

**PROGRAMME 19: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Final PROGRAMME Narrative report**

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| Programme Title & Project Number |  | Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s) |
| * Programme Title: Youth Development and Employment
* Programme Number (if applicable):
* MPTF Office Project Reference Number:

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| --- | --- |
| 00075582 | ILO: Quick Impact Empl |
| 00075583 | UNAIDS: HIV Workplace |
| 00075586 | UNDP: Youth Employment |
| 00075584 | UNFPA: Integrated Youth |
| 00075585 | UNIDO: Agro-industrial |
| 00080511 | FAO Youth Employment |
| 00080513 | UNAIDS Access to Empl |
| 00080510 | UNIDO Youth Employment |
| 00080512 | UNWOMEN Empowerment |

 | *(if applicable)**Country/Region :* SIERRA LEONE |
| *Thematic/Priority** Consolidation of peace and stability
* Integration of rural areas into the rural economy
* Economic and social integration of the youth
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| Participating Organization(s) |  | Implementing Partners |
| International Labour Organisation (ILO)United Nations Development programmeUnited Nations Industrial development OrganisationUnited Nations Population FundFood and Agricultural OrganisationUNAIDSUNWomen | * Ministry of Works, Housing and Infrastructure
* Sierra Leone Roads Authority
* Ministry of Youth Employment and Sports
* Ministry of Trade and Industry
* Ministry of Social Welfare
* Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and food Security
* National Youths Commission
* National AIDS Secretariat
* Ministry of Health and Sanitation
* Marie Stopes Sierra Leone
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| Programme/Project Cost (US$) |  | Programme Duration (months) |
| MPTF/JP Fund Contribution: * *by Agency (if applicable)*
 | $7,531,880 |  | Overall Duration *(months)* |  |
| Agency Contribution* *by Agency (if applicable)*
 |  |  | Start Date  | JANUARY 2010 |
| Government Contribution*(if applicable)* |  |  | End Date (or Revised End Date)*[[1]](#footnote-1)* |  |
| Other Contributions (donors)*(if applicable)* |  |  | Operational Closure Date | DECEMBER 2012 |
| TOTAL: $7,531,880 |  |  | Expected Financial Closure Date |  |

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| Final Programme/ Project Evaluation |  | Submitted By |
| Evaluation Completed  Yes No Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Evaluation Report - Attached Yes No | * Name: CHIKE NWUNE
* Title: CTA
* Participating Organization (Lead): ILO
* Contact information: nwune@ilo.org
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# FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

1. **PURPOSE**

**Introduction**

Youths constitute about 34% of the population in Sierra Leone and the bulk of them are neither educated nor had discernible marketable skills. The Government of Sierra Leone was therefore concerned about the massive youth under/unemployment. United Nations Joint Vision Programe 19, **Youth Development and Employment,** supported the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) to integrate the youth into the national economy by creating short term, medium and long term employment opportunities for the youths as well as provide them the necessary skills and healthy environment to be gainfully employed. It also encouraged the youths to adopt healthy sex habits and generally maintain a healthy life. It was aimed at contributing to the following government mile posts:

**Benchmark 3**: Sierra Leone's youth can benefit from a national public works program that is designed to absorb at least 200,000 young men and women in public works projects such as feeder road construction, urban and rural improvement projects, water and sanitation projects etc

**Benchmark 4**: A Sierra Leone's youth can benefit from a national youth empowerment program that provides focused basic education and market demand driven vocational training programs as well as programs for sports, public song festivals, and other social and cultural events

**Benchmark 5**: A Sierra Leone's youth can benefit from a public-private sector cooperation scheme that provides a channel for the private sector to play an increasing role in absorbing young men and women in long-term gainful and decent employment

**Main Outputs and Outcomes**

The main objective of Programme 19 was to create short term, medium and long term employment opportunities for the youths as well as provide them the necessary skills and healthy environment to be gainfully employed. Specific outputs for the programme include:

* 440,000 person days of employment created directly through the project activities in 3years.
* 10 domestic private contractors trained and equipped to execute labour-based road works
* SLRA staff trained on labour based methods
* The economies of Bombali and Moyamba Districts stimulated through LED
* Regional offices of NAYCOM established;
* Technical and Vocational (TECVOC) Skills Development Programme extended to 1,530 students;
* District Based Opportunity Mapping Report in five districts produced as a pilot;
* Career Advisory & Placement Service Centre established at Fourah Bay College (FBC) campus as a pilot;
* Research report on youth employment approaches and initiatives produced.
* Young people in and out of school are more knowledgeable about the reproductive health and STI prevention.
* Improved capacities of families (male and female) and communities to provide care and support for PLHIV
* Improved capacities of PLHIV to be able to undertake income generating activities and accessing gainful employment
* Improved capacity of the Newton SABI Centre through the establishment and implementation of TOTs.
* Improved human capacity of the young ABC operators through the establishment and implementation of a youth training programme
* Aquaculture infrastructure established and functional to initiate the production of fish and other marine resources
* An equipped resource centre repository with appropriate resource materials
* To ensure young women’s participation in the development of their communities
* To equip young women with knowledge and skills that will empower them
* Enterprise Growth Centre’s established with associated facility of sustainable energy to support productive activities and promote industrial growth.
* Youth entrepreneurs developed through training in basic construction skills and other demand-led technical and entrepreneurial skills.

**Relationship of Programme to Strategic Planning Framework**

JV 19 is designed to contribute to three of the five UN Priority Areas, which are:

* Consolidation of peace and stability
* Integration of rural areas into the rural economy
* Economic and social integration of the youth

**List of Primary Implementing Partners**

The primary implementing partners and stakeholders are as follows:

Sierra Leone Roads Authority / Ministry of Works, Housing and Infrastructure

Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security

Ministry of Youth Employment and Sports

Ministry of Trade and Industry

Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and food Security

National Youths Commission

National AIDS Secretariat

Ministry of Health and Sanitation

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED)

Marie Stopes Sierra Leone

Restless Development

Ministry of Labour and Social Security

Sierra Leone Indigenous Business Association

Sierra Leone Import and Export Promotion Agency

Moyamba and Bombali District Councils, SABI Centres and ABCs.

1. **ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS**

**Report on Key Outputs**

The key planned and achieved outputs are summarised in Table 2.1 below.

**Table 2.1**

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| **PLANNED OUTPUT** | **ACHIEVEMENTS UP TO END OF 2012** | **REMARKS** |
| 1.1 440,000 person days of employment created directly through the project activities | 123,761 person days created | The target of 440,000 person days in three years was based on a budget of $6million out of which almost $4million was for infrastructure alone. However, the total fund available to the Project was less than $4million. Paucity of funding therefore limited the number of employment opportunities that could be created.  |
| 1.2 10 domestic private contractors trained to execute labour-based road works  | -5 trained on LBM-5 trained on drainage structures- another 5 have completed initial training on LBM-10 women trained in routine maintenance- 46 persons from five communities trained as contractors for five communities | The planned output was achieved and exceeded. Nevertheless, 5 newly trained contractors on LBM and 10 women trained on routine maintenance will be awarded trial contracts to complete their training. Contractors in training have already constructed over 50Km of quality feeder roads.  |
| 1.3 Domestic private contractors equipped to execute labour-based road works | 5 tractors, 10 trailers and 10 rollers procured for loan to contractors1 tractor, 2 trailers and 2 rollers for demonstration. 1 tractor, 2 trailers and 1 pedestrian roller loaned to five LBM contractors | Initial output was for each of five contractors to receive one tractor, two trailers and two rollers. This was later reviewed as a result of the scarcity of rollers in the country and it was decided that the five contractors should receive only one roller each in addition to the other equipment while another five contractors would receive one roller each |
| 1.4 SLRA staff trained on labour based methods | 20 SLRA engrs, 1engr each from NACSA and Min of Agric as well as 15 District and City Council engineers trained in LBM | The output was exceeded. The services of the Project were extended to NACSA and JICA under which the following was achieved:NACSA - 3 SLRA engrs, 155 supervisors, 40 contractors and 26 NACSA staff were trained under the Cash-for-work Project.15 District Council staff trained on procurement and contract management under JICA Project.  |
| 1.5 Local economy stimulated in Moyamba and Bombali Districts | **23** Trainers are being developed on SIYB.**113** persons trained in SYB | QIECP is developing a core of certified trainers in Sierra Leone to be able to deliver quality training in SIYB, SYB, etc. in collaboration with ITC – ILO, Turin. We have also trained 113 youths on Start Your Business |
| 2.1 Regional offices of NAYCOM established | Programme supported the procurement and equipping of NAYCOM main office Freetown office.  | Regional offices were not established but based on an agreement with MYES |
| 2.2 Technical and Vocational (TECVOC) Skills Development Programme extended to 1,530 students | Programme supported the training of 1,530 trainees who received certificates and were generating incomes even while on training | The output was realised as planned, The DaO resources supported the extension of the practical training for an additional six months to ensure the greater retention of skills acquired by the students. The trainees began generating income through the services and goods that they produced in the areas of catering, hairdressing, tailoring and carpentry.  |
| 2.3 District Based Opportunity Mapping Report in five districts produced as a pilot | This output was successfully carried out with 167 participants in the pilot, 90 in the validation and it has since been launched. | The output was realised as planned. The survey reports were published and are being widely used by youth employment sector actors in employment promotion. It is also being used to inform programme and strategy development for the sector as a whole; specifically, they have provided critical information for NAYCOM’s programme development.  |
| 2.4 Career Advisory & Placement Service Centre established at Fourah Bay College (FBC) campus as a pilot | CAPS Centres established in Fourah Bay College and Njala by support in refurbishing buildings and setting up CAPS management teams | Output was achieved as planned. Both universities have taken full ownership and leadership of the CAPS Centres, which are providing critical services to students to enhance youth employability in Sierra Leone |
| 2.5 Research report on youth employment approaches and initiatives produced | Impact assessment was successfully carried out and will be shared with development partners | Output achieved as planned. This deliverable supported the conduct of an Impact Assessment for the Youth Enterprise Development (YED) projects, supported by UNDP and implemented by 17 partners over 2009 and 2010 |
| 3.1 Young people in and out of school are more knowledgeable about the reproductive health and STI prevention.  | Series of training was organised and a total of 340 young men and women benefited from the training sessions and their knowledge on family planning and HIV, SRHR, Sexual and Reproductive health information and services was enhanced. | Output achieved as planned. The sessions were facilitated by partners Marrie Stopes Sierra Leone, National HIV secretariat, the District Health Medical Team and the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children’s affairs. |
| 4.1 Improved capacities of families (male and female) and communities to provide care and support for PLHIV | Twenty five young PLHIV were trained in the UNIDO growth centres in metal works, carpentry and local food processing.An agricultural livelihood scheme of the 4 regional support groups of the network of HIV positive was successfully completed as each of the 4 regional office received training and direct seed funds for income generating and livelihood activities.  | Output realised as planned. With the skills now at the beneficiary finger tips, they can now engage in individual and group business.  |
| 4.2 Improved capacities of PLHIV to be able to undertake income generating activities and accessing gainful employment | Training completed.  | Output achieved as planned. Impact of training is being monitored. |
| 5.1 Agro-business, agro-processing and aquaculture ToT skills set up and functioning in the Newton SABI Centre.  | The SABI staff have successfully received the planned ToT hence improving their knowledge on the management on the centre which will allow for improved efficiency and higher profit. | Achieved without variance |
| 5.2 Improved human capacity of the young ABC operators through the establishment and implementation of a youth training programme | 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 | The proposed output was achieved without variance |
| 5.3 Aquaculture infrastructure established and functional to initiate the production of fish and other marine resources | Output was not achieved due to time constraint. | Planning and evaluation of contractors completed before concept was changed in December. Progress was discontinued as a result of the indication that funds would not be utilized beyond December, 2012.  |
| 5.4 An equipped resource centre repository with appropriate resource materials | The administrative building of the SABI Centre was fully equipped with office material furniture.  | Achieved without variance. After evaluating SABI´s needs, the establishment of a resource centre was determined as priority.  |
| 6.1 To ensure young women’s participation in the development of their communities | A Baseline assessment was conducted in two pilot district (Moyamba and Bombali ) on women’s access to financial services in Sierra Leone. | Achieved as planned. Data is very critical to develop a youth empowerment scheme focusing on young women’s income generation. Young women fall outside the scope of the formal banking sector.  |
| 6.2 To equip young women with knowledge and skills that will empower them | 150 young women were trained in small scale business management skills in Moyamba and Bombali.  | Achieved as planned. Movement Opposed to Violence and Exclusion in Sierra Leone (MOVE-SL) was also able to create an interactive forum for these rural women and community bank service providers that serve as a platform for popular participation of young women in rural enterprise promotion and access to sources of business finance in the two Districts.  |
| 7.1 Enterprise Growth Centre’s established with associated facility of sustainable energy to support productive activities and promote industrial growth.  | Five growth centers established/rehabilitated and made functional through construction skills training and business support: Kamakwie,Gbendembu, Rotifunk, Konta Line/Newton and Newton | Output was fully realised as planned. |
| 7.2 Youth entrepreneurs developed through training in basic construction skills and other demand-led technical and entrepreneurial skills | 380 Youth and women as trainees and trainers in basic construction skills in masonry, carpentry, steel bending, electrification, plumbing and painting and/or in commercial operations of their businesses | Target was exceeded by about 26% |
| 7.3 Value addition/business operations equipment & machines installed in each Centre; managers trained to manage the centres. | Seven-man committee was set up in each growth centre to ensure sustainability | Enterprise/business training will be finalized before commissioning and handing over of the respective growth centres, while UNIDO will carry follow-up business enterprise activities afterwards |

