**GhettoGoGreen:**

**Youth-led climate adaptation in the ghetto communities of Kampala**

**1. Objective and relevance (the world around us)**

This project builds on solid experience from the one-year pilot project *Ghetto Go Green: Youth-led climate adaptation and mitigation in Kampala*, which is a partnership between Dreamtown and the Ugandan organisation Network for Active Citizens (NAC). The pilot project succeeded in increasing young people’s awareness about climate change and restorative environments; establish urban agriculture projects and green urban spaces; and through storytelling and community journalism create a strengthened focus on climate change impacts and solutions. Overall, the pilot project has been a great success. With this intervention we will build on the momentum that has been created. We as well tap into the political momentum which exists in Kampala as the Kampala Capital City Authorities are in the process of developing a new climate change action plans and strategies for the city’s development. This entails expanding the project based on experience and evidence and exploring new methods and strategic focus areas. These include: i) environmental psychology - to help understand, change, and measure environmental behaviour; ii) green entrepreneurship - to inspire and capacitate young people to engage in sustainable income generation; and iii) youth-led advocacy building on NAC’s existing expertise - to engage young people in holding city authorities accountable for the implementation of policies and budgets targeting the negative impacts of the climate crisis in Kampala. Throughout the COVID-19 crisis, we have seen how the Ghetto Go Green project has been adaptive to the crisis context and has had a huge impact on people’s food resilience in the target communities. Therefore, we are confident that this project extension will produce good results in spite of the challenges brought about by COVID-19. This project will contribute to increasing the wellbeing and resilience of young people in vulnerable urban communities in Kampala, using community-based, sustainable, and climate-smart solutions that will help vulnerable communities adapt to the effects of climate change in Kampala. We will continue to explore how urban agriculture and other types of green entrepreneurship can help address urban challenges of inequality, unemployment, food insecurity, and environmental and resource degradation. A key focus of this project is young people’s resilience. We use resilience to describe young people and their communities’ ability and adaptive capacity to address climate change related risks and manage shocks which negatively impact their lives - and their wellbeing.  This conceptualisation follows IPCC (2018), who defines resilience as “the capacity of social, economic and [ecological] systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation”.

**Development objective:** To increase the wellbeing and resilience of young people living in Kampala’s vulnerable ghetto communities through urban sustainability initiatives.

**Specific objectives:**

***Specific objective******1)*** *Young people and city authorities have increased their awareness and understanding of climate change in K-zone communities, inspiring behaviour change towards a more sustainable city.*

***Specific objective 2)*** *Young people have improved their livelihood and actively contribute towards environmental restoration in vulnerable urban communities in Kampala.*

***Specific objective 3)*** *Kampala City Authority have strengthened their implementation of policies and budget prioritization addressing the negative impacts of the climate crisis in Kampala.*

The focus areas of the three specific objectives and the K-zone area of Kampala and seven communities which are targeted in the project are visualised in the model below:



**1.1. Results and achievements of previous intervention**

As mentioned above, this project builds on the solid experience from the one-year long pilot project, which runs until November 2020. Some of the major successes of the first project include: **i)** NAC’s social media campaign on climate change and youth-led urban agriculture reached close to one hundred thousand people online; **ii)** Establishment of three public green spaces that are used by local youth every day, to meet, relax, play games, and study. Profit from sales of harvested vegetables from the green spaces contribute towards maintaining the gardens; **iii)** 39 urban gardens established at household level now contribute to food resilience and income generation; **iv)** NAC set up their Youth Climate Resource Centre with a demo urban garden, which hosts training in urban agriculture, training of green city champions, and a range of other community activities; **v)** Through NAC’s community journalism programme, several articles were featured in national newspapers, and on websites about the project and about climate related issues[[1]](#footnote-1).

*New partnership opportunities for NAC*

The Ghetto Go Green project has been a catalyst for a range of new partnerships for NAC. A few examples: In partnership with Uganda Youth Network, NAC is establishing ‘Green Civic Spaces’ in Guru and Arua (in Northern Uganda) with funding from Irish Aid through Oxfam. NAC will also extend their experience from the project with climate-smart farming approaches to three more districts in Northern Uganda (in Nebbi, Arua, and Yumbe), where refugees from especially DR Congo and South Sudan, who are deeply affected by the COVID-19 crisis, will benefit from a regional Climate Smart Agriculture Skills and Innovations Centre. This facility will be used to empower youth through climate-smart agriculture and offer climate-smart agriculture extension services as a social venture to refugees, inspired by the approach piloted by NAC in the Ghetto Go Green project. Based on the Ghetto Go Green platform, NAC has also supported the establishment of five commercial urban gardens run by young people at community level in Kampala. One example is a youth group called Columbian Base who have established a garden in Kifumbira, a neighbouring ghetto community to one of the three target communities in the pilot project. They managed to gain access to land for their garden, and NAC supported them with seedlings and technical skills in agronomic practises.

*COVID-19 response as part of Ghetto Go Green*

As a response to the COVID-19 crisis, Dreamtown and NAC used (and are still using) the Ghetto Go Green platform, the green community spaces and network, and innovative ideas of local youth to integrate COVID-19 awareness raising, set up hand washing facilities, and increase support to young people’s livelihood through the urban agriculture initiatives that were already part of the project. It became very clear that in times of crisis, the green spaces and urban gardens that were developed helped increase resilience and food security of individuals in providing food, and a source of income, when markets were closed due to lockdowns. In August 2020, Dreamtown and NAC received funding from the Bestseller Foundation to scale up our COVID-19 response in Kampala’s K-zones, based on evidence from the Ghetto Go Green efforts.

**1.2. Challenges that need to be addressed**

*Limited knowledge about climate change in the K-zones*

Most young people in the K-zones, which cover 13 major slum communities in Kampala, have low levels of education and have very limited resources for getting information. It is in the K-zones of Kampala that this project takes place. These areas are densely populated informal settlements, characterised by inadequate access to safe water and sanitation; lack of planning, storm drainage and waste collection; poor structural quality of housing; overcrowding; and lack of tenure security. The young people in the K-zones lack adequate knowledge about the effects of climate change on their lives, and how to address these challenges, although residents in Kampala’s informal settlements are the people most affected. It is therefore paramount to create awareness in this youth about climate change and its impacts, and to build on their capacity towards adaptation strategies, and increasing sustainable food productivity in the slum communities. The knowledge gap is a dual challenge, as there is a lack of knowledge both among youth in the K-zones, but also among decision makers. Here, there is a lack of knowledge on the climate vulnerability context specific to the K-zone communities of Kampala. Therefore, in this project, we are going to use elements of the CARE Climate Vulnerability Capacity Analysis (CARE CVCA) to create a baseline illuminating the specific context of climate vulnerability of youth in the target K-zone communities (activity 1.1.2). A climate vulnerability assessment will be conducted in the target K-zones, and this baseline assessment will inform the design of the project’s activities It will also be shared with key stakeholders as part of the advocacy activities.

*Climate change in the urban context of Kampala*

In Kampala, climate change impairs the city’s ability to address urban environmental problems. Local climate change factors include sudden increase or reduction in temperature and rainfall density and intensity, and hence difficulty in the prediction of dry and rainy seasons. The intense rains and following floods lead to severe degradation of the city’s environmental assets, particularly the quality and function of the city’s aquatic ecosystem. The changes in climatic conditions has further put the city’s drainage systems under immense pressure. The increased intensity of rains further contributes to storm runoff levels that exceed the capacity of the city’s infrastructure - exacerbating existing flooding and spread of pollution, as well as destruction of property and people’s livelihoods and their other economic activities (The independent Uganda, 2019[[2]](#footnote-2)). This puts at risk the approximately 60% of Kampala's residents who live in informal settlements, many of which are situated in the lowland flood-prone areas (Daily Monitor, 2019[[3]](#footnote-3)). The areas most affected by flooding are these lowland informal settlement communities in Kampala, locally described as ‘ghetto’ communities or K-zones. In these ghetto communities short but heavy rains cause serious effects such as landslides and mudslides. Floods cause a number of problems, including decreased water availability, as many people in these communities do not have access to running water, and natural springs are contaminated. Roads and pathways are flooded, houses are destroyed, and sanitation is affected as most people in the ghetto communities use pit latrines, which, when flooded, lead to contamination of the water sources[[4]](#footnote-4). This has led to various health issues such as outbreaks of cholera and typhoid and other water borne diseases (Reliefweb, 2019[[5]](#footnote-5)). It is further imperative to note that Lake Victoria's waters have reached unprecedented heights as a result of heavy rains in the East African region which started in August 2019. The lake has swollen to record levels, destroying infrastructure, farmland and crops, and property around the lake. The increase in rainfall is attributed to climate change or climate variability and has been accelerated by human activities, especially environmental degradation.

*Lack of city planning and green spaces in the ghetto areas of Kampala*

Lack of city planning in Kampala’s K-zones continues to give challenges of flooding, which are closely linked to the informality of the city and lack of green spaces (Daily Monitor, 2019[[6]](#footnote-6)). While one cause of flooding in the K-zones relates to the increased rain and climatic conditions described above, another relates to the explosive growth of human settlements and industrial developments - expanding from the tops of the numinous hills of the city downward to the lowland areas, where the K-zones are situated. As Kampala is a city of hills, the lowlands are on the edge of the drainage channels and also a part of its wetlands and catchment area. Therefore, when it rains, the water that would otherwise be absorbed by these catchment areas, are now so densely populated and built that the water generates a backflow that causes flooding. Further, the expansive population and structural growth increase built-up areas, restricting the movement of floodwaters, as well as causing inadequate recycling of plastics and polythene which end up flooding drainage channels (Daily Monitor, 2019; The Independent Uganda, 2019[[7]](#footnote-7)). Green spaces contribute to the quality of life and the environment in several ways, including support of flood management. Creating more green spaces increases areas of natural water channels, allowing water to move through the urban areas less rapidly, like it would under natural conditions. Due to scarcity of space within cities, the competition for land use increases. This makes it harder to find places for green spaces, especially in dense areas. It is the City Council Authorities of Kampala that have the power to secure land for establishment of green and safe spaces for a sustainable future. In addition to local climate change adaptation, green spaces play an important social role for young people. Unfortunately, existing available green space in the K-zones are often popular hangouts for hoodlums and idlers. While parks and open spaces hardly feature in the development plans for the estimated 56 informal settlement neighbourhoods within Kampala, such spaces are particularly important in the ghetto communities because of crowded housing conditions. The lack of safe spaces affects children and young people’s physical activity and ability to meet and play in groups. Thus, in addition to the climate adaptive benefits, green spaces make cities more liveable and lovable by fostering inclusion and opportunities for social activities, improving air quality, and helping people become less alienated.

