****

 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** LIBERIA

**TYPE OF REPORT: annual:**

**YEAR of report:** 2020

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Title:** Socio-Economic Empowerment of Disadvantage Youth in Liberia**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:00115199**  |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [x]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund: Liberia Multi Partner Trust Fund (**LMPTF) | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) – Convening Agency****United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** |
| **Date of first transfer:** February 19, 2019**Project end date:** February 28, 2021 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes |
| **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: 77%\*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: Dorsla Farcarthy (UNDP) and Maybe Livingstone (UNFPA)Project report approved by: Violet Baffour, Deputy Resident Representative (UNDP); and Dr. Philderald Pratt, Assistant Representative, UNFPADid 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.*
* *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):***

All preliminary activities have been completed within the implementation cycle, except for the recruitment of national and international consultants to conduct the terminal evaluation. The Project shared the draft Evaluation Terms of Reference (ToR) with the LMPTF/PBF Secretariat for inputs. Regarding implementation, the Project is on track both financially and programmatically despite experiencing substantive delays due to COVID-19 restrictions; and extended consultations with partners to enhance coordination and consensus building towards sustainability and exit strategy. At the Government’s request, the Project provided resources to on-board 99 additional beneficiaries for vocational-skills training; making the total of 599 enrolled in the project. While the project has improved coordination and collaboration among partners, there is still a risk of politicization, particularly considering the upcoming Senatorial Elections and future General elections.

***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*):**

In the next three months, the project will hold its final graduation ceremony for the second batch of 325 (86 female and 239 male) beneficiaries who have successfully completed training courses and the apprenticeship programme and initiate the construction work on the three drop in centres. Further, reintegration and sensitization exercises are expected to be held from November - December 2020 in the 10 project communities to foster awareness and ensure favourable conditions for community acceptance, reintegration and peaceful co-existence with community members, police and LDEA. This will entail a joint field deployment with the project team, partners, social workers, counsellors and mental health clinicians for community engagement through communication media products and focus group discussions. Activities geared towards the conduct of the Project Evaluation and handing over are also expected to happen in the next three 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):***

Leaders of the Disadvantaged Youth, known as the “Commander-in-Chiefs” or “CIC”, have been critical for change and rehabilitation towards a meaningful life by the Disadvantaged Youth. Being addicted to drugs themselves, the CICs are ex-combatants/former child soldiers who live in the Ghettos and deal in drugs in collaboration with Drug Dealers. This is the only business and life they know. All the CICs from the 10 targeted communities have encouraged their groups to get clean and complete the SEED programme whilst struggling to leave drugs themselves. The project Team has witnessed tremendous improvement and reduction in the drug intake among the CICs. About 60% of them have reduced drug intake from 5 -6 times a day to 1 – 2 times.

The SEED skills training strategy (placement of beneficiaries as Apprentices with Master Trainers) has been identified as a best practice for this highly volatile/mobile population. It was presented on 17 Sept. 2020 at the Liberian Legislature by the Honourable Minister of Youth and Sports as not only an institutional strategy for addressing increasing needs of disadvantaged youth but also a means of lobbying for budgetary support to scale-up intervention nationwide. The Minister demonstrated through his presentation how the programme was able to transform targeted disadvantaged youth and how they are becoming useful citizens. As a result of the presentation, the Ministry was asked to prepare a proposal to for 2021 - 2022 Fiscal year for funding.

***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*):**

The SEED Project has had a demonstrable positive human impact on beneficiaries and actors involved in the rehabilitation, capacity development and reintegration value chain. Most notable is the opportunity to improve the beneficiaries’ livelihoods and subsequently repair relationships with family and community members as a result of the transformation experienced by the Project beneficiaries. Here are testimonials that have resonated beyond the expectation of the Project.

Please copy and paste the below link in your browser and click enter to read the story.

