Project title: Revitalizing youth’s active citizenship through constitutional awareness and stakeholder mobilization in Bulawayo and Masvingo, Zimbabwe.

1. Objective and relevance (the world around us)

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

The aim of this project is to mobilize youths and youth leaders from Zimbabwe’s 2 provinces of Masvingo and Bulawayo to be involved in civic engagements processes through constitutional awareness and facilitating increased knowledge around their rights, duties, roles and values in the way their country is run. And additionally, mobilize all possible stakeholders – both youth and youth leaders from all social, cultural, political and economic walks of life, to come together and reflect on the different challenges the provinces face, with the view of finding common solutions, and charting ways towards achieving such solutions.

The project constitutes a follow-up of the previous project “iVOTE Zimbabwe – Facilitating active and positive participation of youth in electoral processes in Zimbabwe”, that went out to mobilize young people in Masvingo province towards constructive participation in the country’s national elections after periods of apathy and growing political-electoral violence – especially in this part of the country. In addition, we started a mobilization of youths and leaders around the electoral non-violence themes, and a move towards understanding of civic rights – but not as fully entrenched to facilitate a full-scale dialogue on these topics. So, while in our results we have identified young people peacefully participating in the elections and other government policy processes, increasing their community activism, and taking this all the way to the grassroots should be the next logical step. Moreover, MAZ and other CSOs need to play a joint role in closely planning how to engage young people in the future, and on the other hand, local politicians gaining trust in young people and youth CSOs as allies in creating a safer Zimbabwe. This work is far from complete, thus the need to continue building on the success already achieved.

This project also aims at following up on the developments witnessed in Zimbabwe in the aftermath of the political events over the past two years. These have been characterised by deteriorations in civil rights, democratic values, clampdowns on development activists, and violence against local populations that attempt to advocate for safer communities. This has increased our alert regarding to the high need for gathering all local community stakeholders to reflect on their joint future, and that of the country – especially in this South-western part of Zimbabwe, due to their historical witness of political violence only second to the capital Harare – across the past years.

In addition, Covid-19 has had a high toll on local communities here, contributing to the further deterioration/disruption of human assets and social cohesion. It should be known that Southern Zimbabwe is also the most prone to long droughts, emigration of ripe age human assets to neighbour countries, heavy reliance on cross-border trade and interactions with Mozambique, South Africa and Botswana, and of course the long tradition of agricultural and pastoral reliance. All these have either been cut short or disrupted by border closures, local downs, and loss of economic activity in the past months. And, it is difficult to say with assurance when things will fully return to normal.

We need to re-mobilize these communities back to the fundamentals, that through dialogue and joint reflection they can re-establish social cohesion, chart ways to establishing self-healing and recovery systems, which we are sure will contribute to positive democratic development. It is also our duty as part of the global civil society movement to stand in solidarity and partnership – thus this project.

* Describe the context of the intervention:

Both Masvingo and Bulawayo are located in the south-west corner of Zimbabwe, a region that is predominantly agricultural, yet also one of the regions in the country that from time to time experience long droughts, forcing its inhabitants to scramble for other ways to sustain their livelihood. So, economically, although it should be an advantage for the two provinces to have close proximity to the thriving Botswana, South Africa, and also Mozambique for trade – these have ended up instead being fertile grants for the emigration of many young people given that their main domestic ways of livelihoods are unstable. This also leaves them with low motivation to risk their lives fighting for political rights when they will anyway try everyday to leave the country.

The emigration of young people is also social-culturally motivated. The province still struggles with strong cultural limitations where the mainstream thought like many other places in the country, is that young people are not good enough for policy participation. It has been a big man’s economy, and decision cycle for many years now. However, with the turn of coming out of power of long-term former president Robert Mugabe, young people are starting to be a major block of hope for the future of both cultural change, new ways of social aspiration, and political leadership due to their relevance as a political vote/block. This must be leveraged, but only if young people fully understand their constitutional roles, rights, and duties.

Talking of political leadership, the two provinces fall within the old known Matabele – which although quite affluent and influential, has since the turn o f the country’s independence been provinces of heavy political contestation between the ruling party and some of the biggest opposition parties. This has left these southern provinces prone to political buttles that from time to time have turned violent, bringing young people into jails as victims/tools of political violence. These events have also been the reason for many young people taking flight to neighbouring countries, while silencing those who stay, as they would rather stay off the radar of political targeting. The aftermath of the recent violent conflicts in the country have also heavily reverberated in the two and other provinces in this Southern part.

The current days have however brought in technological leverages, youth activism, access to information, new ways of mobilization and expressions, tools of which all give youths an edge over their older counterparts. Utilizing social medias like WhatsApp and messenger, young people can quickly gain needed connectivity, talk to their leaders – or be contacted by their leaders, as well as exchange ideas with other peers in neighbouring countries. In relation to technology, it should be mentioned that one of the local telecoms has already worked on an application (APP), which provides all the provisions of the country’s constitution digitally on demand – though the access to the APP costs telecom coverage costs.

Talking of the constitution, Zimbabwe is one the countries in Africa that has continuously negotiated their constitution. The country has emerging from the white apartheid like rule that gave limited access to the rule of law for many segments of the population, then slowly gaining more decision and participative space after independence in the 1990s, and now with youths that have access to decision making and self-determination. This is positive and supportive to our project, although it should be noted that the weight of all the above factors make it very difficult for local youths to gain full access to their rights to engage in political/policy and civic activities and decisions thus a need to intervene with supportive platforms.

Other narratives also confirm these contextual limitations. Through a study by MAZ and Youth Empowerment Trust on “Assessment of factors influencing youth participation in elections and decision making in Zimbabwe”, it was concluded that youth in Zimbabwe – here specifically for Masvingo and Bulawayo, face many huddles in this direction – including; Limited knowledge of their constitutional rights, and awareness about processes of participation, patriarchy and discrimination on basis of sexism, discrimination on basis of regionalism and ethnicity, and economic marginality and lack of resources.

According to another survey carried out among youths from eight (8) wards of Masvingo rural district through MAZ’s Youth Engage Project funded by Youth Empowerment Transformation Trust (YETT) in relation to “what youths engage themselves with”, we found out that 76% of youth spend their time on health related/based activities followed by 13% who were engaged with agriculture-based activities. Only under 9% engaged themselves with issues of political participation. Majority of the respondents did not acknowledge to have been engaged in any governance related activities and generally shied away from politics related questions. The combined effect of the above findings, and many not stated here sends the youths here into what we see as a growing youth political apathy and passivity, or a context where they simply do not see the meaning of continuing to participate in politics. In the case of Zimbabwe, many youths are indeed looking away from political participation, which in the perspective of nation building is an undesired trend.

* Describe how this intervention will strengthen civil society organising – including active citizenship, volunteering, and public engagement – that contribute to social justice:

As a start, the project aims at activating young people in the two provinces to actively engage in their community’s policy and other processes by knowing/relearning their constitutional rights. This is against the backgrounding of falling motivation towards being part of these processes if their (youths’) participation over the past many years has not given real results. Bringing these young people back into the thought of engaging with policy and taking ownership of this process in a direct activation of citizen participation. The same is the ambition with getting local leaders to revisit their roles, duties, and rights, and how these, limit or support the role of young people in actively taking part in local policy processes etc. We will also directly target local CSOs to be part of this project, both to mobilize them to actively engage young people and local leaders within both development work and policy processes, as well as providing platforms and further motivation for such engagement/participation to take place.

We also have ambition to bring the three main target clusters (youth, local leaders and CSOs) to work closer together around mobilizing around/relearning/re-practicing their constitutional roles, rights, and duties, and how they can support each other in this process. This sets the platform/framework for the three sectors/actors to cooperate around these issues. Moreover, we are also working with other indirect actors e.g. community radios, venue hosts (town councils), schools, other CSOs beyond the 12 selected, other youths we will reach through the main selected clusters, as well as the general public. To these, the project will most likely come with the effect of activating higher citizen participation, as well as getting them closer together to cooperate around both the components of this project, as well as other local dilemmas. We are specifically excited about what the community radios and community panels and debates will bring.

In Denmark, Crossing Borders’ DNA is centrally promoting voluntarism and active citizenship, where through school workshops, youth projects, events etc, reach over 1500 young people across Denmark each year. And like with all our projects, this project will form part of our annual information work in Denmark, as well as open workshops for young people and the public to hear more and join in to act in facilitating empowerment of young across the world.

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

Although not causally linked to any environmental aspects, the project will involve environmentally friendly strategies in decisions around production and consumption of materials during the implementation, here including for example limiting travel between the partner countries. Other factors like long-distance travel within the country shall be limited, thus running parallel activities in both provinces as opposed to gathering them all the time. Aspects of printing or production of materials shall be limited to only necessary – here including an intentional elimination of things like T-shirts from the budget, as these are not a necessity yet can have a high environmental impact. In a nutshell, we will hold out awareness around environmental aspects, and for the need to always make choices in favour of environmentally friendly options.

The partnership/collaborators (our starting point)

* Describe the experiences, capacities and resources of participant partners (including the Danish organisation) as well as other actors (e.g. their experiences with the subject matter concerned, knowledge of the context in which the intervention will take place, networks and relationships).

**Crossing Borders** (CB) is a non-profit, civil society organization. CB educates and empowers young people to become active global citizens. Across cultures and professions, we provide platforms for young people to cross-fertilize ideas and form global associations, networks, and communities worldwide. In a learning environment where all participants are encouraged to grow and learn from one another, we enable youth to share their best ideas, best products, and best practices.

At CB, we strive to create spaces (both physical and virtual) for young people to dialogue around issues that affect them or that create opportunities for them in their local communities. We believe that through such spaces of honest dialogue – especially among people that are affected the same way, and bringing on board those that are in position to make a difference around such issues, we facilitate creation of possibilities for approaches and solutions that hopefully improve communities. Our projects in Uganda, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and in Denmark, all utilize this methodology and we know from experience that this creates some of the most socially aware and active young citizens in their communities. Read more about CB here [www.crossingborders.dk](http://www.crossingborders.dk)

**My Age Zimbabwe (MAZ),** is a youth led organisation that champions youth leadership, civic engagement, gender equality and the health and rights of young people. We harness evidence and unite diverse voices to spark commitment to youth related issues. Anchored in sexual and reproductive health, we advocate for the rights of young people across every aspect of their lives. Through an innovative combination of programs and interventions which include digital conversations, theatre for development, skills strengthening, dialogue with duty bearers, exchange programs including linking young people with opportunities that they need to advance their health, rights, and young people at community, sub national, national and international level, My Age has contributed in advocacy and awareness around the School Health Policy, Child Marriages, Gender Sensitive Schools and Communities, Girl Child empowerment and Violence against Women and Girls working with government departments, CSO’s among other influencers, donors and partners in SRHR work. My Age plays a pivotal role to shape conversation on youth engagement and helps increase the visibility of young people in spaces that mater by identifying national, regional and global platforms to contribute equally to the conversation and share his expertise and experiences.

* Describe any previous acquaintance or cooperation between the partners, and how these experiences have fed into the development of the proposed intervention. And,
* Describe how the intervention will contribute to developing the relationship and collaboration.

This project is our second intervention that both CB and MAZ will cooperate on, the first was iVOTE Zimbabwe implemented in Masvingo province around peaceful elections. So, we can to a great degree state that the past 1½ years of cooperation on iVOTE Zimbabwe have given us a chance to get to learn more about each other. During the last implementation CB’s Andrew Julius Bende visited MAZ on a monitoring trip, seeing the how the little Masvingo NGO worked, and learning several things from the way they tactically work in the fragile local context. This increased the partnership’s assurance of joint determination to support local communities. It is also good to remind us always that both CB and MAZ have their strategic goals as “mobilizing young people to take a more active role in their societies”, the cooperation of the two organizations is imbedded in a strong thematic relationship that has a bright future to offer. In terms of the relationship to the target groups, we hope that just like the first project, this will further increase MAZ’s reach to young people in the current Masvingo, as well as the new Bulawayo province and further strengthen the organization’s capacity to engage young people, local leaders and CSOs at different levels, which this project sets a framework for.

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

We give an overview of the roles and responsibilities in the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Partner role** | |
| **Area/aspect** | **Crossing Borders (CB)** | **My Age Zimbabwe Trust (MAZ)** |
| Overall project coordination | Crossing Borders as project responsible from the Danish side oversees the overall project coordination – setting into place implementation frameworks and plans for ensuring that the project is a success | MAZ facilitates CB to understand their local context in relation to the ambition to realize this project, and inputs into the entire planning process context-based knowledge that optimizes project success |
| Local implementation in Zimbabwe | CB has the responsibility to follow-up and remotely monitor what goes on in Zimbabwe. This they get through online meetings, two-time monitoring visits, quarterly reports, and constant emailing/communication | MAZ is the main responsible partner in relation to implementing of all the activities in Zimbabwe. MAZ also has the responsibility to carryout local monitoring, quarterly reporting to CB (both narrative & financial), being part of online meetings for monitoring and taking care of the local partnership in Zimbabwe |
| Kick-off and monitoring visit | CB and MAZ will jointly implement this activity. MAZ will oversee ensuring that all logistics are in place, and CB will ensure that the program and achievements needed are reached. | |
| Budgets and accounting | CB as overall coordinator will oversee budgets and accountability across the project, and CISU. | MAZ will do the financial management locally and is responsible for holding the rules/laws of the local context. |
| Information in Denmark | CB will implement this activity | MAZ will support with the necessary information inputs |

Target groups, objectives, and expected results (our intervention)

* Describe the composition of the target groups:

Our project’s primary targets groups are presented as follows:

* The 14 daily staff and volunteers of MAZ in Zimbabwe that will be directly involved in the project. These are divided on a 40%/60% male female. Mostly young local community people, thus a great resource to have on the project.
* 138 youths representing the 79 wards in the two provinces of Masvingo & Bulawayo. The selection is 50/5o female to male, giving an equal distribution. The age ranges will be 18 – 30, selection will aim at young people actively involved in social mobilizing as these should form a catalyzing force for mobilizing other young people.
* 24 district level youth leaders representing the 12 districts in Masvingo and Bulawayo. Again, chose on a 50/50 representation between females and males. Young leaders are the surest way to get the youth-oriented perceptions into the mainstream planning. They also are the closest to youth – their constituency who elected them, thus easy to get them to serve this purpose.
* 24 CSOs representatives from the 12 selected CSOs from 12 districts in Masvingo and Bulawayo. The two members from the 12 CSOs will be aimed at a 50/50 distribution, though where not possible it will be weighed more to choose a CSO that is grounded in the local communities. These need to be grassroots, have access to the most marginalized youths, respected locally, but also have the minimum capacity to carry out the project.
* At least 1200 young people reached by the 12 mini projects that will be supported under the project. The young people here taking part in the CSOs-based mini projects will also represent the local grassroots, and mainly youths most exposed to not gaining representation or knowledge of their rights and duties. We will try as much as possible to include these based on a 50/50 distribution of genders, and where possible priority given to higher female representation as they are already a more disadvantaged group.

The project has other (secondary target groups). It will also benefit the entire public in the two provinces of Masvingo and Bulawayo, who will be engaged in or hear about the project components in form of direct knowledge passed on through the primary participants, radio discussions building knowledge and engagement, public discussions, leaders standing for improved public engagement, CSOs taking on a bigger role in mobilizing local communities towards constitutional awareness and civil engagement, and a generally hopefully bettered political context (due to inter-stakeholder dialogue) in the two provinces.

* Describe how the target groups will participate in- and benefit from the intervention. (for this please see the next point/table for the way the groups will be engaged in the project).
* Describe the objectives and expected results.

This project’s overall objective is to facilitate open spaces for dialogue towards civic engagement among youth and the duty bearers in two provinces of Zimbabwe namely; Masvingo and Bulawayo aimed at contributing to positive inclusion of citizens in country’s governance, policy making, and development processes at large. Specifically, the project will be run based on three objectives, these include:

1. To promote constitutional awareness and meaningful youth engagement in the civic engagement processes in Zimbabwe through clarifying with and sensitizing these stakeholders around the country’s constitution and their rights, roles, and duties towards this – and increasing their informed participation in the way their country is run.
2. To facilitate space and opportunities for youth from the two provinces to engage with their community leaders in civic engagement processes through facilitating public meetings, lobbies, debates, joint trainings, etc. to bring these stakeholders together into dialogue for longer term joint growth & work.
3. To establish the building/mobilizing of a network of youth led organisations from the two provinces to start working together towards joint planning on how to engage the young people in the provinces and other places these work, and as a supportive platform for the strengthening and long-term sustainability of this project’s objectives.

