



RCT CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK

Building Community Resilience

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cwmpas

Building Community Resilience Executive Summary

Over recent months, the RCT Climate Action Network (RCT CAN) has brought together community groups, public bodies and third-sector partners to explore a simple but urgent question: how ready are our communities for the climate risks we know are coming?

These Community Resilience Workshops focused on the priority risks identified in the Public Services Board's Climate Change Risk Assessment. While most participants were based in Rhondda Cynon Taf, colleagues from across Bridgend and Merthyr Tydfil also took part. The conversations reflected a shared understanding that climate impacts do not respect local authority boundaries, and that our response cannot be designed in isolation.

The sessions created space for honest discussion. Participants looked at what is already happening locally, how global pressures are shaping our region, what is working well and where communities are struggling. The aim was not just to gather views, but to understand the practical realities facing people on the ground and to identify where collaboration needs to deepen.

What we heard

There is already a great deal of resilience in our communities. Grassroots food projects, repair initiatives, environmental stewardship schemes and locally owned renewable energy developments are making a real difference. Strong social networks mean that when flooding hits or crises unfold, people still step up for one another, something seen clearly during both recent flooding events and the COVID-19 pandemic.

What works best is practical and local. Initiatives that connect climate action to everyday concerns; food, energy bills, transport, health and community wellbeing, are far more likely to engage people than abstract climate messaging. Networks such as RCT CAN, the RCT Food Partnership and the Public Services Board are beginning to strengthen coordination and shared learning across sectors.

Key Challenges

Alongside these strengths sit significant pressures. Short-term funding and limited capacity make long-term planning difficult. Communities often struggle with unclear land ownership, fragmented systems and bureaucratic processes that slow action. Behaviour change is not simply a matter of awareness; it is shaped by cost of living pressures, fatigue and the feeling that individual effort may not shift wider systems.

Food resilience emerged as a particular concern. Rhondda Cynon Taf remains heavily dependent on global supply chains, with relatively low levels of local production. In a context of increasing global instability, this reliance represents a clear vulnerability.

The cost of standing still

If these barriers are not addressed, the strain on community capacity will grow. Volunteer burnout, loss of local assets and declining trust are real risks. At the same time, climate impacts are accelerating. Without stronger alignment between community action, public services and long-term investment, pressures on food, housing, transport and health systems will intensify.

A shared direction of travel

When participants were invited to imagine what a climate-resilient Cwm Taf Morgannwg might look like, there was surprising consistency in their responses.

People described well-connected communities with reliable and affordable transport; locally owned energy and warm, efficient homes; stronger local food systems; accessible education and practical skills; healthier relationships with land and nature; and funding and governance systems that genuinely back community-led solutions.

At its heart, the vision was not abstract. It was about fairness, connection and having more control over our collective future.

What happens next

The insights from these workshops will shape the next phase of RCT CAN's work and inform collaboration across the Cwm Taf Morgannwg region. They will feed into the PSB Climate Adaptation Programme and contribute to wider discussions around food resilience, healthy travel and community wellbeing.

Importantly, the process has already generated early collaborative ideas through the RCT CAN Community Resilience Grant, delivered via Interlink RCT. These small, practical projects offer an opportunity to test solutions, strengthen partnerships and build resilience from the ground up.

This report captures where we are now. The next step is ensuring that community insight translates into coordinated, long-term action across the region.

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Bridging the Gap

Introduction

About RCT Climate Action Network
Building Community Resilience Workshops



About RCT Climate Action Network & Building Community Resilience Workshops

The Rhondda Cynon Taf Climate Action Network (RCT CAN) is a growing coalition of community groups, public bodies, third-sector organisations, local businesses and residents working together to build a more climate-resilient Rhondda Cynon Taf.

The network currently includes 184 members, representing 131 organisations across the county, each bringing their own experience, expertise and commitment to collective action.

This report summarises the insights, reflections and ideas generated through the RCT Climate Action Network's recent Community Resilience Workshops.

These sessions explored how communities across Rhondda Cynon Taf can strengthen resilience in response to the priority climate risks identified in the Public Services Board's Climate Change Risk Assessment, while also recognising shared challenges and learning across the wider Cwm Taf Morgannwg (CTM) region.

By bringing together community groups, public sector partners, third-sector organisations and local activists, the workshops created a space for open conversation, collaboration and forward thinking.

Participants examined four key areas:

- What is happening locally
- What is happening globally
- What is working well
- What is not working

This approach highlighted local activity and strengths while identifying social, structural, financial and behavioural barriers to progress.

Understanding these barriers is vital for shaping coordinated and effective responses in the future.

A clear message emerged: while Rhondda Cynon Taf benefits from strong networks and active community groups, many challenges are interconnected, long-term and complex.

Addressing them will require ongoing collaboration and opportunities for communities to develop their own solutions. The workshops have also served as a valuable resource for the network itself, providing insights that will inform the planning of future RCT CAN meetings and events, helping to align activities with members' priorities and address identified gaps.

To support community-led action, participants were invited to propose collaborative projects through the RCT CAN Community Resilience Grant scheme, enabling groups to pilot ideas, test solutions and build partnerships.

Overall, this report provides a clear snapshot of current activity, highlights key challenges and opportunities and sets the foundation for collective action toward a more resilient Cwm Taf Morgannwg.

Solutions Mapping

- What is Happening Locally?
- What is Happening Globally?
- What is Working Well?
- What is Not Working?



What is Happening Locally?

Across Cwm Taf Morgannwg, a wide range of initiatives are already contributing to stronger, more climate-resilient communities. Many of these are rooted in the area's post-industrial landscape, where neighbourhood identity and community spirit remain powerful assets.

Local pride continues to drive grassroots action, with numerous community groups, such as Down to Zero, Ynysybwll Regeneration Project and Grow Rhondda, actively developing projects that improve wellbeing, enhance green spaces and support environmental action.

Food-related initiatives are particularly vibrant. Community pantries, food projects, allotments and the work of the RCT Food Partnership are helping residents access affordable, nutritious food while reducing waste.

Complementary initiatives such as the RCT Repair Café, the Library of Things and local Men's Sheds strengthen household resilience by sharing skills, tools, and resources.

Environmental stewardship and land-based activity are also growing. The Cwmbach Wetlands project, TIR Pontypridd's community land ownership and Keep Wales Tidy packages demonstrate how communities are directly shaping their local environment.

Renewable energy schemes, including windfarms and community-owned projects like Graig Fatha, showcase how local assets can support long-term sustainability. Addressing them will require ongoing collaboration, shared learning and opportunities for communities to develop their own solutions.

Community resilience is also strengthened through active neighbourhood planning and adaptation efforts in areas facing climate impacts such as flooding and wildfires. Rapidly changing flood zones have prompted greater collaboration with Natural Resources Wales, while organisations like Welcome to Our Woods demonstrate innovative, place-based wildfire management.

A strong culture of cross-sector networking underpins much of this work. The RCT Climate Action Network, People Planet Pint gatherings and collaboration with the Public Services Board (PSB) are helping partners share knowledge, align approaches and join up resources. Volunteering remains an essential driver of community action, supported by programmes such as Egin, Camau Gwyrdd and other lottery-funded schemes that empower residents to take local action.

Overall, the local landscape is active, interconnected and increasingly adaptive, demonstrating a strong foundation for future resilience building.

What is Happening Globally?

Globally, communities and nations are adopting a wide range of adaptation and resilience strategies, many of which offer valuable lessons for Rhondda Cynon Taf.

Large-scale reforestation programmes, sustainable drainage systems and nature-based solutions are becoming common as countries work to mitigate flood risk, improve biodiversity and stabilise ecosystems.

Frontline nations are already implementing climate adaptation at scale, demonstrating what rapid transition can look like in practice.

Elsewhere, innovative building design, including modular housing, flood-resilient structures such as Japanese stilted buildings and urban shading, illustrates how infrastructure can adapt to a changing climate.

Rainwater harvesting and hydropower remain key components in water and energy resilience.

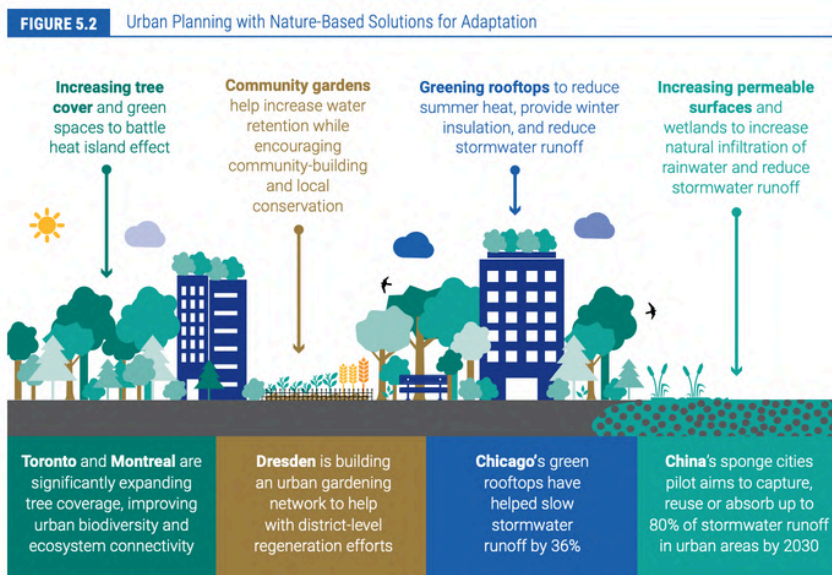
Globally recognised environmental standards such as Green Dragon and ISO 14001 highlight how organisations can systematically manage their environmental impact.

Policies that empower communities, such as the Netherlands' strong community involvement in policy development or Croatia's clear rules and communal responsibility in urban cleanliness, show how culture and governance can work hand-in-hand.