[https://liberia.unfpa.org/en/news/former-drug-user-speaks-joy-after-overcoming-%E2%80%9Cbad-habit%E2%80%9D](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fliberia.unfpa.org%2Fen%2Fnews%2Fformer-drug-user-speaks-joy-after-overcoming-%25E2%2580%259Cbad-habit%25E2%2580%259D&data=04%7C01%7Cbendu.zaizay%40undp.org%7Cce59ebfa22924d15308308d87ce4aded%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637396668900565344%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=wDiMhAfWhpe4D98YTG1cfRSdlgaMMMYEn0w72fdZCbI%3D&reserved=0)

**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: 500 Zogos/Zogesse in Montserrado county are socially reintegrated and peacefully co-existing with families/community members.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On Track with Peacebuilding Results**

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

The SEED Project has provided capacity strengthening and technical advisory support at the local and national level through knowledge building and partnership. This is evidenced as the project can account for the re-orientation training and peacebuilding capacity strengthening of more than 350 drug enforcement and community police personnel, community leaders, disadvantage youth leaders and public health technicians. Similarly, SEED has provided technical skills-training and capacity building for 15 psycho-social counsellors, six mental health clinicians and five pharmacists intended to enhance specialization for quality treatment for more than 500 targeted beneficiaries. This has resulted in significant progress in the stabilization of 321 disadvantaged youth (64% of 500) from drug addiction/use. Of these, 113 (35%) have been reunited with their families, and 196 (61%) reintegrated into communities.

Further, the Project has improved disadvantage youth’s access to relevant health and social services which has transformed their psychological, mental and social well-being, while improving their livelihood and income-generating skills; and engaging and sensitizing local authorities (including the police, community leaders and members) on how to accept, relate, co-exist and support family members. The Project’s rehabilitation and capacity building strategy has encouraged targeted disadvantaged youth to become more responsible citizens, thereby contributing effectively to their societies and communities after counselling and skills training.

The project has impacted the broader political and peacebuilding context of Liberia by advocating and raising awareness on the increasing disadvantage youth population and the threat it poses to Liberia’s peace and security and economic stability. Utilizing a multi-sectoral approach and providing a platform for reconciliation that includes community leaders, local authorities and government has highlighted the plight and exclusion of disadvantaged youth from community life.

***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)***

Of the 508 targeted youth, females make up 26% while 74% are males, from ten communities of similar demographic and socio-economic background. From a gender-sensitive perspective, many young women suffered from teenage pregnancy, abuse, and extreme poverty. In such cases, additional care and attention were provided by counsellors to assess their mindset and determination 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 clinicians 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:* ***ON TRACK***

Progress summary: *(3000-character limit)*

To date, 508 youth (133 female and 375 male) have been placed in vocational training. Of these, 153 (42 female and 111 male) from six project communities and representing 30% of the total target, successfully graduated from skills training. Presently, 309 youth (71 female and 238 male) are undergoing vocational skill training across five project communities. Technical skills include carpentry, electrical, tailoring, welding, and plumbing.

The Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) model allows members to develop savings plans and borrow capital for small-scale enterprise development. The model is particularly strong because it is completely localized, and community led. There is a national apex of VSLAs setup with membership across the different political sub-divisions. The programme intends to build on the gains already existing rather than create a new model. Refresher trainings were facilitated for nine VSLAs, comprising of 317 youth (80 female and 237 male) across five communities. Among other things, the training emphasized aspects of collective support, and checks and balances to safeguard generated funds for the benefit of the group. So far, groups have saved a total of L$115,585 equivalent to US$ 608.

In preparation for internship placement and business development, 146 youth (37 female and 109 male) participated in networking meetings across five project communities. Professionals and entrepreneurs from diverse institutions, including Mercy Corps PROSPECT team, facilitated the sessions, providing coaching and advice on small business development and career motivation. These meetings helped prepare the youth for engagement in a professional work setting, enhance knowledge and skills around business planning and development for their own enterprises, and partnership strengthening.

In preparation for the receipt of the toolkits, 19 youth (5 female and 14 male) have established 13 small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Three of these are joint enterprises, while the remaining 10 belong to individuals. Most have been able to secure locations in their communities through negotiations with local leadership. For instance, the soap-making groups from Goba Chop/Red-light agreed with their community leadership to pay them L$1,000 after every monthly production. Some individual businesses are paying minimal amounts for rental while others are using family or friends’ locations to run their businesses until they stand on their own.

The Community Clean-up Exercise took place over 10 consecutive Saturdays, from July - September in Monrovia and Paynesville. Youth participated in Cash for Work (CfW) to complete a variety of clean-up activities in their communities and received US$ 5 per day, and lunch and water. Youth also used the time to create awareness and educate their neighbours on waste disposal and management using printed materials developed by the Project. Jingles were also recorded and aired before and during the exercise on Sky radio in Monrovia.

