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| Danish organisation | DGI Midtjylland |
| Title of the intervention | Accelerated Livelihood Emergency Action (ALEA) II Project |
| Partner name(s) | Youth Opportunity Partnership Programme |
| Amount applied for | 499.519 DK |
| Country(ies) | Ghana |
| Period (# of months) | August 1st 2022 – July 31st 2024 |

The Accelerated Livelihood Emergency II project builds on the foundation of the piloted ALEA Project. The piloted ALEA project was designed to build resilient structures in flood prone communities along the White Volta in the Kumbungu District of Northern Region of Ghana. The ALEA II seeks to consolidate the gains made from the ALEA by strengthening the established structures to enhance disaster preparedness towards recurring floods that affect the settlers along the White Volta. The ALEA II has included key actors, such as the district assembly, NADMO, Ghana Health Service, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), media actors, relevant climate/emergency action organisations such as Red Cross Ghana Sama Sama and experts to increase results and expertise. YOPP will liaise and collaborate with these actors as a basis for sustainability, knowledge transfer in disaster preparedness to act decisively to address the recurring flood disasters. This project will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals on Health and Wellbeing, Water and Sanitation and Poverty Reduction.

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

* What is the main purpose with the intervention, including challenges that need to be addressed?

YOPP implemented the ALEA project to build resilient structures to address the recurring floods in communities along the White Volta. The pilot project revealed certain challenges, but also provided growth poles to build more resilient structures and disaster preparedness for self-led action. ALEA II is an extension of the pilot ALEA project and seeks to solidify and consolidate the structures established for the sustainability of the project. The project actors will mobilize, educate and empower affected community actors to prepare themselves towards addressing future disasters. The project has three main components: **Community Social Entrepreneurship as a disaster mitigation model**. The Community Enterprise Model was developed as part of the G-STEP supported by CISU. This model fits very well to the ALEA II as it seeks to ensure self-reliance. YOPP has in-house capacity and experiences regarding Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) and will use that to enhance community social enterprise model for self-reliance. The second component is **disaster preparedness and emergency action**. Under the pilot project structures were built and key actors were given advocacy and lobbying skills. These actors will continue to be supported to advocate for sustainable solutions to the recurring floods. The third component will be **ensuring food security** through climate adaptation strategies such as use of resilient crops to increase farm yields. Group of farmers will be supported to grow their own fishponds, vegetable gardens and small animal farms. Key challenges to be addressed is the recurring flood in the area that leaves families displaced every year.

The ALEA project achieved some key results which includes.

* The local youth associations (LYAs) have become aware of emergency action strategies
* An advocacy group was established and received basic advocate tools for action
* Provide a strong basis for learning by the partners regarding emergency preparedness.
* Farmers trained in vegetable and basic livelihood strategies (vegetable gardening, fish farming etc) and supported with inputs to engage in dry season and fish farming
* The chief of Dalun allocated 26 acres of land for relocation. However, the people need material support for rebuilding

The major challenges the project seeks to address are:

**Recurring flood disasters:** According to the Acting Chief Economist and Vice President of the African Development Bank (ADB), Mr Urama “Climate change is the most existential challenge to Africa's development today” (Africa Economic Outlook 2022). It is estimated that 131 climate disaster actions were recorded in Africa alone. The ADB sees Africa as the most vulnerable and least prepared towards climate resistance actions. Settlers along the White Volta in the Kumbungu district are an example of climate disasters and its associated risks to livelihoods. During this period, people are displaced, schools become homes meaning that children go for months without active teaching and learning. The people use resources to rebuild only to be displaced again. Yet the government has not addressed the problem permanently.

**Food Security:**  The recurring flood disasters, COVID-19 and the Russian Invasion of Ukraine has led to astronomically high food prices leaving the people who were already poor exposed to multidimensional poverty. High unemployment, high illiteracy and unfavorable government policies leaves the people vulnerable. The people are peasant farmers and fishermen and depend on natural rainfall for their livelihoods. The flood disasters have over the years affected their homes and food security. During floods, farms are washed away, and the people depend on the goodwill of philanthropists.

**Government’s Failure to Provide Long-term Proactive Solutions -** The Government and NADMO don’t seem to have long-term strategy towards addressing the recurring floods in the area. When the floods occur, the government reacts instantly to provide relief and leave until the next floods hit. There is the need for the people to advocate for national actors to support disaster preparedness and long-term solutions rather than reactive responses.

**Health and Sanitation:** Disaster is associated with water and sanitation challenges. The people have no toilets and open defecation leads to outbreak of water borne diseases such as cholera. Still water breeds mosquitoes and thereby leads to high malaria infections that are deadly especially among children. These floods contribute to multidimensional poverty.

The project includes a new component regarding health awareness campaigns and Community Social Enterprises. Special attention will be given to women especially relating to the formation of VSLA groups. Youth will lead the health awareness campaigns from a peer-to-peer learning approach. Radio, SoMe and infographic materials will be actively used to increase community health awareness.

General Objective

The general objective is to strategically engineer disaster preparedness, increase community capacity to advocate to mitigate the recurring flood related disasters in the project communities.

Specific Objectives

1. To enhance disaster preparedness towards the recurring floods in communities along the

White Volta in the Kumbungu district by 2024

1. To empower community members with advocacy skills to advocate for long-term solutions to the recurring flood disasters by 2024.
2. Mobilize communities into Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) and provide inputs as way to enhance livelihoods and promote rural enterprise ventures in the affected communities

* **Describe the context of the intervention:**

Ghana is situated in a complex climatic region and is affected by the climatic forces of the Sahel and faced with the so-called “water paradox” – droughts during the dry season and floods during the rainy season. Various models and projections for climate change have highlighted the country’s vulnerability to intense weather conditions because of global warming and climate change. Over the last two decades, flood disasters along the White Volta claimed several lives and properties rendering many communities that are already poor even poorer. In more recent times, the country’s susceptibility to floods, droughts, disease epidemics and wildfires has increased, particularly in the Northern Savannah portion of the country.

In recognition of the high risks of disasters magnified by climate change with loss of lives and property in both rural and urban communities, the Government of Ghana (GoG) established National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) through an Act of Parliament (Act 517 of 1996) to coordinate disaster management among governmental and non-governmental actors and build the capacity of communities to respond effectively to disasters. Furthermore, Ghana’s vulnerability to the impacts of climate change necessitates the development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for current and future climate change led by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2018. The NAP recognizes that adaptation planning is happening at different levels and led by various actors of the adaptation actors in Ghana. However, adaptation efforts are disjointed and mostly reactive and does not address the medium- and long-term adaptation needs of the country.

Economically, people in this area rely on subsistence agriculture which depend on rain fed. The recurring flood disasters have put much bearing on working families to the extent that it affects families and leads to multidimensional poverty. The area is endowed with abundant natural resources such as water sources, land, vegetation, and river sand, but especially the water bodies have become much of a curse rather than a blessing. The fertile land and water have a potential of creating more jobs for the people in the area for dry season vegetable cultivation and fish farming. However, the recurring floods continue to displace people and leave them homeless and poorer each year.

Politically, Ghana is a stable multiparty democracy. Citizens’ participation is key to implementing policies and programmes of government. Government’s NAP and other climate action and disaster management policies are much more reactive rather than proactive to emergency situations. The political will to include affected people in getting a formidable sustainable solution to perennial floods in Ghana has not been unleashed. There are existing NGOs such as Norsaac, GDCA, CLIP, FARM-Radio etc who all work to increase the welfare of the people and ate key stakeholders and collaborators to engage.

* + **Describe whether the intervention takes place in a stable or fragile context.**

Ghana has practised multi-party democracy for 30 years now. The democratic stability is key to any successful project. Notwithstanding some challenges in certain areas of the country’s democracy, Ghana has remained a stable country and seen to be stable.

* **Describe how this intervention will strengthen civil society organisation –**

YOPP and DGI have built 11 active youth associations and this project will provide opportunities for the youth to act. These are times where the energy, agency and resourcefulness of the youth is most needed. The intervention seeks to provide spaces for the youth serve as agents of change. The Tibung Youth Association (TYA) and Dalun Youth Association (DYA) will play significant roles in mobilization, information sharing and advocacy. By performing these central roles, young people will showcase their agency and action towards community development. Dalun and Tibung youth will facilitate the formation of five subcommunity youth associations will be formed in each of the affected communities. This is a way to use the experiences of the youth and to provide space for youth to lead change in their communities. Community members, women and youth will gain tools to speak up and call on external actors from state, civil society, and private sector to support them, find lasting solutions and build resilient communities that are able to fend for their immediate needs and at the same time be responsive to future flood disasters.

As part of this project VSLA women groups will be formed and existing ones strengthened and serve as strong CBOs who act on emergency issues. These CBOs provide engagement spaces for women empowerment since many of these group members are women. It will also provide guidance on effective coordination and collaboration for community of actors to take action to build community resilience and ensure effective disaster response mechanisms.

Strategic organizations to consult are not limited but include the Sama Sama (NGO providing household toilets), District Agriculture Organisation, Community Life Innovation Programme (CLIP), FARM radio, Red Cross Ghana, Ghana Health Service, NADMO, Simli Radio, regional and national media houses. Sama Sama, Red Cross Ghana, FARM-Radio, CLIP and MoFA have expertise in sanitation, community fish farming and livelihood skills through agriculture and will be brought in to provide training especially in areas where YOPP lacks direct inhouse capacity. Aside from these key stakeholders, the following actors will play key roles in the rollout; The traditional rulers of the target communities: they are the custodians of the land. Their commitment to the project’s objectives will be a great booster to its success. The District Assembly: has the constitutional mandate to plan the development of the district. ALEA II must therefore be captured in the broader records of the district to make ALEA relevant and connect well with related interventions in the district. YOPP as the implementing partner will learn from experts regarding tools for disaster preparedness and further train community representatives based on pedagogical and transformative learning approaches.

* **What climate- and environmental conditions do the partnership and/or the intervention need to respond to?**

Generally, Africa is faced with the so-called “water paradox” - implies floods during the rainy season and droughts in the dry season. Community practices such as bushfires, indiscriminate disposal of plastic wastes etc. continue to affect the environment. During the dry season bushfires are rampant and thereby destroy farmlands and the vegetation. These activities affect rainfall patterns and climate conditions leading to climate disasters such as the recurring floods and droughts. The project will educate the people regarding protecting the vegetation, reducing indiscriminate disposal of plastic wastes that cause floods due to blockages of water ways. The planning and preparation of this project has been through online engagements, and this will also continue to be used for monitoring purposes. The actors will be mindful of practices that will enrich rather than deplete the environment. Farmers will be encouraged to use organic weedicides rather than chemical ones. Participants awareness of climate action will be created during project events, and they will be advised to dispose of plastic materials properly.

1. **The partnership/collaborators (our starting point)**

**YOPP** was founded in 2009 with the vision to mobilize, educate and inspire youth to take active part in their community development. The organisation has grown steadily and has gained legitimacy in the project communities. YOPP has 4 full time extremely competent and passionate staff, two active volunteers and student interns. The organisation has a 7-member board with an oversight role of the organisation. The work is organized around self-help and volunteerism. YOPP works with 11 Local Youth Associations (LYAs), 12 sports clubs (boys and girls) who lead their own associations and community development activities. YOPP is a sport for development organisation; thus, sports games and play are the underlying approaches of engagement. Members of the LYAs form the YOPP Network Groups and they meet regularly for idea sharing and learning. To empower girls, 11 Local Gender Groups (LGGs) where girls are organized and supported to lead their own gender issues are ensured. YOPP and the LYAs have gained legitimacy in these rural areas and are the first point of call by community leaders when development issues are to be addressed.

YOPP has for over ten years implemented projects sponsored by CISU and recently also worked with the Juventus football club regarding girls’ league and UNDP regarding COVID Awareness. Through these YOPP gained enormous capacity to implement diversity of projects. The ALEA provided room for YOPP to learn emergency response strategies. The experiences from the previous projects are essential to implement the ALEA II successfully. After more than 15 years of working in the area, YOPP has the cultural understanding and structures to implement this project.

**DGI-Midtjylland** was established in 1992 through the fusion of different Danish sports organisations. Today, it has become an organisation with more than a hundred years of experience in organizing popular sports in Denmark with 5000 member associations as well as more than 1.6 million individuals organized in 14 regional branches. DGI Midtjylland (DGI-M) is one of the 14 regional associations, organizing popular sports in Herning, Viborg, Ikast-Brande, Skive and Silkeborg districts, representing about 532 local membership associations with 134,500 individual members. Furthermore, DGI-M has some externally financed projects focusing on health, integration, sports in schools and youth clubs. DGI-M emphasizes that sports should be open to all and that unity, health and fun are core values. Volunteerism is essential to DGI-M’s operation, and DGI-M continuously work to increase the capacities of volunteers. DGI-M has seen huge potential in mobilizing youth in developing countries as mutually beneficial to DGI-M’s members and the partner organisations. DGI-M has a working committee with diversified competences and deep-rooted knowledge of Northern Ghana and international development and has the capacity to monitor the project content and finances.

