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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:**  LIBERIA

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL: SEMI-ANNUAL**

**YEAR of report:**  2020

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| **Project Title:** Socio-Economic Empowerment for Disadvantaged (SEED) Youth Project in Liberia**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** **00114725** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [x]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** Liberia MPTF | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNDP (Convening Agency)** **UNFPA** |
| **Date of first transfer:** February 19, 2019**Project end date:** August 31, 2020 **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[x]  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** UNDP $ 900,000.56UNFPA $ 500,000.40   Total: **$** **1,400,000.96** Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: **80%**\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **25% and $350,000**Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **$52,691.04** |
| **Project Gender Marker: 22****Project Risk Marker: 13****Project PBF focus area: 2.3** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Gerald Witherspoon / SEED Project Coordinator – UNDP IGSD PillarProject report approved by: Violet Baffour / Deputy Resident Representative Programme – UNDP Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes  |

***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.*

**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):**

Selection and orientation activities for Phase I – Provision of psychosocial, mental, and sexual reproductive health services has been completed, while rehabilitation is ongoing. Vocational skills training under Phase II - Social reintegration and capacity building is also ongoing.

At the outcome level, the provision of critical medical and mental health services increased rehabilitation recovery rates and diminished stigmatization, allowing for dialogue and further reconciliation towards social reintegration[[1]](#footnote-1). Significant strides have been made relating to reporting of drug rehabilitation interventions; 234 youth (37% females and 63% males) have been stabilized from drug addiction/drug abuse in five out of 10 communities[[2]](#footnote-2). This result exceeds the project target of 100 disadvantaged youth who use drugs.

As part of the ToC methodology, disadvantaged youth social reintegration at the outcome level (1) is mutually reinforced through their improved access to sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities delivered at outcome (2) level. Enhancing their resilience to conflict and social tension is as well satisfied through the capacity development phase focusing on vocational skills-training and job placement apprenticeship[[3]](#footnote-3). The precondition for the behaviour transformation through peacebuilding approaches continues to yield positive changes and anticipate further gains following the training of all 500 beneficiaries in conflict management and mediation practices[[4]](#footnote-4).

**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):**

No planned event for the next six months.

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):

The Project has provided access to mental health, drug rehabilitation and Sexual & Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) counselling for 1,664 traumatized and afflicted youth through medical screening by Ministry of Health of Liberia and YWCA. Access to these medical services and treatment has proven to show more tempered, rational and stable behaviour and decision-making in beneficiaries as reported by counsellors, mentors and community leaders.

Further, business management and entrepreneurship trainings along with continuous access to mental health support and mentorship programme has created the stability and foundation necessary for youths to critically absorb capacity building as a means to transform their lives and create personal and professional networks. The peacebuilding outcome including social reintegration and livelihood, integral to the design of the SEED programme, has started to bear fruits through the socioeconomic improvement in standard of living of beneficiaries as a result of job creation opportunities and skills-match approach.

**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):**

Miatta, aged 33, from King Gray Community, is one of the female beneficiaries of the project, currently undergoing vocational training in plumbing. Before the project, Miatta was a chronic substance abuser and petty thief. She explained, “I spent several years in the King Gray cemetery taking drugs, I was seriously addicted. I just couldn’t go a day without smoking. That was my everyday life. Nobody regarded me as a person, I did not have any views respected by my family, and the community did not accept me because of my habits. People in the community used to call me *Zogo*. I was stigmatized, and my only comfort and satisfaction was smoking and drinking alcohol. Until the SEED Project brought hope to me”

**Miatta (above) went from committing petty crimes and drug addiction to a transformed individual with skill/trade.**

Maitta participated in psychosocial counselling as the first component under the project, which helped build her self-confidence and commitment to honesty. She has since been practicing abstinence from drugs, supporting her rehabilitation, and allowed her to be fully engaged in training on adult/financial literacy and business management. Miatta found these trainings useful. She has learned the process and steps of becoming an entrepreneur, identifying, and analysing an existing need, understanding the opportunity, and making a value proposition to address the said need. As part of the project, Miatta was also trained and engaged in a VSLA group and has been actively saving since December 2019. Engagement in these processes allowed Miatta to continue to the vocational skills component, where she chose to be trained in plumbing.