**Overall contribution of the programme to the Strategy Planning Framework**

* MDGs: by supporting the creation of employment and the enhancement of employable skills in the rural areas of Sierra Leone, Programme 19 contributed to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 – “Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”.
* UN Joint Vision Priorities: Programme 19 is fully supporting the three pillars: i) consolidation of peace and stability; ii) integrating rural areas into the national economy; and iii) Economic and social integration of the youth.
* Regional framework: Programme 19 is aligned with the CAADP Pillars:1. Sustainable Land and Water Management; 2. Market Access; 3. Food Supply and Hunger; and 4. Agricultural Research
* National Priorities: Youth employment (50% of of Sierra Leone’s youths are unemployed) has been identified by the Government as a national priority for the past ten years. The **Agenda for Change** (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper I) identifies youth unemployment as a potential risk for conflict, and therefore recommends the deployment resources to mitigate it.

**Contribution of Key Partnerships**

Programme 19 showed that UN Agencies can synergise to make the necessary impact. There were a lot of healthy partnerships among the Agencies in the implementation of Programme 19: UNDP and ILO in LED; UNAIDS, UNIDO, UNFPA and ILO; UNFPA, UN Women and UNICEF; FAO, UNDP AND UNIDO; etc. The partnerships engendered joint targeting and encouraged the spirit of delivering as one UN. The partnerships also ensured that the resources were not spread too thin. In spite of the achievements, there is no doubt that there is room for improvement in the partnerships to enhance the achievement of the desired impact. There is very limited information as to additional funds attracted but there are reports of additional fund from the government of Spain and Ireland in the establishment of NAYCOM. However, it was not clear if it came as of the impact of the MPTF/JP. Partnerships with government agencies earlier listed encouraged ownership of the projects under the programme and this would ultimately ensure sustainability. A number of NGOs were also involved in Programme implementation as partners.

**Primary Beneficiaries**

The primary beneficiaries are the thousands of youths whose capacities were enhanced through entrepreneurship development, training in the SABI and Growth Centres and ABCs as well as those who were employed in the infrastructure projects. Government agencies and institutions benefited from institutional capacity building. The communities where feeder roads were constructed also benefited from the improved access. For instance, 100 young machine operators from all Districts, plus the SABI staff and workforce, accounting for approximately 20 people were involved in capacity building at the SABI Centres; 91.7% of the 120 total beneficiaries are youth, under 35 years old, and 6.7% were female. Over 600 persons benefited from the infrastructure project as workers and about 17% were female. The 113 youths that benefited from SIYB were youths made up of about 48% females.

**Cross Cutting Issues**

The Programme contributed to cross cutting issues through the interventions of UNFPA, UNAIDS and UNWomen, in partnership with the other UN Agencies involved in the Programme. UNFPA was given the responsibility to strengthen the knowledge and capacity of adolescents and young women and men who suffer from difficulties in accessing sexual and reproductive health information and services. UNAIDS created awareness among workers in the construction sites and built the capacities of PLHIVWithin Programme 19, SABI Centre hosted sensitization days targeting the young men and women involved in the Youth Training Programmes, as well the SABI staff. The three agencies partnered in various combinations with the four other agencies under Programme 19 in implementing these cross-cutting projects. Apart from the UN agencies, different entities including the Ministry of Health and Sanitation, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children Affairs, the District Health Medical Team, Marie Stopes Sierra Leone, etc. participated in the cross cutting projects.

