



Trusting in Youth in Zimbabwe (TYZ)

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**Quarterly Narrative Report
(April 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013)**

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List of Acronyms

AOR	Agreement Officer Representative
BHR	Buhera
BRDC	Buhera Rural District Council
CHT	Chitungwiza
COPAC	Constitutional Select Committee
DA	District Administrator
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GAN	Green Africa Network
GNU	Government of National Unity
GPA	Global Political Agreement
GYBI	Generate Your Business Idea
ILO	International Labor Organization
MYDIE	Ministry of Youth Development, Indigenization and Empowerment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
PA	Provincial Administrator
TYZ	Trusting Youth in Zimbabwe Project
YETT	Youth Empowerment and Transformation Trust
ZEC	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a second quarterly report for the Trusting in Youth in Zimbabwe a two year program that Mercy Corps is implementing in the districts and in Buhera and Chitungwiza in collaboration with a local NGO partner Youth Empowerment and Transformation Trust (YETT). The first report that covered the period from February 1 – March 31, 2013 focused on start - up activities while this report that covers the period from 1 April 2013 – 30 June 2013 provides an update of program plans versus progress made in implementing project activities as well as the extent to which those actions contribute to program results.

Key achievements this quarter are:

- Ward level program sensitization meetings held in both Chitungwiza and Buhera Districts.
- Baseline survey conducted: 160 youth (80 female and 80 male) were interviewed and 4 group discussions were held with an average of 12 participants per group.
- Capacity building training conducted by YETT for Green Africa Network Secretariat and Board.
- Generate Your Business Idea Training was conducted in the two districts for a total of 207 youth (88 female and 119 male).
- Peace Ambassador's three day Peace Building Training was conducted in Chitungwiza and 48 youth (24 female and 24 male) participated.

1.0 CONTEXTUAL ISSUES

The period under review was very active on the political scene. Zimbabweans commemorated 33 years of independence in April, amid calls from President Robert Mugabe and the Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai, for Zimbabweans to exercise political tolerance and uphold peace in the forthcoming harmonized elections. This period also saw the draft constitution being signed into law. This was a significant milestone on Zimbabwe's path towards a free and fair election. The signing into law of the draft constitution saw the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), embarking on a vigorous voter registration and education process. ZEC drew most of its voter educators from the civil service, a move that affected decision making at district level as junior officers were left in the offices while seniors were participating in ZEC business. This period also saw the pronouncement of the 31st of July 2013 as the harmonized election date. With the tenure of the seventh parliament of Zimbabwe expiring on the 29th of June, the nomination court sat on the 28th of June 2013.

The pronouncement of the election date effectively put the country into election fever mood. The two main political parties of MDC-T and ZANU-PF started to prepare in earnest for their primaries. These primaries were hotly contested and in some areas results were disputed. Both parties tried to resolve primary election disputes amicably. However, in a few cases where they failed to reach a consensus, affected candidates pulled out and filed nomination papers as independents. There are however a few cases where both parties are fielding more than one candidate in one constituency. This electioneering and political strategizing saw an upsurge of campaign rallies and meetings in the project operational areas. Some of the youth registered in the TYZ project hold positions in political parties and they prioritized party business over project activities. Even those who do not hold leadership positions in political parties were opting to attend political meetings as there were promised some handouts by prospective parliamentarians and councilors. All these political activities meant that the environment within which project activities were implemented during this period gradually became more politically sensitive and in some cases resulted in postponed project activities that were planned since the competition for space with politicians is a futile exercise that is also potentially risky.

2.0 PROJECT PROGRESS

The overall goal of the Trusting in Youth in Zimbabwe Program is to ensure that **Zimbabwean youth are able to cooperate across lines of division to positively change their communities and improve their lives.** Project objectives that will contribute to the realization of this goal are as follows:

- To increase youth ability to be resilient and plan for the long term by working together on livelihoods projects
- To strengthen the capacity of youth, communities and local government to protect their communities
- To increase youth ability to constructively engage their communities and government (both local and national) on issues that affect them

2.1 Start-Up Activities

The period under review brought project start-up activities to a completion. Sensitization sessions that were conducted in the first quarter of the project were for project stakeholders, excluding the direct youth participants. In the second quarter, the project team started off by introducing the project in selected wards to local structures and the youth. This entailed holding four ward sensitization meetings in each of the districts participating in the project. These meetings were the first point of contact with the youth in Buhera and Chitungwiza. The number of young men and women participating in each of these meetings varied from ward to ward as indicated in Table 1 below.

District	Ward	Youth			Adults (over 35 years) ¹		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
BUHERA	7	6	11	17	1	3	4
	13	22	18	40	4	35	39
	14	3	15	18	22	39	61
	15	13	19	32	5	6	11
CHT	2	10	51	61	0	0	0
	3	18	38	56	0	0	0
	4	22	20	42	0	1	1
	5	19	17	36	0	0	0
Total		113	189	302	32	84	116

Table: 1 Attendance at Ward Level Sensitization Meetings

There were more males participating in the sensitization meetings than females. This discrepancy could be attributed to the perception of “youth” in the operational areas. When one mentions the word *youth* it is until now that this group is perceived to be comprised of young men who are active in partisan politics and who are up to no good and interested in causing violence wherever they are. Young mothers, though they may be under the age of 35, do not perceive themselves as youth and therefore are not interested in participating in “youth” issues.

At the sensitization meetings, the project team discussed expected results of the project with the meeting participants and explained that the target group of the project was young men and women irrespective of their marital and/or parental status hence the need for active participation from all concerned. At the end of these meetings, young men and women who were interested in participating in the project were requested to register with the project officers. Those who were not present at the meetings were also given a chance to do so later on. By the end of the quarter 465 youth (186 female and 279 male) had registered with the project as detailed in the Table 2 below.

¹ Adults participating in the meetings were representing stakeholders (i.e. government ministries, local government representatives, traditional leaders and other influential individuals in the community).

AGE	BUHERA			CHITUNGWIZA			BOTH DISTRICTS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18 -20	34	18	52	17	13	30	51	31	82
21 – 25	33	26	59	38	24	62	71	50	121
26 – 30	28	24	52	28	35	63	56	59	115
30 – 35	43	21	64	58	25	83	101	46	147
Total	138	89	227	141	97	238	279	186	465

Table 2: Registered youth for TYZ project by age, sex and district

The project is targeting 400 youth in the first year and a further 400 in the second year. It is anticipated that of the 465 who have expressed interest in participating in the project, some will drop out due to a number of factors such as mobility such that by the end of the year, the project would have still managed to attain its set targets and/or exceed them in some cases. Program quality issues will be taken into consideration to ensure that the services being delivered to the youth are of good standard by limiting the number of participants in selected activities.

2.2 Objective One Progress

Increase youth's ability to be resilient and plan for the long term by working together on livelihood initiatives. This project objective aims to assist youth to improve their economic opportunities by encouraging them to work together across any lines of division. This will foster resilience and collaboration on livelihood initiatives that will also result in the likelihood that youth will work together for peaceful solutions to problems. A planned activity under this objective is to “train youth in life skills, psychosocial and business skills”. During the quarter under review, 207 youth (88 female and 119 male) underwent a basic Generate Your Business Idea Training (GYBI) in both CHT and BHR as detailed in Table 3 below.

AGE	BUHERA			CHITUNGWIZA			BOTH DISTRICTS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18 -20	17	13	30	4	6	10	21	19	40
21 – 25	23	17	40	6	5	11	29	22	51
26 – 30	26	18	44	5	9	14	31	27	58
31-35	26	12	38	12	8	20	38	20	58
Total	92	60	152	27	28	55	119	88	207

Table 3: Generate Your Business Idea Training participants by age, sex and district

The ILO designed GYBI was adapted and delivered over a 2 ½ day period. Participants were split into six groups, two for CHT and four for BHR, with the intention of reaching as many interested youth as possible. Given the vastness of rural wards, it was essential to have more sessions for BHR than those for CHT. The training covered the following topics

1) Entrepreneurship and Business Development, 2) Business Idea Generation, 3) Business Environmental Assessment, 4) Marketing, 4) Costing and Pricing, 5) Record Keeping and 6) Success Factors.

