

Sierra Leone MDTF

Fund Signature Page

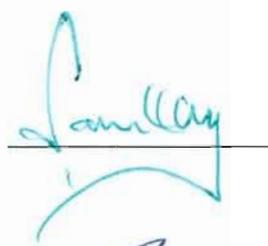
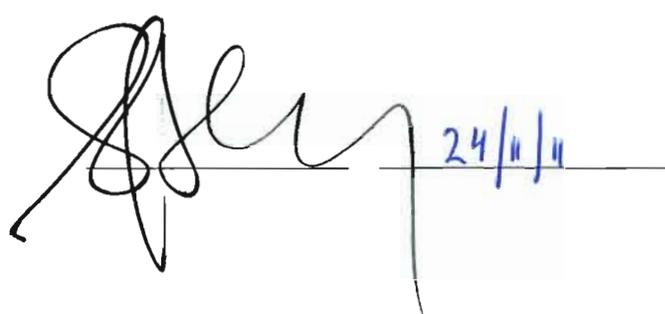
(Note: this page is attached to the programme¹ document)

Participating UN Organisation(s): Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Priority Area: Youth Development and Employment
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Programme Number: Joint Vision Programme Nineteen.	Programme Duration: 1 year Estimated Start-Up Date: December 1, 2011
Programme Title: Youth Development and Employment	Programme Location: Sierra Leone – National Coverage
Project Description: The project focuses on the development of the agriculture component of the youth employment and development interventions through the training and support to pre-existing infrastructure within the Sierra Leone Agri-Business Initiative (SABI) Centre in Newton and the introduction of specific agro-business and agro-machinery trainings within the centre.	Total Project Cost: USD 333, 353 SL- MDTF: USD 333, 353 Government Input: Other: GRAND TOTAL: USD 333,353
Development Goal and Key Outcomes: The primary goal of this program is to improve the overall effectiveness of youth. Also ensure that a reasonable number of youths are engaged in livelihood activities through Agricultural Business Centers and Youth Employment centers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcome 1: <i>Improved capacity (human and institutional) of the Newton SABI Centre through the establishment and implementation of a training programme for the youth with emphasis in agro-business, agro-processing, occupational safety standards and repair of agricultural machinery based on selected agro-value commodity chains.</i> ○ Outcome 2: <i>An equipped and functional resource centre-repository library with appropriate resource materials.</i> 	

¹ The term “programme” is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

Deliverables:

1. A curriculum developed and used in training of the 100 youth in the areas of agro-business, agro-processing, occupational safety standards and repair of agricultural machinery for selected agro-value commodity chains
2. An equipped resource centre with materials, books and manuals; computers for the resource/library at Newton SABI Centre.

	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name/Title</i>
FAO		9/11/2011	Mr. Gabriel Rugalema Country Representative
DEPAC Co-Chair		24/11/11	Honorable Dr. Samura Kamara Minister of Finance and Economic Development
DEPAC Co-Chair		Nov 29, '11	Mr. Vijay Pillai Country Manager World Bank
DEPAC Co-Chair		24/11/11	Mr. Michael von der Schulenburg Executive Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Executive Summary

The UN Joint Vision Programme 19 supports an initiative by the Government of Sierra Leone and its UN partner's address, as a priority area, key social-economic challenges faced by the youth. In this context, it is also an important initiative to support the smooth transition of UNIPSIL from a peace building mission to that of a UN country wide development strategy. The need and development of this initiative is based on the common understanding among all partners that the youth population in Sierra Leone constitutes a major threat to a sustainable peace if not recognized and addressed through a comprehensive and harmonized approach. The project proposed is technically justified on the basis of agriculture being the main employer in Sierra Leone and the urgent need to make the sector create employment particularly for young people, a majority of whom are unemployed, under-employed or working in the informal economy. Due to a lack of decent employment opportunities, the youth are vulnerable to re-recruitment for criminal and violent activities. If peace is to be consolidated in Sierra Leone, then the youth must be actively engaged in renegotiating their roles in society and included in the solutions that lay the foundations for political and social stability, economic prosperity and poverty alleviation.

Table of Contents

- 1. Situation Analysis**
 - 1.1. Agriculture, the economy and Youth
 - 1.2. Sector context
 - 1.3. Sector policy

- 2. Strategies including lessons learned and the proposed programme**
 - 2.1. Project Strategy
 - 2.2. FAO's Comparative Advantage

- 3. Results framework work**
 - 3.1. Impact/ Development Goal
 - 3.2. Outcomes and outputs
 - 3.3. Risks and Assumptions

- 4. Management and Coordination Arrangements**

- 5. Fund Management Arrangement**
 - 5.1 Government Inputs
 - 5.2 Donor/ FAO Inputs
 - 5.3 Technical Support and Linkages
 - 5.4 Management and Operational Support Arrangements

- 6. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

- 7. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship**

- 8. Workplan and budget**

ANNEXES

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Annex 1 | Work plan |
| Annex 2 | Detailed Budget |

1. Situation analysis: Agriculture, the Economy and Youth

1.1.Situation Analysis:

In sub-Saharan African many young people are unable to fulfil their potential because of poverty, hunger, poor health and lack of education. As a result, they lack the skills needed to gain employment, with rural context and in most cases often migrate to urban areas in search of economic opportunities.

The state of youth unemployment in Sierra Leone is a growing concern. The youth unemployment level in the country is amongst the highest in the West African sub-region standing at 45.8 percent of the total unemployment figure in 2008 (Ministry of Labour, 2008). This high unemployment figure on youth unemployment reveals only part of the challenge as youth in the sub-region face, high rates of inactivity, underemployment and poor working conditions with long working hours and low pay and the vast many left to roam without any possibility to land a secured job. The root of the problem is set in numerous factors, including skills mismatch, a growing supply of labour unmet by collective demand, political instability and difficult economic environments. In light of this, the link between development and security is propelling a range of stakeholders to consider youth employment key to stability and long term and sustained economic development.

Some of these conclusions have been drawn from lessons learnt the many impacts of problems of youth unemployment, especially that of youths in the country. As a result, youth unemployment in Sierra Leone has been recognized as a potential trigger for social instability; the prolonged state of underdevelopment and economic stagnation. As has been indicated by the Truth and Reconciliation Report that came after the war, the problem of youth unemployment has been blamed as one leading factor in the prolongation of the ten year brutal war, a conflict that left the country in virtual disarray and gross underdevelopment.

1.2 Sector Context

Even though the country boasts of having a very youthful demography with 45 percent of its entire population been youths and 65 percent of the total youth population within the employment age; the problem of access to secure jobs continues to be problematic and as such is reflective on the socio-economic and security factors in the country. In addition, the problem of economic global melt-down and its attendant impacts on the country's economy and labour market which has succeeded to worsen the situation in the country that has for over one decade now been labeled by the United Nations Development Index as one of the world's poorest countries [Table 1: Incidence of poverty among young people (15-24) in % in some Sub-Saharan Africa].

The World Bank's Youth and Unemployment in Africa: The Potential, The Problem, The Promise report, released in December 2008², investigates the nature of Africa's youth demographics and recommends policies to give its youth access to stable employment. It argues that creating viable jobs for young people is a re-condition for Africa's poverty eradication, sustainable development, and peace; and in countries emerging from conflict, access to employment for youth is integral to peace-building processes.

² <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTSTATINAFR/Resources/ADI-200809-essay-EN.pdf>

<i>Table 1: Incidence of poverty among young people (15-24) in % in some Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	46.5
<i>Cameroon</i>	49.1
<i>Ethiopia</i>	70.7
<i>Ghana</i>	66.5
<i>Kenya</i>	54.5
<i>Malawi</i>	66.3
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	68.0
<i>Uganda</i>	93.8
<i>Zambia</i>	86.3

Source: World Bank survey-based harmonized indicators

Agriculture, including fisheries and forestry, is the core of the economy, contributing about 46 percent of the GDP in Sierra Leone and providing employment for about 75 percent of the population. (Table 2 below shows the composition of the sector and sub-sectoral contributions to agricultural GDP). The crops sub-sector is predominant followed by fisheries. Contribution of the forestry sub-sector shows a decline from 4 percent in 2004-2007 to 3 percent in 2008. Livestock has maintained a 3 percent agricultural GDP contribution over the 5 years analysed.

<i>Table 2: Contribution of Agricultural Sub Sectors to National GDP</i>					
Subsector	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<i>Crops</i>	30	32	32	31	32
<i>Livestock</i>	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Forestry</i>	4	4	4	4	3
<i>Fishery</i>	9	9	8	8	8
<i>Agriculture contribution to GDP</i>	46	48	47	46	46

The government of Sierra Leone has increased its funding levels for the agricultural sector from 7% in 2009 to 10% in 2010 in compliance with Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Plan. In Sierra Leone, farm production is mainly a smallholder's activity. Commercial farming and value addition is still very limited despite ongoing interventions with the GoSL flagship agriculture programme, the Smallholders Commercialisation Project. Declining soil fertility from deforestation and poor land management practices are critical issues needing to be addressed. As the largest contributor to national GDP, the sector has the potential to provide employment for the growing numbers of unemployed youths by increasing food security and rural income levels. However, at present it cannot achieve that potential because production is still largely subsistence and rural social institutions do not recognise the youth economic resources.

1.3. Sector Policy

Given support and the opportunity for employment, young people have the potential to play a significant role in rural development and the agricultural sector. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), GDP in sub-Saharan Africa would rise by 12-19 percent if young people were employed in productive work. "Current events show the energy, creativity and power of young people, and also the importance of ensuring that they can see a future for themselves in the societies in which they live, they deserve support to take

advantage of the opportunities opening up. We need to tap into the energy and entrepreneurial spirit of Africa's younger generation." (Kofi Annan , 2010) .

2. Strategies including lessons learned and the proposed project

FAO in congruence with ILO has developed the “Decent Work Agenda”. Within this framework FAO carries comparative advantages in promoting agricultural based employment through Pillar 1: Employment creation and enterprise development. UN agencies either individually or in collaboration have invested in youth employment in various interventions including Growth Centres and the Sierra Leone Agri-Business Initiative (SABI). The national agri-business center in Newton in Sierra Leone is supporting capacity development of service providers, entrepreneurs and the beneficiaries and facilitates decent employment opportunities along selected agro-value chains and through agro-industrial processing and services while promoting environmentally sustainable management of organic waste/by-production for use as renewable energy resources.

Against this background, FAO proposes to collaborate with partner UN Agencies (i.e. UNDP, UNIDO, ILO and other stakeholders) to engage in the development of the agriculture component of the youth employment and development interventions through the training and support to pre-existing infrastructure within the Sierra Leone Agri-Business Initiative (SABI) Centre in Newton and the introduction of specific agro-business trainings within the centre. In addition, the Newton SABI will receive agro-machinery as training tools. This aspect of the project is in line with the ongoing National Agriculture Response Program (NARP) through the Smallholders Commercialization Programme. Upon completion, trainees will receive motorcycles and a toolkit, making them mobile for hire and service to ABCs nationwide. FAO will also support the establishment of a resource centre/depository library for trainees to consult and use during their training programme period.

FAO’s comparative advantage

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) leads international efforts to alleviate hunger and mitigate poverty. Since its founding in 1945, FAO has placed special attention on the economic development of rural areas, where roughly 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people live.

Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts, that is, to make sure people have sustained access to enough high-quality nutritive food to lead active, healthy lives and further alleviate poverty in the world. To this end, agriculture plays a pivotal role in the rural economy of most developing countries. Support to rural youth and young farmers have been part of FAO’s work for the last four decades³. This has occurred in the form of strengthening and expanding young people’s capacities, knowledge, and skills through education and training. In order to enable the rural youth to become active partners in the achievement of economic and social goals they must receive maximum support and access to resources that allow them to reach their maximum potentials. Moreover, since 2005, the first Millennium Development Goal to “eradicate extreme poverty and hunger” includes target 1.B that encourages the achievement of decent and full productive work for all, including women

³ FAO-ILO website – Youth Employment <http://www.fao-ilo.org/fao-ilo-youth/en/>

and youth. This target acknowledges the centrality of employment promotion for the achievement of food security and poverty reduction.

The challenge of youth employment has an important gender dimension. Young rural women are generally the last to be hired and the first to be fired; they are overrepresented in the share of informally and/or temporarily employed; and often face the harshest and most hazardous working conditions. While the global gender gap in youth unemployment is relatively small (at 0.3 percent), it might mask the true level of labour market discrimination. Inequalities are also particularly striking in areas where cultural traditions push women into unpaid family work.

FAO has relevant experience in promoting gender-equitable youth employment in country programmes and has technically supervised various UN Joint Programmes for youth employment, development and empowerment and migration in various countries. Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the rural economy of most developing countries. Support to rural youth and young farmers have been part of FAO's work for the last four decades. In order to enable the rural youth to become active partners in the achievement of economic and social goals they must receive maximum support and access to resources that allow them to reach their maximum potentials.

The project will tap the vocational educational training opportunities with employment promotion with a unique learning methodology and curriculum, combining both agricultural and life-business skills, including issues such as psycho-social protection, child labour prevention (FAO-ILO module⁴), land and property rights⁵, health, nutrition, environmental awareness and mitigation to climate variability and agri-business skills. They are a concrete manifestation of the increasing recognition of the linkages that exist between rural employment, poverty reduction and food security. The high adaptability of the learning approach to different countries' needs made it suitable to address different contexts and populations and has been included as one of the main activities in various United Nations Joint Programmes (UNJP) for "Youth Employment and Migration" as well as emergency projects⁶ and TCPs⁷ and has been also adapted to enhance youth' economic development in conflict, post-conflict, refugee/transit camps and emergency settings. Field evaluations have shown that the approach has been helping develop the entrepreneurial and agricultural skills of the youth as well as their self-esteem, helping them become healthy and positive young adults as well as strengthened national institutions capacities to address rural youth employment at both operational/programme and policy levels.

Main partners in the countries involved in the project are: Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Labour, Youth, and Trade, Producers/Farmers' Organizations and Unions, Trade Unions, Fair Trade, Youth Organizations. FAO has also strong collaborations with ILO and UNIDO. Past assessments of this innovative approach have demonstrated a very high degree of satisfaction of beneficiaries and stakeholders and a very good convergence with country's specific policies' objectives. In respect of the immediate changes and elements of impact, the project improved and changed attitudes of the youth, improved knowledge and skills, and

⁴ *Child labour prevention in agriculture* FAO-ILO module <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1897e/i1897e.pdf>

⁵ *FAO 2010 - Land and property rights module* <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1896e/i1896e.pdf>

⁶ *FAO 2010 – Francesca Dalla Valle - Promoting employment and entrepreneurship for vulnerable youth in West Bank and Gaza Strip* <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i1450e/i1450e00.pdf>

⁷ *FAO TCP - Tunisia for rural youth employment creation*
<http://www.emploi.nat.tn/fo/Fr/global.php?page=2&id=2535>

generated a high demand for up-scaling the initiative and a very good participation and interest at community and institutional level.

3. Results framework

Impact/Development Goal:

The primary goal of this program is to improve the overall effectiveness of youth. Also ensure that a reasonable number of youths are engaged in livelihood activities through Agricultural Business Centers and Youth Employment centers.

Joint Vision framework and benchmark

- enhance the capacities of institutional stakeholders and the Newton SABI Centre to address rural youth employment and decent work both at national, district and community levels
- Rural areas in which youth have access to markets to sell their products.
- Rural areas that have the basic infrastructure to facilitate the commercialization of agriculture.

3.2. Outcomes

Outcome 1: Improved capacity (human and institutional) of the Newton SABI Centre through the establishment and implementation of a training programme for the youth with emphasis in agro-business, agro-processing, occupational safety standards and repair of agricultural machinery for selected agro-value commodity chains.

Output 1:

Agro-business skills training using the UN agencies integrated approach set up and functioning in the Newton SABI Centre

Activities:

- Training workshops including skills training on the maintenance and usage of farm equipment and processing machines
- Curriculum development and training materials adapted to the socio-economic country context and priorities
- Supply of agricultural machinery

Outcome 2: An equipped and functional resource centre-repository library with appropriate resource materials.

Output 2.1:

Establish resource centre- depository library

Activity:

Supply of resources materials, books and manuals for the resource/library at Newton SABI Centre

3.3 . Risks and Assumptions

Risk (likelihood)	Impact	Mitigation
1. Key complementary services and facilities to address youth employment	Incomplete support package	Under he UNJV discussions are under way to provide a coordinated approach to

are lacking(high).		training and capacity building.
2. Collaboration with relevant ministries and youth Commission is limited (low)	No transfer and use of planning information with key stakeholders.	National consultations will be made to include bottom up planning to include key stakeholders in the programme
3. Local trainers and interested youth to deliver/receive practical training limited (medium).	Long term capacity building not achieved.	Work with district training teams Workshops and training sessions built into the project to ensure capacity building sessions are possible.
4. Technical training delivered but not translated into practical use (low).	No impact.	Relevant training that is demanded will be prioritized with linkages to district level youth councils.

4. Management and coordination arrangements

The project will be implemented through a project taskforce which will include a close collaboration between FAO, UNDP, UNIDO and other partners for a period of 12 months. FAO Sierra Leone will have the overall responsibility of project management, administrative, technical and financial reporting. This will include the preparation of TORs, call for bids and organizing the selection process. And in accordance to FAO modality, awarding of all contracts and recruitment of consultants. In that respect, FAO will also have overall responsibility for the selection of the National Project Coordinator (NPC) and International Consultants but in close collaboration with the project lead technical unit, the Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division and joint task force. The National Project Coordinator will be charged with the field implementation of the programme. At the inception of the project the NPC in consultation with the project task force will prepare a detailed work plan.

5. Fund Management Arrangement

In furthering the priorities of the Joint Vision, the UN established a joint multi-donor trust fund (MDTF). The fund, through which this project is supported, will be administrated by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office in New York. As with all MDTFs, it is designed to harmonize and simplify the procedures for acquiring, managing and reporting on funds for development. Donors contributing to the fund sign a Standard Administrative Arrangement and agencies receiving funds sign Terms of Reference. Both documents stipulate the totality of the terms of the MDTF as a funding mechanism. No additional arrangements are provided for or needed.

5.1 Government Inputs

The Government will provide appropriate office space and access to information and data at its SABI centre. MAFFS will ensure SABI staff are assigned as counter-parts for strategic planning and economic analysis. MAFFS will also provide coordination with all district officials and stakeholders to ensure workshops and training focus on appropriate youth. Finally, the FAO, MAFFS and partners will ensure timely review of reports and provide reporting opportunities to the selected steering committee.

5.2 Donor/FAO Inputs

The Donor through FAO will provide support for the following inputs:

Personnel services

Professional Staff (5011)

Consultants

- Various national consultants: 2 person-months project years 1

Locally contracted labour

- Admin/Finance Assistant: 1 person full time each project year
- Project Assistant: 1 person full time each project year

Technical Support Services

- Various inputs: 1 person-weeks during the year with at least 4 person-weeks in country.

Travel

Travel for international and national FAO and project, technical backstopping missions and non-staff travel for district and MAFFS staff.

Training

For the planned duration for the youth in the selected topical areas.

Expendable equipment

Computer sets (desktop or laptop, printer and UPS) for the SABI resource centre and project staff.

Non-expendable equipment

Agric Machinery equipment as will be advised after the assessment by the technicians.

General Operating Expenses

Various stationary, internet access, computer supplies.

Project servicing costs – 13% as required by Governing Bodies

5.3 Technical Support and Linkages

The FAO Investment Centre will provide Lead Technical Support to the project during regular communications and visits to the country. The FAO Investment Centre includes a large number of professionals able to provide a diverse range of technical inputs depending on state of project development. The FAO Investment Centre will also link with the SCP Secretariat to develop annual work plans and budgets to be submitted to the Steering Committee and FAO Country Office.

5.4 Management and Operational Support Arrangements

FAO, UNDP and UNIDO expert staff and consultants will work within the agreement guided by this project to report on progress made. Mobility, travel allowances, training events and other costs will be covered by the project. Vehicles, computers and other assets will be assigned to the SABI centre management.

6. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting

Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be conducted in accordance with established FAO procedures by the NPC. The Implementation unit of FAO under the overall supervision of the FAO Country Representation and collaboration with UNDP and UNIDO will ensure that project execution complies with FAO monitoring, evaluation, auditing and reporting requirements.

Elements of the logical framework	
<i>Results chain</i>	# of youth that have engaged in livelihood activities through Agricultural Business centers and Youth Employment Centers
<i>Joint Vision Priority Area</i>	<i>Youth Development and Employment</i>
<i>Joint vision benchmark</i>	Sierra Leone's youth are given greater national representation that is championed by the National Youth Commission that helps promote sponsor and oversee youth employment and empowerment programs throughout the country
<i>Deliverables</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A curriculum developed and used in training of the 100 youth in the areas of agro-business, agro-processing, occupational safety standards and repair of agricultural machinery for selected agro-value commodity chains 2. An equipped resource centre with materials, books and manuals; computers for the resource/library at Newton SABI Centre

7. LEGAL CONTEXT OR BASIS OF RELATIONSHIP

The implementation of this project is guided by the Joint Vision as a core strategic framework for Sierra Leone, which defines the common priorities that will guide the UN activities and outlines a set of underlying criteria and comparative advantages which will shape the UN programmes and projects. In this Joint Vision a number of joint planning, implementation and coordination mechanisms have been set out with the aim of enhancing the impact of the United Nations' assistance as part of the international communities' efforts of consolidating peace and promoting sustainable development in Sierra Leone.

This project is presented under the UN Joint Vision programme 19, an initiative by the Government of Sierra Leone and its UN partner's address, as a priority area, key social-economic challenges faced by the youth with UNDP, UNIDO and FAO as the lead UN Agencies. It also responds to Chapter six under the Government's Agenda for Change on

‘Enhancing productivity in Agriculture and Fisheries’.

8. Workplan and budget

Activity	Timeframe				
	2011-2012				
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb -Sept
Supply of agricultural machinery	X	X	X	X	
Training programme for youth entrepreneurs on the maintenance and usage of farm equipment and processing machines to support Agri-business centres				X	X
Development of Curriculum and training materials	X	X	X		
Establish resource centre- library	X	X	X	X	X

Budget

Line #	Line description	Definition of figure to be reflected	Amount (US\$)
1	International Professional Staff		0
2	Consultants	National consultant: 2 person-months on machine repairs and maintenance	5,000
3	Locally Contracted Labour	Project Assistant - Agribusiness trainer	5,000
4	Technical Support Services	Various inputs: 1person-weeks during the year with at least 4 person-weeks in country.	10,000
5	Travel	Travel for international and national FAO and project, technical backstopping missions and non-staff travel for district and MAFFS staff.	16,545
6	Training	For the planned duration for the youth in the selected topical areas.	55,000
7	Expendable equipment	Computer sets (desktop or laptop, printer and UPS) for the SABI resource centre and project staff.	12,000
8	Non-expendable equipment	Agric Machinery equipment as will be advised after the assessment by the technicians.	200,000
9	General Operating Expenses	Various stationary, internet access, computer supplies.	8,000
10	Project servicing costs (Indirect costs)	7% (the PSC has been reduced to only 7% given the size of the project from the 13% as agreed by Governing Bodies)	21,808
	Total Budget		333,353

Proposed List of some of the equipment for the SABI centre

No	Name of Equipment	Qty	Comment
1	Assorted sizes of spanners of different profiles – to be bought in metal toolboxes	10	absolutely necessary for the training and for out of station repair work
2	Lathe Machine	1	Highly costly but not absolutely necessary unless they carry out manufacturing processes
3	Pillar/column drilling machine and drilling machine vice to hold the job	1	absolutely necessary for the training as some parts require few holes for bolts and nuts.
4	Arc Welding machine of 600 Amp welding current capacity	1	absolutely necessary for the training so that trainees could be taught simple welding operations.
5	Engineer's Vice of 150mm jaw	10	absolutely necessary as it is the third hand of the mechanic/technician.
6	Engineer's Work bench – Hexagonally shaped and each to accommodate 6 trainees at a time. FINIC can produce it.	2	absolutely necessary as it is the third hand of the mechanic/technician.
7	Angle grinder to fit 9 inches grinding/cutting disc – bosch	2	absolutely necessary as it is used in the shaping of rough edges and also cutting of metal
9	Welding mask	8	absolutely necessary.
10	Welding apron made of leather	8	Necessary insofar as safety issues are concerned
11	safety goggles	8	Necessary insofar as safety issues are concerned
12	Sheet metal rolling machine	1	Only necessary if fabrication will be undertaken
13	Sheet metal cutting machine	1	necessary
14	cabinet tool drawer	1	to keep hand tools
15	grease pump	8	absolutely necessary for pumping grease in machine bearings
16	spirit level – long and short - each	16	necessary in installing machines
17	tape rule with imperial and metric calibration	16	absolutely necessary
18	venire caliper	8	absolutely necessary
19	micrometer	8	not very necessary
20	marking square	16	absolutely necessary
21	set of Allen keys	8	absolutely necessary
22	Assorted files	9	absolutely necessary
23	hacksaw frame	8	absolutely necessary
24	hacksaw blades – packet	2	absolutely necessary
25	steel rules	40	absolutely necessary
26	centre punches - pack	2	necessary
27	drifts - pack	2	absolutely necessary

28	hammers of assorted sizes- each	4	absolutely necessary
29	cassava grating machines for demonstration models	4	necessary for demonstration purposes and ensure that the models of graters in the ABC Centres are used
20	rice milling machine	2	necessary for demonstration purposes and ensure that the models of mill in the ABC Centres are used
30	Mango fruit juice machine	1	necessary for demonstration purposes and ensure that the models of would be mango juice machine in the ABC Centres are used