



'Badgers in the Landscape

Community Building for Wildlife Conservation'

Evaluation Report: Year Two

08 July 2018

Author: Jo Clifton Devon associates

1 Introduction

This report is the second part of a three year evaluation process, commissioned by Scottish Badgers in 2017, to examine and measure the impact of their project; *Badgers in the Landscape – Community Building for Wildlife Conservation*. This second stage has continued to review the data and statistics kept by the project and assessed to what extent the project activities are continuing to meet their stated aims and objectives. This information is also measured against the key outcomes within the remit of The Heritage Lottery Fund.

The evaluation exercise is being carried out by Jo Clifton of Devon Associates, who has had extensive experience in working in the voluntary and community sectors since 1989 and has carried out evaluations in those sectors since 1995.

2 Background to the Charity

Scottish Badgers was formed as an alliance of badger groups in Scotland in 1999, at the behest of Scottish Government and is a SCIO, Scottish registered charity (SC034297). It exists to educate the public, offer training to both members and other volunteers, work for adequate law enforcement in Scotland, and build a sustainable network across the country of local badger groups. Advice and guidance is given to statutory organisations, private companies, the Police, and individuals in forestry, agriculture, and house and road building, all of whom affect badgers greatly.

Scottish Badgers currently has a membership of 400 and the work is carried out by two paid project staff: a Project Officer (full-time) and one (part-time) specialising in crime prevention and providing advice to Police Scotland and project members.

The charity is governed by a board of 8 Trustees, who work with a wider Advisory Group of another 8-10 members, representing both geographical areas, and areas of interest. These groups meet both separately and together usually 5 times a year. All of the trustees are hands-on: participating in both local badger groups and in areas of special expertise.

3 Reason for the Project

The badger - the largest native mammal in the UK - is not an endangered species, but is subject to increasing persecution, both deliberate and unintended. They are found in every type of landscape, high moorland, seashore, cliffs, etc. as well as traditional woodland. To raise the profile of the specie, its place in the landscape and a greater understanding of the wider biodiversity, Scottish Badgers work by gaining the involvement of local communities through the provision of information, training and support to promote and sustain active citizen participation.

This project has concentrated its resources in South Lanarkshire, which is an area of various small communities - many ex-coal mining - with economic problems. It has a lower than average application for charitable funding; it has high rates of wildlife crime - mainly unresolved. And initial investigation revealed an enthusiasm by other agencies there to work in collaboration on these issues.

The project holds 'badger-oriented' issues at its core, but also engages local people - including children - in parallel and complementary activities connected to other native wildlife. This approach

is also a key feature of their work with other NGOs and agencies, with which the project works in partnership.

4 Findings

The project activities and events are outlined below, but more details regarding numbers and the time expended can be found on appendix 1.

A Volunteer Activities

Over the previous year, a total of 100 volunteers have worked with the project in the following activities in varying degrees of involvement and intensity. A survey, carried out to assess the measure of satisfaction regarding the volunteers' engagement with the project has elicited very positive feedback. Volunteers talk about meeting new people and sharing the experiences that have extended their awareness and understanding of nature and the natural world. Even more importantly, all respondents to the survey have indicated instances of working within their own areas – and on their own initiative - to identify, monitor and 'protect' badgers and their setts. The original questionnaire and full responses can be found on Appendix 2 & 2A respectively.

i Surveys

Over the past year, the project has located and recorded over 130 new setts through the guided badger survey days. This, combined with the year one total of over 150 setts, is equivalent to 4 times the level recorded in the previous two years in this area.

ii Sett monitoring

The original sessions to train and support volunteers in monitoring setts has resulted, in year two, in building the confidence in this task of those volunteers, to a position where some of them are now taking on their own setts to monitor.

iii Trail Camera Expeditions

17 trail camera expeditions were delivered over the year, equating to 29 volunteer days. Examples of footage collected and videos created can be viewed on the project's YouTube channel and images of volunteers on trail camera expeditions are available.

iv Working with young people

The project has built on the successes of the first year and continues to engage with young people to spark their interest in the wildlife in their local area and learn how they can be involved in caring for this wildlife and the environment. Over this past year, in partnership with Scottish Wildlife Trust, the project has delivered 36 Mammal Detectives sessions within nine primary schools across South Lanarkshire. From amongst the 900+ children who took part, 40 have been selected as Animal Ambassadors to carry on this vital work within their schools and communities. Animal Ambassadors have been supported and encouraged by the provision of project t-shirts, learning packs, a free badger watch, and ongoing support from Scottish Badgers and Scottish Wildlife Trust. The project plans to return to work with the Animal Ambassadors in year three of the project and this stage will involve the use of trail cameras in local woods and schools grounds.