Pre and post-tests were given to participants. In all cases, participants had a better understanding of business concepts and some basic principles as shown by the improvement in their marks. Most of those who participated in the GYBI had operated some form of a business previously. This attendance indicates that youth are actually interested in running their own businesses but are failing to do so successfully due to a number of factors that include inadequate skills and start-up capital.

A follow up training on basic business management is planned and will be conducted for participants from the GYBI training courses. Expected outcome of this activity is that youth will be able to start their own businesses, manage them efficiently, and boost their income earning capacities.

In addition to delivering business literacy skills, the GYBI training provided a platform where youth could engage with various government ministries such as the Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development. Representatives from these ministries presented programs that their ministries offer that would have benefit to youth and explained the process for accessing those programs. At the CHT training, the Young Africa Skills Center Director gave a presentation on the courses that are on offer at the Center and the youth took time to find out more on how the Center operates and how it can be of assistance to young people interested in developing their vocational skills.

2.3 Objective Two Progress

Strengthen capacity of youth, communities and local government to protect their communities. This objective seeks to ensure that communities are better able to prevent conflicts from escalating in their communities as well as ensuring that youth establish peer to peer networks that will discourage and prevent them from engaging in violence. During the period under review, YETT conducted a two and a half day Peace Ambassador's Peace Building Training in CHT. The training aimed at enabling participants to identify the causes, types and stages of conflicts which happen within their communities; equipped participants with conflict mapping skills as well as ways of identifying stakeholders within the conflicts that happen within their communities; and equipped participants with knowledge and skills on how best they can respond to conflicts that occur within their communities. Forty –eight participants (24 male and 24 females) drawn from all the four wards of CHT attended the training. Table 4 below depicts the breakdown of participants by age group.

AGE	CHITUNGWIZA		
	Male	Female	Total
18 -20	5	2	7
21 - 25	6	10	16
26 - 30	4	6	10
31-35	9	6	15
Total	24	24	48

Table 4: Chitungwiza Peace Building Training Participants by Sex and Age

Using participatory approaches, the facilitators led participants through a process of defining the term conflict, conflict types, stages within a conflict, conflict mapping, gender and conflict and action planning. These stages were interfaced with several group work and report back sessions and plenary, role play, and team dynamics practical sessions. By the end of the training, participants had developed a vision statement for the Chitungwiza they would like see and action plans for their respective wards to promote and sustain peace. Youth from across the political divide were able to come together during the training to design a vision for their community. By working together, the youth came up with a statement that envisions a peaceful and tolerant CHT as depicted in the picture below.



The Chitungwiza we want is a peaceful community that speaks with one voice, with corruption free and trustworthy leaders who do not use the youth to perform acts of violence against other community members, a community that respects the elderly and people living with disabilities, promotes dialogue from all angles, where self-reliance and sport is promoted; a community that is God fearing”.

The participants were also able to develop joint action plans for concrete steps to help build and maintain peace within their respective wards. Some of the activities that were featured in these plans include peace sports tournaments, use of theatre to raise awareness of the negative effects of violence, and clean up campaigns. The training was an “eye opener” for most of the participants. They realized how they had used by politicians in orchestrating violence in

exchange for petty payments and/or empty promises (jobs and other material handouts). At the end of the training, participants agreed that they have a responsibility to educate fellow youth as well as community leadership about the dangers of participating in such damaging activities in the future.

2.4 Objective Three Progress

Increase youth ability to constructively engage their communities and government (both local and national) on issues that affect them. Though there were no particular activities that were carried out during the quarter under review that focused on this objective, activities under the first two objectives contributed to building the capacity of youth to constructively engage with their communities and government on issues of importance. At the sensitization meetings, business training, and peace building workshop, representatives of the different government ministries, the local authority, traditional leaders, and a vocational training center participated. At these meetings some of the officials presented the services offered by their departments and explained how youth can access those services. This engagement started open dialogue between youth and the concerned departments. Mercy Corps will work towards ensuring that lines of communication remain open throughout the project lifetime while building the capacity of youth to articulate issues that affect them with relevant stakeholders.