***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 have been an integral component of the Project implementation strategy by ensuring a cascade of skills transfer and capacity development intended to improve the socio-economic inclusion and participation of disadvantaged 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.[[1]](#footnote-1) 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 a variety of blue-collar sectors including plumbing, cosmetology, and tailoring. Attached to the capacity support provided to strengthen girls’ and women’s 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**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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.
* Tool kit distribution and monitoring exercise conducted:
 | 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 as per the Project Document. However, the estimated procurement cost of 1 national and 1 international is $27,000.00. The Project is working to find a solutionIf project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*: Preparations for recruitment of a national and international consultants underway. Terms of Reference have been shared with the LMPTF/PBF Secretariat and their inputs made. The Project expects to commission the assessment in Feb. 2021. |
| **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 $100,000.00UNDP $42,194.25 UNFPA: $ 95,000  |
| **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 COVID-19 global health pandemic, project implementation has slowed down in response to nation-wide movement restrictions. However, continued technical support of LMPTF Secretariat has enhanced project implementation. A No-Cost Extension granted by PBSO helped to accelerate implementation of residual activities. The project was initially faced with coordination issue with national counterparts. However, a partner meeting held in December 2019 and February 2020, following the conduct of an evaluability assessment addressed issues relating to roles and responsibilities and overall implementation challenges. |

**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:

US$ 400.00

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

The project requested a three- month No-Cost Extension due to delayed implementation as a result of COVID-19. When activities resumed in July 2020, mandatory precautions were implemented to ensure the health and safety of youth, communities, stakeholders, and staff. These included mandatory mask-wearing, handwashing stations, social distancing, and sanitation of training locations.

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

[x]  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.*)

**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:****Zogos/Zogesse in****Montserrado county are****socially reintegrated and****peacefully co-exist with****communities** | **Indicator 1.1**Percentage ofZogos/Zogesse accessing SRH, psychosocial,mental health and drugrehabilitation services at the MOH drop incenters | **Baseline**: 0 (2018 December) | **Target:** 100% (Feb. 2021) | **Milestones**: (Bi-annually) |  A total of 9,827 (more than the 670 targeted Disadvantaged Youth) were reached | * The target was understated
* Change in strategy (awaiting beneficiaries to attend clinic to that of reaching them in the Ghetto and community Setting)
* Training in Drug addiction Treatment
 |
| **Indicator 1.2**Percentage ofZogos/Zogesse reintegrated and coexistingwith families/communitymembers in Montserrado county | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target:** 40% Zogos and 40% zogese(Feb. 2021) | **Milestones:** (Bi-annually) | Total of 113 (48% of 321 stabilized from drugs) (61% females and 39% males) reunified with families whilst 196 (or 84) reintegrated into communities.  | The indicator did not consider those who would want to live on their own after rehabilitation. As such, it was re-defined to consider reintegration as community resident rather than into a home with parent or guardian  |
| **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 1.1.1**Number of drop-in centers capacitated and providingpsycho-social, mental and SRH servicesto Zogos, Zogesse | **Baseline:** 3 drop-in centers exist withlimited capacity | **Target:** 3 (Feb. 2021) | **Milestones:** (Quarterly or bi-annually | 3 drop-in centers integrated into existing health facilities and providing SRHR, psychosocial and mental health services | * Done as planned
* The three drop-in centers were equipped with drugs, commodities and human resources to ensure quality service delivery
 |
| **Indicator 1.1.2**Number of Zogos and Zogesse provided with psychosocial support services (disaggregated by age, sex, and category) | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target:** 670 (400 Zogos/270 Zogesse) (Feb. 2021) | **Milestones**: (Quarterly and bi-annually). | 3,435 (2,117/62 males; 1318/38% females) | * The target was understated
* Change in the strategy and approach for service delivery
 |
| **Indicator 1.1.3**Number of Zogos and Zogesse successfullyrehabilitated from drug use(disaggregated by age, sex) **Indicator 1.1.4** Number ofproject beneficiaries accessing sexual and reproductive health information andservices (disaggregated by age, sex andcategory) | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December)**Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target:** 100 (60 Zogos and 40 Zogesse) (Feb. 2021)**Target:** 500 (Feb. 2021) | **Milestones:** (Quarterly and bi-annually) | * A total

