

WRC Resilience Participatory Impact Assessment Nchodu 15 May 2024

1.1 OUTLINE

The workshop has two main aspects:

- Assessing human and social increase in resilience and agency through implementation and processes
- Assessing resilience of climate resilient agriculture implementation and

PIA workshop outline

1.2 PART 1: HUMAN AND SOCIAL ABSORPTIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE CAPACITY

1.2.1 Social organisation mind mapping exercise

1.2.1.1 Using different card colours large (orange), medium (blue) and small (yellow) square. Each participant was given cards to write the name of organisations they belong to. Using the criteria Large(important), medium (little important), small (not that important). The criteria were explained to participants before starting with the activity.

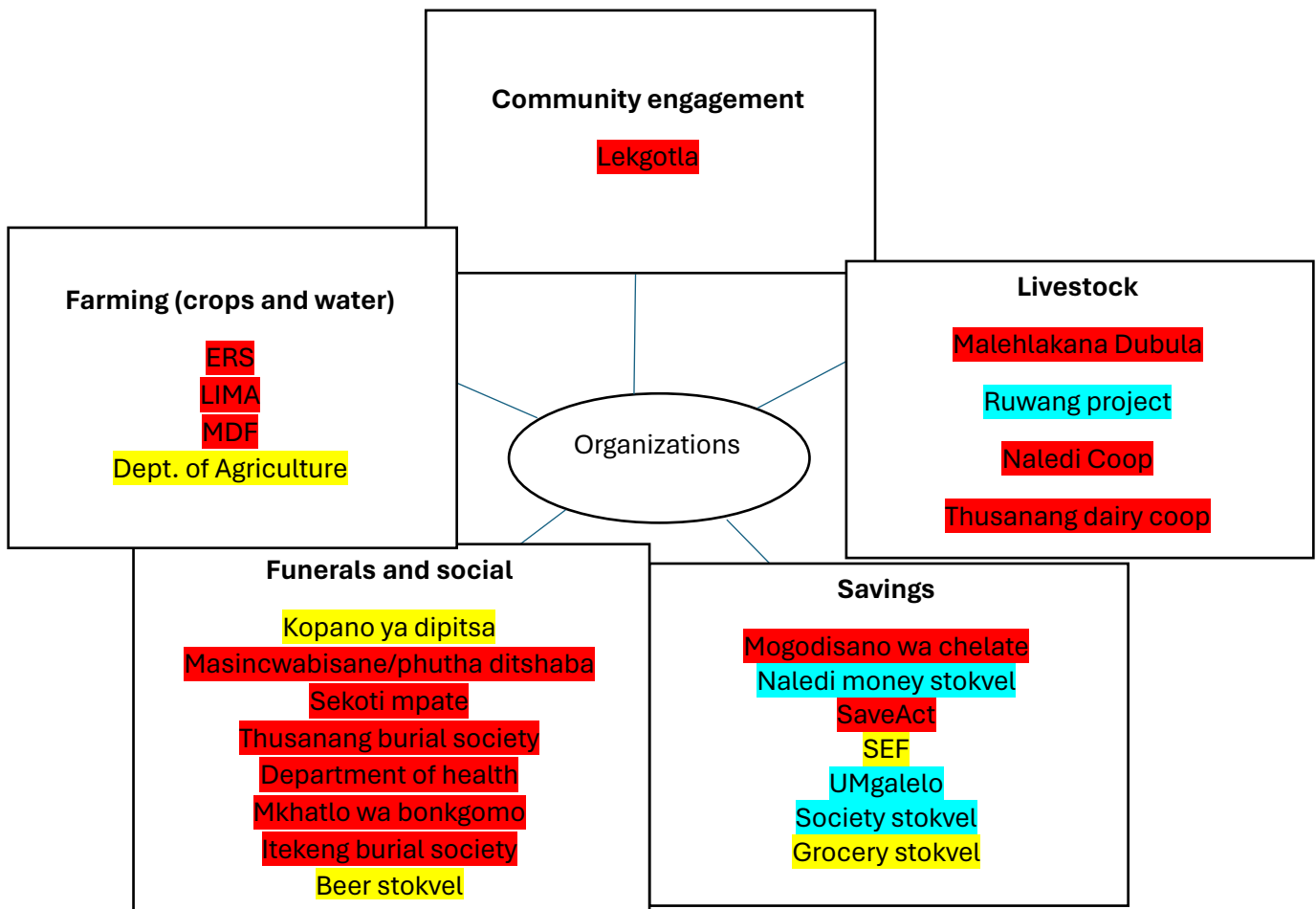
Figure 1 below: Shows participants writing on cards given, the name of organizations they belong to and are present in their village. Some participants were given more than one card of either large, medium, or small card, because they belong to different organizations in their village.