Miatta now feels like she has a future. The skills she is learning is empowering her to feel confident, proud and excited for her future. “I’m doing practical work at my skill training site. I’m able to lay pipes by myself, I can run single bathroom pipes alone. I feel very proud of myself. Before the SEED Project, it never crossed my mind that I was going to be in a stable position. In a few months from now I will be a certified plumber...”

**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 work-plan.*
* *“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: 500 Zogos/Zogesse in Montserrado County are socially reintegrated and peacefully co-exist with communities.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: ON TRACK**

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

Rehabilitation and mental health counselling and medical services has played a significant role in reintegration of beneficiaries across all ten communities. Many of the targeted youths are street absorbed and live in abandoned buildings, shipping containers and graveyards in their communities. Creating platform for unfettered and open dialogue between local community leadership, local and national authorities and at-risk youth leaders has drastically improved social cohesion and coordination across all communities. Psychosocial counsellors serve as case reporting officers for disadvantaged youths within respective communities and provide progress/updates on individual behaviours and conduct. As well, counsellors have started mapping families of disadvantaged youths in order to reconcile relationship towards reintegrating them back into the family structure and support.

Phase II of the project buttresses the social reintegration as beneficiaries have been equipped with capacity and skills-match to increase their employment prospects as Phase (III.) approaches, while providing incentive and supplemental packages to ensure their stability and regular participation. Holding three re-orientation seminars with various national and local actors in the reintegration process of youths allowed the project to build on existing community mechanisms while influencing the acceptance and reassurance of community members. Spot-checks and monitoring field visits by counsellors and social workers has added an additional layer of monitoring and community oversight to flag emerging changes in the reconciliation and reintegration of disadvantage youth at the household and community level.

SEED project has impacted the broader political and peacebuilding context of Liberia by leveraging community reconciliation and dialogue and social cohesion. Specifically, the history of stigmatization of disadvantage youth in Liberia has socioeconomically marginalized this segment of the youth population and further dislocated them from participation and inclusion in political, social and economic life. Utilizing a multispectral approach and providing platform for reconciliation that includes community leaders, local authorities and government has increased transparency as to the root causes of disadvantage youth plight and their exclusion in community building. In addressing these root causes, SEED is slowly witnessing a shift in the development landscape of disadvantage youth as more partner and leaders recognize the potential and opportunities gained by dialoguing and accepting these young people as members of their communities who are skilled, independent and willing to change.

**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 500 targeted youth include 120 females and 380 males from ten communities of similar demographics and socioeconomic backgrounds. Applying a gender-sensitive approach, many young women suffered from teen pregnancy, abuse, and extreme poverty. In such cases, additional care and attention was provided by counsellors to assess their mind set and seriousness to transforming their lives. The project has enabled teenage mothers to participate as recipients and benefit from counselling and access to medical and social welfare support. In many cases, female beneficiaries defined their means of survival through prostitution, petty theft and crime. Counsellors and clinician were mindful of the conditions lived and experienced by many of the female beneficiaries and used strategies that would reduce any additional harm as a result of participating in the project by evaluating case-by-case for appropriate medical response and treatment.

**Outcome 2: Improved access of 500 Zogos/Zogesse in Montserrado County to sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities to enhance their resilience to conflict and social tension.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: OFF TRACK**

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

Progress results targeting improved access of disadvantage youth to sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities have been significant at output levels. Capacity development through vocational skills-training has proven to validate market-skills match approach analysed during initial private sector community assessment. Knowledge acquisition and technical skills practice during on-job mentorship has been essential in transitioning beneficiaries towards small and micro-business ownership (VSLAs/cooperatives). SEED has successfully established 19 VSLAs comprising 451 target beneficiaries that will facilitate access to financing through community organization structure. The foundation of small business ownership and experience is an integral component that addresses both social and economic reintegration. Empowering disadvantage youth to value themselves and their capacity as professionals is a behavioural and attitudinal transformation that requires limited positive reinforcement through motivational incentives as delivered under Output 2.

The final beneficiary list was received on 14 January 2020 from MoH and UNFPA partners. Community mobilization sessions were organized to verify the names provided. 314 youth (78 female and 236 male) completed two out of three training sessions in business management, entrepreneurship and adult and financial literacy. The trainings were delivered through presentations, small group discussions, graphics, and role-play. Business Management/Financial Literacy topics included: marketing and sales, business financing and financial records management; Adult Literacy focused on simple mathematics, number recognition and writing exercises. This phase of trainings saw equal engagement amongst male and female participants.