A total of 321 (64% of 500) disadvantaged youth have demonstrated signs of being stabilized from drug addiction/use* A cumulative total of 9827 (3439/35% females and 6388/65% males) were reached with Sexual reproductive health and rights including HIV counselling and testing and treatment of minor illness

: | * The target was understated
* Change in the strategy and approach for service delivery
 |
| **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 their communities. (disaggregated by age, sexand category) | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target:** 500 (300 zogos/200 zogeese)(Feb. 2021) | **Milestones:** (Quarterly and bi-annually | Harmonized Peacebuilding Manual developed; Training of Trainers workshop completed for 28 partners staff who rolled out the trainings in session to 510 disadvantaged youths. 25 police, 25 LDEA and 40 community leaders | Completed |
| **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 2.1**Percentage ofproject beneficiaries with livelihood skills | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target**: 100% (Feb. 2021) | **Milestones**: (Bi-annually) | 100% of targeted youth (508 (133F/375M)) placed in vocational training. 30% (153 (42F/111M)) completed full 5 months and graduated from vocational skills training. 61% (309 (71F/238M)) completed 3 months of vocational training. | Ongoing. Delay as a result of COVID19 |
| **Indicator 2.2**Percentage oftarget beneficiaries with access to jobsopportunities. | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target**: 50% (Feb. 2021) | **Milestones:** (Bi-annually) | 30% (153 (42F/111M)) completed full 5 months, graduated from vocational skills training and provided start-up kits for enterprise development. | Activities are ongoing to meet the target by the end of the Project.  |
| **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 2.1.1**Number ofZogos/Zogesse trained (disaggregated bysex and type of trade) | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | Target: 500 (Feb. 2021) | Milestones: (Quarterly and bi-annually) | 153 (42F/111M) completed full 5 months, graduated from vocational skills training See Annex I for disaggregated details. 309 (71F/238M)) completed 3 months of vocational training in areas of tailoring, hairdressing, mechanic, welding, refrigeration, plumbing, carpentry, etc. | 46 no longer part of training as a result of death, relocation and relapse during suspension due to COVID-19 |
| **Indicator 2.1.2**Number of targetyouth engaged in relevant trade and industry after graduation. | Baseline: 0 | Target: 100 (50% of trainees) (Feb. 2021) | Milestones: (bi-annually) | 19 youths formed 13 SMEs | Monitoring will take place to ascertain the level cohesion |
| **Indicator 2.1.3**Number of zogos andzogesse successfully placed(disaggregated by type of trade) | Baseline: 0 (2018 December) | Target: 150 (Feb. 2021) | Milestones: (Quarterly and bi-annually | 129 (30F/99M) out of 153 | There is balance of 24 to be placed. |
| **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-up exercises. | Baseline: 0 (2018 December) | Target: 500 (Feb. 2021) | Milestones: (Quarterly and bi-annually) | 10-day Clean-Up campaign carried out over 10 weeks, targeting 12 communities in Paynesville and Monrovia. 455 (122F/ 333M) engaged and participating in Cash for Work | NA |
| **Indicator 2.2.2**Number of citiesbenefiting from clean-up exercises | Baseline: 0 (2018 December) | Target: 2: Monrovia and Paynesville,2020 June) | Milestones: (Quarterly and bi-annually). | The Monrovia City and the Paynesville City are the two that benefited from the 10 Saturdays clean-up exercise which ran from July 18-September 19, 2020 | NA |
| **Output 2.3*:*** **500 Zogos and****Zogesse capacitated with****start-up capital to own****businesses and linked to****sustainable job and****employment opportunities.** | **Indicator 2.3.1**Number oftrained Zogos and Zogesse provided withstart-up capital | Baseline: 0 (2018 December) | Target: 500 (2020 June) | Milestones: (Quarterly or bi-annually) | 153 (42F/111M) provided with start-up kits.  | The remaining will be provided upon completion of skills training  |
| **Indicator 2.3.2**Percentage ofpromising CBEs accessing commercialcredit through BOSS Project | Baseline: 0 | Target: 100% | