

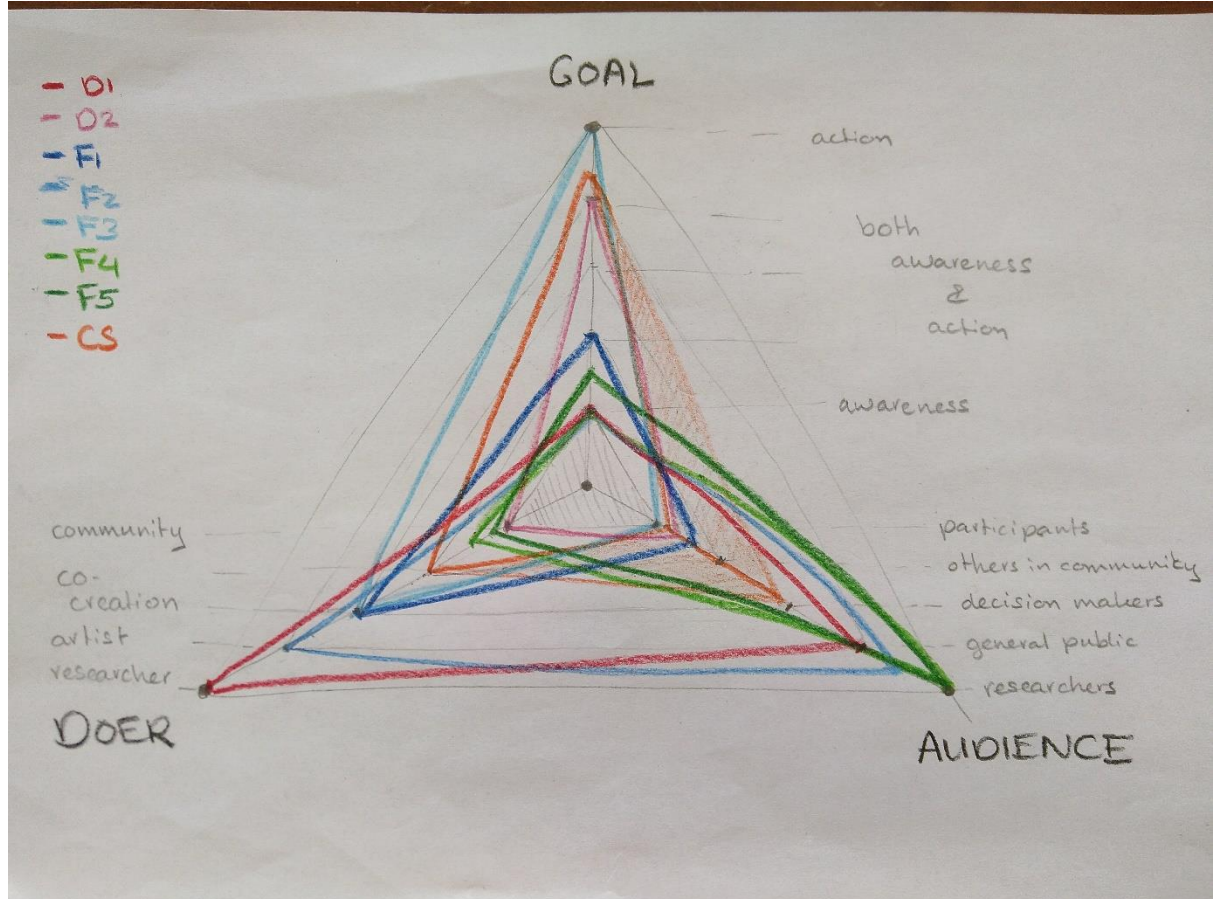
We want to thank Susanne Maciel for reviewing our manuscript. Thanks for the positive words about our paper! In the next version of the paper we will address her comments. Here some initial answers to the main comments raised in RC2.

1) General comments:

- We are happy to provide more **details of the pilot study** and answer the reviewers questions. For example, we will describe the choice of community and how we relate to the community. We will also add a bit more information on the modelling, but we will be referring the reader to the paper published about this part of the research (Rangecroft et al., 2018) for more details. We do not think it is appropriate to add figures of the model results in this paper, since they would distract too much from the main message of this paper and they are already provided in Rangecroft et al. (2018). We will add some more detail on the workshops and update the reference to the part of the project working with policy makers (Makaya et al., 2020). However, we prefer not to present our pilot study as a complete research project in this paper, partly because this would upset the balance between the two parts of the paper (the literature review and the pilot study) and partly because the results of the research are discussed in other publications (Rangecroft et al., 2018; Makaya et al., 2020; Rohse et al., in prep), and so we cannot fully reproduce this information.
- Thanks for pointing out the **language bias** in our search. We fully agree that we are missing a lot of art-based research on this topic written in other languages. We have addressed the issue of language when discussing the pilot study, but not the literature search, which is an important omission. We will add this to Section 4 Reflections & Perspectives.
- We agree that the use of the term '**Global South**' to denote poor, less-developed or marginalised communities has geographic connotations that are confusing. However, the term 'less-developed' equally has important downsides. For example, using the terms developing / less-developed has connotations of a western standard of development and a narrow focus on economic growth. There appears to be no consensus within the scientific community which term is best, but we do find that the term Global South is widely used. Global South as a term has developed from a merely geographical to more of a political and economic characterisation. It is now generally used as relating to, but not completely overlapping with issues of inequality, power, poverty. It therefore encompasses a variety of groups in society, including rural populations, those in informal settlements, indigenous peoples, marginalised groups because of race, gender, age. These groups can be located in the geographic South or North, see Mahler (2018): "there are Souths in the geographic North and Norths in the geographic South" (Mahler, 2018: 32). Although we do recognise that the term has limitations, we suggest to stick with Global South in this paper. We will, however, add a sentence explaining our choice for the term in the revised version of the manuscript.
- **Figure 4:** We have looked again at a different way to visualise the results depicted in Figure 4. We are now suggesting to use a spider / polar diagram, which addresses the points made by both reviewers (Louise Arnal & Susanne Maciel). The draft figure below shows all papers in a polar diagram with three axes. The GOAL axis is gradually going from Awareness close to the centre to Action at the top and a combination in between. The DOER axis has Community close to the centre, two points for artist and researcher at the left-lower end and co-creation in between. The AUDIENCE axis has five points on the axis: Participants, Others in the community, Decision makers, General public and Researchers. All papers have different colours, the Drought papers in red and the Flood papers in blue and green. The Case Study is in orange and on the AUDIENCE axis it spans a few categories: from Participants, to Others in community, to Decision makers. The location of the papers on these axes is of course not accurate but a best estimate. We feel that in this way the results are much easier to grasp in one glance. You can now see the connection between the different axes of one paper, which was very difficult before. Also, the two categories we

explain in the paper (page 9-10, lines 196-199) now show more clearly, namely the papers focussing on action mostly have the participants themselves as audience (D2, F3) and those focussing on raising awareness with the audience being the general public (D1, F2) or researchers (F4, F5).

We will develop this manually drawn version of the figure to a neat figure programmed in R to be included in the manuscript. We will also move Table 1 to be presented before Figure 4.



- In the revised version of the manuscript (in Section 4 Reflections & Perspectives) we will indeed discuss how effects of creative practice will often will only become visible in the long term and add a few examples of **how effects are evaluated** if they are. Thanks for the paper suggestions.
- We agree that how **'the narrative approach supported ... participants to use their imagination and exchange ideas'** is an important part of the results of our work. These aspects will be explored in more detail in another paper that is under development (Rohse et al., in prep). In the revised version of this paper we will add a few more observations on how the narrative approach supported imaginative exploration and exchange of ideas.

The specific and textual comments will be addressed in the revised version of the manuscript. We will provide a reference on the usage of the term 'Traditional Ecological Knowledge' and more details on the methodology used in the pilot study as requested by the reviewer.

References

Mahler, A.G. (2018) From the Tricontinental to the Global South: Race, Radicalism, and Transnational Solidarity. *Durham: Duke University Press.*

Makaya, E., Rohse, M., Day, R., Vogel, C., Mehta, L., McEwen, L., Rangelcroft, S. & Van Loon, A. F. (2020). Water governance challenges in rural South Africa: exploring institutional coordination in drought management. *Water Policy*.

Rangelcroft, S., Birkinshaw, S., Rohse, M., Day, R., McEwen, L., Makaya, E., & Van Loon, A. F. (2018). Hydrological modelling as a tool for interdisciplinary workshops on future drought. *Progress in Physical Geography: Earth and Environment*, 42(2), 237-256.