International campaigns and organisations like the World Wildlife Fund, Climate Cymru and Sustainable Wales continue to raise awareness and drive global momentum.

Meanwhile, AI is being increasingly deployed to support sustainable energy systems and environmental monitoring.

These global examples offer both inspiration and practical models that could be adapted locally.



What is Working?

Communities across the area highlighted a number of strengths already contributing to effective community resilience.

One of the most important is the depth of local knowledge held within communities, supported by strong interpersonal networks.

These networks enable rapid mobilisation during times of crisis, something clearly demonstrated during recent flooding and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Collaborative structures are improving, with regular network meetings and partnerships such as RCT CAN, RCT Food Partnership and the PSB providing consistent spaces for shared learning.

Engagement is also increasing on issues that link daily life with climate change, such as food waste, the cost of living and neighbourhood-level health and wellbeing.

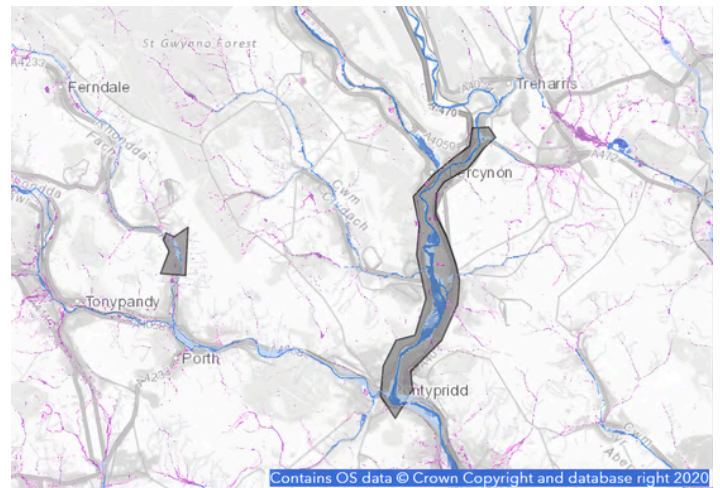
This grounding in real community priorities helps avoid “eco-only” framing and instead connects resilience to matters people feel directly.



Precious Polymers Cymru, Treherbert

Emergency resilience hubs, especially when highly localised, have proven effective.

Flood mapping from Natural Resources Wales supports better planning, while community-led groups like drain watch teams take a proactive, preventative approach to risk.



Flood Risk Map, Natural Resources Wales

Place-based initiatives such as Welcome to Our Woods show how tailored, landscape-specific approaches can successfully manage hazards like wildfires.

The development of new housing, alongside the use of social prescribing to address the “nature emergency,” demonstrates an increasing alignment between infrastructure, health and environmental resilience.

Importantly, climate change is now widely acknowledged among partners

While progress varies, there is a clear shift towards collaborative working, stronger shared understanding and practical, community-rooted action.

What is Not Working?

Despite strong progress, several challenges continue to limit community resilience.

One of the most significant is funding. Short-term funding cycles, limited resources and uncertainty about future investment disrupt long-term planning and burn through community social capital.

This is compounded by practical barriers such as unclear land ownership, lack of suitable spaces and insufficient storage for community resources.

Behavioural change remains difficult with many residents feeling disconnected from climate action, constrained by cost of living pressures or unsure how small actions contribute to larger outcomes.

Climate change language, perceived complexity and misinformation, including fake news, further hinder engagement.

Structures and systems also pose challenges. Silo working persists between organisations, services are often slow to respond to unplanned events and communities do not always feel heard.



Treorchy, Rhondda (Wales Online)

Global issues are often poorly translated into local context, creating confusion or disengagement.



Tylorstown Landslip (rctcbc.gov.uk)

Housing and transport infrastructure remain poorly integrated, particularly where valley “pinch points” create physical constraints.

Some existing processes feel tokenistic, for example, energy audits seen as tick-box exercises without follow-up plans or surveys and data gathering completed too late to influence action.

Windfarm profits not being invested locally create frustration, weakening community trust.