2.5 Green Africa Network Capacity Building

YETT conducted a capacity building training for Green Africa Network (GAN) during May 2013. The purpose of this training was to ensure that GAN is equipped with adequate skills and knowledge to enable their understanding of the TYZ project and be better placed to assist in the implementation of project activities. Prior to conducting the capacity building training, YETT conducted an organizational capacity needs assessment of GAN with the aim of identifying the organizational capacity gaps within GAN by using an organizational capacity needs assessment tool developed for use during YETT's Youth Fund (YYF) project (a grant making project of YETT).

The capacity building training was paramount as it assisted GAN to refine their mission, vision, values and objective statements. The theory of change underlying the training was that if GAN learned how to develop clear mission, vision, objective, and value statements about themselves, that they then would understand who they are and the TYZ project and hence be better able to assist in TYZ implementation.

Following this training, a MoU was signed between YETT and GAN to facilitate cooperation in the implementation of TYZ project activities. The MoU clarifies the parameters of the partnership and expectations that so to improve attainment of project objectives. In addition, laptops, a digital camera and a printer were procured for GAN to help the CBO operate more efficiently.

3.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A major M&E activity conducted during the quarter was the baseline survey. Mercy Corps led the process while YETT and other interested parties representing government departments and BRDC participated in the process. 80 youth (40 male and 40 female) from BHR and CHT were interviewed with equal representation of both sexes and districts. And, 48 youth (24 male and 24 female) participated in FGDs. The baseline survey summary findings are as follows:

- *Household Demographics.* Fifty percent of the respondents were female and the average household size for the respondents was 5. Thirty eight percent of the households had maternal orphans, 33% had paternal orphans while double orphans were found in 10% of the households. Ninety seven percent of the respondents had attained at least some levels of education, the majority of which (74%) had completed Ordinary Level (i.e. a qualification that one attains after successful completion of four years of secondary education). Forty two percent of the youth were self-employed in the 3 months preceding the survey, 22% were performing unpaid family work, 7% were into some casual labor activities, 6% were undertaking some training or enrolled in a school, and the remaining 23% reported that they were without anything to do.
- *Membership and Group Leadership.* Only 23% of the respondents belonged to a youth group in their respective areas. Fifty two percent of the youth had access to farmland while 48% had no access to farmland. Forty six percent owned their land (i.e., not family land) while 6% were renting. For those who had access to land, their average land size was 1.9ha, much of which was not fully utilized due to inadequate productive resources such as draught power and farm implements. Only 21% were engaged in communal gardening and only 4% had management responsibilities in these gardens as executive committee garden members, and 3% were ordinary garden committee members. Four percent were involved in the management of the water points in their respective communities as executive committee members.
- *Income Sources.* Sixty percent of the youth were not able to save anything in the six months preceding the survey and those who were able to save something saved an average of \$64.11. Twenty seven percent were involved in internal savings and lending at the time of the baseline assessment while 64 % of the respondents knew that at least one of their neighbors were involved in ISALs. Fifty seven percent reported having started some income generating activities at one point in their lives while 43% had not. Ninety eight percent were prepared to work with people of their age in doing business or income generating activities. Parents were sources of money for 23% of the youth, 13% depended on relatives and friends, 8% on money lenders while 3% relied on local politicians as sources of money in times of need the other 53% stated that they had not borrowed any money over the period in question.
- *Willingness to engage in income generating activities.* Ninety one percent of the respondents were prepared to engage in activities/business whose benefits are realized after months/years. Sixty nine percent were planning to seek for employment within

twelve months while ninety two percent were planning to be involved in some income generating activities within twelve months after the baseline survey. Eighty six percent had plans to enroll in some educational institution/ individual skills development in the 12 months.