The training sessions also provided an opportunity to introduce youth to the various skills training components that they could participate in, depending on their interest areas. Local training institutions and reliable individual businesses were identified and contracted as master trainers. Training Service Agreements were signed with 16 newly identified master trainers and 15 previous trainers with demonstrated capacity to take on more youth. A total of 302 youth (76 female and 226 male) were placed in vocational training courses. The active number of youth involved in vocational training before the suspension of activities was 482.

Vocational skill placement was nearly finalized before project suspension. Bi-weekly field monitoring was carried out to ensure effective performance and participation of youth[[5]](#footnote-5). Performance is monitored based on identified milestones that the vocational trainer chooses for each trade, and how close each student is to achieving these milestones. Eighty-five percent (85%) of the youth are progressing well in their skill development. The remaining 15% are moving proficiently but may need some additional mentorship.

**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)*

Youth inclusion and responsiveness has been an integral component of SEED implementation strategy by ensuring a cascade of skills transfer and capacity development intended to improve the socio-economic inclusion and participation of disadvantage youth communities across Monrovia. One of the most pressing problems in Liberia today is youth unemployment, and data collected from a variety of stakeholders and institutions paints an extremely bleak picture. At present, of the estimated population aged 15-36, as high as about 85 percent are unemployed.[[6]](#footnote-6) Youth poverty and exclusion is widespread and increasing, especially amongst those groups that are illiterate or semi-educated, unskilled, and unemployed. There are limited socio-economic opportunities for these groups of youth, and they are recognized as marginalized and at-risk. At-risk girls and women have benefited from job placement and vocational skill-training in variety of blue collars sectors including plumbing, cosmetology, tailoring and, etc. Attached to the capacity support provided to strengthen girls and women livelihoods and employment opportunities is the formulation of VSLAs and community cooperatives designed to transition women and girls to sustainable small-business ownership.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)* Joint Vocational Skills Monitoring was conducted in 15 January and March 2020.
* Business Management Training Monitoring conducted on 21 and 28 February 2020; and on 9 March 2020.
* Verification Monitoring: 23 – 24 January 2020; and 5 and 6 February 2020.
* Strategic Working Session on Project Progress and Challenges; 13 March 2020; and 20 February 2020.
 | Do outcome indicators have baselines? **YES**Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? **NO** |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?**NO** | Evaluation budget (response required): **$15,000**If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*: Preparations for recruitment of national and international consultant underway.  |
| **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:CAFOD $100,000.00 |
| **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)* | As a result of prevailing global health epidemic COVID19, project implementation has slowed down in response to nation-wide movement restrictions. However, continued technical support of LMPTF Secretariat has provided opportunities to re-programme activities. Initial project implementation challenges included delay in procurement of medical drugs and turning over of medically screened beneficiaries for capacity development phase. However, inclusive strategic working sessions with national counterparts held in December and February addressed issues relating to roles and responsibilities and overall implementation challenges.  |

**PART IV: 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:****Zogos/Zogesse in****Montserrado county are****socially reintegrated and****peacefully co-exist with****communities** | Indicator 1.1Percentage ofZogos/Zogesse accessing SRH, psychosocial,mental health and drugrehabilitation services at the MOH dropincenters | 0 (2018 December) | **Target:** 100% (2020 June) | **Milestones**: (Bi-annually) | 234 (37% females and 63% males) of the targeted youth for drug rehabilitation, have been stabilized from drug addiction/drug abuse in 5 out of 10 communities. This result exceeds project target of 100 disadvantaged youth who use drugs  |  |
| Indicator 1.2Percentage ofZogos/Zogesse reintegrated and coexistingwith families/communitymembers in Montserrado county | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target:** 40% Zogos and 40% zogese(2020 June) | **Milestones:** (Bi-annually) | 38 or 16% (61% females and 39% males) of the 234 enrolled on drug treatment at drop- centers and psychosocial support by the Counsellors have reunited with families. This result is 19% achievement against target of 200 |  |
| Indicator 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 1.1****Capacity of****three drop-in centers****strengthened to provide****psycho-social, mental and****SRH services to 670****Zogos/Zogesse in****Montserrado County** | Indicator 1.1.1Number ofdrop-in centers capacitated and providingpsycho-social, mental and SRH servicesto Zogos, Zogesse | **Baseline:** 3 drop-in centers exist withlimited capacity | **Target:** 3 (2020 June) | **Milestones:** (Quarterly or bi-annually | 3 drop-in centers integrated into existing health facilities  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2Number ofZogos, Zogesse provided withpsychosocial support services(disaggregated by age, sex and category) | **Baseline:** 0 | **Target:** 670 (400 Zogoes/270 Zogesse | **Milestones**: (Quarterly and bi-annually). | 1664 (1080 or 65% males and 584 or 35% females) disadvantaged youth) against a target of 670 provided with psychosocial support services. This result is 148% above the target.  | As per the Evaluability Assessment, the target was realistic, and the Management Team is making efforts to adjust it |
|  **Indicator 1.1.3:** Number ofZogos and Zogesse successfullyrehabilitated from drug use(disaggregated by age, sex)and 100 zogeese  **Indicator 1.1.4** Number ofproject beneficiaries accessing sexualand reproductive health information andservices (disaggregated by age, sex andcategory) | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December)**Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target:** 100 (60 zogos and 40 zogesse:30% treatment success rate for 200 zogos by 2020 June)**Target:** 500 (2020 June) | **Milestones:** (Quarterly and bi-annually)) | 234 (37% females and 63% males) of the targeted youth for drug rehabilitation, have been stabilized from drug addiction/drug abuse in 5 out of 10 communities. This result exceeds project target of 100 disadvantaged youth who use drugs * 103 or