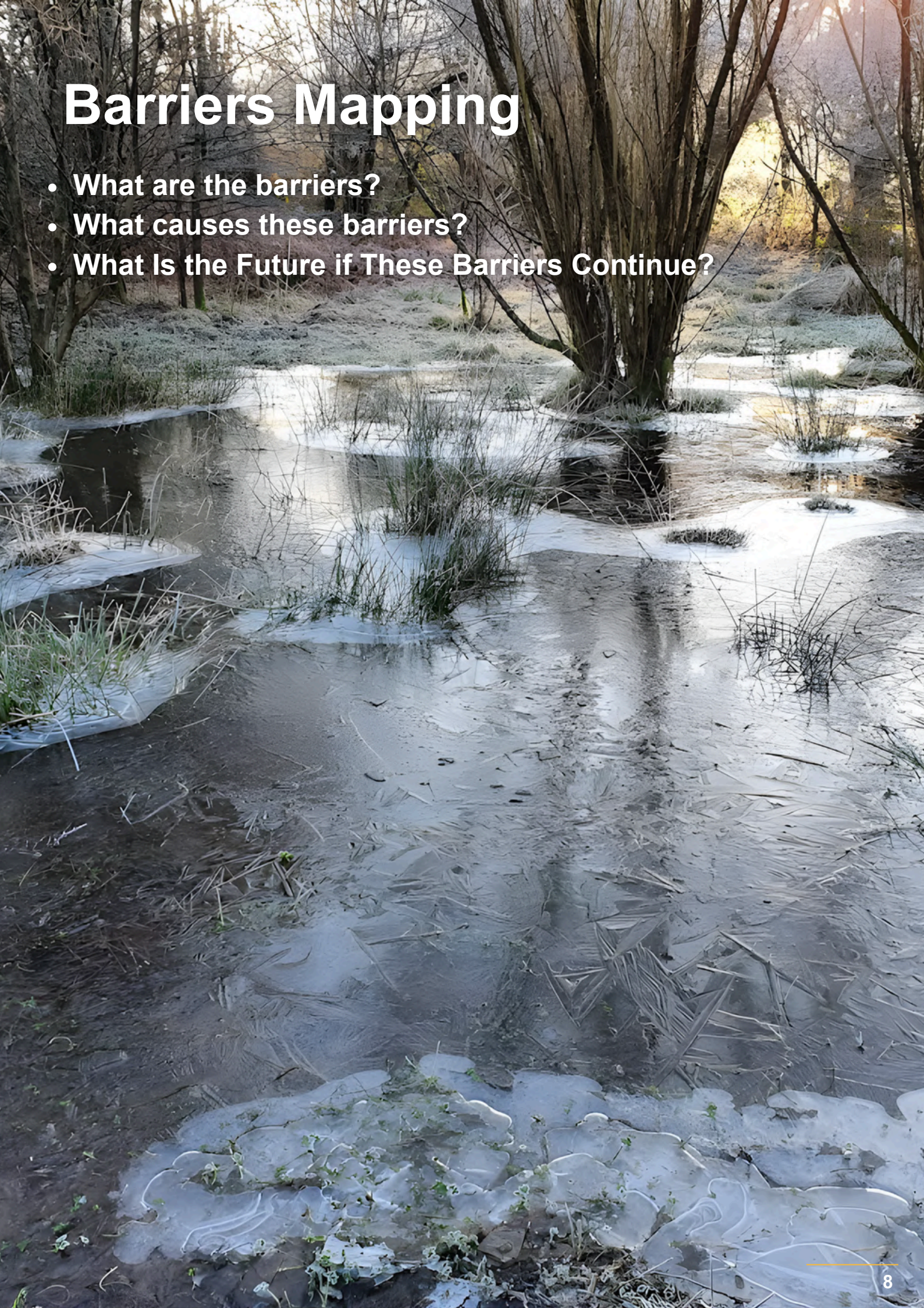
Engagement barriers also continue: only like-minded people tend to attend climate-focused meetings, social media engagement is low and volunteer capacity is stretched.

Resistance to change, both at institutional and community levels, further slows progress.

Collectively, these challenges limit the ability to scale and sustain community resilience, reinforcing the need for more joined-up, long-term and community-led approaches.

Barriers Mapping

- What are the barriers?
- What causes these barriers?
- What Is the Future if These Barriers Continue?



What are the Barriers

Communities across Rhondda Cynon Taf face a wide range of interconnected barriers that limit their ability to build climate resilience.

Many of these challenges stem from the sheer scale and complexity of the issues involved.

People often struggle to understand the broader impacts of climate change, especially when they are not directly affected or when the connection between local issues and global forces is unclear.

This difficulty is made worse by technical language, inconsistent advice and limited access to reliable information.

Structural and geographic barriers remain significant. The valleys' topography, post-industrial landscapes and constraints around land ownership limit what can physically be achieved, while transport challenges restrict mobility and access to services.

Communities are often unsure who owns local land or assets, which slows or prevents action entirely.

Social and cultural barriers also play a major role. Apathy, poor health, unemployment and poverty reduce the capacity for engagement, while social fatigue, following years of crises and cuts, makes it difficult to sustain momentum.

Shame, fear and a lack of confidence (particularly among young people affected by post-Covid isolation) contribute to disengagement.

At the same time, trust is low, buy-in can be difficult to secure and some groups remain accustomed to comfort and resistant to change.

Capacity constraints are common across organisations. Time, skills and institutional resources are stretched thin; competition between groups and silo working reduces coordination; and there is limited knowledge about what others in the region are doing.

Bureaucracy, long processes and a lack of clear local or national frameworks further slow progress.

Behaviour change remains difficult, especially in less affluent areas where people have fewer options and face more immediate priorities.

In many cases, the challenge is not lack of willingness, but rather a combination of structural limitations, limited support and systems that are not designed for long-term community resilience.

Food-Specific Barriers

Food resilience faces its own distinct challenges. Rhondda Cynon Taf remains heavily reliant on global markets for food, with very low levels of local production due to its post-industrial character.

Mixed agriculture is limited and education around food waste is inconsistent. This makes the local food system especially vulnerable to global disruptions.

What Causes These Barriers?

Many of the barriers identified arise from structural factors, including austerity, political pressures, local authority cutbacks and the long-term impacts of deindustrialisation.



Forestry Team, Welcome to our Woods

Short-term funding cycles create instability, relying heavily on goodwill to address problems that require long-term, sustained investment.

Organisations are frequently asked to deliver more with the same (or fewer) resources, reducing their capacity for innovation or collaboration.

Complex emotions and local identity also influence barriers. Communities can be insular or hesitant when faced with change and people often wait for permission or leadership before taking action.

Misinformation, conflicting priorities, and a disconnect between daily struggles and wider climate issues contribute to confusion or disengagement.

Political dynamics further complicate progress. Fear of losing popularity, political “suicide,” and entrenched agendas can create environments where climate action is deprioritised.

Institutional systems are often slow to adapt, with an overreliance on traditional methods, “we’ve always done it this way”, limiting innovative thinking.

Global systems also shape local barriers. Capitalism, global economic instability and globalised supply chains all influence local resilience capacity, especially in relation to food, energy and essential services.

Language barriers, expert-dominated fields and overly technical communication make it difficult for many residents to engage meaningfully or see themselves as part of the solution.

Underlying many of these challenges is a lack of collaboration between sectors and an absence of clear, joined-up frameworks to guide coordinated action.



RCTCAN Network Meeting

Food-Specific Causes

Food system barriers are driven by structural factors including limited mixed agriculture, market dependency and a lack of local production capacity.

Food waste remains a challenge due to inconsistent education and limited community-level understanding of the role of food in climate resilience.

What Is the Future if These Barriers Continue?

If these barriers remain unaddressed, communities risk becoming trapped in a cycle where resources are increasingly stretched and resilience becomes progressively harder to sustain.

Community groups may be unable to maintain the level of voluntary effort currently relied upon, leading to burnout and a decline in capacity.

Opportunities to develop community-owned assets may be lost and land may fall further into private ownership, reducing long-term community control and increasing costs.



Carmel Community Clothing, Pentre

Social division and polarisation could deepen as apathy grows and people feel less able to influence change.

Frustration may rise as systems fail to respond quickly enough, leading to reduced collaboration, decreased trust and fewer people willing to participate in community initiatives.

Without meaningful behaviour change and stronger alignment between local and national frameworks, climate risks may intensify and local systems, such as food, housing and transport, could become increasingly fragile.

In the long term, continuing on the current trajectory could contribute to systems-level failure, where communities face escalating climate impacts without the capacity, cohesion or resources to adapt effectively.



Volunteers, Grow Rhondda

Food-Specific Future Risks

If food-related barriers persist, our reliance on external markets may deepen, leaving communities more exposed to global shocks, price volatility and supply chain disruptions.

Opportunities to build local food resilience, through production, education and community ownership, may be lost, reducing food security and increasing long-term vulnerability.



Llysh Bocs, Down to Zero

Our Vision Across Cwm Taf Morgannwg

The following shows a collective vision of what communities across Rhondda Cynon Taf could achieve if anything were possible.



Go Wild: Imagining a Better Future

The “Go Wild” activity invited participants to think freely and creatively about what their communities could look like if anything were possible. The ideas generated ranged from practical improvements to transformative system-wide change. Despite the breadth and diversity of contributions, several strong themes emerged, pointing towards a shared vision of resilient, empowered, well-connected and sustainable communities across our area.

Below is a synopsis of the key themes and ideas.

A Fair, Accessible and Sustainable Transport System

Participants consistently imagined a transport network that removes barriers and strengthens community connection.

Ideas include:

- Free, affordable or “pay what you can” public transport.
- More reliable, frequent and accessible buses, ideally community-owned or locally subsidised.
- Ebike hire points and community electric vehicle pools.
- Stronger transport links between valleys, town centres and key services.
- Transport that works for everyone regardless of geography, cost or physical ability.

The underlying vision is of a transport system that supports wellbeing, reduces emissions, strengthens community cohesion and enables everyone to participate fully in local life.

Local Energy Independence and Climate-Friendly Homes

Many Participants imagined communities powered by locally owned, low carbon systems:

- Free installation of solar panels, heat pumps and home insulation.
- One Community-owned wind turbine per village,
- Shared energy schemes allowing communities to generate, store and distribute power.
- Energy efficiency audits offered free of charge.
- New housing developments designed with climate, local food and nature in mind.
- Well-maintained buildings and retrofitted homes to protect communities from rising costs and climate impacts.

This reflects a desire for long-term security, reduced energy poverty and a just transition that benefits everyone.