Teachers are also acting as Ambassadors, using campaign packs supplied by the project, who offer ideas, topics and actions for use within the curriculum. These resources can be presented in a basic form for the very young or less experienced children through to offering more advanced tasks, such as writing letters to their local MP or councillor.

v Innovations

Virtual Badger Champions. The project has made use of the developing – and developed - world of technology, which has enabled them to engage with non-traditional volunteers. An innovative approach is the involvement of *virtual badger champions*, who are people who promote the work of the project through social media, Internet, blogs etc. The champions are part of specific monthly campaigns - on topics set in advance - and they write and / or feed articles to Facebook, Twitter, YouTube etc., soliciting feedback and promoting debate. Thus enabling people who, for one reason or another, do not have the opportunity – or the desire - to be ‘on-site’, to be part of the heritage and wildlife environment. As there is no ‘actual’ presence, there is no limit to the number of volunteers that can be working at any one time.

Badger Ambassadors are volunteers, who have been trained to take trail cameras into the woods and film the local landscape. Training involves instruction in how to position the camera, the signs to look out for and how to interpret the footage. After training, the ambassadors work at their own pace and to their own agenda, being in control of where and when the cameras are sited. Results can be shared with other ambassadors and interested parties – including via social media - enabling the project to have significant ‘reach’ into promoting the joys and concerns around the badger world. A closed Facebook group allows the volunteers to access support and information from other volunteers in the scheme.

B Training

The basic Badgers for Beginners training sessions are continuing successfully, with around 100 participants attending from all areas. In addition to this on-going work, one Basic Wildlife Crime Awareness event and one Level One Registered Badger Worker training weekend has been delivered. After a slight hiatus, the number of people coming forward for survey leader training is back on track, with a potential for 15 on each course. Details of numbers of participants and sessions delivered can be found on appendix 1.

C Events

Badger Week

Another aspect of the new partnership with Scottish Wildlife Trust has been the joint launch of Scottish Badger Week from 20th to 28th May. In the first year this involved badger watching opportunities, a live stream badger watch, a charity pot party at Lush in Glasgow, a public engagement session at Falls of Clyde and a joint social media campaign. Scottish Badger Week was featured in the Sunday Mail with a great feature on badgers by Fiona Russell. Colin Smyth MSP also raised a Parliamentary Motion highlighting Scottish Badger Week. The project plans to build on this success next year, by partnering with more organisations and offering more opportunities to get involved across Scotland.

Annual Conference

The autumn conference, which was held in Perth, attracted 70 participants, with guest speaker Sir John Lister Kaye.

The National Badger Hub, which was launched last year at an event with Colin Smyth MSP – Species Champion for the badger – has continued to be a focus for volunteering, training and events. The project has now set up four volunteer roles through the hub – Badger Surveyor, Trail Camera Assistant, Badger Watch Assistant and Virtual Badger Champion. These roles were advertised on the website, the newsletter and in various wildlife magazines and prospective volunteers were invited to apply via a form. Interviews and character checks were then carried out before the volunteer role was confirmed.

The Badger Hub has become a noticeable success and there are now over 80 volunteers as part of this initiative. Demand was so high in the first round of applications that there has been a temporary halt on applications.

Building on the success of this initiative, the project is planning to develop satellite hubs in four other parts of Scotland.

5 Partnership working

A significant part of the project activities continue to be carried out using various form of joint working, all of which are subject to agreed structures and conditions. These can range from a full partnership agreement [as in the case of SWT]; joint working practices [as in the case of South Lanarkshire Council] or utilising the resources of another agency [as in the case of CAVLP and RSPB].

The partnership with South Lanarkshire Council has continued to work well. Although the amount of help and support available is always dependent on the Ranger time and their own priorities, project workers have assisted throughout the year with a number of volunteer sessions; providing room hire for the trail camera sessions and helping to promote the project through their networks. In addition, one of the Rangers volunteers her own time some weekends to lead volunteer sessions.

