indications of adaptations and local innovations responding to the changes people are facing. Community members are somewhat bleak about the future if current trends of drought, heat and resource depletion continue. They do not feel they will be able to survive in the villages where they live now and know that there is not much in the line of work opportunities in towns.
- Current practices and local innovations were explored. Interesting practices and innovations included for example, planting and irrigation furrows, planting basins for bananas, which include a rain water harvesting system, irrigated fodder production for goats.
- AgriSI programme introduced; household experimentation demonstration of CC technologies (small dams/ tanks, shade cloth tunnels and micro drip kits) and collaborative activities for the learning groups (which could include erosion control layout and planning of yards for RWH, ….)

2. Learning and mentoring

	Activities planned	Activities actual	Outputs	% completion	Verification
Learning and mentoring	4 villages x 3 days ea	6 villages x 2 days ea	New practice training	25% - still to do greywater, garden layout and design, organic gardening, nutrition, fruit production and conservation agriculture	Training manuals, attendance registers, photos, farmer work plans, garden monitoring
			Local facilitators training and mentoring	No yet chosen	

- Input and discussions on water flow and in field rainwater harvesting, principles of water management (start at the top, slow it down, spread it out, sink it in,…)
- Practicals – 1. Measuring contours and slope using line levels. Household assessment of water flow and options of using RWH, constructing a diversion ditch to lead rainwater to the garden, doing a cut off drain at the top of the garden,
- Practicals- 2. constructing a trench bed. Planting seed and seedlings and mulching.
- Demonstration: bucket greywater filtration system for cleaning water for irrigation. This same bucket filtration system is used for the propose drip irrigation kits to be used with greywater.

3. Experimentation and introduction to innovations

- Initial discussion held around potential innovations that people would like to have introduced in their areas; included grey water management and use, cleaning of water, water storage options, small dams, shade cloth structures, drip irrigation, introduction of new crops, planting trees to reduce heat, different methods of watering, mechanical pumps (hand and foot pumps) to et borehole water to the garden, beekeeping, agroforestry etc - that can deal with issues
- Initial assessments for potential for underground RWH storage structures at household level (team workshop with Kevin Pollard and Chris Stimie); 2 x household assessments in Sedawe and Willows respectively. One householder Salphina Moongaale from Mabins B has volunteered to have a tank at her homestead. She has offered to source inputs and build the tank as long as the team assists with the technical design aspects.

4. Collaborative activities

- Started initial assessments and “walkabouts” with community members in Sedawe and Willows to check on erosion issues impacting on households (2 days)

5. Networking

- K2C coordinator contacted for join activities (individual household interviews, collaborative activities around erosion control)

Success stories (positives)

Climate Change Adaptation debate: the team has come across many interesting examples of community members adapting to their changing environment in a more or less conscious way. This has led us to want to consider in more detail aspects of innovation and adaptation and whether there is a difference.

To start we have defined the processes as follows with some examples:

What is Community level climate change adaptation

Discussed terms used in the field:

- ***Current practice***: this is a practice or activity that most people in a locality are doing.
  Examples in ORB:
  - *Planting furrows for furrow irrigation*
  - *Irrigation basins for fruit trees such as mangoes and bananas*
- ***Good practice:*** this is a practice from a locality or elsewhere that is considered to be positive in that context in terms of criteria that include sustainability and improvement in environmental, agro-ecological, social and economic criteria
  Examples in ORB
  - Ensuring that planting furrows are on contour and level. Planting into the sides of the bunds and in the bottom of the furrow instead of only on top of bunds as is the local practice
  - Well designed planting basins -with planting holes that are deep and contain a lot of organic matter and are designed to create a stepped water flow route for excess runoff water during rainfall events.
  - Contour lines in garden that include rock lines, planting of perennial erosion control species on these contours such as vetiver, lemongrass, sugarcane…
- ***Local innovation:*** An adaptation to a normal or current practice in a community or locality that can be considered a good practice
  Examples in ORB
  - Water harvesting in banana basins
  - Ash for treating grey water prior to use
  - Planting and irrigating rye grass for fodder for goats –
  - Pipes for gravity feeding of irrigation water from sources quite far away (usually springs in dried river beds)
  - Planting of garlic to repel snakes and for medicinal purposes (this is an adaptation from working with indigenous and wild garlic species)
- ***Climate change adaptation:*** Community members have a conception of what climate change is and some people will follow specific practices to deal with this. If the person is consciously doing something and changing their practice to deal with the issues of climate change then it is considered an adaptation.
  It is possible for a local practice to follow some aspects of CCA and some good practices and local innovations could have elements embedded that are a good climate change response. This can be explored to become a conscious change process.
  CCA is not really just responding to the environment in making decisions nod taking action – it needs to include some form of recognition of the process and conscious change. Not all responses to CC have