The challenge of youth employment has an important gender dimension. UN Women focused on enhancing the ability of women to undertake income generating activities. In addition, the other agencies incorporated various awareness programmes into implementation to facilitate adequate women participation. These campaigns had various degrees of success and will be built upon in subsequent programmes.

**Attraction of Funds from other Donors**

The funding provided by the MPTF/JP to the programme has been catalytic in attracting other donor funds. The Australian Aid which is currently implementing several programmes in Sierra Leone, amongst them their support to improve food security and address youth unemployment. through MAFFS and FAO, as well as their support to the country's Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to develop a Training Framework and Plan. The Australian Aid has been attracted by the wide range of youth training activities carried out with the support of Programme 19, and are planning to support FAO to develop future Youth Training Programmes in the context of Sierra Leone. Additional fund was attracted from the government of Spain and Ireland in the establishment of NAYCOM. The MPTF funding attracted funding from JICA and World Bank.

**Assessment of the Programme**

The Programme has generally met its targets except in a few cases where time constraints, paucity of funds, etc. have affected achievements. In some cases (especially in improving employability), the programme has performed higher than targeted. The programme achieved over 80% of its target. One area that was not met was in the number of immediate employment opportunities created. For instance, while QIECP set out to create 440,000 person days of employment in three years, it was only able to create slightly more than 120,000 person days in the slightly over two years it has existed. This has been explained in Table 2.1 and was as a result of paucity of funds.

**III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED**

**Report on Assessments, Evaluations or Studies**

There was no evaluation of Programme 19 at Programme level but some of the projects were subjected to evaluation. QEICP was evaluated and the conclusion was that the project was highly successful within the funding constraints. It was recommended, among other things, that it should be up-scaled so as to ensure optimum impact. A Socioeconomic Impact Assessment of the Project shows that it can generate almost two million person days (equivalent to about 8,700 full time employment) of direct employment annually if it is expanded. The findings of both studies were presented to stakeholders in two wokshops.

A study on the value for money and cost effectiveness of the FAO project was carried out. The purpose of this assessment was to evaluate the impact of the project as well as evaluating the cost effectiveness of the training approach embedded in the project. The conclusions of this assessment uncovered that that among the training approaches, Programme 19 has selected a high cost – high efficient approach. The Technical Vocational Education and Trainings (TVET) combined with the ‘Competency Based Approach’ (CBA) is a quality methodology to reach the target beneficiaries and obtain the behavioural changes that will eventually contribute to the food security challenge and youth unemployment concern in Sierra Leone.

The SABI Satisfaction Survey was created to evaluate the quality of the goods and services provided by SABI to the participants of the Youth Training programme, as well as observing the adequacy of the content of the training to the capacity gap. The SABI is an implicit beneficiary of the project, as well as providing a service for FAO under the form of a Letter of Agreement. The results reflected that the beneficiaries were satisfied with the service provided by SABI in a progressive way. The first group of trainees showed some discontent with the canteen services and management involvement. These issues were improved by the service provider, resulting in skills development from their side and upgrading of their goods and services.

Impact Assessment of the YEEP component produced findings and lessons learned that are highly relevant to the Programme. This evaluation made the following critical recommendations:

* Strengthen the development and dissemination of best practices in Sierra Leone;
* Ensure youth employment projects strengthen good governance by partnering with local decentralization committees;
* Encourage approaches to development that prioritise community resilience;
* Support the development of more accessible and affordable micro-credit mechanisms;
* Support the development of community cooperatives;
* Continue to engage marginalised and at risk youth;
* Proactively address urbanisation;
* Engage in research to further investigate the link between youth employment and youth violence in Sierra Leone.

**Challenges**

Most of the Agencies experienced delays in the release of funds to the projects from their headquarters after transfer from MDTF. The situation was further exacerbated by Agencies which relied on their headquarters o carry out procurements. A lot of project equipment delayed in arrival.

Funds from MDTF were not ascertained in time and this generally affected planning; it was even worse with the funds being released in tranches and Agencies were never sure of how much would accrue to them except at the very last. Many of the Agencies under Programme 19 did not accept the last tranche as a result of the condition attached, which insisted that commitment of funds for un-liquidated obligations was not allowed beyond 31 December 2012. In some cases, projects had to be skipped when it became clear that not all the outputs would be achieved before 31 December 2012.

**Lessons Learnt**

The UN can be more productive if the Agencies synergize, drawing from one another’s strength but there should be better coordination.

Youth employment remains a major priority of government as the efforts of the UN and Government have barely scratched the surface, although a solid foundation is being laid.

There is a dire need for a Labour Force Survey and setting up Labour Market Information Systems to identify skills gap and properly target skills to meet requirements in the market

A central concept guiding future programme design and implementation of decent employment strategies in Sierra Leone should be based on major lesson learned from previous employment creation activities in the country. Merely providing skills-based training, without considering existing economic opportunities, helping beneficiaries to organize themselves, or addressing the relevant policy environment, is not sufficient to make an observable impact in the numbers of gainfully employed in Sierra Leone. It is necessary to address these interdependent factors as functions of each other, thus developing entrepreneurship based curriculum built around the ideas of organizing and training young women and men, mobilizing the private sector and government, and linking youth to potential employment opportunities.

Youth employment projects strengthen good governance by partnering with local decentralization committees

LED and entrepreneurship development and mentoring present a reliable platform for the partnership of UN Agencies in youth employment and collectively have the potential to seriously address the problem of youth employment in a comprehensive manner. This is so because virtually all the agencies have components of entrepreneurship development but the coordination needs to be strengthened.

There is need for the provision of more affordable micro-credit mechanisms

Government must take full ownership of the Projects to facilitate sustainability and should mainstream employment creation into all its operations.

**IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baselines** | **Planned Indicator Targets** | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance****(if any)** | **Source of Verification** | **Comments** **(if any)** |
| **Outcome 1:** Productive employment opportunities generated and income generating opportunities created for the youths in Bombali and Moyamba districts |
| **Output 1.1**Employment created directly thro’ the project activities.  | Indicator 1.1.1No. of PD of employment created |  | 440,000 PD created | 123,761 person days created | Proj. planned for three years with a budget of $4million for infrastructure alone. But the total fund available to the Project was less than $4million and duration of 2 years.  |  | Paucity of funding therefore limited the number of employment opportunities that could be created. |
| **Output 1.2**Project impact and lessons captured for knowledge sharing, up-scaling/ replication | Indicator 1.2.1No. of seminars and workshops organized on knowledge sharing |  | Baseline,evaluations and impact assessmentsundertaken | Achieved as planned | Achieved without variance | Impact assessment reportEvaluation reportRecords of workshops and seminars |  |
| **Outcome 2:** Cost effective labour-based methods for the execution of feeder roads rehabilitation and maintenance using private contractors introduced.  |
| **Output 2.1**Domestic private contractors trained to execute labour-based road works | Indicator 2.1.1No. of contr. trained |  | 10 contr trained and 10 women trained in routine maintenance | Achieved as planned + 5 more contr. trained in minor drainage;; 46 persons from 5 communities trained on mntce | Target achieved and exceeded. | Project records, periodic reports, evaluation report |  |
| **Output 2.2**Domestic private contractors equipped to execute lab-based road works.  | Indicator 2.2.1No. of contractors equipped |  | 5 contractors equipped | 5 contractors have received equipment | Minor variance because the contractors received one roller each among other eqpt. instead of two |  | The other five rollers would be distributed to five more contractors |
| **Outcome 3:** Capacities of SLRA and the Bombali District Administrations strengthened to plan, manage and monitor feeder roads rehabilitation and maintenance |
| **Output 3.1**SLRA and district council staff trained to construct and maintain roads using labour based methods | Indicator 3.1.1No. of SLRA and district council staff trained |  | 6 persons trained (4 from SLRA and one each from Distr. Councils)  | 20 SLRA engrs, 1engr each from NACSA and Min of Agric as well as 15 District and City Council engineers trained | Target exceeded |  |  |
| **Outcome 4:** Local economic development (LED) stimulated in the districts |
| **Output 4.1**Investment plans and policies of the district profiled in relation to impact on employment generation. | Indicator 4.1.1Increased economic activity in Bombali and Moyamba districts |  | Baseline established | Not achieved |  | Process started but not completed |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2Employment mainstreamed in government operations |  | No. of govt agencies that keep employment records | Not achieved |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 5:** Youth groups (male and female) set up viable businesses through enhanced entrepreneurship and skills development |
| **Output 5.1**Capacities of youth-led groups enhanced to set up viable businesses | Indicator 5.1.1No. Trained in entrepreneurship |  | At least 100 youths trained | 23 trainers trained on SIYB; 113 youths trained | No variance |  | Target exceeded |
| Indicator 5.1.2No. of youth led business groups |  | At least two youth led groups commence business | Not achieved | Time was too short after receipt of last tranche of fund |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 6. Establishment of NAYCOM** |
| **Output 6.1**Establish operational NAYCOM and Provincial NAYCOM Offices | Indicator 6.1.1Operational NAYCOM office  | No NAYCOM | Functional NAYCOM established | Achieved |  | Launch Report |  |
| Indicator 6.1.23 Provincial NAYCOM Offices operational | No provincial offices | 3 provincial offices established in Bo, Kenema & Makeni | Not achieved | Shortage of funds | N/A | UNDP has discussed with NAYCOM to encourage the GoSL to take up this responsibility |
| **Output 6.2** Training of youth in TECVOCskills | Indicator 6.2.11,530 youth supported to complete TECVOC training in 9 TECVOC institutions | 1,530 youth without training in TECVOC skills | Train 1,530 youth in TECVOC skills | 1,530 youth trained in TECVOC skills |  | * Progress reports
* Training reports
 | These TECVOC training were also complemented by training in entrepreneurship skills |
| **Outcome 7. Strengthening of sector coordination**  |
| **Output 7.1**Strengthening of Sector Coordination | Indicator 7.1.1Information sharing and coordination forum established | No systematic and formal forum operational | Operational coordination fora established | Achieved* Technical working group of practicing partners established.
* E-forum for information sharing and coordination established
 |  | Coordination meeting minutesPresentationForum ID | The technical working group meets at the end of every month and holds thematic discussions on lessons learned |
| **Output 7.2****District Opportunity Mapping (DOM) carried out in 5 districts** | Indicator 7.2.1DOM docs developed for Kenema, Moyamba, Bombali, Bo and Kono Distr | No survey done on district opportunity mapping | Two sets of surveys on District Opportunity Mapping done | Achieved  |  | Survey reports |  |
| **Outcome 8. Reinforcement of the roles of Youth District Officers** |
| **Output 8.1**Improved Capacity of District Youth Councils (DYCs) to indentify, formulate and manage youth empowerment and representation activities | Indicator 8.1.114 DYCs formed | No DYCs in existence  | 14 DYCs formed | Not achieved * Only 9 formed
 | Human resource capacity of NAYCOM is overstretched in the formulation of all DYCs | N/A |  |
| Indicator 8.1.2DYCs trained and supplied with communication equipment | No training and no equipment | Equipment(laptops and internet modems) to be supplied to the DYCs | Achieved  |  | Training reportsEquipment distribution lists |  |
| **Outcome 9. Establishment of CAPS Centres** |