A total of 1999 (1599 or 80% females and 400 or 20% males), cumulatively, were reached with sexual and reproductive Health services: | Target has been exceeded |
| **Output 1.2:** **500****Zogos/Zogesse****rehabilitated, reintegrated****and peacefully co-exist****with community members in Montserrado County.** | Indicator 1.2.1 Number ofZogos/Zogesse engaged in peacebuildingand conflict resolution initiatives in theircommunities. (disaggregated by age, sexand category) | **Baseline:** 0 | **Target:** 500 (300 zogos/200 zogeese)(Quarterly and bi-annually) | **Milestones:** (Quarterly and bi-annually | Harmonized Peacebuilding Manual developed; Training of Trainers workshop completed for 28 partners staff who will roll out the trainings in session to the disadvantage youth | ToT training held in early March and subsequently scheduled a meeting with consultant and partner to roll out. The meeting was, however, delayed due to COVID19 |
| **Outcome 2: Improved****access of 500 Zogos,****Zogesse in Motserrado****county to sustainable****livelihood and employment****opportunities to enhance****their resilience to conflict****and social tension.** | Indicator 2.1Percentage ofproject beneficiaries with livelihoodskills | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target**: 100% (2020 June) | **Milestones**: (Bi-annually) | Active number of youth involved in vocational training before the suspension of activities was 482 (120F/ 362M).  | Ongoing but suspended as result of COVID19 |
| Indicator 2.2 Percentage oftarget beneficiaries with access to jobsopportunities. | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target**: 50% (2020 June) | **Milestones:** (Bi-annually) | The design of SEED requires that beneficiaries complete phases I and II before accessing capital and launching ventures independently. Youth are presently enrolled in phase II of vocational skill training with master craftsman. | Activity is scheduled to start during Phase III of implementation |
| **Output 2.1: 500****Zogos/Zogesse****empowered with skills in****entrepreneurship, small****enterprise development****and management and to****establish sustainable****Small and Micro****Enterprises (SMEs) for****waste management and****other business entities.** | Indicator 2.1.1Number ofZogos/Zogesse trained (disaggregated bysex and type of trade) | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | Target: 500 (2020 June) | Milestones: (Quarterly and bi-annually) | 482 youth (120 female and 362 male) in areas of tailoring, hairdressing, mechanic, welding, refrigeration, plumbing, carpentry, etc. | Ongoing but suspended as result of COVID19 |
| Indicator 2.1.2Number of targetyouth engaged in relevant trade andIndustry after graduation. | Baseline: 0 | Target: 100 (50% of trainees) | Milestones: (bi-annually) | The design of SEED requires that beneficiaries complete phases I and II before accessing capital and launching ventures independently. Youth are presently enrolled in phase II of vocational skill training with master craftsman. | Monitoring will take place after youth graduate from vocational training |
| Output indicator 2.1.3 Number ofsuccessful SMEs/CBEs established bytrained Zogos/Zogesse and YwSN | Baseline: 0 (2018 December) | Target: 10 (2020 June) | Milestones: (Quarterly and bi-annually | SMEs and CBEs will be established once all beneficiaries complete business management trainings. 19 VSLAs have been formed. | Not yet started. Delayed due to COVID19. |
| Output indicator 2.1.4: Number of zogos,zogese successfully placed(disaggregated by type of trade) | Baseline: 0 (2018 December) | Target: 150 (2020 June) | Milestones: (Quarterly and bi-annually | Internship placement will commence after youth graduate from vocational skill training. | Not yet started. Delayed due to COVID19. |