Examples in ORB

- Changing field cropping patterns – no longer planting dryland sorghum and millet (too dry and too much bird damage), but planting of irrigated maize in stead
- Planting at different times; traditionally for example jugo beans have to be planted in December and it is considered that not following the traditions in these cases have exacerbated climate change. Some community members believe the CC is punishment for not respecting the traditional ways. Jugo beans are planted by some community members either earlier or later in the season when it is too dry in December
- Irrigation practices such as gravity fed pipe-lines for irrigation and drip irrigation.

- ***'Non local' innovations:*** these are introduced for demonstration and exploration purposes to localities and communities form elsewhere where they would be considered good practice in climate change adaptation

  Examples in ORB

  - *Soil and water conservation techniques*
  - *Appropriate tech pumps; hand pumps, foot pumps, solar pumps*
  - *Small dams and underground RWH structures*
  - *Shade netting structures – tunnels*
  - *Household level bucket drip irrigation kits*
  - *Working with commercially produced fruit trees and increased knowledge on implications of local practice of planting from seed- especially in Lepelle where fruit is grown specifically for sale…..*

Some issues.....

Potentially almost everything can be considered climate change adaptation as people respond to situations when they make decisions.

Are we making any kind of judgement on what is ***good CCA practice*** and what is not and what are we basing this on… and issues of sustainability.

- Below are two small case studies of local innovations we found.

Miriam Marepe (Mabins B)– local innovations

Water harvesting: In field zig zag ditches/ furrows to carry excess water in rain storms and distribute evenly and safely in the garden.

- Water sits in them and sinks in
- It stops erosion in the garden

Banana basins: Basins are dug in a series for filling up and overflowing and bananas planted in these. Basins are filled with grass, and are mulched after planting the bananas

- Basins are dug knee deep and grass placed with manure to anchor bananas
- She observed how water runs and then saw that the water fills up the first one and then overflows into the next. This gave her the idea to make the 'series' of basins

- She also designed the size of the basin by filling up a basin with water the day before and then coming the next day to see if all the water has sunk in. This means that her basins are much larger than the 'normal' banana basins seen in the area.
- Basins are square, rather than circular.
- To design the over flow she has an initial idea- then when it rains she goes out and looks to see what the water is doing and corrects the basin walls and overflow routes to suite.
- This leads to increased water holding capacity for that area of her garden. Bananas grow a lot better and produce much bigger bananas.
- Mulch is important- as it is moist and cool underneath.

Above left: The banana basins in June 2016 when there was still water and Above right: the basins in November 2016 – water no longer available. Garden empty except for bananas and other fruit trees.

Tsietsi Nkwana (Lepelle) – Local Innovations

One young man in the group has a very interesting garden, with a number of interesting innovations.

He has built **stone bunds** and check dams to regulate the flow of the running water in his garden. He grows paw-paws from seed and has recently **propagated avocados** so that he can add these to his orchard.

He has planted **fodder grass** (rye) for his goats as they are being harassed by the baboons in the area and will expand his garden for more fodder species.