*Youth Climate Smart Livelihoods*

There is a strong link between climate change and livelihood, as livelihood activities and choices play a major role in causing climate change. In Uganda, the agriculture sector is the dominant economic activity. The agriculture sector also accounts for 52% of the country’s total exports (UBOS, 2014), and agriculture continues to be the largest provider of employment to the Ugandan workforce. It accounts for 72% of the total labour force in Uganda, of which 63% are youth (MoFPED, 2014; OECD 2015). The population below 30 years of age is estimated to constitute up to 78%, making Uganda the third youngest country in the world (UBOS, 2016) with a median age of 16.7 years (Worldometers, 2020). For vegetable growers in the city, the most common obstacles to increased production and commercial operations include: lack of agronomic skills and investment capital; dry season water shortages; pests and diseases; and limited access to fertilizer. Therefore, the project will identify and mentor youth, and strengthen climate smart urban livelihoods in the urban areas. The project will be undertaken through an approach to help the youth to manage their livelihoods to respond effectively to climate change. The approach will pursue the interlinked objectives of sustainably increasing productivity and income, while adapting to climate change. It is further seen through the previous project that seedlings are of higher demand than supply can follow in the communities that are already undertaking urban farming. Therefore, a focus in this project is to create an effective platform for support with knowledge and input for urban agriculture (activity 2.2.1.-2.3.2).

*Limited youth participation in and collaboration on policy and budgeting*

Despite 78% of Uganda’s population being under 30 years of age (UBOS 2016), the participation of youth in governance and development processes is low. This is due to several factors, including lack of leadership skills, limited understanding of the on-going political processes, apathy, and limited interactions between the young people and duty bearers. Most youths are not meaningfully involved in planning, budgeting and decision-making processes that affect them, as duty bearers have monopoly on information and power. Most of the young people in the K-zones have low levels of education, and a majority of youth face challenges participating in elective politics due to resource constraints. Most young people do not feel empowered and included in decision making processes and do not have the capacity to run for elective positions to compete with more established and more mature opponents, apart from the few slots allocated to youth as youth representatives. Youth leaders, including youth counsellors, are not adequately empowered to advocate for youth issues in relation to climate change to the division and city council. Beside limited participation opportunities for youth, local authorities have inadequate data and information about K-zone communities to inform plans and decisions for urban development. As the Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development states in the Slum Settlement Profile for Kampala[[8]](#footnote-8): “*the invisible challenge for both the city and the communities has been lack of data/information concerning the informal settlements, leading to a very wide gap between the plans and the priorities for the slum residents*”.In Kampala, there is still a lack of long-term visions where all stakeholders, including youth in the ghetto communities, the private sector, and duty bearers, work towards joint solutions to address climate change adaptation in the city to contribute to Kampala Capital City Authority’s (KCCA) vision of having a vibrant, attractive, and sustainable city. Even though KCCA have a Climate Action Strategy, building on the city’s Strategic Plan (ended 2019), its implementation is yet to be seen, and youth in ghetto communities have not been included in its creation nor implementation. Inadequate implementation of the Climate Change Strategy can be attributed to lack of political will and resource prioritisation. The KCCA further depend on allocation of funds from the national budget. There are many needs to be addressed, but only limited resources to do so, and climate change action is deprioritised - even though climate change is severely affecting the ghetto communities. Therefore, this project will apply youth-led advocacy for policy and budget prioritisation targeting the negative impacts of the climate crisis in Kampala. Creating context-specific and evidence-driven youth-led advocacy can further contribute to closing the information gaps, essentially bridging local authorities and communities.

**1.3. Inclusion of new objectives, new strategic approach, and new target groups**

The intervention works with a set of new objectives compared to the pilot Ghetto Go Green project. In this intervention, previous efforts in three communities in Kampala (Kinawataka, Kyebando, and Katwe) are scaled up and expanded, and four new communities (Kitintale, Kunya, Kirombe and Kamwanyi) are brought on, in which good practises will be replicated from the three pilot communities, and new activities will be added. This means that the project will now cover three divisions in Kampala, and within these, the target group is expanded to include young people in seven communities in total. While some of the young people who were involved in the first project will be part of activities to inspire other youth, participants in trainings and activities will be new to the project. Apart from a new primary target group of young people, this project also targets a number of new stakeholders through the advocacy initiatives (including Kampala City Council and Nakawa, Kawempe, and Makindye division councils, Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development). The project has a strong focus on advocacy which puts young people in the forefront of creating a more sustainable city. In this process, NAC will build stronger relations with other partners who share the green agenda in Kampala, to create strategic networks that will help reach the project’s objectives. Additionally, the project has an increased strategic focus on building resilience and adaptive capacities of young people and their communities in a climate change context. Part of the resilience building includes exploring further how increased strategic support to urban agriculture (through training, network building, support through agro input, and setup of support and monitoring systems) can contribute to an improved livelihood for young people - while at the same time contributing to restoration of the environment in each of the target K-zones. The project emphasises that even interventions at a very small scale (e.g. household level urban gardens) can help broaden the Ghetto Go Green movement that emerged through the previous pilot project, and contribute to a greener and more resilient city.

**1.4. Context of the intervention**

**Urban Uganda**: Uganda has a population of 45.7 million people, expected to approach 100 million by 2050 (Worldometer 2020; World Bank 2020). In addition to the country’s high projections of population growth, it has one of the highest urban growth rates in the world, currently at 5.2 % (World Bank 2020). As of 2020, 26% of Uganda’s population live in urban areas, expected to reach 44% by 2050 (Worldometer 2020; United Nations 2018). The rapid and unprecedented urbanisation experienced over the last decade in Kampala has already created an uncontrolled urban growth, severely challenging the city’s capacity to provide adequate housing, public services, green spaces, and decent job opportunities through economic livelihoods for its residents. Kampala’s expansive growth has significantly degraded the quality of the wetlands and other key environmental assets of the city. Uganda is further levelled as ‘Low human development’ in UNDP’s human development index, and 41.7 % of the population live below the income poverty line of $1.9 a day (UNDP 2019). In the context of this proposal, Uganda is considered a stable context, listed in the ‘high risk’ category on INFORM’s Global Risk Index as of 2019.

**Youth in the ghettos of Kampala**: Uganda has a young population, with 78% of the total population aged below 30 years (UBOS 2016). Around 3,3 mio. people live in Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area[[9]](#footnote-9), most of whom live in informal settlements. A large area of informal settlements in Kampala is locally known as the K-zones, in which communities are known as ghetto communities. Most of the youth in the K-zones areas still have low levels of education and suffer from unemployment and low income. Approximately 700.000 youths are ready to join the working force each year, however only 75.000 new jobs are created (World Bank 2020). The high levels of unemployment also limit the ability of young people and their communities to cope with the impacts of climate change in the city. This situation was worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic and the social distancing restrictions which affected most of the businesses and therefore more youth losing their jobs.

**Background of the Climate Change and Environmental Political frameworks in Uganda:** Exploring the institutional and political frameworks that guide (and cause the lack of) climate change action implementation in Uganda, and more specifically in Kampala, is a necessity in this project. Uganda is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and developed a National climate Change Policy and Implementation Strategy in 2012/13. With the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, Uganda has committed to the adoption and implementation of policies and measures designed to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts. Uganda’s five-year National Development Plan (2015/16-2019/20) recognizes that addressing the challenges of climate change is crucial to enhancing sustainable economic and social development. The policy is intended to guide all climate change activities and interventions in the country. More still, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on climate Change in the beginning of 2015. However, full implementation of the priority adaptation and mitigation actions principally remain on paper. The Uganda National Climate Change Communication Strategy (UNCCCS) 2017-2021 is meant to explore ways to effectively reach out to all stakeholders in Uganda about adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. UNCCCS 2017-2021 is based on the Uganda National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and implementation strategy framework. The policy and strategy are directly enhancing the linkage between climate change and development in Uganda. Zooming in, the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) have in addition to the above national policy and strategy frameworks put forth the Kampala Climate Change Action Strategy in 2016. It highlights the lack of integrated detailed neighbourhood plans, low use of renewables, few green spaces, and environmental degradation as key land use related challenges. This strategy is based on the values of “Mainstreaming climate change into everyday life functions for desired behaviour change” and suggests working towards integrated green neighbourhoods, increased green economy, and increased green spaces and trees in households for improved health and income. The Action Strategy guides the response to climate change at the city level that contributes to national and international ambitions on climate change action. In the KCA’s own words “by taking bold steps to mainstream climate change actions in its own services, KCCA is demonstrating its leadership at the local, national and regional level”. Furthermore, the Action Strategy builds on the newly expired KCCA Strategic Plan (2014-2019) which aimed to transform the city of Kampala into a sustainable city. The KCCA emphasises the importance of taking a metropolitan approach to the urban challenges Kampala is faced through establishing collaborative networks with all actors giving priority to sharing of experiences (KCCA). This project is aligned with the Kampala Climate Change Action Strategy and can be seen as a community level response. It addresses many of the approaches in demand according to KCCA, including promotion of best practises, awareness raising, role model actions, creation of networks and partnerships, and advocacy.