These objectives will be reached through delivering different outputs, and these kept on track by accompanying indicators as below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outputs** | **Selected indicators** |
| Common to all objectives:   * A one-day kick-off meeting between MAZ, CB, and other key stakeholders (12 representatives from the participating CSOs, and 12 youth leaders representing the districts in the two provinces. | * A plan for implementation of the kickoff meeting is in place & logistics are available for its success at least a month before * All expected participants agree to attend at least a month before * Number of people attending the meeting (at least 70%) * All the relevant stakeholder clusters have been represented at the meeting * Majority of attendees across all clusters have a good understanding of the project, good knowledge of the strategy and plan of the project, and find the project relevant to them |
| To objective 1: | |
| * 1. A (1) two-day inception training/reflection workshop held in Masvingo province on the constitutional rights of youths – their roles, rights, duties, and values in this. This will be for all stakeholders in (78 youths representing the 39 wards in the province, 14 district level youth leaders representing the 7 districts, 14 CSOs representatives from the 7 districts). | * A plan for implementation of the kickoff meeting is in place & logistics are available for its success at least a month before * All expected participants agree to attend at least a month before * Rapid activity, participation and process appraisals show a positive effect of the training on the stakeholders as a good foundation for the success of the objectives * Number of people attending the meeting (at least 70%) * All the relevant stakeholder clusters have been represented at the meeting * Majority of attendees across all clusters find the training relevant feel that they gain new insights in their roles, duties, and rights in relation to the country’s constitution |
| * 1. One (1) two-day inception training/reflection workshop held in Bulawayo province on the constitutional rights of youths – their roles, rights, duties, and values in this. This will be for all stakeholders (60 youths representing the 30 wards in the province, 10 district level youth leaders representing the 5 districts, 10 CSOs representatives from the 5 districts). | * A plan for implementation is in place & logistics are available for its success at least a month before * All expected participants agree to attend at least a month before * Rapid activity, participation and process appraisals show a positive effect of the training on the stakeholders as a good foundation for the success of the objectives * Number of people attending the meeting (at least 70%) * All the relevant stakeholder clusters have been represented at the meeting * Majority of attendees across all clusters find the training relevant feel that they gain new insights in their roles, duties, and rights in relation to the country’s constitution |
| * 1. Three (3) two-day quarterly follow-up trainings for 78 youth representatives from the 39 wards in Masvingo province delivered. These follow-up trainings will cover topics including – constitutional awareness, youth policy, lobby, and advocacy; policy monitoring and accountability, effective communication – to cut through. | * A plan for implementation is in place & logistics are available for the success of each at least a month before * All expected participants agree to attend at least a month before * Pre and post rapid activity, participation and process appraisals show a positive effect of the project * Number of people attending (at least 70%) * All the relevant stakeholder clusters have been represented at the meeting * Majority of attendees across all clusters find the different trainings are relevant and they feel that they gain new knowledge or motivation for their local engagement |
| * 1. Three (3) two-day quarterly follow-up trainings for 60 youth representatives from the 30 wards in Masvingo province delivered. These follow-up trainings will cover topics including – constitutional awareness, youth policy, lobby, and advocacy; policy monitoring and accountability, effective communication – to cut through. | * A plan for implementation is in place & logistics are available for the success of each at least a month before * All expected participants agree to attend at least a month before * Pre and post rapid activity, participation and process appraisals show a positive effect of the project * Number of people attending (at least 70%) * All the relevant stakeholder clusters have been represented at the meeting * Majority of attendees across all clusters find the different trainings are relevant and they feel that they gain new knowledge or motivation for their local engagement |
| * 1. Radio messages in form of Jingos (short messages) – for example “did you know” or “know your rights, duties” roles” – highlighting the constitutional obligations of youths, their leaders and general public. | * Implementation plan in place at least a month into the project * Tag lines (story boards) developed at least a month into project * Agreements with radio stations in place a month into the project * Appraisals reveal a positive reception and usefulness of the info   NB: These will be developed and aired by Radios several times every day throughout the project period. |
| **To objective 2:** | |
| * 1. Three (3) quarterly joint reflection, learning and planning meetings/events bringing together youth leaders, youths, and CSOs representatives taking part in the project held in Masvingo province. These will aim at bringing together the different stakeholders for common ground to talk and plan together and providing space for charting common youth engagement plans. | * A plan for implementation is in place & logistics are available for the success of each at least a month before * All expected participants agree to attend at least a month before * Pre and post rapid activity, participation and process appraisals show a positive effect of the project * Number of people attending (at least 70%) * All the relevant stakeholder clusters have been represented at the arrangements and feel that it was necessary for them to be here * Majority (70%) of attendees across all clusters find the different meetings/events and trainings are relevant and they feel that they gain new knowledge or motivation for their local engagement |
| * 1. Three (3) quarterly joint reflection, learning and planning meetings/events bringing together youth leaders, youths, and CSOs representatives taking part in the project held in Bulawayo province. These will aim at bringing together the different stakeholders for common ground to talk and plan together and providing space for charting common youth engagement plans. | * A plan for implementation is in place & logistics are available for the success of each at least a month before * All expected participants agree to attend at least a month before * Pre and post rapid activity, participation and process appraisals show a positive effect of the project * Number of people attending (at least 70%) * All the relevant stakeholder clusters have been represented at the events and feel that it was necessary for them to be here * Majority (70%) of attendees across all clusters find the different meetings/events and trainings are relevant and they feel that they gain new knowledge or motivation for their local engagement |
| * 1. Two (2) biannual public debate panels and policy discussion events at the town halls, schools, and other accessible places where the general public is invited to be part of the project and discussions are held. | * A plan for implementation is in place & logistics are available for the success of each at least a month before * All expected participants agree to attend at least a month before * Pre and post rapid activity, participation and process appraisals show a positive effect of the project * Number of main debaters and presenters attending (at least 70%) * Number of people from the public that are attending (at least 50 people) * All the relevant stakeholder clusters have been represented at the events and feel that it was necessary for them to be here * Majority (70%) of attendees across all clusters find the different arrangements are relevant and they feel that they gain new knowledge or motivation for their local engagement |
| * 1. Eleven (11) monthly leader – youth – CSOs and other relevant guests, radio talk shows around constitutional content, rights, duties, political accountability etc. where the public is invited to call in with their questions and engagement in the discussion. | * Implementation plan in place at least a quarter into the project * All expected participants agree to attend at least month before each * Agreements with radio stations in place quarter into the project * Appraisals reveal a positive reception and usefulness of the info * Number of people tuning in and reach (geographically) revealed through quick appraisals. This is also compared against the people calling in. * Majority (70%) of attendees across all clusters find the different arrangements are relevant and they feel that they gain new knowledge or motivation for their local engagement |
| **Objective 3:** | |
| * 1. Twelve (12) youth related CSOs represented by 24 representatives mobilized to the project and willing to support the project objectives | * Plan for implementing this activity agreed upon and in place at least three months before implementation * Guidelines for selecting the suitable CSOs agreed upon and in place at least three months before selection process * A panel made of MAZ, CB and other independent actors that will select these is in place at least three months before selection * The 24 representatives (12 CSOs) find the project, process, relevant and ready to participate all way and domesticate it in their local constituencies/communities |
| * 1. Three (3) quarterly trainings/motivation sessions for capacitating the CSOs in regard to youth mobilization, policy engagement, etc. | * A plan for implementation is in place & logistics are available for the success of each at least a month before * All expected participants agree to attend at least a month before * Pre and post rapid activity, participation and process appraisals show a positive effect of the project |
| * 1. Quarterly strategic planning and reflection meetings/workshops with the selected CSOs on how the youth position could be strengthened in the two provinces | * A plan for implementation is in place & logistics are available for the success of each at least a month before * All expected participants agree to attend at least a month before * Pre and post rapid activity, participation and process appraisals show a positive effect of the project |
| * 1. Three (3) quarterly press releases on the context of youths and youth organizations in regard to policy, human rights, space for free expressions and collaboration | * Implementation plan in place at least a month into the project * Themes for each quarter developed a month before each * Agreements with publishers in place a month before each * Appraisals reveal a positive reception and usefulness of the info |
| * 1. Support to deployment and implementation of 12 youth activating actions/mini projects supported by the project and monitored/mentored by MAZ and CB. These projects will be developed by the 12 CSOs selected to take part in the project in working with the 138 youths that are the primary targets. | * Plan for implementing this activity agreed upon and in place at least three months before implementation * Guidelines for selecting the suitable CSOs agreed upon and in place at least three months before selection process * A panel made of MAZ, CB and other independent actors that will select these is in place at least three months before selection   NB: The validity and selection of mini projects will be mainly based on how effective they are in reaching out to other youths in the local communities other than those already/commonly reached. |

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

As presented by the objectives and related outputs above, this project’s strategy towards creating spaces for constitutional awareness, civic activism, and local political/policies participation by the especially the youths, hinges on the combination of three main aspects, namely:

(i). Mobilizing of different strategic actors to dialogue and work together on this – here including the youth themselves (especially those that will be able to mobilize others), youth leaders (for the need to get understand youth issues and feed them into policy processes), and civil society organizations (for the need to create spaces for youths to be active, multiply the project, adopt the project objectives and work further with them, and to create community backing),

(ii). Facilitating specific knowledge acquisition – here including constitutional awareness, advocacy, lobbying, political accountability etc. so that the participants understand what they need to do, and what tools they can utilize on this journey.

(iii). And finally, providing spaces and or resourcing spaces for the different stakeholders to get engaged, dialogue and develop the necessary skills, networks, actions that they need to achieve this project. We are convinced that by combining this mobilization/awareness raising, capacitation/skilling/ and spaces for action model, we will be able to start conversations in the local communities in Masvingo and Bulawayo towards their awareness, and demand/practicing of their rights, roles, duties in the way their country is run, based on the same privileges enshrined in their constitutions.

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

In addition to the follow-up of the objectives and outputs through the different indicators stated in the table above, our project has planned other ways of systematizing experiences along the way as follows:

1. We have ensured that our local partners (MAZ) have fully engaged project coordinator, that will follow the project from start to end. This also includes a project assistant and an accountant. The same modalities are present as CB where an International Program Coordinator and a project support staff will be involved in the project across its implementation.
2. Both CB and MAZ will meet up at the start of the project in the partner country to jointly revisit the proposal and harmonize work plans and other aspects that are crucial to the realization of the project. During this time, further specific indicators will be developed to ensure that all aspects of data gathering for learning and follow-up are covered.
3. The local staff (MAZ) will compile different reports and informations on implementation that will be utilized by the partnership to follow the project. First, the local partner will be encouraged to compile short monthly reports on the activities carried out during that month, as well as a quick breakdown. These will then be compiled into a quarterly report that will be shared to CB and followed up by a Skype/Teams/Zoom meeting to engage on the results of the quarter. These quarterly meetings will also be relevant to keep a joint planning and adjusting of the project should such need arise.
4. The partnership will also implement a joint monitoring visit where CB will travel to Masvingo and Bulawayo to meet with MAZ and be part of some of the activities. This will result in attempts to joint learn within the context and gather up on the specific exchanges of best practices and ideas.
5. Both partners will keep a close contact both on email and voice connection through messenger or WhatsApp, to ensure that anything arising in taken up in time, and reinstating at all times that the partnership following up is aimed at improving our working rather than policing each other.

Intervention-related information work in Denmark

* The purpose of the information work.
* Give Danish public access to the other part of the world through information about other countries
* Lastly, we use our information for policy feed-ins and advocacy.
* The target groups of the information work.
* Folke Skole, gymnasium, and højskole students and their teachers. We on average reach about 1500 students every year through our school services. Through public workshops, we are targeting thematic partners. Kommunes and other CSOs. And the public through website and online.
* The means of communication to be used (social media, printed matter, theatre, events, or the like).
* Public workshops & events, School facilitations, Social media, World Wide Web (our website), and Printed content.

1. Supplementary financing

NA (none)