1.2.1.2 Cards were collected from participants and organizations were clustered according to types. Cards collected, these are the following clusters: Farming & water, livestock, savings, funeral & social, and community engagement. A wall was used to paste clusters that were created and cards with organisation name were pasted under the correct cluster.



From the activity above shown in the picture Sphume and Betty constructed a mind map, that clearly indicate organisations and placed them under their cluster type. In addition, to follow the colour criteria organisations were highlighted according to colour of importance, to indicate how important the organisation is to participants. A mind map below was derived from all information given by participants. During this activity it was very clear that most organisations that are internal had no thought of name like the organisation under funeral and social, most organisation were created by a small group of people and not even give the group a name, but would meet regularly and have their records with no exact name of the organisation, but just the function of the organisation. From the mind map, it can be concluded that there are more of internal organisation, than of external organisation in these village.



1.2.1.3 A small discussion followed the mind map activity, where farmers were asked more on each organisation they belong to.

Clusters	Name of organization	Internal/External	No. of people	Women	Men	Youth
Farming (crops and water)	ERS	External	Community			
	LIMA	External	Community			
	MDF	External	33	29	1	3
	Dept. of Agriculture	External	Community	1		
Savings	Umgalelo	Internal	11	7	1	3
	Society stokvel	Internal	6	2	1	3
	Grocerystovel	Internal	8	7		1
	SEF	Internal	25	25		
	SaceAct	External	6	3	1	2
	Naledi money stokvel	Internal	24	23	1	
	Mogodisano wa chelete	Internal	3	2	1	

Funerals and Socials	Beer stokvel	Internal	12	12		
	Kopano ya dipitsa	Internal	6	6		
	Masicwabisane/phutha di tshaba	Internal	Community			
	Sekoiti mpate	Internal	45	43	2	
	Thusanang burial society	internal	Community			
	Dept. of Health	External	Community			
	Itekeng burial society	Internal	11	11		
	Mokhatlo wa bonkgono	internal	community			
Livestock	Malehlakana dubula	internal	Livestock farmers			
	Naledi matema	internal	5	4	1	
	Thusanang dairy coop	Internal	16	3	10	3
	Ruwang project	Internal	5	2	3	
Community engagement	Lekgotla/Tribal Authority	Internal	Community			

Environmental and Rural Solutions (ERS) work with the entire community but as individual, with both livestock and crop, participants couldn't be specific on the number of people, whether youth, men, or women. All they know is that they work with both men and women, young or old in the village. ERS together with LIMA also assisted the community with water issues, by protecting natural springs where they collect water during winter season and all community members have access to that resource. LIMA also has created SEF where small gardens are established in the village, at selected vulnerable households and day care centre to feed vulnerable people in the community. Department of Agriculture doesn't work in the community, it is only one person who received a voucher, they don't have a learning group in the village. Masicwabisane/Phutha di tshaba is a funeral organisation where all members in the community contribute R20 to the household/s that have a funeral. Department of Health mobile clinic renders services once a month in the community, where everyone can access the facility. Lekgotla organisation is for the community and assist them with solving community conflicts, announcements of community project and what is happening in the community.

A small discussion on what participants notice here in relation to gender and equity:

From data collected it is clear that women participate more in organisation than men and youth, reason being, women are responsible for running households, with man in the background making and supporting financially as head of the house. In some households' women are head of the house and make decision. Youth participation is low in most internal/external organisation because they are either working far away from home or are unemployed and can't afford to be part of the organisations.

1.2.2 Small group exercise (functions, activities, learning)

1. Farming (crops & water)

Group name	Function	Activities (what the group does and helps with)	Increased knowledge - What have you learnt? What can you do now that you couldn't before	How are things better	How has this changed your own beliefs and attitudes	Rank-most important for you and say why
Department of Agriculture	Helps with agricultural inputs (seeds and fertiliser)	Giving farmers vouchers	How to use fertilisers	She is selling vegetables and eating from her garden	She can provide for her family	Not that important as it managed to help one farmer in the community
Mahlathini Development Function	Offering farming trainings	Agricultural inputs and networking	Increased knowledge on how to look after the soil, crops and use organic matter in their farming activities	They are making an income from the gardens they have in their households	Their livelihood has changed, they can feed their families	Most important, because they learn as a learning group, share experiences and knowledge as farmers.
LIMA	Helping farmers	They have given farmers broiler chickens and have worked with ERS to protect their water spring	They are selling chickens and collecting drinking water from the spring.	Having an extra income and access to water during dry times	One can be their own employer and make money through farming different things	Most important, they have accessible water
ERS	Helps communities with protecting springs	Protecting natural springs	How to use water without wasting	They are drinking water	They also have water for their livestock	Most important, because they have helped them with getting water

						for their livestock and for them to drink.
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2. Livestock

Group name	Function	Activities (what the group does and helps with)	Increased knowledge- What have you learnt? What can you do now that you couldn't before	How are things better	How has this changed your own beliefs and attitudes	Rank-most important for you and say why
Thusanang dairy co-op Rauwang Naledi Matima co-op	Crop farming	Grains Vegetables	To plough To prepare soil To save money Co-operation To save seeds To use different types of pesticides and weeds	We now know how to use soil in different seasons and the types of crops that can be planted	The fact that the food that we buy and eat is from the soil, and if you do it for yourself you can make more money and save	We now know how to put food in our homes, create jobs for communities and to have productive soils.
Malehlakana Dubula	Livestock farming Stock theft	Protection of animals Search for stolen animals and thieves	To know how to take care of livestock and be united as farmers and save money monthly	We are now able to sleep because we have less stock theft, and we can buy feed and medicine with the money we save	As a co-op we can now do better, when we unite, and the women can now farm/own livestock and be safe	You can save money to buy any where and take from your kraal.

3. Funerals & social agency

Group name	Function	Activities (what the group does and helps with)	Increased knowledge- What have you learnt? What can you do now that you couldn't do before	How are things better	How has this changed your own beliefs and attitudes	Rank-most important for you and say why
Thusanang Society	Bury the dead	Helps with grocery and casket.	To have a burial society, because the funerals are expensive	Things are better as they don't have to out money from their pockets when they have a funeral	Saving for unforeseen circumstances helps	Most important, because funerals are expensive
Department of Health mobile clinic	Helps people with health-related services	Provide health services and medication to people in need	They get more knowledge about taking care of their health	They get free services without having to pay more for transport to nearest clinics	The department does try to help them	Most important, because people are being helped with their health issues.
Itekeng Funeral insurance	Help with collecting money towards funeral preparations	They help with buying grocery	They have learnt that networking and working together helps as a community	Funerals expenses are covered	It has taught them to prepare and save for future unforeseen circumstances.	Most important, it helps even those who don't have money to pay funeral expenses because they can prepare for that in future.

Kopano ya Dipitsa	They buy each other pots that are used to cook with fire during ceremonies	They all contribute towards buying pots for one person per month	They have learnt that it easier to get things like this when working in groups	Things are better now that they don't have to borrow everything, some of the things one can have tem when working together with other people.	They don't borrow pots from people anymore	Less important because one can still buy pots on their own.
Sekoti Mpate Society	Help with collecting money towards funeral preparations	They help with buying grocery.	They have learnt that networking and working together helps as a community	Funerals expenses are covered	It has taught them to prepare and save for future unforeseen circumstances.	Most important, it helps even those who don't have money to pay funeral expenses because they can prepare for that in future.
Beer stokvel	They buy each other beers	Each person in the group buy a case of alcohol when one in the group has a ceremony	They have learnt that it is important to help each other.	It helps with reducing expenses when oje has a ceremony	It has helped women to be able to serve their guests when they have ceremonies	Less important, it is not everyday one does a ceremony.
Makhatlo wa Bonkgono	Training elders	Elders meet to be trained	Training to improve fitness and be healthy	They are not sick more often	Elders are more active in the community	Medium important, because they don't meet everyday