- *Youth perceptions on economic opportunities.* Twenty five percent of respondents saw opportunities in poultry, 24% buying and selling, 18% in farming/gardening, 16% in welding, 15% in hairdressing while 13% saw opportunities in freezits and peanut butter making, hairdressing, and dress making. The youth felt their economic situation was worse off (49%) as compared to other people in Zimbabwe. Additionally, when comparing their economic situation to the same time of the previous year, 34% felt they had more economic opportunities, 48% felt they had fewer economic opportunities, while 18% felt the economic opportunities were just about the same. In contrast to the past, 74% percent expected their economic conditions to be better in the 12 months after the survey, showing youth were feeling optimistic about their futures.
- *Likelihood to engage in harmful practices.* Seventy six percent of respondents felt their family has clear rules about alcohol and drug abuse while 24% had no clear rules. The closest friends to the youth were generally less tolerant to substance use. Less than 10% felt that their friend would be happier if they started using drugs. 10% had attempted to quit smoking. Ninety three percent of respondents felt that people will expose themselves to a great risk of harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day and 69% percent felt people have a great risk of harming themselves if they have more than two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) per day. Anecdotally, an increasing number of young women are getting involved in both drug abuse and drug selling than 5 years ago. Three percent had attempted to commit suicide within 12 months before the baseline survey while 25% had felt so sad/hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the same period.
- *Likelihood of youth in engaging in violence.* Twenty percent of the youth reported that their family had the habit of repeatedly arguing over the same thing. Thirteen percent reported having been physically harmed by someone living in their family while 10% were involved in physical fights and 23% reported that someone had stolen or deliberately damaged their property. Nine percent were also threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife or club. Twenty five percent had heard/witnessed young women and men damaging property in their communities, while 40% indicated that cases of sexual violence including rape were reported in their communities 12 months preceding the assessment. Seventy six percent felt the use of violence was never justified and 10% had used force or violence and 11% felt they would have used violence if they had the chance to do so. Nine percent reported having used violence to resolve disputes in their communities or somewhere else. Twenty four percent felt they would approve the use of violence in support of a just cause; 22% to defend property or goods and 9% in response to an offense to one's honor

- *Sexual Behavior.* Twenty seven percent had never had a sexual partner within 12 month before the assessment, 7% had 2 or more sexual partners, while 66% had one sexual partner. Of those who were sexually active, only 12% used condoms.
- *Participation in sporting activities.* Fifty one percent were involved in some sporting activities within the 12 month preceding the baseline survey.
- *Community Service Projects.* Forty percent reported the existence of community service projects in their respective community implemented by young men and women. Thirty eight percent have been involved in youth-led advocacy campaigns targeted towards policy reforms. Forty two percent were aware of the steps to be taken to address a problem they felt could be affecting the way local governments are run. Seventy nine percent had attended at least one community meeting, 65% joined others in raising an issue of concern in their community while 55% were able to discuss some community issues with community leaders. Sixty three percent were involved in some community activities in their respective areas in the 12 months preceding the assessment.
- *Women and civic affairs participation.* Eighty eight percent felt it was very important for women to be involved in civic affairs and livelihoods in Zimbabwe, 8% felt it was somewhat important, while 4% felt it was not important at all. In order to reduce or eliminate possibilities of conflicts in their respective areas, 35% suggested employment creation, 18% implementation of community projects and the enforcement of security.

For details of the baseline survey, please refer to annex one – Baseline Survey Report.

4.0 Challenges

During the period under review, YETT continued to pursue their registration with the Manicaland Provincial Authorities. The YETT Director met again with the Provincial Administrator (PA) to seek clearance to operate in BHR. Again YETT got a negative response as the PA indicated that his office had been instructed by “higher offices” not to entertain registration requests from NGOs until after the harmonized general elections. This continued denial of clearance meant that all the other activities tied to the attainment of clearance could not be carried out. These activities included introducing YETT to stakeholders in BHR, YETT signing a MoU with the BRDC, introducing and placing a field officer in Buhera. Resultantly, YETT lagged behind in meeting its project activity implementation targets for Buhera. YETT will re-engage the PA’s office as soon as the elections are held pursuing the same issue.

If YETT fails to get the required clearance after the elections, we will employ alternative means of ensuring that project activities in Buhera are implemented. Possible ways forward include but are not limited to YETT seconding one of their staff members to Mercy Corps and/or YETT staff coming into BHR as a consulting firm hired by Mercy Corps.

The participation rate of youth in some project activities such as the business training was lower than anticipated especially in CHT. This was due to the competing demands for youth’s time during this period that coincided with political campaigns for the forthcoming harmonized elections. Since the project is still in its early phases with additional activities planned for the future, it is hoped that youth who missed a chance to participate in the first round of capacity building activities will be able to do so soon.

In most project activities, a lower number of women have been participating than anticipated. This challenge, as mentioned earlier in this report, could be as a result of the perception of defining “*what is youth*”. In some cases, it is a result of constraints that are put on women by the society where the husbands may not “authorize” their wives to participate in community activities or where women feel overburdened by their productive roles. To address this challenge, the project will work towards shortening the duration of training programs as well as taking project activities to venues that are as close as possible to the participants to minimize travel. As the project starts to show more of its positive results, and more and more community members start sharing the benefits emanating from the project, it is expected that women will find ways of convincing their husbands to allow them to participate in the project.

5.0 Lessons Learned

Project sensitization is an on-going activity. We have realized that at the initial awareness raising sessions that not everyone who was interested and eligible in participating in the project was represented. Individuals who became aware of the project at a late stage had expectations that were outside the scope of the project. As a way of mitigating the negative effects associated with misinformation, the project decided that when we conduct project activities in the participating wards in the future that we always start by reminding the participants what the TYZ project seeks to achieve as well as the process of implementing the planned activities.

We learned that participatory non-formal approaches to delivering training result in participants benefiting more from these training programs. In the Chitungwiza Peace Building Training, non-formal participatory approaches helped the youth to open up and discuss highly sensitive issues related to political violence. We also learned that given the right atmosphere, youth are more than willing to discuss political violence as a social ill and propose practical ways of stamping it out of their communities. In delivering the training, the plan was to ease into the discussion on political violence cautiously thinking that due to the sensitivity of the issues involved, the youth would not be willing to open up to any discussion around this very sensitive area. But we realized that due to the appropriate techniques used, the youth themselves were very keen to openly discuss the issue and propose practical suggestions of mitigating conflict in their community.

We also learned that although the youth are coming to TYZ project activities from the same geographic areas that they do not necessarily know each other, neither do they know what their peers are doing. By bringing them together on various activities, the project is creating a platform for information sharing and youth are already beginning to identify other youth with similar interests thereby creating a suitable environment for peer-to-peer networking. These networks will be supported by the project to ensure that youth are kept from engaging in violence.

6.0 PLANS FOR THE NEXT PERIOD – July to September 2013

The plan for the July to September quarter is based on the assumption that there will be a peaceful post-election transition. But there are so many uncertainties that characterize this period. At a Provincial Development Committee (PDC) meeting held on the 10th of July all NGOs in Manicaland Province (BHR district is in this province) were ordered to stop field operations as a way of ensuring that NGOs do not “interfere” with political processes. This has led to some of the activities planned for July not being implemented according to plan. Catching up while still possible is largely dependent on what happens after the elections. If none of the presidential candidates manages to garner 50 % + 1 votes then the nation will have to go for a presidential run off. The date of the presidential run-off is September 11th 2013 i.e. six weeks after the first round of elections. Going for the run off means that restrictions on NGO operations will be in existence over a prolonged period. Below is a list of planned activities for the quarter.

- Youth Led Market Assessment
- Leadership and Advocacy Training
- ISALs Training
- Peace Building Training
- Business Management Training
- Agricultural Skills Training

7.0 Annexes

Annex One: Baseline Survey Report

Annex Two: Gender Roles and Responsibilities Assessment