* **Describe any previous acquaintance or cooperation between the partners, and how these experiences have fed into the development of the proposed intervention.**

YOPP and DGI have since 2009 been partners and have jointly implemented CISU funded projects since 2010. The partnership has become strong, the capacities of the organizations as well the communities they work in have become strengthened with requisite and functional community structures such as youth associations sports clubs, girls’ clubs etc. YOPP, DGI and Norsaac (local NGO) jointly implement the G-STEP in 11 communities where Dalun and Tibung, the main ALEA project communities, are part. All the communities have functional Youth Associations led by young people. In the past DGI organised International Sports Leadership Education in Denmark with two weeks visit to Ghana. The Ghanaian and Danish youth jointly organised what was termed as Summer Seminar. This enhanced cross-cultural learning and opened doors for friendships between Ghanaian and Danish youth. DGI and YOPP have no previous experience regarding disaster preparedness and intend to have joint capacity to increase shared understanding in the area.

* **Describe the contributions, roles, and responsibilities of the partners and other actors.**

YOPP will lead the project implementation and report to DGI-Midtjylland. And perform the tasks such as:

* Project planning, implementation, monitoring evaluation learning and reporting
* Communication of success and challenges to project partners and to the public through reports and social media
* Financial management and reporting
* Mobilisation, formation and management of community associations such as VSLAs
* Engagement of local stakeholders and agreeing on what to be done and when things are to be done
* Engagement of local experts for learning and facilitation of disaster preparedness approaches and onward facilitation to beneficiaries
* Identification and hiring of disaster experts to facilitate learning and transfer of knowledge

DGI will have the following function

* Project monitoring and reporting to CISU and serve as Liaison between YOPP and CISU
* Financial management, transfer of funds to YOPP and financial reporting
* Follow up on agreed terms of reference and making sure all agreements are reached
* Status and final reporting to CISU
* Participation in joint learning about disaster preparedness strategies and practices

For this project four staff are on payroll. The Director of YOPP has the oversight responsibility of all project activities and project staff performance. He will ensure compliance of all standards and agreements. The Finance Manager will oversee finances and financial reporting and reports directly to the Director. The FM will also take charge of the VSLA formation and management. The Gender Coordinator will take charge of all women empowerment issues and facilitate learning and engagement of women groups. She will also lead the health component of the project and encourage target women groups to lead the health awareness campaign. The Field Officer will manage the day to day running of the project in the communities. He will lead all implementation and reports to the management team. It is planned to buy a motorbike for the FO to use for visiting communities. The project will also invest in a computer to aid his work in reporting and updating social media. Various state departments, NGOs and individual experts are earmarked as collaborators. They will support mainly in lobbying, serve as advocacy targets and experts to facilitate learning processes at workshops. See more under target analysis

* **Describe how the intervention will contribute to developing the relationship and collaboration between the partners.**

YOPP has grown from a rural CBO to a strong and learning organisation due to the opportunity to have this stable partnership with DGI Midtjylland. The capacity of staff continues to grow and YOPP has become a visible sport for development organizations in Northern Ghana. DGI-M has through these projects built a strong international profile and has provided counseling and advice to other DGI organizations interested in international cooperation. The partners will continue to explore joint learning opportunities especially regarding climate change and disaster preparedness approaches. The partner will continue to inspire each other for shared growth.

1. **Target groups, objectives, and expected results (our intervention)**

Selection of target beneficiaries can be extremely difficult when the need to greater than resources available. The main criteria for selection will be need based. A selection committee with different community representatives will assess the real needs of community members and people with greatest need will be highly prioritized. This will be transparent to all.

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| **Target** | **Description of the Group** | **Roles/Participation** | **No.** | **Male** | **Fema-**  **le** |
| **Primary target**  **group 1**  Flood prone communities (youth, women and men) | Women, men and youth directly affected by the floods. The women will form majority of the VSLA groups, and sub-community youth associations | * Participation in capacity building activities * Impacting knowledge to their peers and community members through TOT training. * Implementation of project activities at the community level * Members of VSLA groups * Members of youth associations and sports clubs | 1,300 | 400 | 900 |
| **Primary**  **target group 2**  Institutions (Collaborating partners) | Institutions such as  NADMO, District Assembly, Business Advisory Center, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), Community Life Innovative Programme (CLIP), Youth Challenge International (YCI), Red Cross Ghana, Farm Radio, Ghana Health Service, EPA, Samasama and media houses  play a key role in providing expertise, resources to the target group. | * Support in the dentification of local resources for sustainable development. * Training of YOPP team on disaster preparedness and risk reduction * Serve as technical experts and support in facilitation of trainings to community members * Provide guidance on demonstration fields for agriculture activities * Support in providing guidance to health awareness and access to health care services | 22 | 13 | 9 |
| **Primary**  **target group 3**  -Organizational  level | YOPP secretariat, Board, LYAs. Local Gender Groups (LGG). These categories are key actors that facilitate the implementation process, policy formulation and idea generation. They play a pivotal role in direct engagements of the beneficiaries. | * Policy formulation roles * Implementation of project activities * Reporting and managing the affairs of the project * Mobilization and capacity building of beneficiaries * Information dissemination to both parties. | 65 | 42 | 23 |
| Secondary  target | The chiefs and elders and community leaders, other youth groups and ordinary community and children of school going age. These members are directly affected and some of them have voice on matters that affect the communities | * The public gives feedback information relevant to the organization through radio phone-in * Other communities who are not part of the operational communities replicate the activities of the organization * Radio listeners and Social Media followers and feedback | about1000 | 550 | 450 |

* **What is the strategy of the intervention? Describe the planned activities and how these will lead to the desired outputs and achievement of the objectives.**

**Media Engagement and Advocacy -** Media engagement is a strategic priority to reach out to national, regional, and local level power holders to act. The actors recognize the role of government, markets, and civil society in meeting the development needs of the communities. Evidence based advocacy where facts are collected and presented to duty bearer has proven to have lasting impacts. The advocacy group from the pilot project will engage duty bearers locally, regionally, and nationally. In the pilot phase, YOPP established relationships with media houses and received some good coverage of the project. The relationships established will be nurtured further and used actively for advocacy and information sharing purposes. The Field Officer works voluntarily at the local radio station and has good relationship with key media houses.

**Youth and LYAs as Resource for Implementation -** YOPP has over the years built strong youth associations. These youth associations have become key stakeholders in their communities. Dalun Youth and Tibung Youth Associations will be key implementing partners. The LYAs will facilitate the establishment of five new youth associations in the communities – these are subcommunities to Dalun and Tibung. These subcommunity youth associations will take active parts in advocacy and form part of a disaster task forces to take emergency action. The subcommunities form part of the sustainability reflections. They will be capacitated to act urgently on future disaster situations.

**Training of Trainers in the Disaster Preparedness -** The partners will actively collaborate with strategic development partners like MOFA, the District Health Directorate, the Media, the Kumbungu District Assembly, Farm Radio International, Ghana Red Cross and other CSOs to enhance the sharing of expertise in especially climate integration and disaster preparedness strategies. YOPP and DGI will seek to increase their capacities within climate action and disaster preparedness. The partners have been inspired by the CISU Climate Integration Tools and gained much insight in its usage. To increase the capacity of the YOPP team to further transfer knowledge to beneficiaries in a pedagogical and easily understandable way is a key priority. As part of this strategy a shared learning by the partners has been added to the activities. This has the purpose to build the capacity of the actors with climate tools and strategies. Due to limited resources and for easy access, the training for partners will be a combination of – physical presence and virtual means.

**Empowerment through Capacity Training -** capacity training is a key strategic tool to empower the people in the flood prone areas to manage their affairs sustainably. The people's capacity will enhance advocacy, increase strategies for disaster management and turn challenges of disaster to opportunities and be prepared to address disasters. YOPP has over the years built the capacity of youth associations. The LYAs will be prepared to act when disaster hits. Series of intensive training in entrepreneurship, dry season, and fish farming training for the people in the affected area to improve their livelihood and climate change mitigation practice. YOPP team will be trained to train beneficiaries in an easily comprehensive manner is key.

**Integrating the RISE-Fund in the VSLA as Poverty Reduction and Disaster Action Tool –** As part of the G-STEP the so-called RISE-FUND was established to support micro credits to groups. The RISE-Fund has proven to be extremely successful and will be integrated into the ALEA II. The Repayment of the RISE-Fund has been extremely good and has the potential to provide livelihoods to victims of the recurring floods. The women of the affected communities during interaction regarding ALEA II suggested entrepreneurship to support their livelihoods and make especially women self-reliant and better prepared to address future disasters. Entrepreneurship through VSLA groups is seen as a disaster mitigation tool in the sense that it provides basis for micro credits for petty trading.

**Health Awareness and Campaigns -** Recurring floods leads to high-risk water borne diseases and deplorable sanitation challenges in affected communities. The project has included a health campaign to address health challenges and contribute to SDG Goals 3 on Good Health and Wellbeing and 6 on Water and Sanitation. The NGO SamaSama provides household toilets for communities. YOPP will engage them for collaboration. Women and youth will be trained to lead health awareness campaigns. YOPP will work closely with the District Assembly and the Health Directorate to increase people’s awareness regarding social behavior change towards healthy lifestyles. Use of social media (SoMe), radio and digital flyers will be key tools in the health awareness campaigns.

**The Activity Matrix below presents the interconnectedness between objectives, activities and results.**

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| **OBJECTIVE** | **ACTIVITY/Outputs** | **Expected Results** |
| **To enhance disaster preparedness towards the recurring floods in communities along the White Volta in the Kumbungu district by 2024** | | |
| * + 1. Form 5 subcommunity youth association and Community Disaster Task Force. | | 1.1 The 5 subcommunity youth association have become Disaster Task Force and act on emerging disaster that affect the communities  1.2 People have gained access to information, and this has led to social, and behavior change towards healthy lifestyles in the affected communities  1.3 YOPP and key actors have joined hands and promoting disaster management strategies, and which has led to key policy actions |
| * + 1. Train community disaster management task force | |
| 1.1.3 Hold quarterly Engagement Meetings with NADMO, NGOs and Local Government Actors | |
| * + 1. Hold partnership meetings with District Health Directorate and other health actors | |
| * + 1. Health Awareness Campaigns through house to house, radio and social media messaging | |
| 1.1.6 Partners joint learning on disaster preparedness | |
| 2. **To empower community members with advocacy skills to advocate for long-term solutions to the recurring flood disasters by 2024.** | | |
| 1.2.1 Capacity building training for advocacy groups on advocacy and lobbying | | 2.1 Key community actors have gained tools and strategies for advocacy and use the capacity in planning advocate for emergency policy response  2.2 Beneficiaries share significant change stories and local and media houses have picked up major issues and report on them. These reports have led to policy action from power holders |
| 1.2.2 Networking with other like- minded organizations and NADMO | |
| 1.2.3 Eight Advocacy Action and Engagement meetings | |
| 1.2.4 Four Media Engagements | |
| 1.2.5 Hold monthly radio talks to create health awareness, | |
| **3. Mobilize communities into Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) to increases access to micro credits and promote rural enterprise ventures in the affected communities** | | |
| 1.3.1 Form 10 VSLA/ entrepreneurship groups in the target areas | | 3.1 The VSLAs have increased access to micro credits for community members and they use the credit facilities for income generating activities  3.2 Families that have received training and inputs fend for their families through sustainable vegetable gardening and fish farming |
| 1.3.2 Two VSLA Management and entrepreneurship Training in the operational districts | |
| 1.3.3 Financial Skills Training for 50 VSLA key members | |
| 1.3.4 Train farmers on basic vegetable gardening for 100 community members | |
| 1.3.5 Mobilize and train 25 fish farming from a learning by doing approach | |
| 1.3.6 provide Farm Inputs to Support to 100 Farmers | |
| 1.3.7 Training on agri-business models for 50 farmers | |

* **What are the plans for systematising experiences along the way and at the end of the intervention?**

A comprehensive strategic implementation is planned for systematic monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning to ensure proper execution of project activities. The MEAL plan is built on a quarterly implementation and reporting system which includes quarterly work plans, quarterly reports and annual reports. The implementation team will have activity reports that feed into the quarterly reports.

Every report will be sent to the YOPP Board and DGI-M. The YOPP team and the board will lead the monitoring process to communities, ensuring that planned activities are carried out as planned and in line with agreed budgets. Social media has proven to be an incredibly useful platform for reporting, outlining success stories both audio and visual to ascertain the realities on the ground will be employed. The reporting will be based on both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative will give statistical data analysis while qualitative will focus on content analysis, documenting and telling success stories. DGI will conduct two visits to monitor the project and engage YOPP as a way of building stronger partnership and learning. Online meetings will also be used to engage the actors regarding ways to increase results and impact.

1. **Intervention-related information work in Denmark**
2. **Supplementary financing**