**Uganda in the COVID-19 pandemic**: Besides the rapid urbanisation trends, Uganda faces challenges of a high degrees of unemployment, especially among the youth, natural disasters, including droughts and flooding, the integration of refugees, various health issues, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, and cholera, and ineffective governance. These challenges are worsened by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Uganda has 3776 confirmed cases of infected people to-date (September 8th 2020, Uganda Ministry of Health). A number of restrictions have been put in place to prevent further spread of the virus including social distancing, ban on large gatherings and restrictions in public transport. The Government has focused on medical issues of Covid-19 as opposed to other welfare and social issues of vulnerable groups, especially the youth. These restrictions have affected young people’s livelihood as well as access to different services during lockdown periods, and the effects are still felt to date. Small and medium businesses experienced the largest effects of the risk associated with COVID-19 compared to large scale businesses. It is estimated that 50% of the total income lost and of informal businesses forced to close are found in Kampala. Further, agriculture enterprises have been worst hit due to challenges of accessing inputs arising from transport restrictions and the ban on weekly markets, as well as due to the lost demand and the shift from consumption of fresh agricultural produce to dry rations. It is clear that particularly the ghetto communities are vulnerable to external shocks such as climatic changes and the on-going pandemic, which threatens the communities’ health security and livelihood opportunities. Urban gardens increase the resilience and capacity of young people to withstand and manage shocks that affect their food security. This project builds on and strengthens on-going urban agriculture initiatives to increase the wellbeing and resilience of young people living in Kampala’s ghetto communities. It is important to have the current context of COVID-19 in mind throughout this proposed project, as it is expected that many parts of Africa are only just at the beginning of their pandemic curve, and the outbreak will have particularly devastating effects on the people living in informal settlements and vulnerable urban communities, such as those targeted in this intervention.

**1.5. How the intervention will strengthen civil society organising to advance social justice**

In the project, we continue to explore how urban agriculture and other types of green entrepreneurship help address urban challenges of inequality, unemployment, food insecurity, and environmental and resource degradation, and thereby contribute to urban wellbeing and resilience. Urban agro-ecosystems can act as catalysts to improve urban living conditions, creating greener cities, healthier urban environments, and reducing pollution. As a driver for social change, it also generates employment, reduces food transport costs, and contributes to the urban food supply to the benefit of the young people in the target group. Through the project, we strengthen the organisation of civil society at different levels: **i) At the community level**, the project engages young people in their own agricultural and environmental projects, which are integrated into a larger programme. Experience from the ongoing project shows that since people have low level of awareness on climate change, it is important to get the practical experience with working on climate issues before it is possible to mobilise them for the cause. Through the youth applied learning and the enthusiasm they develop from the working practically on their own agriculture projects, works as a motivator to them to become active, mobilised and engaged. From NAC’s experience working with youth engagement in vulnerable communities, there is a strong demand for collaboration at grassroots level which can help organise young people and result in sustainability initiatives; and even small-scale bottom-up initiatives can find their way to the policy making level. However, “top-down challenges” hinder this process, such as limited budget allocation to climate change, limited human and financial resources, bureaucracy, and lack of information sharing; **ii)** Therefore, it is critical to strengthen civil society organising **at city level** to create a stronger platform for advocating for change. Partnering with other organisations, the Ghetto Go Green movement will grow in size and strength, gain more support, and eventually contribute to tackle the obstacles to change. As part of this effort, NAC will strengthen their collaboration with strategic partners which include other civil society organisations and actors of the climate movement in Kampala and Uganda, to advance the platform for climate change advocacy; **iii)** **At global level**, and in particular during the World Urban Forum in 2022 (activity 3.4.1), NAC and Dreamtown will engage civil society on the global stage for urban development, where network will be strengthened with global actors working on climate change in cities. AT WUF, NAC and Dreamtown will share experiences about best practices for how climate-smart solutions can contribute to advancing social justice in vulnerable urban communities

**1.6. Response to climate- and environmental conditions**

In terms of the practical planning and implementation of the project, we have kept the activity and monitoring trips at a minimum to have the least possible amount of flights (with three monitoring trips; one each year). We have, as well, considered longer trips, where different activities will take place as part of the same trip. We are also seeing this as an opportunity for Dreamtown to improve our skills in digital and long-distance monitoring. For the participation in the World Urban Forum in 2022, which is hosted in Poland, Dreamtown will travel by train. With regards to the project’s climate focus, the whole intervention is, in itself, a response to the climate- and environmental conditions in Uganda, and the activities are designed with the aim of improving conditions of the target group (young people in vulnerable urban communities) through improving the environmental conditions around them, and advocating for a greener, and more climate resilient Kampala. Increasing areas of urban nature, and investment in green entrepreneurship as climate smart solutions are used as strategies to strengthen adaptive capacities and resilience of the target communities and target youth. In cities such as Kampala where impacts of climate change are particularly felt by the vulnerable K-zone communities, urban agriculture has environmental benefits such as providing green spaces, reducing erosion, retaining water, and social and economic benefits such as creating employment opportunities, especially for youth. As an approach for raising awareness about climate- and environmental conditions and for promoting pro-environmental behaviour, the intervention makes use of environmental psychology (which studies the interplay between individuals and their environment). Environmental problems in low-income countries are manifold and, due to the limited resources, often very difficult to manage. While little exploration has been done of behaviour change towards pro-environmental behaviour in this context, concepts and methods of environmental psychology have been successfully applied in several cases and suggests a positive effect of nature and restorative environments on enhancing human well-being. In the context of this project, the exploration and evidence of these links can contribute to the advocacy on increased green spaces and urban nature in the target communities, and in Kampala as a whole - providing both a solution for improved climate- and environmental conditions, as well as sustainable livelihood opportunities for vulnerable youth.

2. The partnership/collaborators (our starting point)

**2.1. Experiences, capacities, resources, roles and responsibilities of participant partners**

**Dreamtown**: Dreamtown is a Danish NGO that works for the wellbeing of young people in cities, focusing on slum communities in fragile urban settings. Dreamtown currently undertakes project activities in Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe. Dreamtown has grown out of what was previously the Association RETRO, and has been registered as an independent NGO since 2017. Dreamtown’s mission is to transform slums into safe, green, and creative spaces together with young people. To achieve this mission, we work with three strategic clusters: i) The Research cluster generates knowledge that is used to guide interventions and evidence based advocacy; ii) The Action cluster facilitates projects which enhance young people’s capacity as active citizens and transform slums into youth friendly spaces; and iii) The Stories cluster empowers young civic journalists to make their voice heard and reframe negative narratives about youth in slums. Dreamtown’s secretariat is comprised of three people (CEO, Rasmus Bering, Programme Manager, Nina Ottosen, and Finance Manager, Thomas Chandler) who all work full time and manage the organisation on a daily basis. The team of people providing support to Dreamtown’s activities has grown considerably over the past two years, in tandem with the organisation’s increasing number of projects and geographical focus locations. Dreamtown currently has three project coordinators (focused on projects in Sierra Leone and Uganda), three advisors (working on the themes of public space, monitoring and evaluation, and communication) and three technical leads (working on Urban Design, Conflict Mediation and Environmental Psychology). Dreamtown is governed by a board of seven people, the majority of whom have been part of the organisation since its start in 2010. Dreamtown has initiated dialogue with CISU on the possibility of undergoing a capacity assessment in 2021. The goal of the assessment is to support Dreamtown to further strengthening its organisational procedures, and to prepare the organisation to apply for a CISU programme agreement in 2023. In this project, two of Dreamtowns volunteers will play a key role: Leonie Görlitz, who is a social psychologist specializes in environmental psychology, and Benedicte Bertelsen, who is a Master’s degree student in Human Security and has lived and worked in Uganda, where she worked with youth-led advocacy as well as participatory development with youth. Leonie and Benedicte have both taken part in developing this proposal and will continue to be part of activities and monitoring of the project. Leonie and Benedicte are both volunteering on the project.

**Roles and responsibilities:** Dreamtown is responsible for the financial and narrative reporting to CISU, monitoring the project during visits in Uganda and providing training and support for NAC, both in Kampala and online (as part of monitoring visits, as well as in relation to activities 1.1.2., 1..3.2., 1.3.4., 3.1.1., and 3.2.2.). In Dreamtown, the programme manager, Nina Ottosen, is the main person responsible for the project. Thomas Chandler, Dreamtown’s Finance Manager, will give support to NAC in terms of financial management. Assisting from Dreamtown is also Morten Clausen, in the area of Communication for development training and development of NAC’s community journalism programme, volunteer Leonie Görlitz with a focus on environmental psychology, and Benedicte Bertelsen with a focus on participatory development, youth-led advocacy, and monitoring of the project.

**Network for Active Citizens**: Network for Active Citizens (NAC) is the project’s local partner in Uganda. NAC was founded by youth groups who took part in the Active Citizen Program funded by British Council and Oxfam. Since its formation, NAC has evolved to a non-profit, community-driven development and advocacy organisation working with citizens and community-based organisations to amplify their voices. NAC exists to influence development programmes, policies, and empower citizens to peacefully coexist and work towards the sustainable development of their communities. Working with a community led social development approach, NAC builds capacities of citizens in vulnerable communities to influence pro-development programmes and policies as a sustainability strategy for socio economic well-being marginalised youth. NAC’s secretariat consists of a programme manager, a programme officer, an administrator, an accountant, and office assistant. NAC’s board oversees the work of the organisation, and 20 community journalists work part time, along with a large community of over 80 community advocates. The board meets quarterly, reviews summary programme reports before submission to donors, and give technical oversight on areas that need improvement. As a result of the first Ghetto Go Green project and a diversification and of their funding base, NAC’s organisational and financial setup has developed, to keep up with the increased activity and requirements for management of projects. NAC now has separate project staff dedicated for each project, while their accountant works across projects. NAC’s finance department has grown to be managed by the finance and administration manager with a BSC degree in Accounting and ACCA professional training, a project accountant with a BBA degree and CPA training, supported by the finance subcommittee in the board who meet quarterly to review financial accounts and approve quarterly and annual plans and budgets. NAC is in the process of upgrading their financing system from using Excel to using Quick Books. Furthermore, NAC has upgraded from using cheques to using a business online banking system. NAC has vast experience of urban programming with a focus on youth livelihood, governance, and community journalism, a good working relationship with local and community-based youth and women led development partners and with the City Authority. NAC works in partnership with different authorities and invites representatives to participate, including Kampala Capital City Authority, different ministries and local government. NAC also engages local leadership composed of local councillors and youth leaders. This project will be link and build on top of a number of existing programmes within NAC. These include: Community Journalism, which aims at enhancing down-ward accountability, monitoring and policy advocacy, and; Community Cinema Series, which uses creative arts to inspire and sensitise young people and foster behavioural change in communities; School [of Local Governance, Budget Advocacy & Accountability](https://nacuganda.org/slogbaa) (SLOGBAAA) programme, which empowers youth in local governance, budget advocacy and enforcing social accountability; Youth Go Budget, which is a mobile application which engages young people in budget consultation for budget needs and priorities.

**Roles and responsibilities:** NAChas the responsibility of the day-to-day project management and is in charge of organising and mobilising community youth and facilitating the project activities in Kampala, including the trainings for community youth and coordination with all relevant local partners. This also includes engaging the relevant stakeholders and mobilising their network in Kampala. NAC will be responsible for developing narrative and financial reports, which will be shared with Dreamtown, on a quarterly basis. From NAC, the following staff members will play a role in the project: Programme Manager, Project Manager, Project Assistant, Project Accountant, Project Accountant Assistant, Project Field Officer, and Office Assistant. This team is put together based on experience from the first project and considering the size and length of the project. The broadness of NAC’s project team reflects the coordination and activity heavy nature of the project and is prioritised to secure continuous support and engagement of target group members, CBOs, strategic partners, and authorities. Building on good practises from the pilot project, NAC will keep Dreamtown updated on project progress and challenges on a regular basis. NAC will also be responsible for supporting the community-based partners in the seven target communities. This will include giving them support in project and financial management.

**Climate Smart Agriculture Youth Network (CSAYN)** is a group of experts on climate-smart agriculture linked across the world via an online platform to share findings and seek advice for their practical projects that have a strong interest in Climate-Smart Agriculture and the environment. A main objective of CSAYN is to create awareness, sensitise and build the capacity of youth on CSA for adaptation, reducing emissions, and increasing sustainable food productivity. In Uganda, the chapter is legally registered as Climate Smart Action Youth Network-CSAYN. CSAYN is linked across the world to share findings and seek advice for their practical projects. Together with other partners, they have mobilised youth to participate in consultative meetings on a climate change bill and tree fund to create and enable the promotion of climate change financing, and have mobilised exchange visits to demonstration farms in Kampala to learn about innovative ways of urban farming. In the first Ghetto Go Green project, CSAYN played major supportive role in setting up green spaces and developing NAC’s Youth Climate Resource Centre. They also have expertise in setting up seedling multiplication centres, which will be used in this project as part of setting up the Youth Led Agro Input Bank (activity 2.3.2.).

**Roles and responsibilities:** CSAYN will offer technical support throughout the project, and will facilitate trainings in following activities: The School of Urban farming (activity 2.2.1.); establishment of green public spaces (activity 2.1.2.); and Establishment of Youth Led Agro Input Banks (activity 2.3.2.). CSAYN has experience using Interactive Voice Response Technology (IVR) for urban farming, locally known as a toll free helpline, and will continue to provide e-urban farming extension services to youth in the project, and beyond (part of activity 2.2.2.).

**Other actors**:

***Local CBOs:*** NAC will work together with local community-based organisations in each of the seven target communities.From the pilot project, NAC already have partnerships in the three pilot K-zones with Christian Missionary Group (Kinawataka), Children and Youth Empowement Link (Kyebando) and Ngabo Youth Friendly Centre (Katwe). In the four new communities, NAC will map out new CBOs at the start of the project. These will be like-minded partners working in area of climate change and climate smart interventions for young people in the K-zones. NAC will utilise existing CBO partners and youth groups in their network to mobilise as many youths as agents of change for the project. They will play an important role in community-based mobilisation, sensitization and empowerment, and management of the green spaces and community gardens with support from CSAYN. Each CBO partner will have a focal person as the contact point for the NAC project team for activities, mobilisation and coordination at the community level. The CBOs will receive a monthly stipend for their participation in the project, which is justified by the high level of coordination and monitoring of activities they will be responsible for. This setup is based on best practises from the pilot project, where the CBO partnership setup proved very effective in coordinating project activities. Furthermore, when operating in several different locations across Kampala, broadening the partnership network is also strategy to increase local ownership of the green spaces developed in the project. The CBOs also use their own online communication channels to spread awareness of the Ghetto Go Green programme.

***Strategic advocacy partners:*** The project will build on NAC’s current partners in the area of climate change policy and budget advocacy. These include: The Civil Society Budget and Advocacy Group (CSBAG), Uganda Youth Network (UYONET), Plan International, and Oxfam Uganda. As the project unfolds, NAC will continue to map out and engage other civil society partners and networks who can support the activities, such as Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development and Fridays for Future Uganda. A strong network of partners is critical for the advocacy efforts, and will allow NAC to make use of the networks and resources of other, larger organisations who share the project’s objectives and strategic focus on climate change.

**2.2. Previous acquaintance or cooperation between the partners**

This project is a build-up of the first Ghetto Go Green partnership between Dreamtown and NAC. Dreamtown was introduced to NAC by a representative from Uganda Youth Network at CISU’s annual general assembly in April 2019. Since then, Dreamtown and NAC have discussed common visions and ideas, and are now close to ending the first collaborative project. Throughout this project, Dreamtown and NAC have had continuous dialogue on moving forward with the Ghetto Go Green platform with a programmatic vision in mind. As the first project has progressed, it has inspired a range of new ideas for supplementing the project with new perspectives on and solutions for a greener and more youth friendly Kampala. This proposed intervention is very much based on all the creative ideas that the young people who have participated in the pilot project have come up with – as well as on NAC’s already functioning methods and programmes, which will be tailored and adapted to the context of this project.

**2.3. Intervention’s contribution to developing the relationship and collaboration between the partners**

This intervention will broaden the working relationship between Dreamtown and NAC from a project-based relationship to a more programme-based relationship, where both partners are focusing on strengthening and improving the strategic approach to working with youth-led advocacy and urban climate change issues. For Dreamtown, these are areas that are relevant in all the contexts we work, which means that a lot of the best practices developed as part of the Ghetto Go Green partnership can also be replicated in other project locations. As we expressed in the pilot project, our partnership strategy includes building on the results of the Ghetto Go Green pilot to engage in advocacy based on NAC’s different advocacy and youth leadership programmes. In this project, Ghetto Go Green is expanded to have a strong focus on advocacy for increased budget allocation towards climate change in Kampala. Together, Dreamtown and NAC have identified areas of capacity building where Dreamtown will support NAC moving forward, which include strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning systems; strategic development of project plans; financial systems and management; and strategic use of NAC’s community journalism programme. As part of the first project, Dreamtown (with Morten Clausen as lead) has worked closely with NAC on the development of their community journalism programme. In this area, the exchange and capacity strengthening will continue, and NAC’s use of community journalism will also strengthen and inspire the work of Dreamtown in engagement with Danish youth in development partnerships and communication for development, e.g. through Dreamtown’s partnership with KVUC through the Danish Engagement Fund, in which NAC also takes part.

**2.4. Intervention’s contribution to strengthening the partners’ relations to other actors**

The project will, in particular, contribute to strengthening the relations to local authorities in Kampala, at different levels. KCCA division authorities in Nakawa, Rubaga and Kawempe (including community development officers, the mayors of the divisions and division councillors) were engaged in the pilot project, participating in inception meetings in the target communities, in the mapping of locations for the green public spaces, and in the community cinema series. Based on their engagements in Ghetto Go green so far, NAC has received permission from the department of climate change at KCCA city hall level to work within all the target divisions in Kampala, after engagement with the Community Development Office, the office of the youth chairperson, and the office of the community services, where all community related interventions are coordinated. In this follow up intervention, NAC plans to hold information sharing meetings with the head of KCCA’s climate change department at head office/city hall level, and continue to engage the political and technical wings at the division level with an intention of strengthening the relationship. Furthermore, NAC has identified key stakeholders of the Ghetto Go Green advocacy efforts to include the Kampala City Council and Nakawa, Kawempe, Makindye division councils, Ministry of Water and Environment, and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development. This intervention will also strengthen NAC partnership with strategic partners such as; CSBAG, UYONET, Plan International Uganda, Oxfam Uganda among other who will strategically partners in policy and budget advocacy for climate change mitigation and adaptation-oriented budgets and policies.

3. Target groups, objectives, strategy, and expected results (our intervention)

**3.1. Composition of the target groups, including their participation and benefit**

**Primary target groups:** The project’s primary target group are the young people directly involved in and reached through training, workshops, meetings, caravans, and events. We target young people, primarily those aged 15-30, following Uganda’s official age limit for youth. The community-based organisations (CBOs) that are part of the project will play an important role in the identification, mobilisation, and motivation of young people in the communities, as well as monitoring and helping out with training activities. The primary target group will be identified and mobilised through: i) consultative mappings, (in partnership with CBOs and Community Development Officers at division levels); ii) social media adverts on Twitter and Facebook; iii) review of existing data base of people who have been visiting the green spaces developed in the pilot project; and iii) engagement of youth councillors and youth chairpersons in the target K-Zone communities. **Gender:** To encourage the participation of female youth, as many meetings and activities will be held in the afternoon from 2 pm on wards to cater for the schedule of the young women in the communities, many of whom wish to participate, but are restricted during the first half of the day due to household duties. The gender balance will be considered by NAC in the identification of participants in all trainings and activities.

