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| **PBF PROJECT progress report**  **COUNTRY:** Sierra Leone  **TYPE OF REPORT:** ANNUAL  **YEAR of report:** 2021 |  |

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| **Project Title:** Empowering youth at risk as resources for sustaining peace and community resilience in Tonkolili and Kenema districts in Sierra Leone  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 00124562 | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)(Convening Agency)  United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) |
| **Date of first transfer:** 28 October 2020  **Project end date:** 27. October 2022  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UNFAO $ 1,750,000  UNDP $ 800,000  UNFPA $ 400,000  Total: $ 3,000,000  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 19%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  The project excel budget showing current approximate expenditure (actual expenditure) as of end October 2021 is attached, indicating a current approximate actual expenditure of $ 564,029.83equivalent to a delivery rate of 19%.  Inclusive of hard commitments, hereunder agreements made with implementing partners, the approximate delivery is $ 888,116.00, equivalent of 30%.  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $ 900,000  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  $ 103,682.07 (12% of the total GEWE amount and 18% of the total current expenditure) | |
| **Project Gender Marker: 2**  **Project Risk Marker: 2**  **Project PBF focus area: 2.3** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: FAO project manager and UNDP/UNFPA project team  Project report approved by:  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Briefly outline the status of the project in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500-character limit):**

While the last reporting period focused on inception and preparatory activities, this period has seen all agencies conclude their agreements with all implementing partners, activities are on-going in the field under all outcome areas, and the project’s coordination and monitoring structures are consolidated.

At community level, the Youth at Risk (Y@R) groups are consolidated with internal group structures (elected leadership, bylaws) and have shown commitment and active participation in training activities on Gender Based Violence (GBV) & Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), Gender & Livelihood, Food-Based Dietary Guidelines, Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) and Civic Education. Procurement is on-going for joint socio-economic initiatives and youth livelihood activities, which will be initiated in the upcoming cropping season. There is good support from and cooperation with other community members, with feedback from the field indicating positive change in the behaviour of and interaction with targeted youths at risk.

At the institutional level, the review of the Criminal Procedure Act was initiated by the Office of the Attorney-General. An assessment of three correctional facilities informed the on-going procurement for the provision of equipment for training of inmates in various industrial trades for which officers have been trained.

At the national level, the project has been represented at key events - the World Food Day and the National Youth Summit - creating visibility of the project towards government stakeholders, international donors and the public in general, while enabling the participating beneficiaries to interact with other youth groups and farmer organizations for learning and inspiration.

**Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000-character limit):**

Engagement of beneficiaries continues at community level with trainings on youth leadership, conflict mitigation, GBV and gender; establishment of husband schools; and mental health counselling. Following the agricultural season, productive inputs for livelihood activities will be distributed to Y@R accompanied by agricultural and business trainings. Infrastructural activities related to joint socio-economic activities in the 18 target communities will be launched and facilities handed over to communities after completion.

Key social cohesion and stakeholder engagement activities planned at chiefdom/district level include a consultative conference on Gender/GBV in Tonkolili and establishment of crisis drop-in centres in Kenena and Tonkolili districts for the coordination of Male Advocacy Peer Educator (MAPE), data collection and referrals; as well as organization of peaceful sports galas for male and female youth in the four chiefdoms to promote social cohesion.

At institutional level, the Criminal Procedure Act will be submitted to Cabinet for approval to facilitate its tabling in Parliament for discussion; and Prisons Courts will be launched in Correctional Facilities.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500-character limit):

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000-character limit):

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: Youth at risk (women and men) are empowered and included in decision-making processes in their communities in the target districts**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** on track

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

*Output 1.1: Civic education and counselling are promoted to enable the reintegration of youth at risk into families and communities and their participation in decision-making processes.*

The National Commission for Civic Education and Development (NaCCED) conducted an assessment to inform the development of the civic education training manual, followed by training of 418 Y@R (194 female & 222 male) in the two districts on civic rights, citizenship, gender, diversity, national cohesion, substance abuse and self-discipline skills (Activity 1.1.1). Community interactive civic engagement sessions were held to follow up on action points committed to by the Y@R during the training, and on required reforms of youth activities and youth-inclusiveness with regards to participation in decision-making. Chiefdom Peace Ambassadors have been identified to serve as peace role models and facilitators.

In preparation for the football gala competitions for male and female youth geared to foster peace and social cohesion (Activity 1.1.2), MoYA held consultations with Y@R and stakeholders at community, chiefdom and district level, including sport authorities and security institutions, involving a total of 880 participants (male 589 & female 291), and prepared IEC materials and communication strategies.

The Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS) conducted an assessment on psychoactive drug use among all 418 project beneficiaries to determine the extent and most adequate response (Activity 1.1.3), informing the preparation of training material for local health workers who will support counselling and follow-up activities for identified cases among the Y@R (Activity 1.1.4).

*Output 1.2: Capacity of District and Chiefdom Youth Councils (DYC and CYC) and local youth groups in the targeted districts strengthened to promote youth leadership and influence district and local decision-making processes that affect youth at risk*

The National Youth Commission (NAYCOM) held meetings with district, chiefdom, and community stakeholders to discuss the rationale and need for participation of Y@R in local decision-making structures. This paved the way for the identification of Y@R representatives at chiefdom and district level, to be followed by orientation and training sessions on youth leadership (Activity 1.2.1). The project supported media engagement through radio discussion programs in the two districts to create awareness on the need to include youth in decision-making.

Recruitment of an internal UNDP consultant is on-going for the development of conflict monitoring tools and further training of local youth structures on risk mapping and conflict transformation (Activity 1.2.3).

*Output 1.3: Increased awareness among key stakeholders and youth at risk in targeted communities on women and girls’ rights, with increased male involvement to reduce GBV***.**

UNFPA’s implementing partner, Fambul Initiative Network for Equality Sierra Leone (FINE-SL) implemented tried and tested male and community involvement approaches adapted to the target group. 52 keystakeholders from two chiefdoms in Kenema were engaged in a consultative session, agreeing to a Memorandum of Understanding reflecting the mutually supportive role of the traditional community stakeholders, Y@R beneficiaries and FINE; and to develop by-laws to be used as comportments to reduce or end drug abuse, GBV, youth and gang related violence, teenage pregnancy and child marriage and working to stop perpetuators (Activity 1.3.1).

90 Male Advocacy Peer Educators (MAPEs) – 05 from each of the 18 target communities across the two districts – have been identified and trained (Activity 1.3.4). A 1-day introductory training on basic concepts, age- appropriate Sexual Reproductive Health and Life-skills education was carried out in both districts, reaching a total of 362 youth at risk. Y@R were organised into 26 youth clubs with heads appointed to coordinate group activities and support other members embracing change (Activity 1.3.6). Messages have been developed for the production and further dissemination of IEC materials portraying messages of empowerment for women, girls and youth, and prevention of GBV aiming to behavioural change (Activity 1.3.7).

Within the reporting period, MAPEs and youth leaders referred 7 cases on sexual penetration of minors within the intervention communities to services (3 in Tonkolili district, and 4 in Kenema district).

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

All project interventions ensure the full participation of male and female participants, for instance, the project is organizing an equal number of football games for both male and female Y@R in the galas. Civic education and capacity building activities also ensure the participation of women in all activities, and emphasize on the equal inclusion and representation of male and female Y@R throughout engagements with both the target group and community stakeholders. It has been agreed with community leaders and local leaders that the Y@R representatives to be incorporated into the CYCs and DYCs will be both male and female in each chiefdom/district.

Gender and marginalization dynamics continue to be addressed through key community stakeholders in organised engagements to complement other behaviour change activities focusing on the Y@R. The male involvement approach used under Output 1.3 is gender transformative in that it attempts to change the harmful social norms, roles and power relations which contribute to gender based violence and harmful practices in project communities.

**Outcome 2:**

**National and local institutions improve their response to the needs of youth at risk**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** on track

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

The project has initiated engagement with national institutions to improve their response to the needs of youth at risk. Through engagement with the Sierra Leone Correctional Services (SLCS), challenges have been identified in current approaches and has highlighted the need to provide tailored skills development interventions targeting both male and female youth nearing their release after serving their sentences. Over the period under review, the project supported the training of 100 (male 73 & female 27) Sierra Leone Correctional Service Centre and industry managers (Activity 2.1.1). The training focused on International Standards for Inspections; Inmate Employment and Prioritised Standards and Centres Reporting; and Coordination in Standard Inspection Audit Exercise in all Sierra Leone Correctional Service Centres.

In partnership with SLCS, the project conducted skills mapping in correctional service centres across the two districts, identifying areas of support the correctional service centre industry departments through training and provision of equipment and tools (Activity 2.1.2). The mapping identified tailoring, carpentry, agriculture, hairdressing, bead-making and baking as priority skills for the inmates, and these have been prioritized for upcoming trainings and provision of start-up kits (Activity 2.1.3 and 2.1.4).

The project has supported the review of the Criminal Procedure Act (CPA) (Activity 2.2.3). A CPA Review Committee, comprising members from all rule of law institutions and civil society was constituted and convened. The Committee’s report has been submitted to the Attorney-General for Cabinet approval before tabling in Parliament. The review aims to bring a legislation that addresses issues of excessive detention of young persons for minor infringements to the law, introduction of alternatives to fines for misdemeanour offences. The new law will also introduce accountability mechanisms for police officers who fall short in the discharge of their duties, e.g., for abuse of authority.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

The skills training provided in correctional facilities is responsive to the need and preferences of female inmates, as per the skills mapping and assessment conducted.

The CPA review will provide relief for both male and female youth held by police on suspension of committing offences as well as those sentenced and imprisoned.

**Outcome 3: Social cohesion strengthened and youth at risk socially and economically empowered to meaningfully reintegrate into their families and communities.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** on track

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

*Output 3.1: Social cohesion and peaceful coexistence promoted by supporting joint socio-economic initiatives that involve youth at risk and community members*

The participatory needs assessment and activity prioritization with all 18 targeted communities and Y@R groups was concluded (Activity 3.1.2), in order to determine the joint socio-economic community initiatives to be supported (Activity 3.1.3), as follows: Rehabilitation of 4 community/youth centres, construction of 6 community halls and 1 market structure, and establishment of 7 community processing and storage facilities (rice mills). A supervisory civil engineer developed technical plans for the various facilities in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture’s engineering team. Tenders have been launched with infrastructure works expected to commence in early January for a period of app. 3-4 months. Land has been allocated and assessed, and MOUs are prepared for signing with the communities to ensure sustainable conditions of use. The whole community, including the youths at risk, have been involved in the prioritization and planning processes, which fostered positive interaction and collaboration.

*Output 3.2: Youth at risk have increased capacity and are empowered to generate their livelihoods.*

Based on a participatory assessment in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Y@R groups prioritized the following livelihood activities to be supported by the project: Livestock rearing – poultry/small ruminants (14 groups); cassava value chain - cultivation and processing (2 groups); groundnut value chain – cultivation and processing (1 group); and IVS rice production. Productive inputs are currently under procurement for distribution in accordance with the agricultural seasons (Activity 3.2.4). Y@R groups have been trained on Gender & Livelihood (Activity 3.2.2 - see below) and on Food-Based Dietary Guidelines, while further technical agronomic and business management trainings (Activity 3.2.3) will be rolled out in a ‘hands-on’ manner in line with the Junior Farmer Field School (JFFS) approach in connection with the supply of inputs. Village savings and loans associations (VLSAs) have been established and trained among the 18 Y@R groups, who have started independent fund-raising for group development activities, promoting social cohesion among group members.

Community-based mentors (1M/1F per location) have been identified and trained to support the groups in the implementation of their livelihood activities, while identification of Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs) for further technical mentoring is on-going (Activity 3.2.6). 40 beneficiaries representing 14 groups participated in a learning visit to youth-led small-scale poultry production enterprises in a neighbouring district (Activity 3.2.5), while networking is on-going with larger agricultural enterprises for possible internship placements. Beneficiaries from across all 18 Y@R groups participated in the national World Food Day celebrations, performing self-made songs and poems in front of national government representatives, civil society actors and farmers, which created positive visibility of the project and promoted networking, learning, motivation and social cohesion among the youths (Activity 3.2.9). The project supported the National Youth Summit, with beneficiaries participating in a panel debate with MOYA and NAYCOM to showcase the project and interacting with other youth delegates.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

During this reporting period, a comprehensive gender assessment was conducted (Activity 3.2.2) by the FAO project team with support from the FAO global gender network. The assessment was qualitative and complemented gender-sensitive and gender-disaggregated data already collected through the baseline assessment and the beneficiary screening interviews. A 2-day training module on Gender & Livelihood which was rolled out to the 18 Y@R groups, introducing the 418 beneficiaries to basic gender concepts and exploring how gender norms in their setting relate to access to livelihood opportunities, community roles and marginalization dynamics for young men and women. The assessment yielded recommendations for gender-responsive activities and monitoring, to ensure full inclusion of female beneficiaries in all activities and to systematically work with target group and communities to apply a gender-lens in throughout all steps of implementation.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit) | Do outcome indicators have baselines? yes  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes  Various assessments were conducted for further development of strategies and training materials (for gender & livelihood, civic education and leadership trainings) – these are made available to PBSO.  At least monthly visit by the project team to the project implementation areas has enabled close contact with target group and project stakeholders and direct monitoring of activity implementation and project reception in target communities.  Joint monitoring framework and tools, including for conflict-sensitivity monitoring, have been developed with a joint monitoring visit with all agencies and key stakeholders planned for November 2021. A community monitoring committee is established in the target communities, comprising of Y@R, community stakeholders and key project intermediaries, and communities have been sensitized on the FAO Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism. For the preparation of this report, a qualitative data collection exercise was conducted in all 4 chiefdoms supported by Caritas and district youth officers.  Project governance structures have been established with a Project Steering Committee meeting conducted and Technical Committee meeting planned for November. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  no | Evaluation budget (response required): $ 40,000  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount: |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The project implementation is progressing well with field activities on-going at the fastest possible pace, and the project is catching up while still respecting the need to ensure thorough processes to maintain trust and transparency with the target group, and to ensure proper sequencing of activities for optimal synergy effects and to avoid overloading beneficiaries, communities and local intermediaries.  As already discussed with PBSO, the project will be submitting a request for a budget modification, in order to better respond to the needs of the beneficiaries and target communities as identified through the consultations and assessments done during the project’s inception stage.  dsdsf |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$ 0.00

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

Project implementation is progressing as planned for all partners, and has not required significant adjustments due to COVID-19. The team experienced periods with teleworking and limited field movements due to quarantine but were able to reorganize work plans accordingly.

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

N/A

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300-characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**  Youth at risk (women and men) are empowered and included in decision-making processes in their communities in the target districts | Indicator 1.a  % of youth at risk targeted by the project who believe that their voice is heard and they feel more respected in their communities | 55% total  49% female  58% male | Estimate 70% (F: 60%; M: 70%) | 100% | Qualitative monitoring confirms that the youths at risk feel that through their participation in various activities and the interfaces with community stakeholders those have facilitated, they have been given a new platform to express themselves and gain improved recognition in the community. They express they feel more appreciated and listened to, with other community members involving them and approaching them with advice and guidance rather than fear and exclusion. | N/A |
| Indicator 1.b  Number of youth at risk targeted by the project included in decision-making mechanisms at local level | 34% total  17% female  45% male | Estimate 50% out of 100% of youth targeted by the project (F: 35%; M: 50%) | 50% | Through the interfaces created between the youths at risk, local youth structures and community stakeholders, avenues for increased participation in decision-making are being created. Qualitative monitoring with youths at risk confirm that they are increasingly included and consulted by community stakeholders, and that they themselves have also changed their approach from acting on instinct and with aggression towards addressing their issues through dialogue and negotiation and with a higher willingness to listen. Following activities geared towards empowering the beneficiaries in terms of civic conduct and leadership capacities, this indicator will be more substantially reported on in the subsequent progress report. | N/A |
| **Output 1.1**  Civic education and counselling are promoted to enable the reintegration of youth at risk into families and communities and their participation in decision-making processes. | Indicator 1.1.1  % of youth at risk who believe that use of violence is never justified to resolve conflicts and achieve political objectives. | 13% total  10% female  15% male | Estimate 80% (F: 80%; M: 70%) | 60% | NaCCED has conducted stakeholders’ engagement and screening and training of youths at risk on civic education.  The level of conflict and even aggression among the target groups is observed to be high, although the general feedback from community stakeholders indicate that the youths at risk are gradually ‘cooling down’ and reducing anti-social behaviours.  There are anecdotal indication from few communities that the clique groups targeted by the project have reduced willingness to participate in street riots related to local political activities.  This indicator will be more substantially reported on in subsequent progress report. | N/A |
| Indicator 1.1.2  Number of youth at risk who undergo counselling and recover from substance abuse habits | 0 currently undergoing counselling  39% of youth at risk have been sensitized on the risks of drug abuse | Estimate 70% (F: 70%; M: 50%) | 40% | The MoHS is presently conducting mental health screening of youths at risk in the targeted communities, as a basis for providing counselling services, and materials are being developed for sensitization on substance abuse.  Thus, the number of youths who benefit from these services will be reported on in the next progress report. | N/A |
| **Output 1.2**  Capacity of District and Chiefdom Youth Councils (DYC and CYC) and local youth groups in the targeted districtsstrengthened to promote youth leadership and influence district and local decision-making processes that affect youth at risk | Indicator 1.2.1  Number of youth at risk who become members of local youth groups and participate in DYC and CYC activities | 2 individuals are members of the actual DYC/CYC  42% of youth at risk participate sometimes or often in DYC/CYC activities | 50% | 20% | CYC and DYC members act as key intermediaries across all project activities, playing key roles in community mobilization and local coordination of partners’ activities. Thus, there is much interaction between these structures and the youth at risk groups.  NaYCOM is presently conducting sensitisation and scoping on the potential inclusion of youth at risk in CYCs and DYCs in the targeted communities. | N/A |
| Indicator 1.2.2  Dialogue forums discuss and address risk analysis with the participation of youth at risk | 0 | 4 (1 per chiefdom) | 4 | Implementing partner NaYCOM is presently conducting community sensitization as a prelude to the dialogue forums.  UNDP has finalized a ToR for a UNDP regional staff/consultant to develop tools and conduct trainings of youth at risk on conflict transformation and mapping, building on the conflict analysis and mitigation training conducted in connection with the baseline assessment.  Frameworks for conflict sensitive monitoring are developed to capture and record existing and emerging local issues to be addressed in the dialogue forums. | N/A |
| Indicator 1.2.3  % of youth at risk who believe that structural barriers to their reintegration are removed and feel safe to participate in communities’ mechanisms and activities | 59% total  61% female  58% male | 80% | 60% | The tools and trainings mentioned above under indicator 1.2.2 will be used to make observations and collect data to report on this indicator.  So far, qualitative monitoring with the youths at risk indicate an increased participation of the youths in community activities and gradual dissociation of the youths from clique/gang group. At this stage, this envisioned transition and the beneficiaries’ participation in the project does not appear to be posing a risk for the targeted youths, this will however be continuously closely monitored. | N/A |
| **Output 1.3**  Increased awareness among key stakeholders and youth at risk in targeted communities on women and girls’ rights, with increased male involvement to reduce GBV | Indicator 1.3.1  % of youth (male and female) involved in male youth clubs who state that GBV in all its forms (physical, economic, psychological and sexual) is unacceptable/ a violation of human rights  *Revised formulation:*  *% of youth (male and female) involved in youth clubs who state that GBV in all its forms (physical, economic, psychological and sexual) is unacceptable/ a violation of human rights* | 25% total  17% female  29% male | 70% | 50% total  30% female  45% male | Beneficiaries state through focus group discussions that their perception of violence towards women has changed since the start of the project, and that it is not acceptable in any form.  Community members similarly indicate a reduction in the violence against women in the communities, especially at the hands of the (male) youths at risk. | N/A |
| Indicator 1.3.2  % increased knowledge among MAPEs on GBV and SRH  *Revised formulation:*  *% increased knowledge among beneficiaries on GBV and SRH* | 67% total  34% female  84% male | 40% (F: 40%; M: 40%) | 40% total (F:10%; M: 30%) | Pre/post assessments from the training on MAPEs show a great increase in their knowledge on GBV and SRH, from 21% pre-test to 87% post-test.  While this period has focused on building the capacities of the MAPEs, the next period will focus on the cascading of messages to the beneficiaries. The knowledge increase of beneficiaries will thus be reported on in the next progress report. | N/A |
| Indicator 1.3.3  % improved perception and attitudes towards Gender and GBV  *Revised formulation:*  *% improved perception and attitudes among beneficiaries towards Gender and GBV* | n/a(post hoc verification) | 40% (F: 40%; M: 40%) | 30% (F: 30%; M: 30%) | Pre/post assessments from the training on MAPEs show a great improvement in their perception and attitudes with regards to Gender and GBV, from 13% pre-test to 75% post-test.  While this period has focused on building the capacities of the MAPEs, the next period will focus on the cascading of messages to the beneficiaries. The knowledge increase of beneficiaries will thus be reported on in the next progress report. | N/A |
| **Outcome 2**  National and local institutions improve their response to the needs of youth at risk | Indicator 2.a  # of targeted local institutions (SLCS, SLP, LPPBs, Paramount Chief Councils) that adopt improved procedures to ensure youth responsive approaches to detention, reintegration, and rehabilitation | 2 | All institutions involved in the project (correctional centers, LPPBs, FSUs, SLP, etc.) | 3 | The work with the targeted institutions is on-going, and no data has been collected yet on this indicator as it is too early to measure. | N/A |
| Indicator 2.b  % of youth at risk who believe that their rights are respected | 26% total  32% female  20% male | 55% | 50% | As project activities just started, and this indicator depends reflects an array of activities, therefore, it is early to collect data on this among other outcome indicators and it will be reported on in subsequent progress report. | N/A  . |
| **Output 2.1**  Capacity of local institutions, Correctional Services, Family Support Unit (FSUs) of the Sierra Leone Police (SLP), andLocal Police Partnership Boards (LPPBs), is enhanced in human rights, rule of law, negotiation and youth-sensitive approaches to improve their engagement with youth at risk. | Indicator 2.1.1  Targeted correctional centers implement the Earning Scheme Policy | 2 | 3 | 2 | The project has trained 100 (Male 73, Female 27) Sierra Leone Correctional Service Centre and industry managers from 3 facilities.  During the next project period the implementation will be monitored. | N/A |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Number of youth-at-risk deprived of liberty with improved life skills | 60 (M: 55; F:5) | 90 (M: 80; F:10) | 50 | Procurement of items in progress for skills development at the targeted Correctional facilities and skills trainings are yet to be done. | This indicator will be reported on in the next progress report. |
| **Output 2.2**  SLP, Magistrate Courts and Correctional Services in project targeted areas have strengthened capacities and youth responsive legal frameworks to monitor detention conditions and support decongestion of overcrowded facilities. | Indicator 2.2.1  % of the trained junior ranking officers who implement the Mandela Rules in the treatment of youth at risk deprived of liberty. | 2 junior ranking officers formally trained | 30 (M:25; F:5) | 20 | The project has trained 100 (Male 73, Female 27) Sierra Leone Correctional Service Centre and Industry managers from 3 facilities on standard of auditing facilities and Mandela rules.  Trainees’ use of new knowledge and competences will be observed in the next period and reported on in the next progress report. | N/A |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Number of prison courts (virtual courts) held in project areas | 80 cases heard during 2 prison court sessions in 2019 | 10 (5 each per project district) | 6 (2 each per project district) | Items for the virtual courts have been procured and delivered. Prison courts are yet to be held. | N/A |
| Indicator 2.2.3  Number of cases resolved by the prison courts (virtual courts) in the project areas | 32 resolved in 2019 in Kenema CC (29 cases involved Males; 3 cases involved females) | 250 cases with 65% case conclusions (M involved: 80%; F involved 20%) | 200 cases with 50% conclusions | This activity has not yet started.  Will be reported on in the next progress report. | N/A |
| Indicator 2.2.4  Amended Correctional Act 2014 and Criminal Procedure Act | The CPA and the Correctional Acts are currently being reviewed. UNDP is doing advocacy for submission of both draft Acts to Parliament by December 2021/Early 2022 | Submit Amended Acts to Attorney General and Parliament by Dec-2021 or Latest March 2022  2 legislations enacted in Parliament |  | CPA reviewed and finalised with report submitted to the Attorney General for Cabinet submission. | Note that the project is planning to request a modification of the budget to allocated additional resources to the advocacy for the CPA, supporting its popularization to get public buy-in to push for its passing in parliament. |
| **Outcome 3**  Social cohesion strengthened and youth at risk socially and economically empowered to meaningfully reintegrate into their families and communities. | Indicator 3.a  % of youth who report increased self-esteem and enhanced self-reliance outside of crime activities  *Revised formulation:*  *% of youth who consider engaging in crime activities for economic purposes* | 84% total  87% female  83% male | 45% (M/F) | 65% | According to the beneficiaries themselves – and confirmed by community stakeholders – the youths at risk are gradually starting to change their lifestyles and refraining from criminal activities and other anti-social behaviors. At this point, as livelihood activities are yet to commence and provide alternative incomes, this appears to be attributable to new internal control mechanisms in the groups – for example through formulated bylaws - and a fear of risking losing the opportunity of benefiting from the project. | The project will continue to engage with local structures such as the ONS and LPPBs to attempt to triangulate this and confirm whether the targeted beneficiaries are indeed observed to be engaging less in crime activities. |
| Indicator 3.b  % of community and family members who believe that youth at risk contribute to productive life of their communities and families through the livelihood assistance provided | 47% | 80% | 65% | Qualitative monitoring indicates a change towards a more perception of the Youth at Risk, and community stakeholders express that the youth are now more integrated; e.g. supporting their parents/relatives, being pro-active in community activities, and reducing anti-social behaviors. | Further information on communities’ perception of the supported youth livelihood activities will be provided in the next report, once those have substantially started in the next cropping season. |
| Indicator 3.c  % of community and family members who believe that levels of violence committed by gangs/cliques in the project zones has decreased | 45% | 65% | 55% | Community stakeholders express that levels of violence and other anti-social behaviors have reduced on the part of the target beneficiaries, who are gradually dissociating themselves from cliques/gangs in the target communities.  Security providers similarly confirm a reduction in violence associated with cliques/gangs in most of the target communities, although it cannot not be entirely ascertained to what extent this is attributable to the project.  In few communities, youth leaders observe that the youth at risk beneficiary groups are acting as a ‘task force’, reaching out to other youth at risk in a bid to convince them to get off the street.  In one community it was reported that the cliques had been approached in connection with some local political activities but had declined to participate with reference to the project. | Note that in the target communities there are a number of youth at risk associated with cliques and gangs that were not included as beneficiaries, due to the number of people and somewhat ‘hard-core’ nature of some individuals deemed beyond the reach of this pilot project. These non-targeted individuals and structures thus remain with the potential engage in violence. |
| **Output 3.1**  Social cohesion and peaceful coexistence promoted by supporting joint socio-economic initiatives that involve youth at risk and community members | Indicator 3.1.1  Number of joint socio economic initiatives promoted for social cohesion, community reconciliation and peaceful coexistence | 2 | 10 | 5 | Participatory needs assessments and selection of joint activities were done in all 18 communities, involving youth, community members and beneficiaries. The following initiatives were prioritized for project support:   * Rehabilitation of 4 community/youth centers * Construction of 5 community meeting halls and 1 market structure * Establishment of 8 processing/storage facilities   Technical plans have been developed and approved, and procurement is on-going with infrastructure works expected to commence in early January 2022. | Activities prioritized by the communities involved some infrastructural elements which required the recruitment of a supervisory civil engineer for preparation of technical plans – this resulted in some delays in the implementation of these initiatives. |
| Indicator 3.1.2  % of youth at risk who feel a sense of belonging to their communities | 80% total  79% female  80% male | 99% (M/F) | 90% | Interactions with the beneficiaries indicate that the targeted youths at risk feel and increasing sense of ‘recognition’ and self-esteem stemming from being included in the project and given a platform through various activities to interact positively with community members and each other and express themselves. According to both the beneficiaries and community stakeholders, youths at risk are increasingly participating in community activities – e.g. cleaning campaigns – and starting to resume relationships with families/relatives residing in their communities. Having participated in various exchange activities and national youth-focused events, beneficiaries express a sense of feeling included in mainstream youth culture which they previously did not have access to. |  |
| **Output 3.2**  Youth at risk have increased capacity and are empowered to generate their livelihoods. | Indicator 3.2.1  Number of youth at risk trained in innovative practices, Good Agronomic practices (GAP), technologies for Climate Smart Resilience farming and enterprise development | 0 | 300 (M: 250; F: 50) | 300 trained on parts of the topics | 418 beneficiaries across the 18 youth at risk groups have been trained on the following:   * Gender & Livelihood (2 day training) * Healthy Eating/Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (1 day training) incl. a team-building participatory cooking class   The implementing partners Caritas Bo/Makeni have established and trained 18 village and savings and loans associations (VLSAs) | Youth at risk groups will be trained on agricultural technologies related to their prioritized livelihood activities prior to and alongside the provision of productive inputs, during the first quarter of 2022 and into the cropping season of March-May 2022. Business management trainings will follow the agricultural trainings. |
| Indicator 3.2.2  Number of youth at risk groups and Junior Farmer Filed Schools (JFFS) established, and attached to existing Farmer Base Organizations (FBO) for mentorship. | 18 YAR claim to belong to farm groups. 1 Youth farm group in Magburaka (Tonkolili) | 4 youth groups (30% female participation) | 2 | Youth at risk groups are established in all 18 target communities and organized to receive on-site.  Community-based mentors (1 M/1 F per community) have been identified and trained to provide mentorship on agricultural issues as well as on issues relating to group dynamics. Assessment of FBOs is on-going in the target areas. Networking on-going with bigger enterprises in the areas (e.g. poultry farms) for opportunities for internship placements for some of the youths. | N/A |
| Indicator 3.2.3  Number of Farmer Base Organizations (FBO) and Junior Field Schools formalized into Youth Agri-Enterprises | 0 | 4 FBO (30% female participation) | 0 | Registration of youth groups is on-going, while formalization of JFFSs is pending further progress of livelihood activities. | The youth groups are yet to embark on the livelihood and business activities according to the agricultural seasons, and will be observed accordingly, in order to identify most viable groups/organizations to be formalized. |
| Indicator 3.2.4  % of youths at risk who believe they will continue to use the newly acquired skills to make a living | 0  (n/a – post hoc verification) | 70% | 35% | The youths so far express great enthusiasm, willingness and commitment towards embarking on new livelihood activities.  The youths have already started their own fundraising for group development activities – independent of the project activities but aided by the VSLA trainings – which testifies to their readiness to embark on alternative life courses and later on make use of new skills acquired through the project to make a living. | As the youths are yet to embark on and be trained on their livelihood and income generating activities and thus are yet to realize income from these – hence do not yet have tangible basis for perceiving new skills as useful for making a living. |