A Strong, Connected, Empowered Community Life

A Significant number of “wild ideas” focused on rebuilding community spirit, confidence and collective capacity:

- Active community hubs where people meet, learn, share food, connect and support one another.
- A climate champion in every community (approachable, jargon-free and trusted).
- More community centres, more community-led activities and more neighbourhood-level organising.
- Community buddy systems for older or isolated residents.
- More opportunities for volunteering, supported by reduced barriers and increased recognition.
- Regular good-news stories and community alerts that strengthen connection and trust.
- Youth-led groups, youth confidence building and meaningful opportunities for young people to be involved in decision-making.

These ideas highlight a strong appetite for belonging, empowerment and the rebuilding of social foundations weakened by decades of change and recent crisis.



Food Pantry, The Feel Good Factory



Repair Café RCT

A Fairer, More Honest and Responsive System of Governance and Funding

Participants imagined political, financial and institutional systems that are accessible, transparent and genuinely supportive of community action:

- Long term accessible and community-friendly funding rather than short term, competitive cycles.
- Funding for legacy and existing projects, not just new initiatives.
- Greater autonomy for community organisations to collaborate and innovate.
- Welsh Government funding systems redesigned to support climate action.
- Less bureaucracy and reduced red tape.
- A political environment where honesty is the norm and difficult truths are communicated clearly.
- More involvement of communities in decision-making, including planning.
- Wealth take more fairly, with better relationships between communities and wealthy stakeholders.

The vision is of a system that supports communities to lead, rather than one they must constantly overcome.

A Thriving Local Food System

Food emerged as one of the strongest and most detailed themes.

People imagined a future where:

- Communities grow significantly more of their own food.
- Allotments and growing spaces are widely available, including in all new housing developments.
- Community food and produce-sharing networks exist everywhere.
- Cookery classes and food-growing workshops are free and accessible.
- Subsidies exist for local food.
- Composting schemes and “composting champions” are embedded in every community.
- Refill shops, zero-waste shops and sustainable packaging are widely available and affordable.
- The cost of living is low enough that people can choose local and sustainable options.

This reflects a desire for food sovereignty, reduced dependency on global markets and healthier, more connected communities.

Climate-Aware Education and Skills for Life

Participants imagined education systems that prepare people of all ages to understand and respond to the climate crisis:

- Climate literacy embedded from early years onward.
- Compulsory learning around growing, cooking, energy, waste and sustainability.
- Political education in schools.
- Free training aligned with local skills needs rather than expensive outsourced courses.
- Exchange visits and international learning with exemplar climate-resilient communities.
- Experimental and outdoor learning embedded in the curriculum.
- Better pathways into green jobs and local skills development.

Communities want young people and adults to feel confident, informed and empowered.



Community Swap Shop, Porth

Better Land Use, Nature Recovery and Climate Protection

A strong desire emerged for land to be better understood, better managed and more connected to community benefit:

- Clear information on land ownership, quality and hazards.
- Land held in common where possible, with reduced privatisation.
- Land use planning is driven by climate needs rather than commercial value.
- River and Floodplain management that protects communities.
- More trees - “ten new trees on every high street”.
- Regenerative land projects and local conservation volunteering.

A shared vision emerged for nature-based solutions that protect communities and restore ecosystems.

A Sustainable, Ethical and Circular Local Economy

Many imagined a local economy built around community benefit rather than extraction:

- Local repair culture with repair cafés as the norm.
- Bottle return schemes.
- Businesses connected to schools and colleges.
- Locally owned energy, locally produced food and a strong “use local” economy.
- Less competition and more collective work between organisations.
- Wealth taxed fairly and finance accessible to community initiatives.

Communities visualised an economy rooted in fairness, sustainability and collaboration.

A Culture of Honest, Trust, Solidarity and Shared Purpose

Several contributions imagined social and cultural transformations:

- People and groups supporting each other without discrimination.
- Communities trusted by institutions and each other.
- Reduced hypocrisy and greater openness.
- Stronger community spirit and shared values.
- People motivated to do their bit and able to see the real impacts of climate change.
- A media that reports truthfully and consistently.

This reflects desire for healthier social relations and more cohesive, honest and compassionate communities.