Phuthadi tshaba	Each household contribute R20 that goes to the family that has a funeral.	They give money towards burial preparation.	They have learnt that working together is important	It helps even the poor	They no longer bury people using timber	Medium important, because the money helps with preparations.
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4. Savings

Group name	Function	Activities (what the group does and helps with)	Increased knowledge- What have you learnt? What can you do now that you couldn't do before	How are things better	How has this changed your own beliefs and attitudes	Rank-most important for you and say why
Umgalelo	Save money	Helps women to come together and unable them to save for their needs	They learn about saving money and helping those in need of money through loans	They can deal with unplanned circumstances that needs money	Saving small amount of money does help in times of need	Most important. It helps with saving for their needs
Small Enterprise Fund	Save money	They meet as women and are taught how to save money	They have learnt to save money to buy what they want	They have more knowledge of saving maoney	They have been helped a lot with having to learn and have more knowledge on saving money	Most important, have learned to work with other people in the community.
Save-act	Save money		The importance	Things are much better, because now they can buy	They can save money all throughout	Most important, learnt to create

			of saving money	things they wanted	the year to get their money December and buy what they wanted	groups out of trust.
Naledi Money stokvel						
Mokgadisane	They give each other R500/month	They help each other buy household necessities	It has helped them to work for what they want with a positive mind.	Things are better as they managed to get more household staff without credit	Their lives has changed a lot	Most important, managed to buy household necessities and pay school fees.
Grocery Stokvel	Each member contribute R400/month	They loan each other money to make more money through interest, to wards buying grocery for each other at the end of the year.	Saving for different things they need	Things are much better when you meet and work with other women.	Doesn't spend more on food in the middle of they year, because of the bulk they receive at the end of the year	Most important because they can save money
Society stokvel	They give each R600/month	They help each other buy household necessities	It has helped them to work for what they want with a positive mind.	Things are better as they managed to get more household staff without credit	Their lives has changed a lot, because they are able to trust some members in the community and they	Most important, managed to buy household necessities and pay school fees.

					help each other.	
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5. Community engagement

Group name	Function	Activities (what the group does and helps with)	Increased knowledge- What have you learnt? What can you do now that you couldn't do before	How are things better	How has this changed your own beliefs and attitudes	Rank-most important for you and say why
Lekgotla Sechaba	It helps fix people in the community	Community meetings, announcements and help with community conflicts	Knowledge on how one engage with other community members and how to respect one another as a community	Things are better in their community, even house breakings are lesser	They are much happy and work together as a community	Most important , because that's where they are helped with resolving community conflicts.

1.2.2.2A discussion was held with the farmers to find out what farmers have learnt and how that will change how they do things in the future (including farming, livelihoods, water, resources, economy, self-advancement, infrastructure, adapting to climate change, health, community organisations...)

Farmers have learnt that networking is very important and has power. Saving is important for unplanned circumstances. Working with your own hands is important and their stress levels have decreased since many have learned how to farm and network with other women in the community.

1.2.2.3 How has that helped them adapt to CC – and whether it has had an impact on conflict in the community (is it more/less or different than before.

This has helped them work on their soil and has made them ensure that there is soil cover to protect the soil from extreme heat. They have learnt to implement practices that help with protecting the soil.

1.2.3 Venn diagram- relationships between organisations (internal and external)

Criteria used, Colour 1: Most positive impact (green), Colour two: Little to medium impact (red) and Colour 3: Negative impact (blue).

To identify relationships between the internal and external organisations, a Venn diagram was designed starting with a central circle called “the community”. The organisations were arranged around the central circle, with the most important organisations closer to the centre (large orange card), slightly important organisations (medium blue card) right after the important organisations and the least important far out from the centre (small yellow card).

Dot stickers were prepared to show the distance between organisations how well they relate/interact/share/work together. The Green dot sticker shows the most positive impact, red sticker shows little to medium impact and blue shows negative impact between the organisations. Two participants assisted with placing the organisations on the diagram according to importance to the community and the distance and relationship between them.



Figure 3 above: Learning group participates assisting with the distance and relationship between the organisations.

The Venn diagram was followed by a short discussion, on the number of meetings/events held with people outside the community, other villages, or stakeholders. Legotla community meeting is held four times a month. The Department of Health mobile clinic comes to the community once a week, in case of emergencies the community must go to the nearest clinic in Matatiele. ERS and Lima meet with individuals or community when there are things to be bought once in six months. Dubula Malehlakane meets with the community once a month or when there are emergencies of lost livestock or stock theft.

Figure 4 below: Venn diagram showing relationships between internal and external organisations.



1.3 PART 2: IMPROVED RESILIENCE THROUGH ADAPTATION

1.3.1 Recap climate change impacts

Participants were given four cards each. These cards were for participants to write what they have noticed about impacts under natural, physical, economic, and human & social impacts. Each card would have an impact from each heading and arrows showing an increase or decrease of that impact to the individual.

The headings were pasted on the wall and the participants had to individually paste the impacts under each heading. Pictures below shows participants adding practices they have implemented under the correct principle pasted on the wall.



As a group we went through all the impacts listed, finding a lot of common impacts listed under each heading. With the impacts listed it was important to find out what people have been doing to adapt to these impacts, what they have been doing to fix the problems or make things better. We went through the different cards listed and on different cards we wrote things the participants have done and those they have thought of for each impact. The cards we pasted under headings things done and things thought of next to the impacts and those which have been facilitated before or introduced were indicated with a *.

Table 2 below impacts of CC, solutions and solutions thought of.

Impacts	Decrease or increase	Things done to solve or fix impact	Things thought of	Facilitated or introduced by whom
Natural impacts				
Storms	Increase			
Drought	increase	Irrigating regularly. Mulching to trap moisture		*Facilitated by MDF
Winds	increase	Planting of trees		
Rain	decrease	Playing Lesokwana	Praying for rain in the mountains	
Floods	increase			
Farming	decrease			
Hails	increase	Making noise with tins to stop hail		
Physical impacts				
Collapsing buildings	increase	Maintenance Stomp around house. Plastering Repair roofing. Diversion ditches. Planting of trees. Visit disaster management.		
Poor roads	increase	Protesting. Adding rocks on road. Report to road maintenance.		
Economic impacts				
Jobs	decrease	Starting poultry business Farming Sewing	Asking for help from Agriculture	
Food	decrease	Farming 70% from garden and 30% from shops Grocery stokvel		
Business	decrease	Attending business management workshops. Joining the Small Enterprise Fund (SEF) group		*Municipality offers workshops
Poverty	increase	Farming Poultry	Saving to buy Shoprite food stamps per month	

		Borrowing each other 5kg maize meals		
Human and Social impacts				
Diseases	increase	Visit clinic regularly. Vaccinate Take prescribed treatment. Condomizing Drinking herb teas	Raise awareness in the community	*MDF facilitated drinking herb teas
Crime	increase	Community forum Dubula for stock theft Report criminals to police		
No clinic	increase	Going to the nearest clinic in Maluti		
Teenage pregnancy	increase	Talk to teenagers about pregnancy. Teach teenagers about sex and pregnancy. Teach them about contraceptives. Limit their intake of dairy foods to prevent fast body development.	Raise awareness	

1.3.3. Practices: Recap 5 fingers and list all practices under each category

1.3.1.1 A review on five finger principle were done, with the addition of livestock and social & human principle. These activity helps participants remember the practices and what they have implemented in their farming practices.

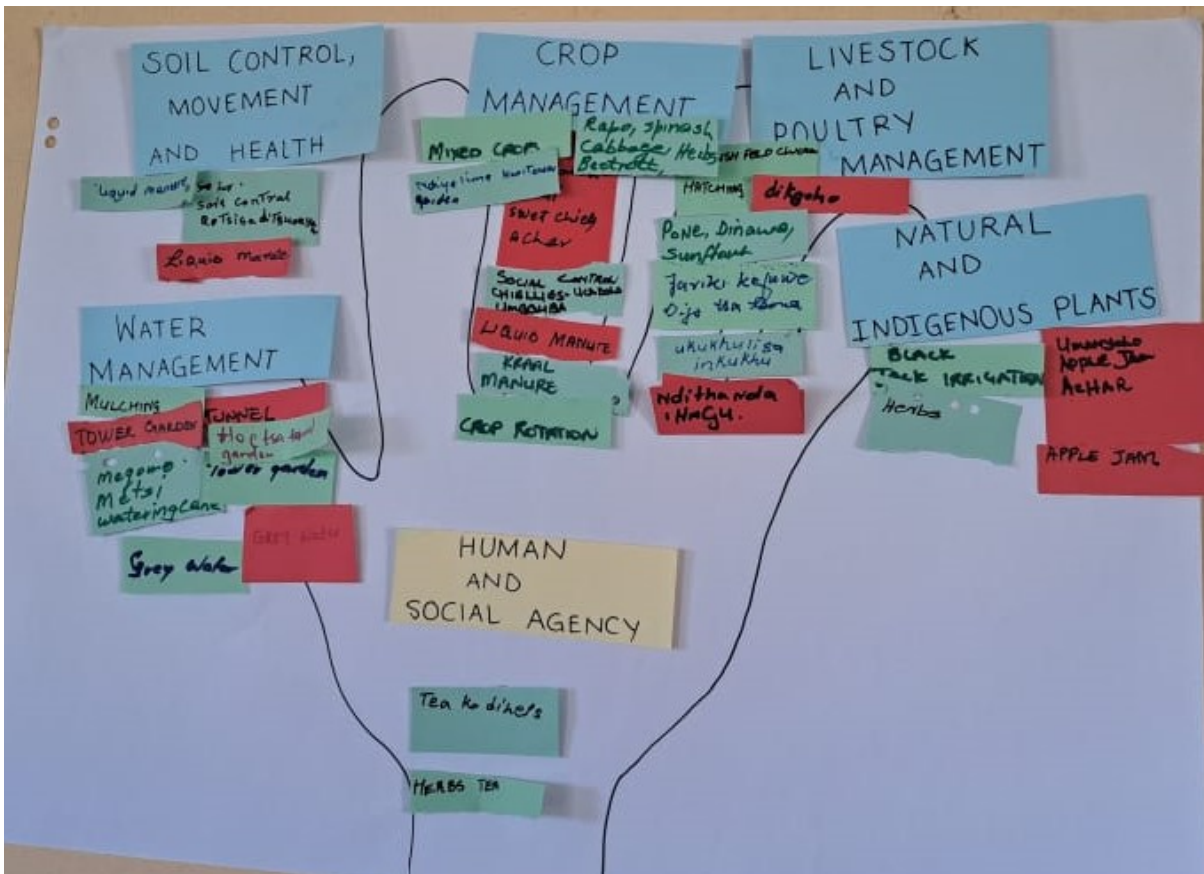
1.3.1.2 Practices implemented (introduced and other). Participants were given cards to write practices they have implemented and those they would like to try. Different colour cards were used for this activity:

- Green colour – Implemented.
- Red colour-Would like to try.



Figure 5 above shows farmers writing on different cards given, green and red practices they have implemented and those they would still like to try.

1.3.1.3 A diagram of the five-finger principle was done, where all these practices were added to. Betty and Siphumelelo took the cards and posted them under each principle, both green and red cards. A diagram of five finger principle is presented below.



1.3.4. What have been the changes or benefits from each practice

1.3.4.1 What changes have there been? Discussion with participants.

- Mulching has helped with reducing the amount of irrigation because it slows down water evaporation. It has also helped with filling small dongas that were formed by water and soil movement in the household and garden.
- Trench beds helped with less soil movement during rainy season.
- Mixed cropping helped with pests and disease control in their garden.
- Greywater helps save water.
- Pests and disease organic remedies helped with pests in the garden.

1.3.4.2 How important are these changes to your lives? How they decide? Which criteria would they use to decide?

A matrix ranking was used: changes (in columns), criteria (in rows) – Use proportional piling, working down each column participants were asked “how important is this practice for the criteria” and comparing the practices with each other (to an extent) gingo down the list.

A robot criteria was used red: -red=no change/worse/harder, yellow=some positive change, green= a lot better.

Figure 6 below shows the matrix ranking of practices implemented, with practices on the column and criteria in rows.

MATRIX RANKING NAME OF PRACTICE	EFFECTIVENESS OF PRACTICES							
	Soil	Water	Productivity	Pest + Disease Control	Labour	Cost and maintenance	Livelihoods	Adaptation
Mulching	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tower garden	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trench bed	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mixed cropping	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Crop rotation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
RWH	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
grey water	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
P & D/Hand mae	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Planting of herbs	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Poultry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Extra pictures from the workshop



