**the civil society fund**

**citizen participation intervention**

**Ghetto GO GREEN**

youth led climate adaptation AND MITIGATION in kampala

**1. Objective and relevance  
1.1. Objective of the intervention and contribution to citizen participation**

The project’s **overall objective**: Young people in slums take action towards making their local communities more resilient towards the effects of climate change.

Three **specific objectives**:

1. *Increased awareness and understanding among youth in 3 fragile urban communities of climate change and its effects in urban slums.*
2. *Increased access to green and climate resilient public spaces in 3 fragile urban communities.*
3. *Increased ability of young people to communicate and advocate about the impacts of climate change in their communities.*

***Citizen participation***

The project engages youth and youth groups in Ghetto communities, which is the popular term for slums in Kampala. The youth will be mobilised as active citizens around inspiring initiatives addressing the negative effects of climate change such as the development of public green city gardens, urban agriculture, community cinema, green social enterprise, and campaign initiatives. Through the project’s various activities, 480 youth will be directly involved through trainings, workshops, and events. This includes 30 young community journalists who will increase their capacity in Communication for Development (C4D), improving their role as advocates on behalf of the Ghetto youth. The participants will be encouraged to pass on what they learn to others in their community, who will experience the positive change that comes from the development of green spaces. The project supports young people to organise themselves at individual and community level to grow into a vibrant, informed group of active citizens and youth leaders championing climate change issues. While the project mainly focusses on citizen participation in the context of Uganda, Dreamtown will communicate about the intervention in Denmark, through website and social media platforms, and explore network and actors in Denmark work with climate change in similar settings.

**1.2. Problem to be solved**

***Effects of climate change in Kampala: Flooding in slums***

For the past decades, Kampala has experienced rapid urbanisation (on average 4% annually). The uncontrolled urban growth creates severe challenges for the city’s capacity to provide adequate housing, public services, and decent job opportunities for its residents. Kampala’s expansive growth has significantly degraded the quality of the wetlands and other key environmental assets of the city. Climate change is further impairing the city’s ability to address urban environmental problems. Local climate changes factors include an increase in temperature and rainfall density, and a decrease in overall annual rainfall. The increased intensity of rains contributes to storm runoff levels that exceed the capacity of the city’s infrastructure - exacerbating existing flooding and spread of pollution. This puts at risk the 45% of residents that live in flood-prone areas (UN-Habitat 2009[[1]](#footnote-1)) and leads to severe degradation of the city’s environmental assets, particularly the quality and function of the city’s aquatic ecosystem[[2]](#footnote-2). The areas most affected by flooding are the so-called K-zones, covering 13 major slum communities[[3]](#footnote-3)[[4]](#footnote-4). Short, but heavy, rains cause serious effects such as landslides and mudslides. Floods cause a number of problems, including decreased water availability, as many slum dwellers 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 slum dwellers use pit latrines, which, when flooded, lead to contamination of the water sources. This has led to various health issues such as outbreaks of cholera (UN-HABITAT 2010).

***Lack of city planning and green spaces in slums***

Challenges of flooding in Kampala and the K-zones are closely linked to the informality of city planning and lack of green spaces. While one cause of flooding in the slum areas relates to the increased rain and climatic conditions described above, another relates to the increase in built-up areas restricting the movement of floodwaters. Green spaces contribute to the quality of life and the environment in several ways, including supporting flood management[[5]](#footnote-5). Creating more green space increases areas of natural water channels, allowing water to move through the urban areas less rapidly – as it would under natural conditions. Due to the natural 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. In Kampala, there is a lack of long-term visions where all stakeholders, including youth in the ghetto communities, private sector, and duty bearers, work towards joint solutions to address climate change adaptation and mitigation in the city to contribute to Kampala Capital City Authority’s (KCCA) vision of having a vibrant, attractive, and sustainable city.

***Youth awareness and participation***

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 have very limited resources. They lack adequate knowledge about the effects of climate change on their lives, and how to address these challenges, although they are the group affected the most. In addition to local climate change adaptation, green spaces play an important social role for young people. Unfortunately, the existing available green space in the K-zones (such as the Constitution Square popularly referred to as City Square), is a popular hangout for hoodlums and idlers. While parks and open spaces hardly feature in the development plans for the estimated 56 slum neighborhoods within Kampala, such spaces are particularly important to slum dwellers because of their crowded housing conditions. The lack of safe spaces affects children and young people’s physical activity and ability to meet and play in groups[[6]](#footnote-6). Thus, in addition to the climate adaptive benefits, green spaces make cities more livable and lovable by fostering inclusion and opportunities for social activities, improve air quality, and help people become less alienated[[7]](#footnote-7).

This project addresses the problems outlined above through the development of multi-purpose green spaces, which is essential in the context of slums where space is very limited. Two different models will be developed: 1) A Youth Climate Resource Centre, where young people can meet in a green space, interact, and learn from each other; and 2) Public City Gardens, which, on top of their contribution to restoration of natural water ways, can also support the livelihood of community youth through provision of food. The development of green infrastructure in the slum communities creates an opportunity for youth participation, and the spaces will act as physical platforms for the young people to learn about climate change and climate and environmental related challenges and solutions.

**1.3. Context of the intervention**

***Urban Uganda***

Uganda has a population of 44 million people, expected to reach 89 million by 2050 (United Nations 2019; Worldometers 2019). The country is 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 2018;2019). In recent years, there has been a slowdown in economic growth and small upsurge of poverty following a positive period of poverty reduction in the years 2006-2013 (The World Bank 2016). Uganda is considered a stable context, listed in the ‘high risk’ (and not ‘very high risk’) category on INFORM’s global risk index as of 2018[[8]](#footnote-8). Uganda faces challenges of a high degree 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. 24% of the population live in urban areas, expected to reach 44% by 2050 (United Nations 2018). In 2014, it was estimated that 54% of Uganda’s urban population lived in slum areas (The World Bank), and the capital, Kampala, which is located on the Northern shore of Lake Victoria, is the fastest urbanising area in the country.

***Kampala and the K-zones***

Uganda’s has a young population, with 78% of the total population aged below 30 years (UBOS 2016). Around 1.35 million (as of 2016) live in the capital, the majority of which are youth and live in densely populated slums, 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. Most of the youth in the K-zones (which cover the communities Kamwokya, Katanga, Kiwunya, Kisugu, Katwe, Kabalagala, Kivuru, Kinawataka, Kalerwe, Kawempe, Kawala, Kikubamutwe, and Kibuli) have low levels of educations. Economically, the youth suffer from unemployment and low income. Politically, most youth are registered nationally with the new national ID scheme, however, due to commercialisation of politics, a majority of youth face challenges participating in elective politics due to resource constraints, while others do not have the requisite academic qualifications. Most young people do not feel empowered and included in decision making processes and do not have the capacity to run for elective positions. Slum residents in the K-zones are exposed to hazards like floods, garbage dumps, busy roads, power lines, open drains, water bodies, sinking soil, industrial hazards, and also cope with forced evictions, crime, community violence, and riots[[9]](#footnote-9). The three K-zone communities *Katwe*, *Kyebando*, and *Kinawataka* have been selected as the project’s target communities based on a high risk of flooding, and considering that the local partner, Network for Active Citizens (NAC), is already well established in the communities, working with CBOs, youth groups, and youth leaders.

***Climate change and environmental politics***

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) recognises 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, a road map for the development of 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 as they are conditional on support from international stakeholders. 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.

**2. Partners and partnership**

**2.1. Partners’ experiences and capacities**

**Dreamtown** is a Danish NGO that works for the wellbeing of young people in cities, focusing on slum communities in fragile urban settings. Dreamtown has grown out of what was previously the Association RETRO, and has been registered as an independent NGO since May 2017. Dreamtown’s mission is to transform slums into safe, green, and creative spaces together with young people. To achieve this mission, we work within 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 surrounding youth in slums.

*Dreamtown’s strategy (2017-2021):* Dreamtown is currently implementing its first 5-year organisational strategy (2017-2021). The overall objective of the strategy is to establish strong and long-term partnerships with a number of carefully selected CSOs and grassroots organisations working in fragile urban slum communities in Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, and Uganda. With existing intervention in Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe, this project in Uganda will consolidate the strategy’s geographical focus.In line with Dreamtown’s mission, these countries have been selected based on the presence of cross cutting challenges towards the wellbeing of young people in fragile urban slums: i) Limited space for young people to participate in decision making; ii) Lack of access to creative spaces; iii) Severe risks related to climate change; and iv) Risk of violence and harassment in public spaces. Furthermore, these countries were selected based on contextual knowledge within the Danish team, as well as network with relevant partner CSOs and grassroots. It is a strategic decision to have a wide geographical coverage (3 regions in Africa) for the following reasons: i) Donors have different geographical focuses, and to run a larger organisation in the future necessitates access to diverse funding opportunities; ii) Dreamtown is making concrete steps towards strengthening its advocacy efforts targeting global actors working on sustainable cities, such as UNHABITAT; iii) A voice in such fora necessitates legitimacy amongst, and representation of, a wide target group.The ultimate dream is to phase the projects within the three countries into a coherent programme modality, focused on the wellbeing of young people in slums, based on their strengthened capacity as active citizens and increased access to safe, green, and creative spaces.

*Experiences and capacities:* Dreamtown has more than eight years of practical experience with planning, implementation, administration, and monitoring of development projects. Dreamtown’s secretariat is comprised of two people who run the organisation on a daily basis, are in charge of developing and managing projects, and coordinate volunteers. A board of six members governs the organisation. In addition, Dreamtown has an advisory group of three people who provide technical support and quality assurance. Since its start up, Dreamtown has had five interns participating in projects in Sierra Leone, and two interns are currently on board. Dreamtown’s CEO, Rasmus Bering, deputy chairperson, Signe Roelsgaard, and volunteer, Leonie Görlitz, have all worked or stayed in Kampala, which gives us a good understanding of the context, strongly supported by the project’s local partner, NAC. As part of the team working directly on this project, board member Morten Clausen, who has a background in communication and participatory video production, will provide technical input and training on participatory Communication for Development (C4D) methods. Leonie, who has a background in environmental psychology and has addressed urban agriculture through her studies, will assist with a focus on community participation in urban agriculture.

**Network for Active Citizens (NAC)** is the project’s local partner in Uganda and 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 co-exist 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 wellbeing of poor and marginalised youth.

*Experiences and capacities:* 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 50 community advocates. 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 and different ministries. NAC also engages local leadership comprised of local councillors and youth leaders. Among the programmes spearheaded by NAC, which will be used in this project, are: *Ghetto Voices Program*, which addresses the issue of lack of interaction between youth in the K-zone communities and political leaders and attempt to bridge the gap; *Community Journalism,* which aims at enhancing downward 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.

**Climate Smart Agriculture Youth Network (CSAYN)** is a group of volunteers 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 (CSA) 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 (mitigation), and increasing sustainable food productivity. In Uganda, CSAYN 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.

**2.2. Previous cooperation and use of experiences**

This project will be the first to be undertaken in partnership between Dreamtown and NAC. Dreamtown has, since the development of our current strategy (2017-2021), been in dialogue with a number of different CSOs in Uganda about the potential for starting a new and strong partnership within the country. In April 2019, it was agreed to formalise the partnership with NAC, based on the shared visions of empowering young people living in slums and increasing the space for their participation in community development. As part of the development of this partnership and proposal, Dreamtown’s Deputy Chairperson, Signe Roelsgaard, visited NAC in Kampala in June 2019, where the proposal and design of the project were discussed, along with future ideas and visions for the partnership. During the visit, NAC introduced Dreamtown to the project’s target locations in the K-zones and the youth groups and volunteers that are already part of NAC’s activities.

**2.3. Contributions and roles of the partners**

**Dreamtown** is responsible for the financial and narrative reporting to CISU, monitoring the project during visits in Uganda and providing training and support in Uganda. This support includes input through public space and place making concepts, inspired by our partnership with Urban Synergies Group in Sierra Leone, focussing the concept of space making in a climate change perspective. Dreamtown will provide technical assistance in the area of urban agriculture for youth participation and help strengthen the capacity of NAC’s community journalists in C4D techniques. In Dreamtown, the managing director, Nina Ottosen, is the main person responsible for the project. Assisting from Dreamtown is also Morten Clausen, in terms of C4D training, and volunteer Leonie Görlitz in terms of urban agriculture and youth participation.

**NAC** holds 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. The project team at NAC will consist of a project officer, a project assistant, a project accountant, and one volunteer from each of the three communities. The staffing setup is based on the experience of NAC from working with mobilising youth across different communities. In a project of this kind, it is essential to have people working closely with youth in the target areas to support the participants, share information, effectively coordinate and follow up on trainings, and maintain good relations with stakeholders. The NAC team will keep Dreamtown updated on project progress and challenges, at the beginning of the project on a weekly basis.

**CSAYN** will offer technical support to the successful implementation of the project mainly in facilitating a workshop in urban agriculture, and will assist in the establishment of public city gardens in the K-zones. Follow up support will be offered by CSAYN to youth who have cascaded the skills and knowledge to ensure they are doing it rightly.

**2.4. How will the intervention strengthen the relationship between the partners?**

A strategy for the development of the partnership has already been discussed during the design of this project. The partnership strategy includes building on the results of this project to engage in advocacy based on NAC’s different advocacy and youth leadership programmes. NAC already has a strong platform for advocacy and governance work and vast experience and success with dialogue and engagement with duty bearers, through facilitation of youth inclusive budgeting processes and policy reviews. In the context of this project, such a follow up intervention would evolve around advocacy for increased budget allocation towards climate change mitigation in the city.

**3. The actual intervention**

**3.1. Description of activities**

This project will make use of some of NAC’s existing programmes and platforms and experience with mobilising and organising community youth, members, and opinion leaders, exploring their potentials for addressing issues of climate change in the city. NAC’s Ghetto Voice Program will be a platform to engage with the target communities (Katwe, Kyebando and Kinawataka), and for youth to share ideas and dreams for addressing the challenges of climate change. The project is divided into three main activity clusters, which all work towards achieving the project’s overall objective: That *young people in slums take action towards making their local communities more resilient towards the effects of climate change*. The following gives an overview of the activities and indicators for each of the project’s three specific objectives.

***Specific objective 1: Increased awareness and understanding among youth in 3 fragile urban communities of climate change and its effects in urban slums.***

***Indicators:***

- After the project has ended, 30 young people who have participated in the project trainings and activities continue to take actively part in NAC’s and other community initiatives addressing climate change.

**(1.1.1.)** During project inception meetings in Katwe, Kyebando, and Kinawataka, NAC’s project team will introduce the project to relevant stakeholders and seek their support.

**(1.1.2.)** Through a Climate Community Cinema Series, documentaries on climate change will be shown to young people in the communities, screening films in crowded public areas. After the films, discussions are facilitated to relate the film to the context of the communities, and possible actions are identified. NAC’s community journalists will help facilitate the screenings. During the project, 4 community cinemas focused on climate change will be facilitated - each event expected to have around 60 young people participating.

**(1.1.3.)** 30 young people and 6-9 local stakeholders from the 3 target communities will participate in a Green City Champions workshop facilitated by NAC using their Active Citizen Model[[10]](#footnote-10). The aim of the training is to capacitate the young people as change agents, who will inspire other community youth to take action in making their community more resilient towards climate change. The 30 young people will be selected for the training based on an application to participate, which will help identified the most motivated youth. The role of the Green City Champions will be to help mobilise people around the project and inspire other youth to take active part in green initiatives.

***Specific objective 2: Increased access to green and climate resilient public spaces in 3 fragile urban communities.***

***Indicators:***

- After the project has ended The Youth Climate Resource Centre and Public City Gardens continue to be used by youth on a daily basis and contribute towards strengthened knowledge within the community about climate change.

- After the project has ended, 30 young people who have been trained on climate smart agriculture continue to engage in urban farming initiatives in the K-zones.

**(1.2.1.)** NAC will conduct a consultative mapping of areas with potential for developing the green public spaces with city authorities and young people. This will ensure that the development of green spaces is both in line with the plans of the city authorities and convenient for the youth.

**(1.2.2.)** A youth mobilisation and dream collection workshop will be held in each of the 3 communities (with around 50 young people participating in each community), where young peopledevelop and share ideas for green space initiatives. Dreamtown’s dream collection approach, which has been used in projects in Sierra Leone and is currently being used in Zimbabwe, will act as an inspiration to the workshops. In these workshops, the young people go through different exercises and work on their own ideas for green spaces, taking effort, costs, and impact into consideration.

**(1.2.3.)** A workshop onurban agriculture and climate change adaptation will be held with technical input from CSAYN. The workshop will provide hands on skills for organic climate smart urban agriculture which youth can adapt and also easily train other youth to adopt. The workshop will include a field visit to sites in Kampala where urban agriculture is already taking place. The workshop will involve 30 young people, representatives of NAC staff, and facilitators from CSAYN. The 30 young people will be young people from the 3 target communities who already have an interest in urban agriculture and are engaged in small scale initiatives, but who will benefit from increasing their capacity in the field, and will inspire others to learn from them.

**(1.2.4.)** Establishment of Youth Climate Resource Centre:NAC is already utilising a rooftop close to their office space as a learning and networking facility, and, during this project, want to develop this into a resource centre for youth, to host workshops, organise community cinemas, and learning meetups for youth focussed on approaches for climate change mitigation. NAC’s community journalists will help facilitate these events. In the development of the centre, focus will be on including green and natural elements. The centre will be a tool for NAC to empower youth by giving them a space to meet, interact, network, and learn from each other.

**(1.2.5.)** In each of the 3 communities, an organic Public City Garden will be established in collaboration with the community youth who take part in the workshop on urban agriculture, which gives them an opportunity to make use of what they have learned, to the benefit of the whole community. As part of the support to these community gardens, NAC will help organise the young people around the management of the green spaces. To ensure sustainability of the City Gardens, NAC will partner with youth entrepreneurs to develop climate smart cafeterias and support with maintenance of the gardens. The Public City Gardens will also be used as demonstrations to enable peer to peer learning, which is critical to NAC and the youth in their network, who emphasise the importance of exchanging skill sets. The project emphasises participation through urban agriculturewith the establishment of the Public City Gardens as key to promote pro-environmental behaviour. A major contribution to behavioural change lies within the participation of people in urban agriculture initiatives, since it enhances the individual agency within cities. Urban agriculture holds the potential to make slums more resilient against climate change impacts, foster learning and shared responsibility, and collective ownership within communities.

***Specific objective 3: Increased ability of young people to communicate and advocate about the impacts of climate change in their communities.***

***Indicators:***

- After the project has ended, 30 community journalists have developed stories on the negative impact of climate change which have been disseminated within the K-zone communities and to local government and city authorities.

- After the project has ended, 3000 community youth have been reached through the Green and Safe Cities 4 All campaign, which will move around in the K-zone communities.

**(1.3.1.)** A Communication for Development (C4D) workshop will be facilitated by Dreamtown focused on participatory communication and C4D methods, which will strengthen the capacity of 30 of NAC’s young community journalists within the areas of participatory video production and dissemination of stories about climate change. Apart from Dreamtown as facilitators of the workshop, a few professional local journalists will also take part and co-facilitate the workshop. Having someone with the technical experience from Dreamtown conduct the training is part of building a strong partnership with NAC, and allows Dreamtown to utilise and strengthen previous experience with C4D. The workshop will focus on areas identified by NAC and Dreamtown for need for capacity building, including angling stories towards specific target groups, photography, and making use of easily accessible technology (such as smartphones) to document stories. This also includes creating a culture of feedback and to encourage the young journalists to come together around the common agenda of climate change mitigation and community involvement.

**(1.3.2)** An online platform will be set up for publication of stories, to help focus the communication and professionalise the outreach of NAC’s community journalism program. Dreamtown will assist the setup of the online site, which will include a subscription for around two years. This will be a solution that does not rely on advertisement, and which NAC can offer as an online civic platform to their community journalists to use for blogging on community relevant issues, such as climate change impact and solutions.

**(1.3.3.)** A *‘Green and Safe Cities 4 All’* awareness campaign will be rolled out in and around the 3 communities. The campaign will include the following activities: A caravan will be arranged in partnership with CSOs, private sector, local celebrities, communities, and political leaders. The caravan will be a mobile stage with a public address system moving in the different K-Zones together with community journalists communicating climate change messages, and how each one of us can be part of mitigation and adaption processes through simple actions. The development of the campaign will include support to community journalists to develop stories on climate change for sensitisation and advocacy, which will include blogging and podcasts with stories emerging from the project; development of info graphics (‘Did You Know?’ messages on climate change) for social media; and articles in the national newspapers. The campaign will target elected youth councillors, youth in school, and youth working in the informal sector. At the end of the campaign, the community journalists will identify key issues that they will continue to work with and which will be the focus of follow up advocacy initiatives, where authorities will be engaged to find solutions.

***Preliminary timetable***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activities** | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov |
| 1.0. Dreamtown project inception meeting + planning workshop |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Specific objective 1: Sensitization and community organisation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1. Inception meeting in three K-zones |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.2. Climate Community Cinema Series |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.3. Training Green City Champions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Specific objective 2: Development of green public spaces** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1. Consultative mapping |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2.2. Dream collection workshop |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2.3. Urban agriculture workshop |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2.4. Establishment of Youth Climate Resource Centre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2.5. Creating Public City Gardens |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Specific objective 3: Stories and campaign** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3.1. Dreamtown C4D workshop |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.3.2. Set up of online publication platform |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.3.3. Green and Safe Cities 4 All’ awareness campaign |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Monitoring of intervention** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dreamtown monitoring |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**3.3. Target group**

Youth are defined as aged 15-35, following Uganda’s official age limit, also used by NAC. We focus our project on youth, as they make up a majority of the urban population, and because they, as the generation of the future, hold the potential of finding solutions to tackle climate change.

*Primary target group:* During the project, 480 young people (with a target gender distribution of 50% male and 50% female) will be directly involved through trainings, workshops, and events. Below is a break down between the different activities:

* Green City Champions training: 30 people (from 3 communities)
* Dream collection workshop: 150 people (across 3 communities)
* Urban Agriculture workshop: 30 people (from 3 communities)
* Communication for Development workshop: 30 community journalists (from 3 communities)
* Community Cinema: 240 young people (from 3 communities)

In the effort to reach an equal gender representation, female community journalists will encourage young women to participate in the project activities. Deliberate efforts will be made to have female K-zones volunteers on board to encourage more female participants. Community meetings, engagements with stakeholders, dialogues, sensitization meetings, etc., will be held in the afternoon hours to accommodate young women who have household responsibilities during the day.

*Secondary target group:* Apart from the primary target group, it is expected that at least 3000 community youth will be reached through the Green and Safe Cities 4 All campaign, which will move around in the K-zone communities. Additionally, NAC estimates that the Youth Climate Resource Centre will be visited and used by at least 30 young people on a daily basis, coming from the surrounding K-zone communities.

*Ultimate target group:* While only a small selection of the young population in the communities are directly involved in the project activities, the development of public city gardens and the resource centre for youth will benefit a much larger group. An estimated 67,000[[11]](#footnote-11) people live in Katwe, 30,000[[12]](#footnote-12) in Kyebando, and 80,000[[13]](#footnote-13) in Kinawataka. NAC will use the campaign and caravan, community cinemas, panel discussions, and social media as creative modes to engage communities and utilise existing CBO partners and youth groups to mobilise as many youths as possible. Therefore, it is expected that the project will ultimately reach at least 5000 young people, who will be in contact with the project through the various activities.

**3.5. Plans for systematisation of experiences**

Outputs from the development of stories by community journalists are important documentation of the activities and reflect the young people’s experiences. The online publication platform will help systematise stories, which can be shared directly with others through the platform. Best practices for working with young people in slums about climate change will be gathered and documented. Learning will be documented as part of quarterly reports shared by NAC and discussed with Dreamtown, and NAC will regularly give updates about project progress. As part of Dreamtown’s monitoring, learning workshops will be facilitated during trips to Kampala that are based on an assessment of needs by both Dreamtown and NAC. If the project is a success, we see the potential of replicating the development of green spaces in other communities and in other cities. At the end of the intervention, Dreamtown and NAC will evaluate the project, with the aim of identifying potentials for continuing the partnership and engage in governance and advocacy work, based on NAC’s experience with youth advocacy programming and leadership and this project’s focus on climate change. Furthermore, the challenges of flooding experienced in Kampala are similar to those in Freetown, which are evident in the areas where Dreamtown works. Therefore, experiences from this intervention can inspire be transferred to Dreamtown’s work in other countries.

**4. Intervention-related information work in Denmark**

**N/A**

**5. Supplementary financing**

**N/A**

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