**Secondary target groups:** We understand the secondary target group as the group of people who will be indirectly involved in the project. This includes: community members, stakeholders, and family members in the target locations who are indirectly reached through activities, e.g. other youth in the target communities who, through their network with the primary target group, will learn about the project’s approaches and potentially replicate best practices on e.g. urban agriculture. The secondary target group also includes those members of local authorities and city government who are target for the advocacy activities. However, the local authorities will participate directly in a number of activities and could therefore also be understood as a primary target group. Below is a table that outlines the composition of the primary and secondary target groups including what their participation and benefit will be in the action. All the target numbers are individual participants, without any double counting. We will be able to count all of the primary target group members for monitoring purposes:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Description** | **Participation**  | **Benefit**  | **Female** | **Male**  | **Total** |
| **Primary target group** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Young people who participate directly in trainings and meetings | Training participants in: Green City Champions workshop; Mind-shift workshop; Climate Smart Agripreneurship Boot Camps; SLOGBAA Fellowship Programme; C4D Workshop  | This group will be directly and actively involved in in-depth training modules followed by concrete development activities in the community such as developing urban gardens, green spaces, facilitate awareness activities and engage in advocacy.  | This group will reach a capacity level where they are able to independently plan and engage in various types of development activities which will increase their personal resilience substantially  | 256 | 385 | 641 |
| Young people who participate in community events and outreach | Young people reached through: Community School of Urban Farming; Community youth parliaments; Community climate awareness caravans; Youth Go Budget App | These activities are open to all youth at community level. The focus is to reach a large number of youth through more informal approaches. The participants will likewise provide inputs on their development priorities for their community, which will be integrated into the project’s advocacy. | This group will increase their level of awareness on the effects of climate change and how to engage in climate smart solutions. Furthermore, their voices will be heard. | 7326 | 8954 | 16280 |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **7582** | **9339** | **16921** |
| **Secondary target group** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government officials  | Government officials from KCCA  | The city authorities will be targeted through advocacy activities. This incudes meetings, youth parliaments and consultative mappings | They will increase their knowledge on climate change and its impact in the K-Zones. The action also have the possibility to increase their legitimacy in the K-Zones if they act on the advocacy asks. | 75 | 112 | 187 |
| Community members in seven target communities | Though only a selected group of young people take directly part in the project activities, the results of the project will benefit a much larger number of people.  | This group will be engaged through their network with the direct target group of the intervention. Very modest numbers are based on a network of 10 people (including household members and friends) for each young person who participates directly in trainings and meetings | This group will be inspired by to engage in climate smart solutions and pro-environmental behaviour by seeing the initiatives fellow community members engage in. In the previous project the activities had a very strong catalytic effect at community level.  | 2560 | 3850 | 6410 |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **2635** | **3962** | **6597** |

**3.2. Target groups’ involvement in the development of the intervention and legitimacy**

NAC has consulted extensively with youth from the target group of the first Ghetto Go Green project, community development officers, mayors, division technical planning committees, and other local NGOs to generate a good overview of the climate change related issues that are affecting young people in the K-zones in Kampala – which has helped shape the focus of this project extension. Especially the feedback from the young people in the three pilot K-zone communities, and from the community journalists and Green City Champions has shaped the design of this project. And moving forward, youth from all the seven target communities, as well as other community members, leaders, city authorities, and strategic partners will help guide the project implementation. As NAC has worked with youth and community-based organizations to amplify their voices in governance and development processes for several years, they enjoy a high degree of legitimate towards young people in Kampala’s ghetto communities. They have built up a strong reputation, especially through their work to empower young people as active citizens. NAC works directly with communities to enhance a community-led social development approach, and build capacities of young people to actively take part in the transformation of their communities, and to engage in social enterprise development as a sustainability strategy for improving the socio-economic well-being of marginalized groups. All in all, this makes NAC a strong advocate for young people in the K-zones. NAC is already well established in most of the seven target communities of the project where they work with CBOs, youth groups, and youth leaders who take part in training, activities and other social events.  Partnering with a local CBO in each of the seven target K-zones further strengthens the legitimacy of the project, and of NAC. In those areas where NAC is less known among the target communities, the CBOs act as an extension and as good ambassadors of the project, which helps establish a trusting relationship with the target youth.

**3.3. Strategy of the intervention**

The overall objective of the project is to increase the wellbeing and resilience of young people living in Kampala’s ghetto communities. The strategy towards achieving this is anchored in three specific objectives. Looking across these three objectives, they outline the bottom up process through which the project is expected to create change for the young people in the target group. With a point of departure in **specific objective 1**, the focus is on mobilising young people and increases their understanding of climate related challenges in their local community. This will strengthen their awareness and spark motivation to become actively involved in the project. Based on this motivation, and equipped with a fundamental level of knowledge, young people are engaged through activities under the **second objective** where wefocus on translating knowledge into concrete action. Together with the youth, we will develop green public spaces and support green entrepreneurship at household and community level. These concrete initiatives will strengthen their livelihood and income and provide conducive spaces where they can meet and interact. Building on top of the young people’s more individually initiatives, we will engage the youth at a more collective level, with the goal of developing a vibrant network of young urban farmers where they learn from each other and become inspired to collectively take action, outside their own gardens, in the city where they live. The shift from the individual to the collective level also marks the step towards **specific objective 3** where an increased focus is on government advocacy, during which we will intensify our engagement with the city level government authorities. The logframe below outlines the project’s objectives, results, activities, and indicators:

|  |
| --- |
| **Development objective:** To increase the wellbeing and resilience of young people living in Kampala’s ghetto communities through urban sustainability initiatives. |
| **Specific objectives** | **Results** | **Activities** |
| **1)** Young people and city authorities have increased their awareness and understanding of climate change in K-zone communities, inspiring behaviour change towards a more sustainable city.***Indicators:*** ***i)*** *City authorities use knowledge from the climate vulnerability assessment in their development of climate change action plans and strategies;* ***ii)*** *The primary target group of young people are able to develop environmental action plans based on increased knowledge*  | **1.1.** Project baseline of the target communities presented for city authorities | **1.1.1.** Inception meetings**1.1.2.** Climate vulnerability assessment**1.1.3.** Presentation of assessment at division level |
| **1.2.** 2000 young people have been involved in caravan activities | **1.2.1.** Community climate awareness caravans |
| **1.3.** 586 young people engaged in capacity development initiatives | **1.3.1.** Green City Champions workshop**1.3.2.** Mind-shift workshop using environmental psychology**1.3.3.** Participatory research on benefits of urban nature**1.3.4.** Development of learning module on environmental psychology |
| **2)** Young people have improved their livelihood and actively contribute towards environmental restoration in vulnerable urban communities in Kampala.***Indicators:*** ***i)*** *Public green spaces and demonstration gardens are actively used by youth on a daily basis;* ***ii****) The primary target group of young people have improved their food security and income through climate-smart agripreneurship.* | **2.1.** Multipurpose public green spaces developed in seven target communities | **2.1.1.** Consultative mappings**2.1.2.** Creation of green public spaces |
| **2.2.** 1330 young people are actively engaged in urban agriculture  | **2.2.1.** Establish Community School of Urban Farming**2.2.2.** Digital urban agriculture**2.2.3.** Climate Smart Agripreneurship Boot Camps |
| **2.3.** Network established of young agripreneurs in the seven target communities, sharing experience, knowledge, and resources | **2.3.1.** Green saving and investment clubs**2.3.2.** Youth-led Agro Input Banks (YLABs) |
| **3)** Kampala City Authority have strengthened their implementation of policies and budget prioritization addressing the negative impacts of the climate crisis in Kampala.***Indicators:*** ***ii)*** *Young people’s advocacy asks on climate change considered by Kampala City Authority as part of their strategy development on climate change;* ***ii)*** *Areas of land secured from City Council authorities for the establishment of green* spaces. | **3.1.** NAC has strategic plan for youth-led advocacy on climate change issues | **3.1.1.** Advocacy road map on youth-led advocacy for a sustainable city |
| **3.2.** Youth-led advocacy initiatives, with representation from all seven target communities, targeting city authorities in Kampala | **3.2.1.** SLOGBAA Fellowship Programme**3.2.2.** Workshops in Communication for Development (C4D)**3.2.3.** Support to community journalists**3.2.4.** Community youth parliaments |
| **3.3.** Position paper on young people’s climate change priorities in the K-zones developed and shared with city authorities | **3.3.1.** Youth Go Budget App |
| **3.4.** Capacity building of NAC to engage in global advocacy on climate action in cities | **3.4.1.** World Urban Forum 2022 |

**3.4. Description of activities**

This project continues to take its point of departure in some of NAC’s existing programmes and platforms and experience in mobilising and organising community youth, members, and decision makers - exploring their potential for addressing issues of sustainability, resilience, and climate change in the city. Under each of the project’s three specific objectives are activities that build on previous experience, but also test out new approaches and models towards creating a greener city, and more resilient livelihood for young people in Kampala’s slum areas. These three specific objectives each work within separate themes, however, they all work towards achieving the project’s development objective: To increase the wellbeing and resilience of young people living in Kampala’s vulnerable ghetto communities through urban sustainability initiatives. The following gives an overview of the three objectives’ activity clusters:

**Specific objective 1:**

In reaching the first project objective, we use trainings and activities that focus on awareness raising on, and understanding of, climate change issues. This is key to building the capacity of young people, and of city authorities, to have a strong foundation to engage in climate change action in the K-zones. In addition, we will develop evaluation tools, inspired by environmental phycology that can be used throughout the project to measure the impact of urban agriculture and urban nature on young people’s wellbeing.

***1.1.1. Inception meetings:*** As a first step of the project, NAC will conduct project inception meetings in the seven target communities. NAC’s project team will introduce the project to relevant stakeholders and seek their support, which will especially be important in the four new communities. City division authorities will be invited for the inception meetings, to make them aware of how the project complements the work of the authorities, and identify areas where their support is needed.

***1.1.2. + 1.1.3. Climate Vulnerability Assessment and Presentation of assessment at division level:***As limited knowledge exists on climate vulnerability of youth context specific to the targeted K-zones communities, elements of the CARE Climate Vulnerability Capacity Analysis (CARE CVCA) will be used to create a Climate Vulnerability Assessment for each of these. The tools which are used are; first Historical Timeline, then Hazard Map, lastly Seasonal Calendar. Using these tools will illuminate what used to be, and what is now in the targeted communities, to create a platform for discussing young people’s dreams for their communities in the future. The Assessment will further expand the knowledge on how the target communities have experienced the impacts of climate change and urbanisation e.g. where is the flooding often present? When is flooding a problem? When is food security particularly challenging? How has the community expanded? Understanding the context of each community and how it has developed through time and space can give important inputs for guiding the targeted actions of the project.  As mentioned in section 1.2., creating context specific evidence-based information and knowledge about the K-zone communities informed by the people who live there, will inform the advocacy work of this project. Therefore, the assessments of each of the communities will be presented by NAC and youth representatives from the communities at meetings at division level, where results will be presented to and discussed with division level officials.

***1.2.1. Community climate awareness caravans:*** The awareness caravans will cover (A) Community Cinema Series, where documentaries on climate change will be shown to young people in the communities, screening films in public areas. After the films, discussions are facilitated to relate the film to the context of the communities, and possible actions are identified; (B) As part of the caravans, NAC will run mobile ‘school of urban farming’ (see activity 2.2.1) activities using tricycles (locally known as Tuku Tuku) to orientate communities and showcase how urban agro-livelihood can exist without harming the environment. During the community awareness caravans, it is expected that 100 young people will be directly reached each day. Due to corona, NAC was not able to conduct all the climate community awareness caravans that were planned as part of the first project. Instead, they focussed their attention on creating awareness about COVID-19. Therefore, we suggest including the activity here again.

***1.3.1. Green City Champions workshop:*** NAC will facilitate a four-day workshop in each of the four new targeted ghetto communities using their Active Citizens model to capacitate young people as change agents to inspire their communities’ members to take action towards making their communities resilient to climate change effects. In the pilot project, after the training, the Green City Champions developed social action plans, such as house hold garbage management, briquet making to mitigate high use of charcoal as a source of energy, establishment of back yard gardens, and use of peer to peer approaches to increase pro-environmental and social behaviours. The Green City Champions act as ambassadors of the Ghetto Go Green in their communities and act as role models, showing their fellow youth how they can make a difference.

***1.3.2. Mind-shift workshop using environmental psychology:*** Dreamtown and NAC will develop a concept for and host a workshop for young people from the target communities focused on the effect which the urban and natural environment has on human well-being and on how to change behaviour towards being pro-environmental. Dreamtown’s volunteer, Leonie, who is specialised in environmental psychology, will support this workshop and hopefully participate in finalising and testing the workshop format with NAC in Kampala. NAC’s Hellen Nakasujja (currently project assistant in Ghetto Go Green) has a bachelor’s degree in industrial and organizational psychology and will work with Leonie on fine tuning the approach. The link between environmental psychology and climate change adaptation and nature restoration is important in addressing climate change in urban areas, looking at the relation between individuals and their surroundings. Natural environments shape individual lifestyles of youth in the ghetto communities, and therefore, the project will make significant strides in exploring this relationship and use the evidence to engage stakeholders and duty bearers at division and city council level on climate change action. The workshop will be designed as a two-day event to be facilitated in each of the seven target communities. The workshop will include: reflecting upon and sharing experiences that young people have from their urban agriculture initiatives; reflecting upon own ideas and beliefs about the connection between humans and nature; communicating evidence from environmental psychology on the effect of natural environments on wellbeing.

***1.3.3. Participatory research on benefits of urban nature:*** At the end of the workshop, the young people will gather ideas of how to create their own low-key participatory action research projects exploring the effect of urban agriculture on wellbeing in their communities. Some of the tools that will be used include surveys, scales (of values, attitudes, intention, perceived behavioural control, motivation) and measurements of environmental awareness and behaviour, intervention techniques for behaviour change, and more generally the conceptualisation of person-environment relationships. Environmental psychology is still a discipline, which is quite new[[10]](#footnote-10), but is growing in the context of climate change. In the context of this project, it is used as a research area from which methods and tools can help our understanding of how to create long lasting and pro-environmental impacts, and explore ways of measuring benefits of urban nature to human wellbeing. This knowledge will be valuable to bring into play as part of the advocacy work to influence city authorities to make their climate change policies and strategies more effective and impactful.

***1.3.4. Development of learning module on environmental psychology:*** Based on the mind-shift workshop, the participatory action research, and experience from applying environmental psychology in the project context, Dreamtown and NAC will work together on co-designing a learning module inspired by environmental psychology which can be included in NAC’s training activities on urban agriculture and climate change in this project and in the future.

**Specific objective 2**:

Increased access to and use of multipurpose green and climate resilient spaces is our approach to improve the livelihood of young people in the target K-zones, and actively contribute towards environmental restoration in their vulnerable urban communities. This happens through a combination of strategic services within urban agriculture and green entrepreneurship, training of young people in the seven target K-zones, network building among young agripreneurs, and the creation of green public spaces in the communities. Based on experience from the first project, these are services that are in high demand among youth in the K-zones. We work strategically with urban agriculture as a sector to tackle climate change issues in the K-zones, because climate smart urban agriculture benefits the communities’ climate- and environmental conditions, contributes to urban nature and environmental processes, and also enables social and economic opportunities, such as improved food and nutrition sources, income generation, and recreational benefits. Creation of green public spaces is, in itself, an act of advocacy, as it includes processes of negotiating access to land and engages decision makers to increase access to green space. The way we have designed the project’s training elements is strategic in that it inspires those who are trained to cascade their knowledge to other youth in their community, which has been evident in the first Ghetto Go Green project. The physical results that grow from urban agriculture initiatives, both at community and household level, will contribute to greening the community and act as visible proof to others - community members and city authorities - that small-scale interventions can create big impact. A key result of specific objective 2 is also to build community around and organise the young green entrepreneurs in the K-zones.

***2.1.1. Consultative mappings:*** NAC will conduct consultative mappings of the locations for green public spaces with city authorities and young people and stakeholders from the two new divisions of Kamwokya and Kirombe. This will ensure that the development of green spaces is both in line with the plans of the community, city authorities, and are located in areas that are convenient for the youth. The consultative mappings will also contribute towards closing the existing knowledge gap addressed in specific objective 1, through bridging the local authorities and ghetto communities and ensuring authorities have updated information to base future plans and decisions on in terms of land use for greening the city.

***2.1.2. Creation of green public spaces:*** In each of the four new communities, a public green space will be established in collaboration with the community youth. The youth who take part in developing the green space will be some of the same youth that participate in training in urban agriculture. The green spaces are developed based on ideas and experience from the pilot project, but will be open to new ideas from the young people who live there. As we have seen, the green spaces will become spaces for young people to hang out, meet, study, and get inspired to undertake urban farming and develop green space around their own households, or in other places in their community. As part of this activity, the green space already developed in Kinawataka will be expanded, as it is located on a piece of land with potential for increasing the green space. In the first project, the idea was to explore initiatives such as climate smart cafeterias in support of the maintenance of the gardens. This, so far, has been interrupted by the COVID-19 restrictions, however, the development of sustainability models will also be pursued as part of this intervention. NAC had great success with using the green spaces in Kyebando, Kinawataka and Katwe as demonstration green spaces and inspiration to urban agriculture techniques to enable peer to peer learning, which will be replicated in this project. The maintenance and support to the already established public city gardens will also be directly supported by this intervention to ensure they are continuously used by young people from the K-zones.

***2.2.1. Establish Community School of Urban Farming:*** The School of Urban Farming will provide hands-on skills training to young people in the ghetto communities who are interested in venturing into urban agriculture. Based on the first Ghetto Go Green project, NAC has experienced a high demand in the communities on knowledge about how to set up green spaces, urban gardens, and recycle/upcycle different domestic products. The school of urban farming will enable NAC and CSAYN to train young people from the project’s target communities in climate smart urban agriculture and climate change adaptation. After the project period ends, these training will continue, supported by the input from the YLABs (activity 2.3.2). In the School of Urban Farming, young people will be exposed to theory and practical knowledge on urban agriculture and other relevant themes, such as the effect of the urban and natural environment on human well-being, and pro-environmental behaviour. The community school of urban farming will be mobile and move around to the seven target communities, where it will also introduce the digital support tool developed in activity 2.2.2.

***2.2.2. Digital urban agriculture:*** NAC will set up and support an Interactive Voice Response Technology tool to help in providing demand driven crop management services to the young people who undertake urban agriculture in the target communities and contribute to the development of green spaces. IVR technology allows members of the target group to receive messages in real time and communicate their experiences with agronomic experts, as a tool to effectively provide remote support. The tool also makes it possible to share important targeted information to a large group of people, e.g. information about crop production following the cropping calendar. IVR can as well be used for effective monitoring and self-assessment by the young people to track the impact of the project. The tool will be tailored to the needs of the young urban small-scale farmers in the communities. In situations like the COVID-19 pandemic, restrictions on movement and social gatherings pose a big challenge to the livelihood of and support to young urban farmers. In this context, a digital tool is very useful. If successful, the system can be integrated in NAC’s other work beyond this project as a contact line between NAC and the young people who take part in their activities.

***2.2.3. Climate Smart Agripreneurship boot camps:*** NAC will be lead on facilitating Climate Smart Agripreneurship boot camps to skill young people in urban agriculture as social enterprise and good agricultural practices, using, among other things, wastes (both solid organic and plastic wastes) and vertical gardening system for increased production in small spaces. The model is based on extensive knowledge from the pilot project on how different agricultural practices are successfully applied in an urban context with limited space available. Young people from the pilot project will be invited as guest facilitators to share their experiences and inspire other young people. The young people who take part in the boot camp will be provided with a basic start-up kit with agro inputs and tools to enable the young agripreneurs to create their own urban gardens. The bootcamp will also inspire young people to engage in a youth agripreneurship networks (see activity 2.3.1.).