| **Output 9.1**Establish CAPS Centres | Indicator 9.1.12 CAPS Centres operational in FBC and Njala  | No CAPS Centres in existence  | Two CAPS Centres established | CAPS at FBC and Njala (Mokonde) established and functional |  | * Activity and progress reports from CAPS
* Physical evidence of the infrastructure and materials
 | The activities of the two CAPS Centes have been exemplary, leading to the need for their expansion to the Northern and Eastern Polytechnics and Njala Bo Campus |
| **Outcome 10:** 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 |
| **Output 10.1:**A curriculum developed and used in training of the 100 youth in the areas of agro-bizess processing, occupational safety standards and repair of agricultural machinery for selected value commodity chains | Indicator 10.1.1Quality of training material | No training material | Excellent  | Excellent |  | Training Modules |
| Indicator 10.1.2Number of youths trained | Youth’s lack of operational capacity at ABC level | 100 youth  | 100 youth |  | Training Reports and participant’s lists. |
| **Output 10.2:**Supply of agricultural machinery  | Indicator 10.2.1Quality of machinery supplied | Lack of processing means | Excellent  | Excellent |  | Daily use at SABI’s workshop |
| Indicator 10.2.2Number of machines provided | No machines | 20 | 24 | Availability and need for further machinery | Asset verification and Evaluation Report  |
| **Outcome 11:** Improved human and institutional capacity of the Newton SABI Centre through the establishment and implementation of ToTs on management, crop production, agro processing and aquaculture |
| **Output 11.1:**Agro-business, agro-processing and aquaculture ToT skills set up and functioning in the Newton SABI Centre | Indicator 11.1.1Quality and timeliness of ToTs carried out | Lack of capacity at SABI’s management level | Excellent  | Quality training carried out in time |  | ToT Modules and Reports |
| Indicator 11.1.2Relevance and practical use of the knowledge in the ToTs | Lack of appropriate skills for resource management | Knowledge put into practice | Knowledge out into practice |  | Improvement of SABI’s efficiency |
| **Output 11.2**Estab of aquaculture infrastructure and resources  | Indicator 11.2.1Quality and timeliness of the establishment of the earth ponds and hatcheries | No development of the Fish Farming Value Chain | 2 earth ponds2 hatcheries | No ponds developed | Time and administrative constraints | No construction carried out in the SABI Centre |
| Indicator 2.2.2Production of fish initiated | No benefits from the fish farming value chain | Constructions finalized by the end of 2012 | Construction not carried out | Time and administrative constraints | Construction not carried out in the SABI Centre |
| **Outcome 12**: An equipped and functional resource centre-repository library with appropriate resource materials. |
| **Output 12.1:**Establish resource centre- depository library | Indicator 12.1.1Quality of the resource centre | Lack of resource centre | Access to agricultural book, hand notes, guidelines and online resources.  | Access to furnished meeting centre, with resource books and guidelines. |  | SABI’s staff use of the resource centre for internal and external purposes |  |
| Indicator 12.1.2Functionality of the resource centre | Lack of informative resources | Number of youth using the centre | 15 SABI staff |  | Resource Centre record keeping system. | The resource centre was completed in December 2012 |
| **Outcome 13:** Young people have correct and accurate knowledge and information on ASRH, and STI prevention |
| **Output 13.1**Improved access to youth friendly centre by young people | Indicator 13.1.1Number of young people utilizing STI/HIV and RH services  |  |  | 20,551 |  |  |  |
| No. of popular media used to advocates for ASRH and Youths  |  |  | 6 different media houses (including slbc tv and radio, 98.1, premier media, news papers )used to reach the populationDocumentaries and music video were produced and aired |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 14:** Capacities of communities and families enhanced to take care of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs) and PLHIVs empowered to participate in income generating activities |
| **Output 14.1**Improved capacities of families (male and female) and communities to provide care and support for PLHIV  | Indicator 14.1.1Number of families and communities catering for PLHIVs  |  | 25 | 25 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 14.2** Improved capacities of PLHIV to be able to undertake income generating activities and accessing gainful employment | Indicator 14.2.1Number of young PLHIVs trained  |  | 25 | Training completed as planned |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 15:** Enterprise Growth Centres established with associated facility of sustainable energy to support productive activities and promote industrial growth |
| **Output 15.1**5 Enterprise growth centers established | No. of enterprise growth centres established | Two centres/structures in Konta Line and Newton | 5 growth centres established | Five (5) Enterprise Growth centres established/rehabilitated and supported with solar energy facilities, furnished with appropriate technology machinery or new equipment |  | Quarterly Reports from Growth Centres Project reports | 3 newly constructed, one rehabilitated in Konta Line, and one old centre supported with food processing machines at Newton). |
| **Outcome 16:** Youths trained in basic construction skills and other demand-led technical and entrepreneurship skills |
| **Output 16.1**Youth (male and female) trained in basic construction skills and/or basic business management  | No. of youths trained |  | 250 trained | 315 trained |  | Trg and Proj reports; Trg materials |  |
| **Output 16.2**Youth benefit from arising opportunities  | No. of youths benefitting |  | 50 benefit | 65 benefit  |  | Monthly reports from centres; Proj. reports |  |
| **Outcome 17:** Young women equipped with skill and knowledge that will empower them and enable them participate in community development |
| **Output 17.1**Young women participate in development of communities  |  |  | Baseline study | Study conducted |  | Study report; Project report |  |
| **Output 17.2**Young women equipped with knowledge and skills to engage in small business |  |  | 150 trained | 150 trained  |  | Trg reports; Proj. reports |  |

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)