Better Communication, Information and Digital Tools

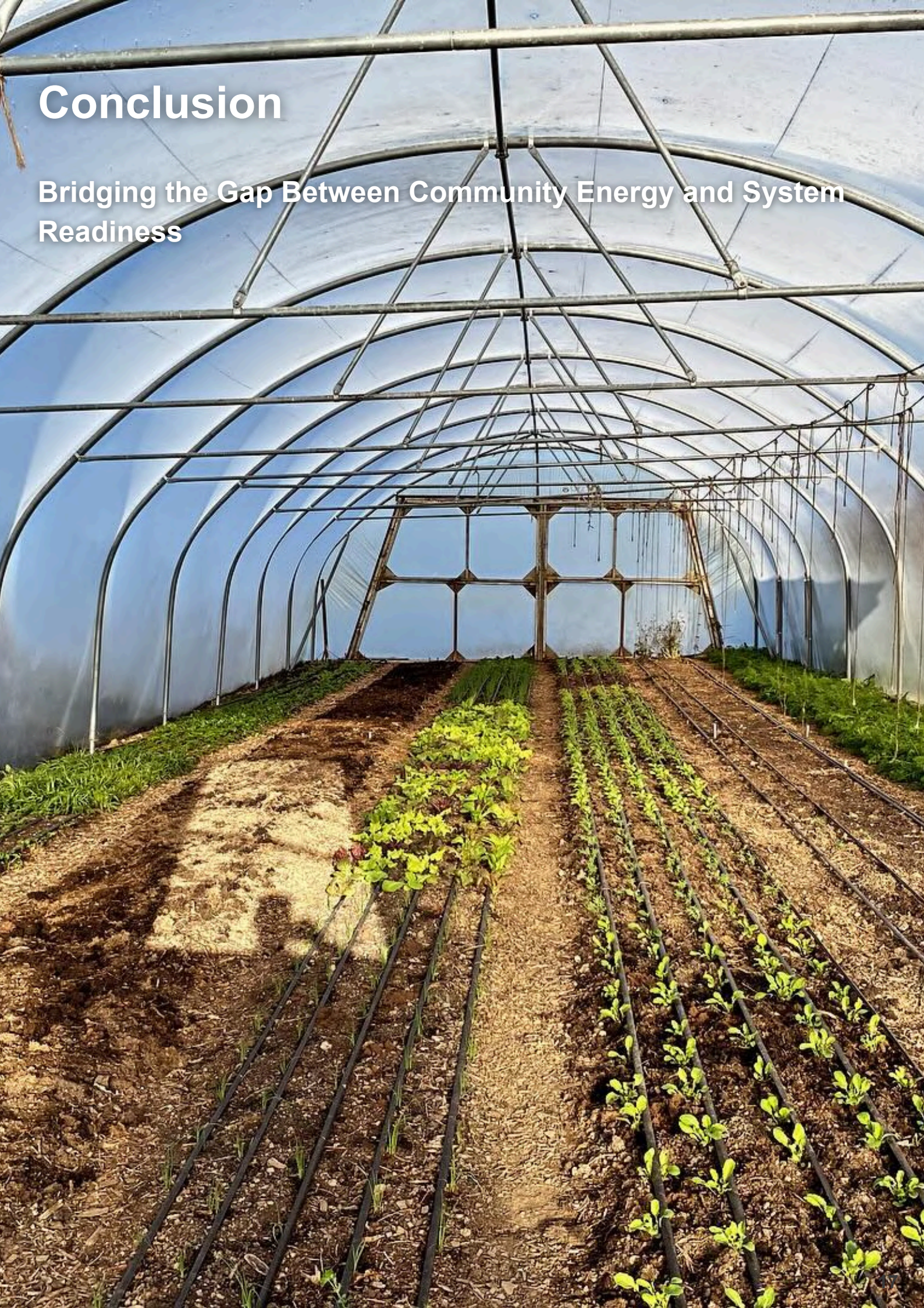
Participants proposed a wide range of digital and communication solutions:

- A single page or app showing all community projects, mapped by topic or geography.
- Community alert systems for emergencies.
- Better access to information about rights, entitlements and local support.
- More sharing of good practices across sectors and regions.
- Hyper-local RCT CAN roadshows to listen to community needs.

The ideas recognise that community resilience depends on clear, inclusive and accessible communication.

Conclusion

Bridging the Gap Between Community Energy and System Readiness



Conclusion: Bridging the Gap

This report highlights both the strength that already exists across Cwm Taf Morganwg and the scale of the challenge ahead.

There is no shortage of ideas, commitment or local leadership. Communities are already acting, often quietly and with limited resources, to protect neighbours, reduce costs, restore land and build resilience. The appetite for collaboration is clear. The vision for a fairer, more self-reliant and better-connected regions is widely shared.

However, a significant gap remains.

The pace and scale of climate risk are increasing, yet much of the infrastructure that communities depend on such as funding systems, governance frameworks, land access, transport networks and food supply chains, remains fragmented, short-term or difficult to navigate. Community groups are frequently asked to respond to complex, long-term challenges with limited security and minimal coordination support.

If this gap is not addressed, the risk is not a lack of enthusiasm, but exhaustion. Volunteer burnout, stalled projects and declining trust are more likely than apathy. At the same time, climate impacts will continue to intensify, placing greater strain on already stretched local systems.

Bridging this gap will require more than isolated projects. It calls for stronger alignment between community action, public services and long-term regional planning. It requires funding mechanisms that recognise resilience as ongoing work rather than short-term intervention. It also requires trust in communities as delivery partners, innovators and co-designers of local solutions.

The workshops captured in this report demonstrate that communities are ready to engage. The question now is whether systems can evolve quickly enough to match that readiness.

RCT Climate Action Network will continue to act as a connector, convener and conduit for community insight across the region and work in partnership with CTM PSB and other aligned networks. But lasting resilience will depend on shared commitment across sectors to move from consultation toward coordinated, sustained action.

The opportunity is clear. So too is the risk of delay.