***2.3.1. Green saving and investment clubs:***As part of the project, NAC will organise interested young participants into green saving and investment clubs of 5 members each (one club in each of the seven K-zones to begin with) to allow pooling of savings and access to growth capital. The model is inspired by existing ‘village saving and loans associations’ (VSLAs), and the idea is for community youth to come together in a shared capital system which is more accessible to the youth than the traditional financial institutions that often do not have trust in young people. The young people in the clubs will be provided with business mentoring and advisory in their established (or upcoming) green enterprises to help them build confidence and navigate green business management. In this activity, there will be focus on developing effective handover schemes to make sure knowledge about the approach is kept within the groups. The young people will be co-developers of the clubs’ management and accountability structures and organisational setup. The goal is that clubs develop into stronger cooperatives and support other youth in the community.

***2.3.2. Youth-led Agro Input Bank (YLAB):*** NAC will set up a youth-led agro inputs bank in one of the target K-zones with technical support from CSAYN to produce seedlings, clay vessels, and organic pesticides and fertilizers for distribution to support project participants to establish their urban. NAC has already mapped out potential spaces to set up the YLAB and started negotiations to get access to the land from government, which is expected to be available by 2022. In this process, NAC has experienced an increased willingness to make land available based on the results achieved in the pilot Ghetto Go Green project. The YLAB will include different structures and a greenhouse to raise seedlings and keep them safe from pests. It will be jointly managed with CSAYN, whose core role will be on the production of the needed agro inputs, while NAC will coordinate the distribution of inputs among the target group together with the CBOs. During production of the agro inputs, community members will learn how seedlings are raised, and how vertical and horizontal gardens can be made from recycled products. CSAYN will involve young community members to collect raw and wasteful materials to upcycle (such as old clothes, plastics, broken electronics, containers, etc.).

**Specific objective 3**:

Building on the results from Specific objective 1 and 2, we will engage government through various types of youth led advocacy based on evidence developed throughout the Ghetto Go Green projects. On of the approaches we use is community journalism, where young people will develop stories, which show good examples of cost-effective, and youth-inclusive and climate-smart adaptation strategies. These stories include and represent the voice of the target group. Other approaches cover facilitating dialogues between youth and city authorities and active engagement of youth in plans and budgets related to climate change.

***3.1.1. Advocacy road map on youth-led advocacy for a sustainable city:*** At the beginning of the project, NAC and Dreamtown will co-develop an advocacy road map to guide the intervention and act as a monitoring framework for advocacy activities. The road map will include details on i) who to target (incl. specific divisions, offices, organisations, individuals, businesses, etc., at city and community level); ii) how and when to best approach the different target stakeholders; iii) major events or opportunities in the project period to take part in (e.g. national and global days for climate and environment related issues, young people and mental health, local and national conferences and meetings, festivals, etc.). In preparation of this project, NAC has identified key stakeholders of the GhettoGoGreen advocacy efforts to include the Kampala City Council and Nakawa, Kawempe, and Makindye division councils, Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development; all of which are instrumental in policy and budget advocacy to ensure effective prioritization of climate change in policies and budgets. Specifically, the project targets the KCCA’s Strategic Plan and The Kampala Climate Change Action Strategy. The current KCCA Strategic Plan ended in 2019, and an assessment of this plan is currently on-going by KCCA, prior to the development of a new one. Therefore, we will use the momentum of a new strategic plan being in progress to develop and communicate specific advocacy asks to KCCA (see section 3.6).

***3.2.1. SLOGBAA Fellowship Programme:***NAC will run a climate change focused edition of their School of Local Governance and Budget Advocacy training and mentorship programme to equip aspiring and existing ghetto youth leaders with knowledge and skills in transformational leadership and effective evidence-based budget advocacy to influence climate change solutions financing and implementation in the divisions of Kampala. Each fellowship programme will last for 21 days, with 10 days being residential learning, and 11 days for mentoring, both virtual and physical. The SLOGBAA fellowship programme will include engagement with international leaders from Denmark, the embassy of Denmark in Uganda, different relevant institutions in Denmark whose strength is on policy advocacy and influence, and some of the CISU partners whose strength is on climate change financing and advocacy. These partners will be invited to facilitate different online sessions and give keynotes based on their experience. Previous SLOGBAAA fellowship programmes have been focusing on empowering local leaders to understand local governance and financing in the health and agriculture sectors. As a result, there has been an increased budget allocation for Sexual Reproductive Health Services for Youth and Adolescents, and Youth in Agriculture financing programmes at district level. At national level, NAC has seen increased youth involvement in the review of the National Strategy for Youth Engagement in Agriculture-NSYEA (2020-2024). Conducting a climate change financing focused SLOGBAA fellowship programme, NAC looks forward to empower new young local leaders (those who will be newly elected in 2021) to understand how KCCA governance structures work, and how they can use their leadership positions to influence programme and financing decisions in council meetings, impacting KCCA’s Climate Action Strategy.

***3.2.2. Workshops in Communication for Development (C4D):*** The first project included a very successful C4D programme with NAC’s team of community journalists. Based on this, the community journalists have developed a long list of communication products including social media campaigns on urban agriculture and climate change, newspaper articles, television interviews, website blog posts, etc. Continuing with the C4D and community journalism programme will further equip NAC’s community journalists and inspire more young people to come on board. Focus of the C4D programme will be digital story telling techniques, including creating and sharing video documentaries and text stories covering local climate issues and solutions. This will be targeted at the project’s advocacy objective of addressing the negative impacts of the climate crisis at city level plans and budgets, but also put a focus on the youth-led and innovative solutions that are already driving Kampala in a more sustainable direction. The C4D and community journalism programme is developed with support from Morten from Dreamtown, who facilitated the C4D workshop in the pilot project.

***3.2.3. Support to community journalists:*** 10 community journalists from NAC will be supported to develop informative and inspirational stories on climate change issues and solutions, especially those delivered by young innovators. These stories will be run on social media platforms (primarily Facebook and Twitter) in order to reach a large audience. In the pilot project, NAC has reached close to one hundred thousand people online through social media activity, and a number of interested new partners have reached out based on the online communication (incl. other organisations working in Kampala and agro-input companies). The communication strategy through *#GhettoGoGreen* is an important element in the advocacy of the project in showing the potentials of multi-purpose urban nature and youth-led agripreneurship. Communication products that are developed will be actively used in the development and presentation of advocacy asks, and to increase knowledge about climate change issues and potentials of climate smart livelihood solutions.

***3.2.4. Community youth parliaments:***The public green spaces developed as part of the project will be used as platforms to facilitate community youth parliaments where young people and city authorities’ duty bearers interact and discuss climate issues and solutions. NAC will organise quarterly community Youth Parliaments in each of the seven communities, where local leaders will be invited, such as the division mayors, the head of division administrations, and local councillors, to engage with youth and discuss climate change, green enterprise, and challenges of sanitation, drainage, and flooding. Some of the issues identified during through the Youth Go Budget App and the climate awareness caravans will be brought forward in such platforms for further discussions. The Youth Parliaments will, as well, be a really good opportunity for the young people to showcase the change that comes from the development of the green public spaces - as well as from their own small-scale urban gardens. Youth leaders who go through the SLOGBAA fellowship programme as advocates will be part of the parliaments together with other community youth.

***3.3.1. Youth Go Budget App:*** NAC’s Youth Go Budget (YGB) app helps young submit their priorities for budget allocation using a mobile application where data is visualized using pre-set parameters to generate position papers that are submitted to respective district local government authorities for consideration in the next budgets/financial years. NAC already has the app set up with models for the thematic areas of education, health, and agriculture, but as far as Ghetto Go Green is concerned, the app will be modified to include budget consultation for budget needs and priorities in the water and environment sector, where climate change is categorized. In practise, the app will be presented through mobile youth caravans in the target communities, where the app will be introduced, young people will learn how to use it, and be encouraged to share it with their friends. The purpose of the app is to collect youth priorities in order to inform and influence resource allocation to climate change actions in the divisions where the project ghetto communities are located. Key participants will be the SLOGBAA fellows (activity 3.2.1.) who will help organise their community members and involve them in the collection of data through the YGB app which will inform a position paper that will be shared to the division officials. During division level budget consultation, NAC will run Youth Go Budget campaigns in partnership with CSO and private sector partners, to have youth voices from the K-zones heard in influencing budget allocation to a greener city.

***3.4.1. World Urban Forum 2022:*** The World Urban Forum (WUF) is organised by UN-Habitat and is the world’s biggest conference on urban issues, where different actors working in the urban field come together and discuss how urbanisation impacts communities and cities. The purpose of WUF is to raise awareness of urbanisation, share knowledge on urban development, and improve cooperation between stakeholders in implementation of sustainable urbanisation. In 2022, the eleventh WUF is in in Katowice in Poland. Dreamtown will participate together with NAC and host a session on green space and youth-led climate adaptation. Dreamtown participated in WUF in 2019 together with partners from Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe. This led to a partnership with UN-Habitat and strategic network building for both Dreamtown and the local partners. At the latest WUF, several other actors from Uganda took part, including the Fridays For Future movement, which makes WUF a good networking opportunity for NAC, partnering with stakeholders from the Ugandan climate movement on advocacy in a global setting.

**3.5. Intervention’s contribution to establishing sustainable and lasting improvements for target groups**

**Improvements for the target group:** The project will create sustainable and lasting improvements in the lives of young people living in Kampala’s K-Zones. In a short-term perspective we expect to create strong impact on the direct target group of 16000 young people. After the project has ended this group will have increased their wellbeing and resilience through improved access to livelihood opportunities and green spaces within their communities. In a longer-term perspective we expect to impact the lives of the wider community in the K-Zones as the successful results of the projects advocacy efforts will start to generate concrete results. Four specific advocacy asks have been formulated: **i)** increase access and availability to green urban nature in Kampala. This requires access to land and a the specific goal is to secure areas of land from the KCCA for the establishment of the green spaces for long term sustainability; **ii)** the inclusion of young people and community members from the K-zones in the development of KCCA’s the coming Strategic Plan and the aligning Climate Change Action Strategy ending 2021; **iii)** prioritization of and resource allocation for climate change adaptation in KCCA coming Strategic Plans; and **iv)** integration of the urban agriculture sector and green urban nature into the urban development planning. Another area of advocacy which will be important to include achieving long lasting improvements is that of advocacy for access to land, and a specific goal will be to secure areas of land from City Council authorities for the establishment of the green spaces in the K-zones for long term sustainability.

**Strengthening partners’ capacities:** At the organisational level the project has a strong emphasis on strengthening the organisational capacity of NAC. This includes financial management, programme and project management, human resource management, governance, and M&E systems. The activities in this project will strengthen existing programmes with NAC, and strengthen capacity in new areas, which, in the future, can be incorporated in NAC’s work with young people. Looking beyond the three-year project period, NAC will be able to use many of the activity models and integrate them into other projects and partnerships focused on climate change adaptation. Furthermore, the project will increase the capacity organisational capacity of 7 CBOs working within the target communities. Strengthening their organisations is an important approach towards ensuring that the effects of the project will live on.

**Strengthening relationships with other actors:** The project will build on the already existing advocacy work by NAC and strengthen the organisation’s relation with the KCCA. Already from the first project we have seen the growth of inspiring partnerships between NAC and other civil society stakeholders in Uganda. This intervention will build on these relations and at the same time include the establishment of new partnerships with actors in civil society in Uganda who work to advocate for a more sustainable city will also be strengthened.

* 1. **Risks and risk mitigation**

Looking at the project context, there are, in particular, two main risk areas we wish to highlight. ***The first is related to the COVID-19 pandemic, its impact, and restrictions*:** At the moment, the COVID-19 pandemic is still hugely affecting the whole world, and in Uganda, some restrictions are still in place, including curfews and restrictions on social gatherings. This has to be taken into consideration as a risk to the project in terms of hosting trainings and events and rolling out larger public campaign activities. However, we are positive that we will be able to follow through with all project activities within the project timeline. Our mitigation strategy includes being as flexible as possible around the timing of the activities, as well as making sure to stay updated and follow the development in Uganda. As previously described, we have had very good experience with adapting the existing Ghetto Go Green project to context of COVID-19. At the moment, it is not possible for Dreamtown to travel to Uganda, and while we of course hope that this will be possible in the near future, we are conscious of preparing activities that are designed with Dreamtown’s participation in a way that they can be adjusted and followed through in case travelling is not an option at the time of the activity. This means developing very detailed implementation plans for workshops, and potentially setting up online formats through which Dreamtown can take part. ***The second risk is related to Uganda presidential elections 2021:***The election is expected to take place from February to May 2021. Elections have previously shown cases of allegations of rigging of votes, clashes between opposition political rallies and the national police force, intimidation of media, and violation of freedom of speech, free assembly, and association. Previously, political campaigns have taken shape as political rallies in the streets of Kampala, however, the Ugandan Electoral Commission's (EC) have reviewed the roadmap for the coming 2021 general elections. Based on this review, it was decided that no political rallies will be allowed in the coming elections to limit the spread of COVID-19. All political candidates are expected to conduct political campaigns using only online communication media platforms such as leaflets, radio, online media, and television. President Museveni, going on his 34th year as president, however, has great influence on the national media platforms, and if opposition parties are not given proper chances to communicate their political messages, it could result in protests and tension between protesters and police. The election is an important context to consider, especially working with a marginalised target group of young people in vulnerable communities, based on NAC’s experiences, we are expecting to be able to carry out project activities according to plan despite potential political tension. At the beginning of the project, it is expected that it might be difficult to get the attention of local authorities and elected leaders who focus their time on the forth coming elections. At the beginning of the project, it will therefore be a priority to use the time to develop the detailed advocacy roadmap, and collecting young people’s priorities via the Youth Go Budget App. Together, these will guide and inform the following advocacy activities planned to take place after the election period.

**3.7. Plans to monitor, collect and use experiences along the way and at the end of the intervention**

**Day to day monitoring and reporting:** NAC and the CBOs are responsible for the day-to-day monitoringof project activities and ensuring that the project progresses according to the agreed implementationplan. NAC will submit quarterly narrative and financial reports. The narrativereports include reflection on activities undertaken, target numbersreached (male/female), challenges encountered, potential risks identified, and plans for the nextquarter. NAC and the community journalists’ social media posts are also a great tool for monitoring and allows Dreamtown to stay tuned with activities and how the project inspires young people in the communities. Dreamtown and NAC’s project team in Ghetto Go Green already run a WhatsApp group for sharing updates and photos and regularly discuss project progress and challenges. Building on this, we will set up a WhatsApp group for the Green City Champions and other youth trained in the project, creating a platform where the young people in the communities can share updates directly to Dreamtown. As financial monitoring, the financial reports will provide an overview of spending within the quarter, and include a transfer request for the next quarter. Dreamtown will review the reports and ensurethat the narrative and financial reports correlate.

**Monitoring visits:** Dreamtown willconduct three monitoring visits throughout the project period, out of which one is specified to focus on financial management, review and capacity building, and one will serve as an internal midterm evaluation, and following up on the advocacy road map and the project baseline. As support to the midterm evaluation, an evaluation will be conducted locally in each of the seven targeted communities by NAC and the CBOs, collecting both qualitative and quantitative data[[11]](#footnote-11). During the monitoring visits, NAC and Dreamtown will cooperatively conduct assessments of the progress towards the project indicators. The visits will give emphasis to two main straits of activities: ***i) Learning and knowledge sharing workshops***, which will enable a systematization of the best practices and address the challenges faced, used in the on-going planning and management of the project; and ***ii) Field visits to selected project sites*** in the target communities where focus group discussions will be held with young people from the project activities as a foundation for assessing the impact the project creates on their wellbeing and resilience. We will strive to have the same young people participate in the focus group interviews across the three years. Considering the current situation, which limits possibilities of travelling, we will also continue to explore options for monitoring at a distance. In the case that physical visits are not an option, we are committed to conduct learning workshops on online platforms. If possible at the time, Benedicte Bertelsen from Dreamtown will be living in Kampala in the first half of 2021 and will work with NAC in the start-up of the project.

**Use of baseline and assessments:** The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and the Advocacy Road Map will be conducted in the beginning of the project and will serve as baselines, as well as capacity strengthening for NAC. Furthermore, they will serve as monitoring tools throughout the project period: **i)** *The Climate Vulnerability Assessment* will be undertaken by NAC and assess how each of the targeted communities has developed through time and space (Historical Timeline); where climate change related hazards are happening (Hazard Map); and when hazards and climate events happen throughout the year (Seasonal Calendar) (see activity 1.1.2). The assessment will expand knowledge on how the target communities have experienced impacts of climate change and urbanisation, and help identify community specific action areas. **ii)** *The Advocacy Road Map* on youth-led advocacy for a sustainable city will determine a strategy for achieving the project’s advocacy goals, including a mapping of key offices, organisations, individuals, businesses, etc., in Kampala that need to be engaged, as well as how to best approach them, and when. The Advocacy Road Map will be developed in collaboration with young people in the targeted communities through the use of the Youth Go Budget App (activity 3.3.1.).

**Plans for end of project external evaluation:** At the end of the project, an external evaluation will be undertaken. Dreamtown and NAC will work together to identify a consultant/consultancy to conduct the external evaluation. The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments and Advocacy Road Map can be used to inform the evaluation of the project.

4. Intervention-related information work in Denmark

Intervention-related information work will include photos, case stories, and short videos for web and social media. Simon Sticker, who is Dreamtown’s Communication advisor, will play a key role in developing the information work, working together with NAC’s community journalists.

5. Supplementary financing - N/A

1. Articles include: "Government needs to rethink its COVID 19 strategy for the ghetto communities” (19th June 2020) and ”What COVID 19 means for climate change” (27th May 2020) by Claire Zerida Balungi, New Vision Newspaper; ”Aside markets, urban farming could offer relief during the period of COVID-19” (19th April 2020) by Bbaale Drake published, New Vision Newspaper; ”Coronavirus: Managing waste starts with you” (12th April 2020) by Dice Atwine, New Vision Newspaper; “A Beacon of Hope in COVID-19 Lockdown” by Lakuch David, UN Habitat’s World Urban Campaign: <https://www.worldurbancampaign.org/dreamtown-green-ghettos-beacon-hope-covid-19-lockdown>; “Using Old Shoes, Recycled Plastics for Kampala Ghetto Farming” (7th April 2020), ChimpReports: <https://chimpreports.com/video-covid19-using-old-shoes-recycled-plastics-for-kampala-ghetto-farming/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://www.independent.co.ug/kampala-citys-deadly-floods/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. https://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/KCCA-master-plan-city-flooding-traffic-Nakivubo-wetlands/688334-4600948-gt195f/index.html [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. http://askyourgov.ug/request/37/response/37/attach/3/Makindye%20Municipality.pdf

http://askyourgov.ug/request/37/response/37/attach/2/Kawempe%20Municipality.pdf

http://askyourgov.ug/request/37/response/37/attach/4/Nakawa%20Municipality.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/eight-dead-hundreds-displaced-flash-floods-hit-kampala [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. https://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/KCCA-master-plan-city-flooding-traffic-Nakivubo-wetlands/688334-4600948-gt195f/index.html [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. https://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/KCCA-master-plan-city-flooding-traffic-Nakivubo-wetlands/688334-4600948-gt195f/index.html + https://www.independent.co.ug/kampala-citys-deadly-floods/ [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. http://askyourgov.ug/request/37/response/37/attach/3/Makindye%20Municipality.pdf; http://askyourgov.ug/request/37/response/37/attach/2/Kawempe%20Municipality.pdf; http://askyourgov.ug/request/37/response/37/attach/4/Nakawa%20Municipality.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. https://worldpopulationreview.com/world-cities/kampala-population [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The leading research group within environmental psychology work at the University of Groningen (<https://www.epgroningen.nl/>), with a mission is to understand human responses to environmental risks, such as climate change. Dreamtown’s volunteer, Leonie Görlitz, has worked with this research group in her Master’s degree, and we will be sharing experience from the work on environmental psychology in Ghetto Go Green with the group. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. For the midterm evaluation, we will use the Kobo toolbox, which is a free and easy to use mobile survey data collection and analysis tool developed by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (HHI) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC)). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)