The project has consolidated its partnership with Scottish Wildlife Trust and there has been increased activity during the year involving the training programme; the volunteer programme and the monthly campaigns. They have, particularly, been working in partnership on two key joint projects: the national badger hub at Falls of Clyde Wildlife Reserve in New Lanark and Scottish Badger Week. Within the hub, the two projects share responsibility for the volunteers: Scottish Badgers cover the recruitment and support of the Badger Surveyors and Trail Camera Assistants; whilst Scottish Wildlife Trust carries out the role with the Badger Watch Assistants and Virtual Badger Champions.

6 Raising and Maintaining the Profile

The project has recognised the importance of consistent and active promotional campaigns to raise and maintain awareness of the project and its aims and objectives. To this end, they have worked strategically to promote and report their activities, with formal and informal methods of getting their message across.

A External publicity

The project has received publicity this past year from: BBC Wildlife Magazine; South Lanarkshire Council Volunteer Network; Hamilton Advertiser; CJS Volunteering Special; Scottish Wildlife Trust magazine; and The Sunday Mail.

B Communications and liaison:

The project produces a bright and well-designed quarterly E-newsletter through MailChimp. With a current subscriber list of 86, members and volunteers can be kept up-to-date with future and current events. Colourful 'action' photographs capture the events and explain the methods and results from the volunteer activities. Volunteering opportunities are advertised through Countryside Jobs Service and this year, in particular, through their Volunteer Focus edition.

There is an online presence, with a Facebook page [203 likes]; a Twitter profile [267 likes]; appearances on the YouTube channel; a web page on Scottish Badgers website and a Badgers in the Landscape blog – delivered through the News section of the SB website. In addition, there is the closed Facebook Group for the 'Badgers in the Landscape' project volunteers, enabling them to share information and findings/images from volunteer events such as surveys etc. and to ask questions. The group is very active and has helped to promote events to volunteers, for volunteers to get to know each other and for volunteers to learn from each other.

7 Matching the Funding Objectives

The project has already demonstrated in the first year of operation, how its work has reached – and often exceeded – the funding objectives set down by The Lottery Heritage Fund and was able to evidence examples of the fit within the three strands of heritage, people and community. The fulfilment of these three strands has continued in the second year and general and specific new examples are given below.

7.1 Outcomes for heritage

Heritage is in better condition and better managed

The joint-working approach and partnerships with the diversity of wildlife groups have promoted a comprehensive understanding of the issues and has promoted, therefore a united response to the management and maintenance of the landscape.

The project continues to involve local people, helping with the conservation of the area. In addition to the volunteers moving around the badger sites, the use of trail cameras has enabled the sets and surrounding areas to be surveyed remotely. Any actual or potential destruction / dereliction of the landscape, fly tipping etc. can - easily and swiftly - be reported.

Heritage is identified / recorded

Over the past year, volunteers have located and recorded over 130 new setts through guided badger survey days. This, combined with the year one total of over 150 setts, amounts to quadruple the number recorded in the two years previous in this area.

The surveys and the trail camera work are enabling more information to be fed into existing recording system schemes and through photographic evidence of wildlife movement, changes in the landscape can be more evident. 160 previously unknown badger setts have been identified.

People are becoming more aware of wildlife crime in their area, and the project has developed a one day course showing how to recognise signs of wildlife crime and what to do when they are discovered.

Whilst moving around the area, previously hidden examples of wildlife have been discovered, such as a rare fungus, which appears to be one of only two examples of this specie.

Heritage is better interpreted and explained

By the on-going use of guided badger surveys and monitoring events, local people have become more engaged with the landscape and are able to understand the badger's place in the community.

7.2 Outcomes for people

People have learnt about heritage, developed skills and have had an enjoyable experience

The Mammal Detective sessions carried out with school children in South Lanarkshire have resulted in 40 of the children being chosen as Animal Ambassadors. The support provided will enable them to deepen and intensify their knowledge of the countryside around them.

The virtual badger champions involve volunteers not traditionally involved in community activities, but are able to develop - in a novel way - new skills and knowledge of the landscape.

Providing the access to increased skills and knowledge has helped to build confidence in individuals; many have gained qualifications and are moving on to take more responsibility, such as moving into the management of the project; forming and running their own groups; becoming self-sustaining, with support from council.

7.3 Outcomes for communities

More people have engaged with heritage

The Badger Hub has presented the engagement with heritage in a novel and exciting way and the numbers of volunteers are growing. The virtual badger role has used the social media network, which has the potential to accommodate unlimited volunteer involvement. And, through the

dissemination of their findings, can 'spread the word' to others not currently engaging with the project objectives.

The community is a better place to live, work or visit and the local economy is boosted

With the work of mapping and monitoring of the badger setts, the area is becoming more attractive to visitors, who want to share this experience. Local residents also have a more attractive site to visit and this instils a sense of pride and a stronger sense of belonging.

Volunteers are coming into the area from other locations and are able to report back to friends and family about the enjoyment they have experienced; thus encouraging others to visit the landscape.

The organisation is more resilient

The continuing success of the partnership working has enabled the project to create a firm base with which to develop new and creative activities and events. These activities and events have been well publicised and promoted and the resulting interest and involvement of the community has enabled them to carry out more work; attract and engage more volunteers; provide a sound support structure for those people wanting to develop further in the area of heritage.

For a wider understanding of the complete fit within the scope of the funding objectives, see also the year one evaluation report [10.06.17].

8 Conclusions

The project work of events and activities is continuing to be well on-track at the end of this second year of the grant. As was evidenced last year, the activities have been well-planned and well-thought out and the results and outcomes have – in many cases – far exceeded expectations.

The project has continued to work hard to promote and support engagement of local people. The successes of the first year have been consolidated and used as a basis to provide more extensive and specialised activities. The absence of the project officer on maternity leave was covered effectively by a suitably experienced member of staff and work continued according to the plan. The project officer has now returned to work and there has been no noticeable effect of the hiatus on the smooth running of the project.

The developing and on-going partnership work has proved an excellent basis for all of their work and it is evident that this is a key factor in the continuing successes.

There is an innovative and far-sighted approach to engaging with volunteers. Skilfully using current technology and with an understanding of people's priorities and interests, they are able to attract non-traditional participants in their work and, therefore, promote and encourage inclusivity.

The number of volunteers that the project continues to attract belies its size and its continued success is due in no small measure to the enthusiasm and commitment of the staff members of the project. Responses to the survey have demonstrated how this enthusiasm and commitment has encouraged the volunteers to become more aware of their own skills and strengths and their self-confidence has risen. Some have reported that their physical and mental health has improved since they started to volunteer: allowing them to develop more skills and knowledge and give them the awareness of doing something significant and useful for the community. Whilst the responses have

been extremely positive, it is regrettable that more volunteers chose not to respond to the survey. This would have enabled a more meaningful and comprehensive analysis of the outcomes of their engagement with the project. This does not, however, detract from the extremely positive effect that the project has had on the volunteers and, because of their work with the project, enabled them to take the initiative and take the work further to their own locations.

The work and enthusiasm of the volunteers has been matched, in no small way, by the enthusiasm and hard work expended by all those involved, which has motivated mutual interest in the work amongst the key players and agencies.

All in all, this has led to a greater awareness, by both professional and volunteers, of the huge biodiversity of the landscape of South Lanarkshire and the surrounding areas.

The initial research and preparatory work carried out during the life of the application to LHF ensured that the work of the project could commence in a timely manner following notification of a successful Lottery application submission. This has ensured that:

- a. the need for the proposed work could be clearly evidenced
- b. a clarity and focus around the work from the beginning allowed for targeted and professional promotion and marketing of the project
- c. the project would have the necessary support from other professionals
- d. individuals and groups would want to engage with it
- e. effective partnerships with other wildlife / countryside organisations and groups could be established and maintained.

The strategic approach to publicity and promotion is an effective platform to ensure the steady growth of awareness of the project's work. This is creating a legacy of understanding of the work of the project, but also of the wider issues within the natural heritage areas of South Lanark.

9 Response to Previous Recommendations

As a result of the evaluation of the findings from year one, the project was advised to consider three recommendations for future action. The responses are noted below each recommendation.

- 1 Develop a more structured monitoring and evaluation process for volunteers.
Response: A structured form has been developed as part of an annual feedback survey to ensure successful delivery of the aims of the project for volunteers and funders.
Ref. Appendix 2 for full feedback from the forms.
- 2 Instigate follow up conversations with people who don't continue as volunteers.
Response: The project has been made aware of the potential difficulties, within the framework of the Data Protection Act, which may arise from pursuing this too vigorously. However, some response has been forthcoming, which indicates that one significant reason for non-continuance is often the distance to take part in the surveys. In these cases, the project is usually able to signpost to a wild-life project or agency closer to the volunteer's home and this ensures that the voluntary resource is not lost to the sector.
- 3 (a) Build upon the success of the *Badgers for Beginners* courses: consider making a small charge for the courses in the future and (b) to offer higher level and more comprehensive training topics.

Response (a): The project has made some attempt to request a formal charge for the events/training sessions in advance, via the website. However, participants have preferred to make a voluntary donation, on the day, and this will be continued for the time being.

Response (b): There is now the opportunity for participants from Badgers for Beginners to undertake training with a more focussed perspective, such as the Basic Wildlife Crime Awareness course, which will be certificated.

10 Year Two Recommendations

Consider other methods and strategies to elicit a greater number of responses to the feedback survey re volunteer engagement in order to fully show the significance and legacy of the project.

11 Acknowledgements

The evaluator would like to express thanks to everyone who contributed to this study.

J Clifton
Devon Associates
08.07.18

Appendix: 1 Year Two: Inputs and Outputs

Volunteering activities delivered:	Inputs	Outputs
Guided badger surveys	23 surveys delivered	122 volunteer days/ 660 volunteer hours
Sett monitoring	10 sessions	41 volunteer days / 246 volunteer hours
Trail camera expeditions	17 expeditions	29 volunteer days/ 242 volunteer hours
Training events delivered:	<i>Badgers for Beginners</i> 5 sessions	53 volunteers trained
	<i>Basic Wildlife Crime</i> Awareness 1 session	10 volunteers trained
	1 <i>Registered Badger</i> <i>Worker</i> 1 Training w/e	7 volunteers trained
Working with young people	36 <i>Mammal Detective</i> sessions delivered across 9 S Lanarkshire schools	900+ children involved
	Animal Ambassadors	40 children chosen

July 2018

Appendix 2

Badgers in the Landscape project

Year Two Volunteer Feedback Survey

As part of the Badgers in the Landscape project, the charity Scottish Badgers undertakes an annual feedback survey to ensure that we are delivering the aims of our project for our volunteers and funders. We would be most grateful if you could complete this short survey. Your responses can be anonymous, or you can include your name.

Name (optional):

1. Please tell us which aspects of our volunteer programme you have been involved in this past year (April 2017 – March 2018). Please tick all that apply.

- Surveys
- Sett monitoring
- Trail camera project
- Badgers for Beginners training
- Basic Wildlife Crime Awareness training
- Registered Badger Worker Level One training

2. Overall, how would you rate your volunteering experience with the Badgers in the Landscape project?

- Exceptional
- Very good
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Not satisfactory

3. What three words would you use to describe your experience of volunteering with the Badgers in the Landscape project?

4. Have there been any additional or unexpected benefits of volunteering with the project? This could be improved fitness, meeting new friends, improved mental health and wellbeing ...

- Yes

- No

If yes, please state the benefits:

5. Do you feel you know more about badgers since you started volunteering with the project?

- Yes, a substantial amount more!
- Yes, some more.
- Not much more than I already knew!

6. Do you feel you know more about the wider environment since you started volunteering with the project?

- Yes, a substantial amount more!
- Yes, some more.
- Not much more than I already knew!

7. Has taking part in the Badgers in the Landscape project inspired you to take action in your local area to protect the badgers?

- Yes

- No

If yes, what in particular have you been inspired to do?

8. What additional volunteering opportunities would you like us to offer in the future?

9. What additional training opportunities would you like us to offer in the future?

10. Are there any benefits of volunteering with the Badgers in the Landscape project that you feel are unique?

- Yes

- No

If yes, please state benefits:

11. Are there any barriers to you being more involved in our work?

- Yes

- No

If yes, please detail barriers:

12. Any other comments on the project or your volunteering experience:

Thank you!

Appendix 2A

Badgers in the Landscape project

Year Two Volunteer Feedback Survey Responses

Name (optional):

1. Please tell us which aspects of our volunteer programme you have been involved in this past year (April 2017 – March 2018). Please tick all that apply.

- Surveys
- Sett monitoring
- Trail camera project
- Badgers for Beginners training
- Basic Wildlife Crime Awareness training
- Registered Badger Worker Level One training

2. Overall, how would you rate your volunteering experience with the Badgers in the Landscape project?

- Exceptional 86%
- Very good 14%

3. What three words would you use to describe your experience of volunteering with the Badgers in the Landscape project?

- Fascinating, exciting and challenging
- Fulfilling, enjoyable, satisfying.
- Interesting, educational and active
- Amazing, educational fun
- Educational, fun, surprising
- Engaging, interesting, inclusive
- Fun, healthy, educational

4. Have there been any additional or unexpected benefits of volunteering with the project?

- Yes 86%

- No 14%

- Meeting new people and bettering confidence
- I feel I'm contributing and doing something worthwhile and of importance. In addition I have developed an understanding for the need of patience and tolerance since nature is not as predictable as you may aspect or like it to be.
- My mental health and confidence have definitely improved through volunteering with the project. I am much fitter than I was when I started and I've met new friends.
- Meeting new people sharing the same line of thoughts and likes! It has gotten me out and about a lot more and taught me that I can do a lot more things that I could ever do before!
- Learning about other species and about technology from other volunteers
- Learning about field signs for other animals. Meeting new people

5. Do you feel you know more about badgers since you started volunteering with the project?

- Yes, a substantial amount more! 43%
- Yes, some more. 57%

6. Do you feel you know more about the wider environment since you started volunteering with the project?

- Yes, a substantial amount more! 100%

7. Has taking part in the Badgers in the Landscape project inspired you to take action in your local area to protect the badgers?

- Keep an eye on all my local setts especially for signs of baiting.
- Monitoring a sett in my local area. In addition my friends and family have become aware of issues related to wildlife in general due to my involvement and indeed in many occasions have participated with me.
- Take on a sett to monitor quarterly
- I've objected to a planning application for a housing development on land with a badger sett. I've informed a local council that there was a sett in an area where they were doing work.
- Since starting volunteering with the project I have been monitoring and reporting back on setts, looking for potential areas that look good for badgers and then looking for them, and also educating others on badgers through presentations and getting the word out there.
- Monitoring a local sett. Discussing badgers with family, friends and work colleagues
- I have been surveying for setts locally so that I can monitor them

8. What additional volunteering opportunities would you like us to offer in the future?

9. What additional training opportunities would you like us to offer in the future?

- Anything which will help me learn about them as a species and how to protect them
- More in the way of educational/qualification opportunities in relation to badgers and associated wildlife conservation in general.
- More opportunities to take part in badger research projects and looking beyond BiTI I would hope that Scottish Badgers would continue offering volunteering opportunities and surveying badger setts in Lanarkshire, perhaps with a broader remit taking in North Lanarkshire as well.
- Something like this project should be kept up in Lanarkshire as a whole as although we've tackled a large section of South Lanarkshire, both North and South Lanarkshire cover a large area of Scotland! It would be interesting to see something bigger come of it!
- More of the same really

10. Are there any benefits of volunteering with the Badgers in the Landscape project that you feel are unique?

- Yes 83%

- No 17%

If yes, please state benefits:

- Meeting a nice mixture of people and visiting many different places
- I feel a sense of pride and personal responsibility especially when I see the benefits of a badger clan develops from generation to generation and from strength to strength. It's a privileged opportunity that the project affords me.
- We've had the chance to take part in scientific research into badgers which will hopefully contribute to a greater understanding and protection of badgers. Elaine Rainey is an absolutely superb Project Officer who has always made me feel like a valuable asset to the project. She should be commended for her knowledge and love of badgers and her skills in sharing this with people of all ages and abilities. Without Elaine BitL would not have been the success that it is. Melanie Craig from South Lanarkshire Council has been amazing too and like Elaine is passionate about sharing her love and knowledge of badgers with others and working to protect them. Their combined knowledge and skills have made this project unique and fantastic to volunteer for.
- Getting a chance to enter the world of the badger and even watching them just live their lives and do their thing, either through trail cameras or through your own eyes.
- Volunteers can very quickly develop badger survey ID skills which they can use straight away as badgers are so widespread in the central belt of Scotland
- Learning to have more awareness of your environment and seeing things you would have missed otherwise

11. Are there any barriers to you being more involved in our work?

- Yes

- No

If yes, please detail barriers:

- Obviously there is always the need to secure funding in a paid job in order to go about your daily life.

12. Any other comments on the project or your volunteering experience:

Thank you!