| **Output 2.2:** **500****Zogos/Zogesse supported****through the Monrovia City****Corporation (MCC) with****start-up capital to****strengthen waste****management processes in****Montserrado for the****trainees through****microfinance institutions****(MFIs).** | Indicator 2.2.1 Number of Zogos,Zogesse participating in city clean-upexercises. | Baseline: 0 (2018 December) | Target: 500 (2020 June) | Milestones: (Quarterly and bi-annually) | Planning was in progress for the community clean-up campaign to begin on the 21 March 2020. Partners and UNDP held engagement meetings with the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) and Paynesville City Corporation (PCC) to agree on the start date and discuss critical logistical concerns. On 26 February 2020 the Director General of the MCC invited CAFOD and UNDP to participate in a Community-Walk-through to see communities along the Sonein Wein drainage (one of the sites identified for the campaign).  | Delayed due to COVID19. |
| Indicator 2.2.2: Number of citiesbenefiting from clean-up exercises | Baseline: 0 | Target: 2: Monrovia and Paynesville,2020 June) | Milestones: (Quarterly and bi-annually). | The Monrovia City Corporation and the Paynesville City Corporation are the two cities to benefit from the clean-up exercises. | Delayed due to COVID19. |
| **Output 2.3*:*** **500 Zogos and****Zogesse capacitated with****start-up capital to own****businesses and linked to****sustainable job and****employment opportunities.** | Output indicator 2.3.1: Number oftrained Zogos/Zogesse provided withstart-up capital | Baseline: 0 (2018 December) | Target: 500 (2020 June) | Milestones: (Quarterly or bi-annually) | Procurement of start-up capital/inputs has begun, and youth will receive these during their graduation from vocational skills training.  | Delayed due to COVID19. |
| Output indicator 2.3.2: Percentage ofpromising CBEs accessing commercialcredit through BOSS Project | Baseline: 0 | Target: 100% | Milestones: (Quarterly or bi-annually) | UNDP private sector programme will facilitate micro-financing and partnership services that will strengthen new cooperatives revenue potential and diversity. BOSS project has been redesigned as new private sector programme.  | Delayed due to COVID19. |
| Output indicator 2.3.3: Number oftrained Zogos/Zogesse formed intocooperatives and utilizing VSLA model. | Baseline: 0 | Target: 500 | Milestones: (Quarterly or bi-annually) | The 451 youth that were trained in Business Management and Adult and Financial Literacy trained and formed into VSLAs. A total of 19 VSLA groups have been established with 451 participants (94F, 357M). 18 of the groups have elected their leadership structures and received the necessary materials (passbooks, cash boxes, calculators and locks) to begin operating. | Delayed due to COVID19. |

1. Psychosocial services provided to 1664 youth (1080 or 65% males and 584 or 35% females); and sexual and reproductive health services for 1999 beneficiaries. From these, 177 (11%) were referred for medical services (103 males or 58% and 74 or 74 or 42% females). Out of the total referrals only 27 (15.3%) reached the drop-in center to access services. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Result exceeds the project target of 100 disadvantaged youth who use drugs. Additionally, 38 or 16% (61% females and 39% males) of the 234 enrolled for drug treatment at drop- centers and psychosocial support by the counsellors have re-united with their families. This result is 19% achievement against target of 200. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. At present 314 disadvantaged youth (78 female and 236 male) were trained in business management, entrepreneurship, and financial and adult literacy. Another 290 beneficiaries (57 female and 233 male) were trained in savings and loans through the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) model and formed 10 new VSLAs with a membership of 451 youth. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Within the reporting time period referenced, 28 development and public health specialists benefited from peacebuilding ToT training and provided substantive inputs/recommendations for the finalization of a harmonized peacebuilding manual. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. CAFOD Field Report – Vocational Job Placement and Apprenticeship [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. ILO: Global Employment Trends for Youth 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)