



**YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION JOINT PROGRAM
FINAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT**

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Youth Employment Promotion • Programme Number (if applicable): • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)²</p> <p><i>Country/Region</i> Mozambique</p> <hr/> <p><i>Thematic/Priority:</i> Youth Employment</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ UNDP ✓ ILO ✓ UNHCR ✓ UNCDF ✓ UNIDO ✓ FAO ✓ UNESCO 	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MITRAB-Ministry of Labour • INEFP- National Institute of Employment Vocational Training • CONSILMO- Trade Union • OTM- Trade Union • CTA- Confederation of Private Associations • CNJ- National Council of Youth • MEC- Ministry of Education and Culture • MIC- Ministry of Industry and Commerce • MJD- Ministry of Youth and Sports • MINAG- Ministry of Agriculture • DNPDR-
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>MPTF/JP Fund Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO- 771,332 • ILO- 999,853 • UNCDF- 672,034 • UNDP- 698,034 • UNESCO- 1,139,734 • UNHCR -440,530 • UNIDO- 972,061 • TOTAL- 5,693,128 <p>Agency Contribution</p>	<p>Programme Duration (months)</p> <p>Overall Duration: 36 Months</p> <p>Start Date³ :</p>

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

² Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

Government Contribution
Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)
TOTAL: 5,693,128

31/12/2008
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Final Programme/ Project Evaluation
Evaluation Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: _____
Evaluation Report - Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

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³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

⁴ As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁵ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

I. PURPOSE

The Government of Mozambique is pursuing initiatives particularly focussing on employment promotion. Based on PARPA II, MDGs, the Governments 5-year plan and other national development policies and strategies, the Ministry of Labour formulated the Employment and Vocational Training Strategies (EVTS), which was adopted by the Council of Ministers in March 2006. As youth employment has been defined as an important challenge a special chapter was dedicated to youth employment, being the basis for this Joint Programme. The targeted beneficiaries of the JP are unemployed young people at the ages 15-35, including school leavers and newly graduates, who are searching for decent jobs and income in the urban and rural areas and in the formal or informal sector. The direct recipients are national and local government agencies, workers' and employers' organizations, private enterprises, NGOs, CBOs, schools and communities, media and young students.

The main outcome on Youth Employment Joint Programme **is improved self-employment for the youth**. This was to be achieved through specific support for youth initiatives, including the implementation of the Employment Strategy (EVTS), as well as the upgrading of the informal sector into the formal economy (UNDAF outcome 4.3.1). In order to achieve this outcome, the programme had defined the following outputs:

- Improved business environment for youth
- Increased opportunities for Educational Vocational Training (internships) in private companies for youth
- Increased access to financial services for youth self-employment.
- Entrepreneurship education/training included in the secondary school curriculum and adult education
- Increased self employment for youth through increased access to technical, functional literacy, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training
- Strengthened capacity of youth organizations to be involved in planning, monitoring and evaluation of youth employment programmes
- Economic activities promoted for youth and support provided for graduation of informal enterprises to formal sector
- Youth enterprises partnered with private sector and other economic associations

The 5-Year Government Plan highlighted the importance of the promoting programmes that ensure employment for recently graduated youth, and stresses the need for quality vocational training, linking formal education, professional training and employment. The Poverty Absolute Poverty Reduction Strategy (PARPA II), pointed out the significance of implementing the Employment and Vocational Training Strategy (EVTS) in which a specific chapter is dedicated to Youth Employment.

In this context, it was deemed important that the UN Joint Programme's support for youth employment adopts a rights-based approach and promotes decent work and self employment for young people.

This Joint Programme on Youth Employment mirrors the fundamental commitment of the UN economic development-based approach to programming as indicated in the revised UNDAF 2007-2009. Therefore, this Joint Program contributes to the achievement of the UNDAF 2007-2009/2011:

- 4.3. Pro-poor economic growth strengthened by promoting decent employment, rural economic activities, access to markets, trade, financial services and infrastructure

In order to achieve this, the program envisaged to undertake policy, advocacy, normative and technical support, and capacity building activities with the range of implementing institutions, namely: Ministry of Labour (MITRAB) and National Institute for Vocational Training (INEFP), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MJD), Ministry of Woman and Social Action (MMAS), Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) MPD/DNPDR (National Directorate for Promotion of Rural Development), Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), INDE, Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC); trade unions (OTM and CONSILMO); National Youth Council (CNJ), FEMA, GAPI, ADELS, AIMO, CTA and other private sector associations and selected NGOs.

II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

The Youth Employment Joint Programme was approved in December 2008 and initiated its activities right after its approval and was accomplished in December 2011. During this period, the Joint Program implemented a range of activities that contributed for the achievement of the outputs. However, due to limited resources and capacity limitations, the program did not succeed in fully accomplishing all planned outputs.

In addition, the programme failed to meet the targets in terms of project coordination, given that the planned Technical Committee Meetings and the Steering Committee Meetings did not happen. The JP convening agencies did, however, hold their regular meetings to share information and coordinate the implementation of the Annual Work Plan.

Nevertheless, the overall assessment of the Joint Programme outputs is that most youths not only managed to enlarge their businesses and invest in further activities, but also have increased the size of their land, have managed to access local and district markets and in some cases reached the provincial level. A number of them became also pivotal in creating seasonal employment in their Districts. The following results were achieved:

Output 1: Improved business environment for youth

The programme contributed to the promotion of employment friendly policies for young people including the need to foster opportunities for young entrepreneurs by supporting the identification of non-formal education potentiality in the provinces of Nampula, Sofala and Maputo city. This has served as a basis for the drafting of the non-formal education policy in Mozambique and supported the drafting of the Non-Formal Education Curriculum in collaboration with local professionals engaged in adult education.

In addition, the programme contributed to strengthening the acquisition of skills necessary to develop a qualification system to measure the levels of required knowledge, as well as to draft TVET_ENF training programmes locally for programme managers in the field of adult education, technical and professional training in Nampula, Sofala and Maputo City, through the training of 30 trainers of trainers.

The Joint Programme supported the mid-term evaluation of the Employment and Vocational Training Strategy as well as the dissemination of the respective report. The evaluation recommendations are being implemented and aim at improving the quality and the outreach of vocational training in Mozambique

During the year, studies on the BDSs (Business Development Services) were conducted and findings were disseminated among the youth. This effort resulted in more young people having access to the services; the BDS play an important role in the promotion of youth employment as they build the capacity of the beneficiaries of the services, assist in the business development, monitor the implementation and prepare youth to become bankable. In this regard, 20 youth associations now have access to BDS.

The program funded two studies and their findings dissemination, related to the business environment for youth in tourism and the construction sector in 3 provinces, including the mapping exercise on ongoing activities and active stakeholders in tourism sector in Inhambane province, as well as funded the Green Job Study in the construction sector. The Green Job studies is key in linking decent employment for youth while taking into consideration the environmental aspects, a fundamental debate in a context where the construction sector is growing in Mozambique and offers significant job opportunities for the youth..

Output 2: Increased opportunities for Educational Vocational Training (internships) in private companies for youth

The Joint Programme placed emphasis on mainstreaming the business component into all economic activities. Target groups of EVTS have benefited from business management through training courses using the SIYB-Start and Implement Your Business tool, including the provision of equipment to INEFP, as a way to strengthen its capacity in the implementation of the Employment and Vocational Training Strategy (EVTS). In this regards, 50 young people were trained using the SIYB tool and 35 professionals from INEFP, INAS, MJD, CSO and youth organization in Maputo were trained as trainers of the SIYB tool.

Activities were developed to expand the training of youth in various areas, and this included the production and dissemination of training materials, development and piloting of innovative training materials and delivery of training

Important progress has been made with regard to the promotion of internships. The internship regulation was elaborated and approved by the Council of Ministers. With the internship regulation approved, it is expected that more enterprises will take young interns and that this will provide them with some practical experience and open up further possibilities for employment. As result, and within the framework of the challenge fund proposal, 64 young people undertook remunerated internships in the private sector in 15 enterprises in 3 provinces.

The INEFP vocational training capacity was strengthened through provision of three mobile training units, which operate in the areas of construction and tourism, and enable training to reach remote areas. The mobile units expand the outreach of INEFP training and reduce the costs as there is no need of candidates for training to travel to the training centers.

One of the activities that was initiated was the preparation of the training programme for secondary schools teachers, focusing on vocational skills and entrepreneurship based on the needs identified in the process of curriculum revision.

Output 3: Increased access to financial services for youth self-employment

The Joint Programme has contributed to building a more inclusive financial sector in Mozambique and expanded the access to funding for young people through the development of innovative financial products. This resulted in investments in 5 Financial Services Providers covering 3 provinces, as well as the signing of performance contracts with two micro-finance institutions and 3 Youth Associations to implement innovative financial services.

The strategy was to use a blend of mechanisms to support FSP partners in process of innovation. The focus was youth and women. The quality of the investment portfolio can be measured by achievement made toward some of indicators highlighted in the performance base agreement signed and monitored represented below by different graphs.

In the PBA, monitoring the number of actives client were monitored as well as youth number to be reached. Progress was observed for all FSP's over the period.

The general trend of portfolio at risk management is good even if some FSP are above of 5% for the portion superior to 30 days. More than 8350 youth were supported and the FSP partners have developed 6 financial products.

Along with financial services, the BDSs (Business Development Services) were developed and offered by majorities of FSP as a part of the offer package. The BD service builds the capacity of the beneficiaries, accompany in the business development prepare the youth to become a real entrepreneur. With training in management and market study and development, prior to credit, majority of youth success to set and run sustainable business. According to FSP partners, 80% of the new business has access to a second loan and the repayment rate so far is similar to the rest of portfolio around 95% at 30 days.

In this regard the youth segment become client integrated in the microfinance and the products developed has part of business as usual. All innovations were linked to the activities funded by BIFSMO and were so cofounded or making specific linkage with others initiatives.

The program also funded the Association of Microfinance Institutions (AMOMIF) to strengthen its capacity to coordinate microfinance institution and to advocate for inclusive financial services.

Financial Service Providers' training capacities developed and training opportunities effectively promoted.

Financial contributions were made to youth-run businesses in the tourism and construction sectors. The results of this initiative will still take time to be visible, as these services need to be disseminated and follow-up actions will be required to ensure that the youth take advantage of these opportunities.

More than 1,000 young people benefiting from the District Development Fund (DDF) in 4 provinces and 4 municipalities were trained in business management. With this training it is expected that the beneficiaries will better manage their projects and the funds received to improve their livelihoods and create more jobs. It is also expected that the rate of return of received funds will increase for the benefit of other young people as the DDF is a revolving fund

A challenge fund for innovative youth employment scheme was launched and 7 youth organizations benefitted for a loan of US\$70,000, benefiting 90 beneficiaries and their activities followed up to learn lessons for future replication.

Output 4: Entrepreneurship education/training included in the secondary school curriculum

Vocational and Entrepreneurial training package was integrated into the secondary curriculum and piloted in some secondary schools in Maputo City, Sofala and Nampula provinces, this included the development of teaching and learning materials on entrepreneurship. Further, the strengths and weaknesses of the training package in the 15 pilot schools in progress was evaluated and the recommendation adopted for the improvement of the package.

Adult educators and vocational training and entrepreneurship programme managers, as well as professional training programme managers from INEFP, were trained in skills and competencies-based curriculum development processes to be used in functional literacy training programmes, vocational and entrepreneurship training in the adult education centres, secondary schools and technical-professional schools.

Output 5: Increased self employment for youth through increased access to technical, functional literacy, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training

In order to offer adequate training oriented towards increased employment, through the joint program various training packages covering diverse areas were developed or adapted and piloted, including the training packages “CDSN” (Start and Develop your Business) and “CEFE” (Creation of Enterprises and Training of Entrepreneurs), the JFFS tool, the “Start and Improve your Construction Business”, the training package on “Start and Improve your Creative Industry” business and the “Expand your exhibition skills manuals”. In addition, 2 training courses with 5 modules each were developed and validated, one on agro-food restoration and one on food processing. A mapping exercise of existing vocational skills training packages at national level (Mozambique) was conducted.

The joint programme supported the training of trainers (TOT) in order to ensure that there is country capacity at provincial level to deliver efficiently the training course developed. In this regard, two TOT for 28 facilitators each in the use of the CSDN training package, one TOT on SIYCB for 20 people, training in SIYCB for professionals of INEFP (TOT), youth organizations, CTA, and others in 3 provinces, benefitting a total of 48 people, one TOT for 29 participants in the area of tourism (reception, bar and restaurant, cleaning), TOT in andragogy, vocational and entrepreneurial skills and business management benefitting 60 people and a TOT on the ILO training package on entrepreneurship in the market for 14 people were conducted.

The trained trainers were pivotal in delivering a number of training courses in the provinces of concentration of the Joint Programme, namely Maputo, Sofala and Nampula. As result, 674 young people were trained in entrepreneurial skills and business plans developed and implemented, 436 students trained in JFFLS and 1,150 people trained in business management.

A special training for refugees based at *Marratane Refugee Camp* was conducted covering 416 individuals, including 283 refugees and 133 nationals (281 men and 135 women). In addition, 9 vocational training courses from INEFP were supported and made available for refugees and Mozambican students in *Marratane Refugee Camp*, including: IT, Tailoring, Hairdressing, Construction, Electricity, Catering, Pottery, Welding and Carpentry.

In the area of self-employment and income generation promotion 100 young people from Nampula, Sofala, Zambezia, Gaza and Maputo City, including Catembe and Inhaca, benefitted from the strengthening of their management, entrepreneurship and marketing skills. Best practices in these areas were disseminated at the national fair in Maputo. In addition building skills and property rehabilitation techniques were transferred to 15 young people not attending school in Lumbo, and these young people are now already self-employed or working in construction and rehabilitation works in Lumbo, *Ilha de Moçambique* and surroundings.

A Resources Centre for crafts production and sales was identified in Lumbo-Ilha de Moçambique, Nampula province-16 youth trained in wicker furniture production in Lumbo – Ilha de Moçambique (Nampula). The rehabilitation of this Centre was used as a training opportunity in the area of construction for 30 young people. Upon conclusion of the Centre rehabilitation, 15 young people trained in basketry.

The training capacity of INEFP as the Government leading institution in employment promotion and professional training, 30 computers, 15 printers and 3 training mobile centres (car equipped with training facilities) purchased.

The existing training opportunities for the youth were disseminated through community radio stations in the provinces of Nampula and Sofala.

As result of the above efforts to provide young people with skills, one of the key obstacles for youth access to employment identified in the EVTS, a significant number of young people, including the school leavers, were able to access employment or start their own business, lifting them and their families out of the poverty trap.

Output 6: Strengthened capacity of youth organizations to be involved in planning, monitoring and evaluation of youth employment programmes

Support to Youth Association is one of the strategies identified in the Joint Programme in line with the Employment and Vocational Training Strategy. In that regard, technical support was provided to youth associations through DPA, DPEC and DPJD and the NGO ADES (*Associação para o Desenvolvimento Economico*). In addition, the process of legalization of 4 out of 8 Youth Association was finalized in *Maringue* and *Nhamatanda* Districts;

In view of helping the youth association to monitor their activities, M & E tool was for use by youth associations implementing agro-business related initiatives in the context of JFFLS. In addition, 100 young boys and girls from different youth associations were trained as facilitators for project designing in Nampula, Sofala and Maputo.

Support was provided to JFFLS graduates in the establishment of Youth Associations (8 associations created in Caia, Maringue, Nhamatanda and Gorongosa), including the provision of kits for the implementation of business plans developed during training in business management.

With the support provided, the Youth association became more autonomous and expanded the income generation opportunities for their members through the various projects they implemented. In addition, this encouraged other young people to organise themselves in associations to maximize the impact of their activities. As result, there are many Youth Associations being created in the country at the same time that that the quality of their organization and interventions is improving.

Output 7: Economic activities promoted for youth and support provided for graduation of informal enterprises to formal sector

In support of graduation of youth entrepreneurs from informal to formal sector 32 potential entrepreneurs were involved in setting up craft and agro-processing businesses, more than 300 young people assisted in starting their own MSEs-Enterprises. In addition the program provided financial and technical support (business plans development, business registration, etc) for 14 youth owned businesses for their graduation from informal to formal business

The programme strengthened the capacity of 16 young artisans in organizing crafts fairs (preparation of materials and products, pricing, display and marketing to attract customers, etc.), including the relevant show in a national fair called "As Mãos" which means "The Hands" so they can replicate the experience at the local, provincial, national and international levels.

Output 8: Youth enterprises partnered with private sector and other economic associations 2010

The Joint Program promoted business linkages between youth led MSMEs and upstream, companies using the inclusive markets/businesses approach. As result of this promotion, about 20 youth owned businesses have established partnership agreements with existing companies.

The linkages between the youth owned businesses and upstream, companies contributed to secure the business and income to the MSMEs in a sustainable way.

In general, the Joint Programme was successfully implemented, although it did not achieve in fully all planned results. These include the results related with new start up businesses, access to financial services integration of youth associations with private sector, whose planned targets were not fully achieved. These results were not fulfilled mainly because of limited financial resources and the limited coordination of all stakeholders by the Government leading institutions.

The Joint Programme provided a valuable contribution for the achievement of the Country Program

Outcome “4.3. Pro-poor economic growth strengthened by promoting decent employment, rural economic activities, access to markets, trade, financial services and infrastructure” and to its Output “4.3.1 Economic and business initiatives supported, including the implementation of the employment strategy, as well as the graduation of the informal sector into the formal economy” as it developed various actions that contributed to improve the policy environment for youth employment through the revision of legal environment and studies related to youth employment constraints and opportunities, and increased employment opportunities for the youth through vocational training, access to financial services, promotion of internships and other related actions. The integration of entrepreneurship in secondary education curriculum proved to be a good strategy to promote youth employment as it equipped the secondary schools graduate students with knowledge and tools to compete in the labour market or to initiate their own businesses.

Overall, the Joint Program results contributed significantly to the achievement of the PARPA objectives which are aligned with UNDAF Outcomes as above indicated and contributed to the MDG1 as the increased incomes by the youth helped them and their relatives to escape from the poverty trap and this contributing to the reduction of the number of people leaving below the poverty line. In addition, the implementation of youth businesses mainly in the area of agriculture an agro-businesses, especially under teh JFFLS initiative, contributed also hungry eradication, a component of MDG1.

III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED

During the year, studies on the BDSs (Business Development Services) were conducted and findings were disseminated among the youth. This effort resulted in more young people having access to the services, The BDS play an important role in the promotion of youth employment as they build the capacity of the beneficiaries of the services, assist in the business development, monitor the implementation and prepare youth to became bankable. Two studies related to the business environment for youth in tourism and the construction sector in 3 provinces were conducted and disseminated, as well as the Green Job Study in the construction sector, which were informative about decent employment opportunities for youth. A mapping exercise on ongoing activities and active stakeholders in tourism sector in Inhambane provinces.

Although it was expected that the project could be evaluated, the unexpected limitation of rersources at the last year of project implementation, impeded to undertake the evaluation.

Regardless of the positive progress noted in this report, the implementation of the Joint Programme was hampered by a number of constraints and challenges. The major constraint was caused by the delay in receiving funds for the Joint Programme. This negatively affected the implementation of the activities, given the unavailability of agencies own funds. However, this situation has improved during the course of the program implementation.

The fact that some young people did not possess IDs created an obstacle for the constitution and legalization of Youth Associations, particularly in the case of associations from the districts of Maringue, Caia, Nhamatanda and Gorongosa where most young people do not have IDs. In order to overcome this situation, the DPJD worked with the District Governments to implement the legal mechanism that allows for the simplification of the legalization process. This was facilitated following the presentation of witnesses for personal identification as well as the formalization by District Administrations, local cattle raising and farming associations.

The implementation of some of the income generation activities under agri-business experienced a number of constraints and in some cases failed to achieve the expected results. This was mainly due to external and unpredictable factors, including lack of capacity and response initiatives from the partner structures as well as technical follow up to address the needs of the beneficiaries. The shortage

of technicians in SDAES, coupled with the absence of other credible organizations at the implementation sites to complement the monitoring activities and technical capacity building for beneficiaries, has been the reason for the delay in the implementation of activities. This has had a negative effect on the achievement of programme results.

By way of illustration, the cereals production projects were affected by a drought that ravaged some regions of the target provinces. Measures were taken, however, to reduce the effect of the situation, for example through intercropping with crops that are more or less resistant to drought conditions and through co-production of crops in the first and second seasons. Despite the widespread drought, therefore, these interventions were effective in mitigating the impact of the drought in the affected areas. Regular technical monitoring by the SDAES and SDEJS technical teams assisted in implementing and sustaining these mitigation strategies.

The implementation of cattle breeding projects was primarily affected by the poor quality of animals supplied by the contracted service provider. It should also be noted that in some districts there has been inadequate technical and veterinary monitoring by SDAES, despite the fact that they received veterinary kits for this purpose.

To overcome this challenge attempts will be made, along with the provincial offices of agriculture and veterinary services in Sofala, to explore better ways of overcoming the gaps in district services and to find service providers with technical capacity and availability to complement the work being carried out through these services.

A lesson learned is that the participating agencies should plan their Joint Programme budgets taking into account own agencies resources contributions and not seeing the Joint Programmes as an opportunity for fund-raising to supplement their specific agencies programmes financial gap. For instance, it was noticed that as there were no One Fund allocations in 2011, most agencies were unable to accomplish planned activities and thus undermining the jointness approach as some activities were complimentary across agencies. On the other end, the availability of One Fund resources should be clear to all Joint Programmes at the planning stage to avoid making commitments with Government partners and then fail to comply.

The Joint Programmes should find appropriate strategies to bring the Government partner institutions into the driver's seat to ensure that they effectively lead the programme instead of giving the wrong perception of UN coordination role as a leading role. As part of such strategy, it is fundamental to provide institutional support, including financial, material and human resources, to the partner in order to strengthen its leading role.

Although the YE Joint Programme was geographically targeted to 3 provinces- Maputo, Sofala and Nampula- a number of agencies implemented their programmes in different provinces. With this procedure, the Joint Programme lost the aspect of complementarity and this also jeopardized the coordination aspects, such as the agreed principle of joint monitoring visits. In order to avoid this situation in future, it is necessary that at the stage of Joint Programmes design, all agencies formally agree to comply with the geographical targeting agreed upon.

It was also learned that for the income generation activities under agri-business, which have a significant potential for employment creation, it is very important to take into consideration the real capacity of partners to respond and to take initiative as well as meet the technical support needs by the beneficiaries, at the early stage of projects design. Indeed, the shortage of technicians in SDAEs, coupled with the absence of other credible organizations in the implementation sites to complement the monitoring actions and technical capacity building on the part of beneficiaries, has been the reason for delay of activities being executed, thus affecting partially the results thereof.

IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
Outcome 1: Pro-poor economic growth strengthened by promoting decent employment, rural economic activities, access to markets, trade, financial services and infrastructure							
Output 1.1: Improved business environment for youth.	Indicator 1.1.1: Number of new start up business established by targeted youth as from January 2008	0	60	300		Annual reviews	
	Indicator 1.1.2: Number of copies of new Labour law (especially specific articles for youth), ratified international Labour Conventions and Labour Policies disseminated by the MITRAB, CTA	0	15,000	0	Given that the labour law was already printd and disseminated, the Joint program concentrated its efforts in conducting studies/research on business environment and employment opportunities for youth	Annual reviews	
Output 1.2: Increased opportunities for Educational Vocational Training	Indicator 1.2.1: Number of internships successfully completed in private sector companies that are adhering to the JP.	0	N/A	64	A target was not set for this indicator	Annual reviews Internships surveys reports	

(internships) in private companies for youth							
	Indicator 1.2.2: Number of private companies (that are adhering to the JP) offering internship.	0	N/A	15	A target was not set for this indicator	Annual reviews	
Output 1.3: Increased access to financial services for youth self-employment.	Indicator 1.3.1: Number of specific financial products or methodologies developed for youth as part of the JP	0	2	4		Annual reviews AMOMIF reports	
	Indicator 1.3.2: Number of persons (youth) accessing financial services (disaggregated by number of loans, savings and insurance, and by sex)	0	10,000	10,350			
Output 1.4: Entrepreneurship education/training included in the secondary school curriculum	Indicator 1.4.1: Number of teachers trained in vocational and entrepreneurship components of curriculum in selected provinces	0	50	NA		Annual reviews	The number of teachers trained statistics were not collected
	Indicator 1.4.2: Number of secondary schools using new learning materials on vocational training and entrepreneurship components in	0	50	15	The piloting phase took longer and only after the evaluation the number of schools could be extended	Annual reviews	

	selected provinces						
Output 1.5: Increased self employment for youth through increased access to technical, functional literacy, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training	Indicator 1.5.1: : Number of youth benefiting from vocational and entrepreneurial training in the selected provinces.	0	2000	1500	The shortage of resources in the last year of the program implementation is the main cause for variance	Annual reviews	
	Indicator 1.5.2: Number of students graduated from the ECP courses starting up business (informal/formal) or (self) employed (disaggregated by type of employment)	0	3000	100		Annual reviews	
	Indicator 1.5.3: Number of CMCs and community radios having disseminated the entrepreneurial training packages	0	5	5		Annual reviews	
Output 1.6: Strengthened capacity of youth organizations to be involved in planning, monitoring and	Indicator 1.6.1: Number of youth organisations trained on implementation, monitoring and reporting of youth employment programmes	0	N/A	8		Annual reviews,	

evaluation of youth employment programmes							
	Indicator 1.6.2: Number of youth organisations producing quality monitoring reports on implementation of youth employment programmes	0	N/A	N/A			Data on this indicator was not collected
Output 1.7: Economic activities promoted for youth and support provided for graduation of informal enterprises to formal sector	Indicator 1.7.2: Number of craft and agro-processing enterprises established by youth	0	8	32		Annual reviews	
	Indicator 1.7.2: Number of young assisted in starting their own MSEs- enterprises	0	400	400		Annual reviews	
	Indicator 1.7.3: Number of youth associations that have access to BDS	0	30	N/A		Annual reviews	
	Indicator 1.7.4: Number of small enterprises graduated from informal to the formal sector	0	100	14		Annual reviews	
	Indicator 1.7.5: Number of EDIPUs	0	3	N/A			

	established						
Output 1.8: Youth enterprises partnered with private sector and other economic associations	Indicator 1.8.1: Number of partnerships agreements signed between youth owned enterprises and companies	0	5	20			