Above: Goat fodder, the orchard (with an avocado tree in the foreground) and paw-paw seedlings

Above left: Bunds and cross ties of stones are used to manage water flow in the orchard and to irrigate the trees. Above right: A large stone bund is used to anchor bananas and provide good seepage of water for continued moisture

Plans for the coming month.

(See the attached calendar December 2016-January 2017)

1. Run the demonstration workshops for building of a shade cloth tunnel and drip kits for Mabins A, B, Sedawe and Willows at a pre-selected site in Sedawe - Christina's "group" chose the presently unused plot of her mother for the site as a good demonstration within the community, that is easily accessible, where people could work together and where the 'ownership' of the tunnel would not be in question.

The 2nd workshop of this nature will be held for Finale, Oaks and Lepelle together in Feb-March 2017.

2. Run the 3rdd day for the baseline workshops in all five sites: Now chosen as Mabins A+B, Sedawe, Oaks +Finale, Willows and Lepelle. Content will be Visioning and 'Five finger' discussions and choice of indicators for each group
3. Learning will include the bucket drip irrigation system linked to the bucket filter already introduced and working with greywater; including building tower gardens and keyhole beds.
4. Introduction of conservation agriculture trials in three of the communities where field cropping was prioritized; namely Mabins B, Willows and Finale. Set out intercropped plots using planting basins and rows for planting maize, (sorghum-bird resistant variety), cowpeas and beans.

2. AGRISI TEAM MEETING MINUTES; NOVEMBER 2016

Agenda -2016/11/28-29

- Finalise compilation of baseline info to date; attendance registers, photos, B2O's, written notes, newsprints
- Individual interviews; progress, issues…
- PLANNING
  - Local facilitators; criteria, process
  - Learning group members; formal/ informal…
  - Experimentation: Sites for tunnels, drip kits… arrangements
  - Assessments for RWH potential in homesteads
  - Assessments for needs for collaborative work; K2C monitoring involvement?
  - Group baseline continuation…Five fingers
  - Individual interviews continuation
- Discussions
  - Good practise vs climate change adaptation practices
  - Underground tank designs, options, potential implementation…
- Training:
  - Review of progress for each village
  - Next steps
  - Farmer experimentation, tower gardens, keyhole beds
- Fields- CA
  - Where with whom and when….

Progress and planning

Individual interviews

Planned process of individual interviewing for completion of the baseline not yet started. This has complicated this present exercise of household level assessments for RWH storage implementation, collaborative erosion control work and siting of community level demonstrations such as the tunnels and household level drip irrigation systems.

Availability of interns to assist with the household interviews was not a guaranteed as assumed and needs to be more carefully negotiated and planned. BB has spoken to the

K2C coordinator and it would be possible to work with the mentors at village level to be the enumerators. It is however important for the field work team to be involved as this process is crucial to getting to understand and know the participants and pick out nuances in understanding and implementation at household level that have relevance to this programme. We do not want to send out the enumerators by themselves.

DECISION: Leave the individual household interviews over for January-February and adapt to also be a process of checking progress as well as a baseline interview. Negotiate a proper schedule for working with interns and or the K2C mentors

Baseline and learning workshops

Doing all five workshops consecutively in one week places too much pressure on the team in terms of logistical arrangements and reporting – as there then in reality is no time for either.

DECISION: Richard to motivate for 2 interns to assist in the next two weeks (1st 2 weeks of December). Their role would be logistical support, recording of workshops and writing up, collecting of data and hopefully practising a few of the individual homestead questionnaires.

Local facilitators

A decision was made not to push the identification and election process as yet, but to continue working with the groups to identify individuals emerging from the group who demonstrate the attitudes and skills that would be required. There are already primary contact persons in each area who are assisting the facilitation team in setting up meetings and informing community members regarding processes and workshops.

Baselines, Visioning and learning

Some changes have been made to the implementation plan put forward in the proposal – through team discussions in the inception planning process to accommodate both for the seasonal need for action (we started a bit later than anticipated and November-January is the planting season). If we miss this, many of the activities cannot happen at all given that the programme is only 13 months long.

Thus a mixed process of combining some of the elements of the baseline and visioning with learning and practical implementation has been adopted. This has implications for the deliverable timelines and milestone reports as well as invoicing and payment.

In addition AWARD has stipulated a need for combined implementation in 6 villages, as opposed to the staggered approach of starting in 2-3 villages and bringing another 2-3 villages on board 6 months into the process as was initially proposed.

This has meant an incredibly tight schedule.

Practice and vision; over time you need to revisit and evaluate the practices related to the vision (financially, socially and environmentally). Scoring it in terms of the Vision.

For this process we are starting with the doing and will need to get to the overall Visioning process a little later as part of the discussion of trying out new ideas and things… linked into a process of validation of the experimentation.

3. TEAM ASSESSMENT

It has been planned to conduct monthly team planning meetings as well as monthly team reviews summarised in the assessment template developed. The first of these was conducted in November 2016.

Two document templates (from the M&E annex of the inception report) were completed: (1) the 'monthly assessment' table and (2) 'project change questions'.

We referred mainly to BB/Trygive's written notes and experiences, with additional input from Penelope and Nick from the sessions they attended.

Implementation suggestions re homesteads to demonstrate improved infrastructure

The improvements include small dams, underground tanks, drip-kits and tunnels. Two points emerged: first, there was high level of interest expressed amongst participants of Round 1 (early November) to experiment with new techniques; second, the actual individuals are not known yet, or even if known, they need to be vetted for suitability.

Meanwhile there is a technical discussion happening involving MDF, consultant Chris Stimie, and AWARD re appropriate tank design; and Nick Vorono and recent contacts re solar pumps.

Re: local facilitators, there are potential candidates but they also need to be vetted in greater detail before making any decisions. It was recommended by BB and Try that criteria should be gathered from both the project and the community, but that the project should lead with its criteria.

Individual baseline assessments planning

The group agreed that these should be conducted after Round 2 (ends December 9).

It was discussed and agreed that the project approach K2C (Kruger to Canyon project) to see if their EMs (Environmental Monitors) can be used to carry out the baselines, since they are local and locally based. They would require some training in order to conduct the assessments. If K2C is agreeable, it wold be good to begin the individual assessments in the first week of December whilst the team is still present to assist. Otherwise Try is available to supervise the EMs and provide quality control under that option.

Field process review

A. A team of 4 is ideal for smooth field operations: 1 person facilitating; 1 taking notes; 1 doing logistics (tea, fetching people, registers, photos etc); and 1 setting up experiments. Plus this number is useful / needed when dealing with several sub-groups for group work (3 sites have up to 40 people participating).
B. Combining Mabins A & B is sub-optimal but is adequate for now, in terms of assisting wider spread in the start-up phase. The suitability of the arrangement can be reviewed in January Round 3 as implementation takes hold.
C. Vehicle needs were discussed in light of demand on AWARD vehicles. The arrangement for upcoming Round 2, where two AWARD vehicles will be used on certain days, was explained; whilst the arrangement will be reviewed afterwards.
D. Otherwise the process was felt to be continuing well, overall.

Miscellaneous action points

- BB and Try will spend this week typing up their notes from 2 weeks of work, for better reference. Otherwise their general guideline is: ½ day to type 2-day sessions.
- BB will take charge of labelling photos, dividing into site folders, and loading to Drop Box.
- Try will confirm his availability dates for Round 2, whilst trying for maximum number in view of its focus on innovations.
- RH to ask Erna about the plan for first 2 field days of upcoming Round 2, so that basic planning can be done (next week following the planning is too late).
- BB to explore whether K2C EMs are available with Mina, their supervisor.

Indicators: Assessment November 2016

Indicator	Overall target	Actual_November 2016
No of participants in learning groups	100	108
No of learning groups	5	5
No of local facilitators	5	
Percentage of participants engaged in CC adaptation responses	1-2 (45%) 2-3 (25%) >3 (10-15%)	1-2 (10%)
No of participants experimenting with new innovations -local -co-designed	 15 45	 5
No of participants showing increased knowledge	80	
Percentage of participants engaged in collaborative activities	45%	
Percentage of participants with improved livelihoods -increased availability of food -increased income -increased diversity of activities and livelihoods options	 40% 5% 5%	
Qualitative assessments; -stakeholder engagement -Increased understanding and agency to act towards increased resilience - Adaptation and innovations into local context -Potential for increased resilience -Social engagement	Stories, case studies, photo diaries, collaborative work catalogue	2 small case studiesIncluded above in section 1. Also; -The Willows; banana circle - Lepelle; Mr Tsietsi Shai uses rocks and banana trees to slow erosion, planted grass for his goats watered by a pipe that leads from the tunnel waterfall. (previous foraging no longer available) - Most villages use ash to purify grey

		water for watering gardens. -The Oaks; Using government supplied drip irrigation - Mabins A; Onions being planted between other crops to support other plants and fully utilise space - Mabins A: Christine Thobejane pumps from a small stream to her garden (100m)
Understanding: Examples of people showing an increased understanding of CCA adaptation	Future dated question; explicit vs implicit? What qualifies as CCA vs good practises? (i)The communities already have knowledge of Climate Change although causal reasons are diverse (log per learning group). Rain patterns have shifted. Traditional farming methods no longer followed. Rains comes later, are heavier and lasts longer into the year. Now the weather is hotter than it used to be 10 years ago; extreme weather – temperature (heat not cold) and rainfall.	
Actions: Examples of people showing an increased agency towards increasing their resilience	Planting of grass for animals for fodder – drought response (Mr Shai). Shifting planting to match rains. [also see above for practice examples].	
Examples of increased potential towards resilience	Willingness to learn / experiment: The general majority of people who attended Round 1 have stated that they want to try the modalities shared. The availability of water is seen as a potential barrier. Note: because of extreme conditions of the past 2 years, most peoples' progress has been going backwards, hence difficult to talk / think in terms of improvement.	

Project Life Change Questions:

1. *Do we have examples or stories of how we or others are in the process of adaptive management related to CC? (adapt, reflect and respond to….) and examples of what this adaptive management is?*

   Examples above.

2. *Do we have stories that show innovation or lack of innovation towards positive change? What insights have we gained into how innovation can lead to positive change?(INCREASED RESILIENCE)*

   Future date? Otherwise existing stories:

   - Botshabelo – piping to mountain source (6 kms) for community water to 120 users. Users paid R 600 upfront + R20/mth for usage. Reason: lack of existing / unreliable sources. Cost-sharing effort.
   - Willows – priced water from private boreholes (drinking + other). R30 per 210 ltrs.
   - Oaks – payment for river water (drinking + other) – mainly collection transport/effort.
   - Lepelle – Mr Shai bought pipe (approx. R3000) for access from stream behind tunnel.

3. *Do we have stories that show evidence of, or an interest in self organisation towards collective action? What insights have we gained into how self organisation can lead to collective action?*

   - Past story: Mabins A cost-sharing water development. Driven by Mr. Leshike's (more self taught professional farmer) son – enthusiastic about working with the community (rather than self-centric).
   - Willows: Mr. Motseo is a champion in organising people to attend meetings, and making sure they attend.
   - Willows: requested TA be exempted from participating due to fear of undermining process / organisation / action.

4. *Do we have stories to show that learning together is happening or that there is an interest in learning together? What insights have we gained about how to learn together?*

   Mabins A: Have a potential site where they want collective garden/field (4 ladies), based on developing a collective water supply from the river (800m).

   [Future date stories]

5. *Do we have stories of how we and or others are able to think systemically? What insights have we gained?*

   Baseline: little evidence- Participants are focussed on their day to day needs and survival.

6. *Do we have stories of how we and or others are able to be inclusive and democratic? What insights have we gained about how this can be achieved? (STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT).*

   Mabins water dev: eg of inclusiveness & democratic vs eg Mr Shai in Lepelle who is individualistic.
   All villages: participation in Round 1 inclusive, open two-way exchange.

Attachment 1: Detailed upcoming milestone detailed activity plans (Nov-Dec 2016)

2016 November AWARD

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
31 AWARD Baseline and training grp1	01 AWARD Baseline and training grp1	02 AWARD Baseline and training grp2	03 AWARD Baseline and training grp2	04 AWARD Baseline and training grp3	05	06
07 AWARD Baseline and training grp3	08 AWARD Baseline and training grp4	09 AWARD Baseline and training grp4	10 AWARD Baseline and training grp5	11 AWARD OFFICE: TEAM MEETING: Richard, BB, Sylvester, SOL	12	13
14 AWARD TEAM PLANNING: For in interviews: Richard, interns, BB, Trygive	15 AWARD: Ind interviews:Try, BB, interns	16 AWARD: Ind interviews: Try, BB, interns	17 AWARD: Ind interviews:SOL, BB, interns	18 AWARD: Ind interviews:SOL, BB, interns	19 NOTE: SOL to decide on 4 days in one week, 3 days and one day or 2 days ea week	20
21 AWARD: Ind interviews:SOL, BB, interns	22 AWARD: Ind interviews:SOL, BB, interns	23 AWARD: Ind interviews:SOL, BB, interns	24	25 AWARD OFFICE: TEAM MEETING: Richard, BB, Trygive, SOL	26	27
28 AWARD TEAM PLANNING MEETING: Erna, Richard, Chris, Sylvester, BB, Nick	29 AWARD Collaborative work assessment grp 1,2, baseline day2, grp 5..	30 AWARD Collaborative work assessment grp 3,4	01 DEMONSTRATION DAY: All groups - MABINS A and B-tunnels	02 DEMONSTRATION DAY: All groups -FINALE; drip kits	03 NOTE: Assuming that Nick could provide value in the 'construction sub-team" - if that is an interest	04
AWARD vehicle; 1x double cab:	AWARD vehicle; 1x double cab:	AWARD vehicle; 1x double cab:	**AWARD vehicle; 2x double cabs or 1 double cab and one kombi**	**AWARD vehicle; 2x double cabs or 1 double cab and one kombi**		

2016 December

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
28	29	30	01	02	03	04
05 AWARD Baseline and training grp1 AWRD vehicles: 2x double cabs - Combining of groups for training in grey water-	06 AWARD Baseline and training grp2 AWRD vehicles: 2x double cabs - Combining of groups for training in grey water-	07 AWARD Baseline and training grp3 AWRD vehicles: 2x double cabs - Combining of groups for training in grey water-	08 AWARD Baseline and training grp4 AWRD vehicles: 2x double cabs - Combining of groups for training in grey water-	09 AWARD Baseline and training grp5 .AWARD OFFICE: TEAM MEETING: Richard, BB, Trygive, SOL AWRD vehicles: 1x double cab	10	11
12 AWARD; follow up mentoring; CA Finale, Mabins, Willows	13 AWARD; follow up mentoring; CA	14 AWARD; follow up mentoring; CA	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	01

2017 January

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
26	27	28	29	30	31	01
02	03	04	05	06	07	08
09	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30 AWARD TEAM PLANNING MEETING: Erna, Richard, Chris, Sylvester, BB, Nick	31 AWARD Baseline and training day 2 grp1	Notes:				

2017 February

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
30	31	01 AWARD OFFICE: TEAM MEETING: Richard, BB, Sylvester, SOL	02 AWARD training day 2 grp2	03 AWARD training day 2 grp3	04	05
06 AWARD training day 2 grp4	07 AWARD training day 2 grp5	08 AWARD training day 2 grp6	09 CA follow up	10 Ca follow up	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	01	02	03	04	05