

Trusting in Youth in Zimbabwe

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Seventh Quarterly Narrative Project Report (July 1, 2014 to September 30, 2014)



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List of Acronyms

ACCZ	Apostolic Christian Council of Zimbabwe
BHR	Buhera District
BRDC	Buhera Rural District Council
CHT	Chitungwiza District
CPRT	Conflict Prevention Resolution and Transformation
DA	District Administrator
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
FAAB	Farming as a Business
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOZ	Government of Zimbabwe
GYBI	Generate Your Business Idea
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILO	International Labor Organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDC-T	Movement for Democratic Change led by Morgan Tsvangirai
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
NPRC	National Peace and Reconciliation Commission
NSSA	National Social Security Authority
ONHRI	Organ for National Healing Reconciliation and Integration
PA	Provincial Administrator
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SHDF	Self Help Development Foundation
TSU	Technical Support Unit
TYZ	Trusting Youth in Zimbabwe Project
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
YASC	Young Africa Skills Centre
YETT	Youth Empowerment and Transformation Trust
ZANU PF	Zimbabwe African National Union –Patriotic Front
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarterly report gives a snapshot of the project activities that were implemented by Mercy Corps in collaboration with YETT in BHR and CHT from July to September 2014. There were no significant changes in the operating environment from the previous reporting period except for the glaring economic decline that is affecting virtually everyone in the country with the youth being the most affected. Despite these challenges, the TYZ project maintained its vibrancy with active participation from the youth and the critical stakeholders

We continued with entrepreneurship training with a specific focus on farming as a business and on improve your business training workshops. In addition to business management training, vocational skills training is one of the most important project activities that youth were engaged in during the period under review. More than eighty youth drawn from all eight wards were trained as psychosocial support and life skills trainers. Methods used to deliver this training is sports-based and the trained youth who completed the training initiated community sports leagues which have created a platform for dialogue for the youth. Community monitoring training for evidence-based advocacy was conducted and is complementing the peace ambassadors' leadership and advocacy training that the youth participated in earlier in the project. Using different methods, we continued to create and maintain platforms for youth engagement with their community and local government by supporting youth in implementing community service projects such as infrastructure renovations, clean up campaigns, community gardening, exchange visits, parliamentary familiarization tours, exchange visits and youth meetings with the Ministry and the Organ on National Healing Integration and Reconciliation. Community review meetings were held to enhance the project learning. Preliminary findings of the review indicate an acceptable level of satisfaction among the youth.

Since the project inception, the total number of youth reached by the program stands at 1,111 (574 female and 537 male) and we are now overwhelmed with requests to scale up the project to cover other wards that are currently not participating in the project.

2. CONTEXTUAL ISSUES

The political environment during the July to September 2014 quarter was relatively peaceful both at the national and local levels where we are implementing the project. On the socio – economic front, we witnessed more company closures and resultant job losses which means that more and more people found themselves unemployed and struggling to feed their families. Meeting other basic needs has also become a luxury for the affected families. The Minister of Finance delivered the mid-term financial review statement. In his statement he proposed an increase in duty for fuel, mobile phone airtime and on some imported foodstuffs. The increase in duty on fuel has had a knock on effect on most basic goods and services translating into high prices in the midst of a population that is already struggling. The economic hardships that the majority of the Zimbabweans are facing prompted the former Prime Minister Mr. Morgan Tsvangirai, who is also the president of the opposition Movement for Democratic Change Party, to threaten mass protests against the government. These demonstrations were meant to force the “Zanu-PF led government to address the country’s economic woes” (News Day: September 22, 2014). The call for mass protests was supported by some civil society organizations.

However, other CSOs felt that such demonstrations should not be led by politicians but rather they should be led by the workers and residents who are most affected by the hardships. In the midst of all these challenges, the government continues to promise a better life for the citizenry. Claims of several industrial development deals clinched with the Russian and Chinese governments have flooded the public media even though there is nothing tangible to show for the purported investments.

Zimbabwe joined the world in commemorating the International Day of Peace on the 21st of September 2014. The national commemorations were held in Mutare the fourth largest city under the theme: *The National Peace And Reconciliation Commission (NRPC) - Promoting Zimbabwean People's Right To Peace*. At the event, the Provincial Minister of State Hon Chris Mushowe, expressed the desire of the GoZ to promote the peace that is currently occurring in the country and to work with stakeholders in upholding the same. However, experience has shown that such well-meaning government intentions have not been accompanied by the much needed political will as reflected in the insignificant proportions of the national budget that is allocated to specific actions for the realization of the set objectives.

In a bid to bring order to Chitungwiza Town, the municipality reactivated demolition of illegal structures. A national newspaper, "The Herald" reported on the 27th of September that the municipality demolished at least seventy buildings at various levels of construction built on wetlands and this left hundreds of people homeless and disrupted livelihoods for some. This move was criticized by the residents and it further strained local government – resident relations which are already precarious due to the inability of the local authority to provide quality municipal services to residents. The direct impact of this action on the TYZ project has been the disruption of community service activities that the youth are implementing with technical support from the municipalities departments of Roads and Community Services.

3. THE TYZ PROGRAM GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

If Zimbabwean youth are able to cooperate across lines of division to positively change their communities and improve their lives then they will be less likely to engage in violence remains the theory of change that is informing activities of this project. During the period under review, we continued to work in close collaboration with the project partner YETT and other stakeholders, to implement activities that contribute to project objectives which are:

- 1) *Increase youth's ability to be resilient and plan for the long term by working together on livelihood's initiatives.*
- 2) *Strengthen capacity of youth, communities and local government to protect their communities.*
- 3) *Increase youth's ability to constructively engage their communities and government (both local and national) on issues that affect them.*

A: Cumulative Progress Overview July- September 2014

Table 1: Cumulative Program Progress

Indicator	Overall Program Target	Achievements to date			% to date
		Male	Female	Total	
Goal: Zimbabwean youth are able to cooperate across lines of division to positively change their communities and improve their lives					
# of people from 'at-risk' groups reached through USG-supported conflict mitigation activities. Disaggregated by: age and gender	800 Age	537	574	1111	139%
	18 -20	146	131	277	
	21 – 25	127	164	291	
	26 – 30	125	149	274	
	31 – 35	121	102	223	
	Over 35	18	28	46	
% change in youth who report engaging in or approve of political violence. Disaggregated by: age and gender	135	0	0		0%
Objective 1: Increase youth ability to be resilient and plan for the long term by working together on livelihoods initiatives					
1.1.1 # of young persons completing USG-funded workforce development programs. Disaggregated by: age and gender	800 Age	537	574	1111	139%
	18 -20	146	131	277	
	21 – 25	127	164	291	
	26 – 30	125	149	274	
	31 – 35	121	102	223	
	Over 35	18	28	46	
1.2.1 # of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding dedicated to resolving conflict or the drivers of the conflict	16	n/a	n/a	30	
1.2.2 # of youth-led businesses started Disaggregated by: age and gender	50 Age	35	49	84	168%
	18-20	5	3	8	
	21-25	4	10	14	
	26-30	7	14	21	
	31-35	19	22	41	
	Over 35				
1.3.1 % change in # of youths demonstrating positive long-range 'personal planning' reaching beyond the duration of the program. Disaggregated by: age and gender	800 Age	199	321	530	66%
	18-20	47	55	102	
	21-25	43	91	144	
	26-30	54	99	153	
	31-35	49	64	113	
	Over 35	6	12	18	

Indicator	Overall Program Target	Achievements to date			% to date
		Male	Female	Total	
1.3.2 % change in the # of youth who are able to save money. Disaggregated by: age and gender	Baseline	127	250	387	60%
	645				
	18-20	24	38	62	
	21-25	33	84	127	
	26-30	35	67	102	
	31-35	29	49	78	
	Over 35	6	12	18	
Objective 2: Strengthen capacity of youth, communities and local government to protect their communities					
1.1.1 # of USG programs supporting a conflict and/or fragility early warning system and/or response mechanism	1	n/a	n/a	1	100%
2.2.1 Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups Disaggregated by: age and gender	400	246	312	558	140%
	Age				
	18-20	62	81	143	
	21-25	68	102	170	
	26-30	56	83	139	
	31-35	59	42	101	
	Over 35	1	4	5	
2.2.2 # of people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance. Disaggregated by: age and gender	400	246	312	558	140%
	Age				
	18-20	62	81	143	
	21-25	68	102	170	
	26-30	56	83	139	
	31-35	59	42	101	
	Over 35	1	4	5	
2.3.1 # of peer to peer networks established	16	n/a	n/a	30	188%
2.3.2 % change of # of youth engaging in risky behaviors (drinking, drugs, transactional sex). Disaggregated by: age and gender	281	0	0	0	0%
Objective 3: Increase youth ability to constructively engage their communities and government (both local and national) on issues that affect them.					
3.1.1 : # of youth who have completed USG-assisted civic education training programs	400	216	288	504	126%
	Age				
	18-20	62	75	137	
	21-25	54	98	152	
	26-30	49	77	126	
	31-35	50	34	84	
	Over 35	1	4	5	
3.2.1 # of local mechanisms supported with USG assistance for citizens to engage with their sub-national government.	4	n/a	n/a	7	175%

Indicator	Overall Program Target	Achievements to date			% to date
		Male	Female	Total	
3.2.2 # of community-based reconciliation projects completed with USG assistance	8	n/a	n/a	13	163%
3.3.1 # of youth involved in youth-led advocacy campaigns targeted towards policy and public investment decisions.	400 Age	195	270	465	116%
	18-20	57	71	128	
	21-25	49	92	141	
	26-30	43	70	113	
	31-35	45	33	78	
	Over 35	1	4	5	
3.4.1 % change in number youth who believe that they can contribute positively to the development of their communities. Disaggregated by: age and gender	800 Age	512	551	1063	139%
	18-20	140	126	266	
	21-25	119	161	280	
	26-30	123	144	267	
	31-35	123	102	225	
	Over 35	7	18	25	

B: Program Interventions

Program Progress – July – September 2014

Objective 1: Increase youth ability to be resilient and plan for the long term by working together on livelihood projects

Activity Highlights

- 108 youth (63 female and 45 male) from both districts received the Generate Your Business Idea (GYBI) training
 - 88 youth (50 female and 38 male) from both districts participated in the first phase of Improve Your Business (IYB) training course
 - 96 youth (62 female and 34 male) successfully completed Farming as a Business (FAAB) course
 - 185 youth (105 female and 80 male) from both districts successfully completed vocational training courses
 - 170 youth (126 female and 44 male) from both districts are participating actively in 22 ISAL groups with a total book value of USD 8,110
 - 81 youth (44 female and 37 male) from both districts were trained in psychosocial and life skills coaching techniques
-

Activity 1.1 Train youth in life, psychosocial, and business skills

In partnership with a training consultancy and development organization, Self Help Development Foundation (SHDF), we continued with Farming as a Business (FAAB) course covering the two

remaining wards from the previous quarter in BHR. The purpose of this training is to complement the business skills that youth gained in business training sessions that were conducted earlier on in the project. While the concepts learned are applicable in any business management situation, the particular emphasis of FAAB is on agro based entrepreneurship. A total of 96 youth (62 female and 34 male) were trained bringing the cumulative total number of youth trained in FAAB to date to 198 (129 female and 69 male).

Due to the high youth unemployment rate in the country the youth are finding entrepreneurship to be a viable alternative for earning a livelihood. Based on this, we conducted Generate Your Business Idea Training for the individuals who had not benefited from a similar activity in the past. We reached out to 108 youth (63 female and 45 male) in both CHT and BHR. Results of the Market Assessment survey were disseminated at these training workshops in a bid to guide the youth on the micro-enterprises that they could venture into.

During the course of the program as informed by the quarterly surveys that we conducted, we learned that some of the youth whom we are working with had successfully managed to initiate their own businesses after participating in the project. They however needed assistance in growing their businesses. In response to this, we contracted an International Labor Organization Certified Trainer to train selected youth in techniques of improving their businesses. Improve Your Business (IYB) course offers practical management skills to small businesses and focuses on business planning, costing, and buying, marketing and stock control. Eighty-eight youth (50 female and 38 male) from both CHT and BHR benefited from this training.

Psychosocial support and life skills training are critical components in building a well-rounded human being. Most of the youth participating in the program are traumatized by the political violence that rocked their neighborhoods in the run up to the violent elections of 2008. The project is addressing this need through creating a platform where group based counselling is offered. The PSS and life skills component of the program focusses on aspects such as violence prevention, gender relations, sexual reproductive health, assertiveness, communication skills and self-management. 81 youth (44 female and 37 male) participated in PSS and life skills coaching which is an equivalent of the training of trainers program. Since this component of the program is sports-based, the coaches were instrumental in setting up community sports leagues in their wards. Sports events have become a forum where youth meet to discuss and advise each other on issues that affect them.

Activity 1.2 Conduct youth-led market assessments for livelihood opportunities in Buhera and Chitungwiza

This activity was completed during the Oct – December 2013 quarter. During the course of the project we have used the results of the market assessments to guide the youth in selection of viable income generating activities for improving their livelihoods.

Activity 1.3 Promote good savings practices and access to capital while increasing social cohesion among youth through development of Internal Savings and Loan groups (ISALs)

Since the project inception the project has trained more than two hundred youth in the ISAL methodology. To date there are 170 active members (126 female and 44 male) and their total book value stands at USD 8,110. Participating in these successful saving and lending groups has on one hand improved members' access to capital which is a critical input in the youth micro enterprises while on the other hand it has built trust and social capital that the youth are drawing on for the benefit of their socio-economic needs. Youth are considered a risky group by finance institutions and this has made it very difficult for youth to access credit from the formal money market. Their own savings in the form of ISALs have provided a reliable source of finance which has enabled youth to grow their businesses and buy household and productive assets.

Activity 1.4 Link young men and women to vocational training and government services to support youth led businesses

The 33 youth (23 female and 10 male) from CHT who completed their internships graduated with certificates awarded by YASC. A further 81 youth (56 female and 25 male) completed their theoretical and apprenticeship training in CHT and are due to graduate in December. Similarly in BHR 104 (45 female and 55 male) youth successfully completed vocational training and are due to graduate in December as well. The participation of BHR youth in vocational training brought the total cumulative number of youth who have been supported to undergo vocational training to 226 youth (132 female and 94 male). During the forthcoming quarter the project will step up efforts of monitoring how the youth are using the skills they have acquired through participating in vocational training courses.



Activity 1.5 Leverage local agricultural practices to teach youth agricultural skills and create space for dialogue

Community gardening remained the main agricultural activity in BHR during the quarter under review. Five of the twelve supported gardens are producing for both the market and for household consumption while four are producing for their own consumption only and the remaining three are still struggling to complete the garden fencing and toilet construction. Community gardens have become 'safe' venues for village meetings and training workshops. The significance of this is that these gardens never existed prior to the project and there is no history associated with these gardens which makes them a neutral meeting point for development activities. Other meeting venues such as local shops were used as bases for beating up political opponents in the run up to the violent elections of 2008. Youth shun these places as they bring back the traumatic memories.

The unstoppable ISAL group in CHT has a membership of nine and each member saved \$3/week. Their book value has grown to \$600 over a period of four months. Loans are charged a 10% interest rate and are repaid after one month. Members generate their income through petty trade. ISALs are a reliable source of credit for group members.

Objective 2: Strengthen capacity of youth, communities and local government to protect their communities

Summary of Achievements

- 144 youth (87 female 57 male) from both districts participated in community monitors training
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Activity 2.1 Analyze Early Warning/Early Response (EWER) system in Zimbabwe to develop recommendations and pilot

This activity was completed earlier on in the project.

Activity 2.2 Develop ward level EWER system with youth and the larger community

Following the development of the community mapping training module, 144 youth (87 female and 57 male) were trained on how to conduct community monitoring. The aim of the training is to develop the capacity of youth to identify community issues, develop action plans of tracking the same and advocacy strategies informed by the identified issues. The process entailed asking the participants to brainstorm on issues that affect the youth in their respective wards, and ranking those issues in order of priority as well as developing indicators to be monitored for the prioritized issues. Survey questions to be used in the data collection process were then developed. Data collection and analysis will be done in the forthcoming quarter after which the youth will present their findings to the community leaders and work jointly on developing solutions to the identified problems.

Objective 3: Increase youth's ability to constructively engage their communities and government (both local and national) on issues that affect them

Summary of Achievements

- 34 youth (17 female and 17 male) from both districts participated in a two way exchange visit between the two districts
 - 69 youth (36 female and 33 male) from both districts held meetings with the Organ on National Healing and Reconciliation (ONHRI)
 - 23 youth (13 female and 10 male) from CHT participated in a familiarization tour at the Parliament of Zimbabwe
 - 82 youth (54 female and 28 male) from CHT actively participated in community service projects – clean up and household hygiene awareness campaigns
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Activity 3.1 Develop youth's leadership and communication skills through training and platforms for community and local government engagement

Youth from both BHR and CHT actively engaged with their peers, communities and local government deliberating on issues that affect the youth in particular and their communities in general. Our partner YETT organized a youth meeting with the youth MPs under the theme *Scoring for Sustainable Livelihoods for Youth*. The purpose of the event was to provide a platform for youth to dialogue with policy makers on livelihoods issues and 36 youth (18 female 18 male) from CHT participated together with more than 100 youth coming from other districts

such as Makonde, Domboshava, Masvingo and Chinhoyi where YETT is implementing some of its programs with the youth. The MP for St Mary's constituency of CHT, councillors and village heads represented the policy makers who participated in the event. Both the youth and the policy makers competed in various sports disciplines in mixed teams to bring the participants close to each other in preparation for meaningful engagement. The youth had an opportunity to ask pertinent questions to the policy makers in a 'speed dating' exercise in which small groups of the policy makers rotated around the tables with youth and spent time discussing issues. Key issues that the youth raised include lack of transparency on how the National Youth Fund, absence of GoZ programs that support youth living with disability and low visibility of MPs and councilors in their constituencies and wards outside election periods as reported in the Daily News of 22 September 2014. (please refer to annex 1) While the project has been successful in creating platforms for youth to express their demands and concerns, more still needs to be done on the supply side to enable the policy makers to effectively respond to the issues identified.

Activity 3.2 Consult with local government stakeholders on the value of youth engagement in local forums

For youth to be able to engage effectively with local leaders, it is important that the young people understand how systems operate. In relation to this, YETT organized a parliamentary tour in which 23 youth (13 female and 10 male) from CHT participated and were taken through the basics of how parliament operates by the Parliament. Basic knowledge acquired has helped youth to understand processes that they can follow if wanted to raise issues with their local MPs.

Activity 3.3 Facilitate collaborations between youth and government to implement 16 community service projects to improve their communities

Youth led community service projects became the most visible aspect of the project. In CHT key highlights include clean up campaigns and road rehabilitation. Both these activities were conducted with technical guidance and support from the Municipality of Chitungwiza. The youth also participated in clearing the site where a community borehole was drilled. However the borehole is still to be commissioned awaiting the results of the water quality tests. In BHR the main community service activities are around construction of school latrines and rehabilitation of boreholes. As is the case in CHT the project is still to receive the results of the water quality tests of the two boreholes that were rehabilitated.

Community service projects have provided an opportunity for the youth to contribute positively to the improvement of their communities and this has resulted in the youth being viewed as a valuable asset in the communities that if given a chance they can actually make a positive difference.

Activity 3.4 Host exchanges between youth in urban and rural areas to develop a deeper understanding of the issues that affect youth in Zimbabwe:

Two way exchange visits between CHT and BHR were carried out with 34 youth (17 female and 17 male) participating. The purpose of these exchange visits is to enable youth from both the rural and the urban areas to develop better understanding of the issues that affect their fellow youth in different geographic areas. The visits also seek enable participants to develop linkages

for mutual learning and sharing. Attraction points for youth on the exchange visits included income generating activities, apprenticeship training, community gardens and community service projects that the youth have been working on.

Activity 3.5 Conduct information campaigns around National Youth Policy and the National Healing Framework

During the period under review, YETT facilitated two meetings between the Organ for National Healing Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI) and the two groups from BHR and CHT with 69 youth (36 female and 33 male). The purpose of these meetings was to raise awareness among the youth about the roles and responsibilities of ONHRI. In addition, 22 youth (9 female and 13 male) from BHR attended the national commemorations of the International Day of Peace which were held in Mutare in September under the theme *The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission – Promoting People’s Right to Peace*: Participating in this event made the youth realize how the TYZ project is complementing GoZ efforts around peace building.

In summary, the youth view TYZ project as an enabler which has helped them to mend and create valuable relations with local leadership and government institutions. Through the use of Venn diagrams at the community review meetings held in August the youth demonstrated the nature of the relationship that existed between them and the stakeholders before and during the project. It was quite evident that prior to the project, youth mainly dealt with political party leadership but after participating in the project, more and more stakeholders are now on the youth networks list for instance, EMA, Agritex, police, traditional leaders, and school development associations. Each one of these has an important and unique role that they play in advancing the plight of the youth.

4.0 GENDER ANALYSIS

By the end of the quarter under review, out of a total of 1,111 project participants 52% are women while the remaining 48% are men. We continued to plan most of our project activities to be held in the communities. These venues are friendly to women as they are considered safe and are also closer to their homes. This allows women to fulfil their reproductive roles while participating in project activities.

Anecdotal evidence from the preliminary results of the community review meetings indicates that the project activities especially community gardening and ISALs have compelled both men and women to be more focused in what they do. With ISALs, if you borrow, you are required to repay the loan with interest. If one does not work hard repayment of the loan becomes a challenge. Similarly with the gardens, they require care. If one does not invest the required time in the garden they will not be able to reap rewards from the gardens. With this analysis a sizable number of men are now working side by side with their wives on these livelihoods projects. This has reduced the idle time that the men used to spend on unproductive activities.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION

Activity	Mitigation action	Responsible Party	Monitoring/ Verification Method	Monitoring Reporting Frequency	Progress Report July – September 2014
Borehole Drilling and Rehabilitation	Locate latrines and other polluting sources at least 30 meters from the borehole	District Environmental Health Officer, Local Leadership	Sanitary surveying of borehole sites with guidance from EMA and MOC and BRDC	Quarterly	Two boreholes were been rehabilitated in BHR and both of them are located at least 30m away from latrines. The DEHO certified that there are no other sources that may potentially pollute the water within the boreholes' 30 meter radius. In CHT one borehole was drilled and it was sited 50 meter away from sewage pipes and household toilets.
	Regular water quality testing for possible biological or chemical contamination	Mercy Corps Ministry of Health- DEHO ZINWA District Officer, Local Authority	Water quality tests for adherence to Zimbabwe drinking water quality criteria and WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality	Quarterly	In BHR water samples were collected by the Ministry of Health and Child Care's DEHO on the 21 st of September for testing and results are still pending. In CHT after the borehole was drilled the water was muddy. The contractor flushed the borehole 3 times but this did not solve the problem. It was recommended that the borehole be fitted with a double casing. After this was done, water clarity improved but it is still muddy. Samples were collected by the Municipality's Health Department for testing and results are still pending. Since this is a new borehole, the hand-pump was disabled to deter residence from drawing water which is still undergoing tests.
	Construction of impermeable concrete aprons and brick lined drains with soak away ditch and animal watering troughs	Mercy Corps, Youth, community	Visual inspections for adherence to guidelines in the GoZ Well Sinking Manual 1990	Quarterly	In BHR construction of the apron (concrete lined drains with soak away ditch, laundry sinks as well as troughs for animal watering) is in progress. In CHT construction is on hold pending the water quality test results.
	Controlled grazing around boreholes and separating human and livestock water access	Local leadership, youth, community	Visual inspections	Quarterly	Fencing off of the boreholes is in progress in BHR. In addition, the youth are constructing troughs for animal watering to separate human and

Activity	Mitigation action	Responsible Party	Monitoring/ Verification Method	Monitoring Reporting Frequency	Progress Report July – September 2014
					livestock water access
	Obtain sand and stones from EMA approved/registered sites	Youth, DDF, EMA	Visual inspections for adherence to SI 7: Environmental Management Act 2007	Quarterly	Sand and stones for apron construction were obtained from EMA approved sites with authorization from the local leadership.
School Latrine construction	Locate latrines at least 30 meters downstream of known surface and ground water sources (through sanitary surveying conducted prior to rehabilitation)	District Environmental Officer	Sanitary Surveying of latrine sites	Once prior to construction	Latrines have been appropriately located with the guidance and supervision of the District Environmental Officer. Madzivire Secondary School Latrine has been completed and there is another school latrine at Murambinda “A” Primary School that is under construction.
	Dig latrine pits depth at least 1.5 meters of the highest water table.	DEHO, Builders, Youth	Site Inspections	To be done once during construction	Latrine pits at Murambinda “A” Primary School were dug and inspections were conducted by the DEHO who provided Ministry of Health’s minimum standards. Approval for activity implementation was also granted. Similar activity for Madzivire Secondary School was completed in the previous quarter.
	Grade, replant vegetation and construct drainage (to prevent accumulation of stagnant water and soil erosion) around the latrines	DEHO, BRDC, Youth	Site Inspections	To be done once during construction	Activity completed for Madzivire latrines. For Murambinda ‘A’ latrines the activity will be commenced once latrine construction is completed during the forthcoming quarter.
	Sensitize school children on the proper use and maintenance of latrines Install hand washing facility	DEHO, SDC	Site Inspections	Quarterly	Sensitization sessions are on-going Hand washing facilities are under construction together with the latrine super structure at Murambinda ‘A’. Activity is complete at Madzivire

Activity	Mitigation action	Responsible Party	Monitoring/ Verification Method	Monitoring Reporting Frequency	Progress Report July – September 2014
Classroom Block completion	Controlled Disposal through burying of waste materials (paint, chemicals) in concrete lined pits Perforation of empty chemical containers to avoid use for water and/or food storage.	Mercy Corps, EMA, SDC, BRDC, DEHO	Visual inspection for adherence to EMA Act	Ongoing during Construction	Completed activity. Waste materials were disposed according to the approved plan.

6.0 PLANS FOR THE NEXT PERIOD: October – December 2014

6.1 Objective One

Increase youth's confidence to invest in their communities by supporting youth-led businesses.

- 6.1.1 Improve Your Business Skills Training for BHR and CHT youth who have established micro enterprises
- 6.1.2 Monitor and support BHR and CHT youth who are undertaking apprenticeships with local master-crafts persons
- 6.1.3 Sustainable Agricultural Training for BHR youth participating in community garden activities
- 6.1.4 Vocational training graduation ceremonies

6.2 Objective Two

Strengthen capacity of youth, communities and local government to protect their communities

- 6.2.1 Conduct a Youth Leadership and Development Summer School for selected youth leaders from both districts
- 6.2.2 Peace Ambassador's Training
- 6.2.3 Data collection and analysis for community monitoring inputting to evidence based advocacy
- 6.2.4 Life skills and psychosocial support training
- 6.2.5 Big Brother/Big Sister community events building on the psychosocial support and life skills training

6.3 Objective 3

Increase youth ability to constructively engage their communities and government (both local and national) on issues that affect them.

- 6.3.1 Support youth in conducting community service projects (clean up campaigns, infrastructure renovations)
- 6.3.2 Meetings with the Ministry of Youth and the youth parliamentarians
- 6.3.3 Youth familiarization tour with the Parliament
- 6.3.4 Peace Building inter-ward and inter-district Youth Sports Tournaments
- 6.3.5 Exchange visits between the two districts

6.4 Close – Out Activities

- 6.4.1 End of project district level review meetings
- 6.4.2 Close out meetings with YETT – the sub-grantee and other project stakeholders
- 6.4.3 Administrative close out activities as per attached close out plan (Annex)

7.0 ANNEXES

- 7.1 Newspaper clip on Youth Engagement with Policy Makers
- 7.2 Chitungwiza Borehole drilling documents
- 7.3 Close out plan