RCT Climate Action Network Community Resilience Grant

Expression of Interest



RCT Climate Action Network

Community Resilience Grant - Expression of Interest

As part of the workshop process, participants were invited to submit early ideas for collaborative projects, initiatives and community-led schemes inspired by the discussions generated during the Go Wild activity. To help turn these ideas into action, small grants are available through Interlink RCT for groups wishing to take forward a proposal, provided they can identify at least one collaborative partner to work with.

Several promising ideas emerged on the day. These included:

- The introduction of free public transport throughout the academic year to reduce barriers to participation and support lower-carbon travel.
- Hosting community discussions to explore hyper-local opportunities for using grant funding
- Facilitating climate-focused community conversations designed to strengthen social cohesion and collective resilience.
- Developing a network of trained community champions who can support ongoing engagement, awareness and local capacity building.

These suggestions are offered as starting points for anyone in the network who may wish to build upon them. They remain open for development by any group able to bring at least one partner organisation on board. New and alternative ideas are equally welcome and RCT CAN is committed to supporting all members in shaping and progressing their concepts. Support may include helping to identify suitable collaborators, signposting to relevant resources or sharing proposals across the wider network to generate interest and additional involvement.

During a period when communities are facing growing pressures, it is vital that no organisation or individual feels they must work alone. The Community Resilience Grant is designed to encourage shared problem-solving and provide practical support for joint action.

If you are interested in submitting an Expression of Interest or would like further information, please get in touch. An application form can be provided on request and support is available to talk through your ideas or discuss next steps.

Importantly, this process has also served as a valuable resource for the network itself. The insights and ideas captured through these workshops provide a clearer understanding of the concerns, priorities and aspirations of members. This feedback will directly inform the design of future meetings and events, helping to address the gaps identified and ensuring that the direction of RCT CAN continues to reflect the needs and expectations of the wider network.

RCT CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

50+ Forum, Pontyclun
A Friend of Phoenix
Age Connect Morgannwg
Art is Community
Arts Factory
ASD Rainbows
Ashgrove Surgery
Autism Life Centres
Barod
beacon
Benthyg Cymru
BLT Food Hub
Bosom Pals Pontyclun
Bryncynon Community Revival Strategy
Brynna Allotment Group
Buglife Cymru Coal Spoil Connections Project
Calon Taf
Cambrian Village Trust
Canolfan Pentre CIO
Cardiff City Capital Region
Carmel Church
Carmel Community Clothing
Chris Bryant Office
Circular Community Cymru
Citizens Advice Rhondda Cynon Taff
Citrus Arts
Coalfields Flower Farm
Coalfields Regeneration Trust
Coleg Cymoedd
Common
Communities for Work+ RCTCBC
Conservation Officer
Cwm Taf People first
Cwmbach Wetlands
Cycle Training Wales
Cynnal Cymru
Cynon Foodbank
Cynon Taf Community Housing Group
Cynon Valley Organic Adventures
Dant Y Llew
Dare Valley Community Woodland
Down to Zero
DTA Wales
Education Scheme Wales

Elite Supported Employment Agency Ltd
Eye to Eye
Fairtrade Pontypridd
Fern Partnership
GGCA
Green Squirrel
Grow Rhondda
Growing Space Pontypridd cic
Guardians for Heroes
Hirwaun YMCA
Hoare Lea
Ignite Up/Forest Schools
Interlink RCT
Itec Skills
Keep Wales Tidy
Litter free Beddau   Tynant
Llanharan community development project
Llanharan OAP Association
Lost Peatlands Project
Luna Holistics
Manage Money Wales
Merthyr Cynon Foodbank
micro acres wales
Mothers Matter
NATURponty
New Horizons
No waste living
OGI Wales
Parc and Dare
Pastor of New Life Community Church
Pen Y Cymoedd
Penderyn Community Centre   Pantry
Pentre Workingmans Club
People and Work
Place Hapus
Platform
Pont Dysgu/Little Lounge/Zero Waste Cynon
Pontyclun Mens Sheds
Pontyclun Rugby Club
Pontypridd Foodbank
Pontypridd Town Council
Porth Chamber of Trade

RCT CBC
RCT Food Partnership
RCT Heart Heroes
RCT People First
Rhondda Litter pickers
Salem Chapel Tonteg
Scope
Senedd Cymru
Soaring Supersaurus
Social Farms   Gardens
Soul Sauce
Afon Cynon - A River for all
Spectacle Theatre
Taff Ely Foodbank
Tempo Time Credits
Rhondda Fach WI
The National Lottery Fund
Tir Pontypridd
Tregorchi
Trivalis
University of South Wales
Valleys Kids
Vitality therapies uk
Wales Boys   Girls Club
Wales Council for Deaf People
Wales NHS
Wales Union Learning Fund
Walk wheel cycle trust
Welcome to our Woods
Wellbeing
Welsh Government
Willis Construction Limited
Woopwoop Magazine
Ynysybwll Regeneration Partnership
Youth Climate Ambassadors

If you know would like to reach out to any of the organisations that appear on this list, please get in touch

via: info@rctcan.co.uk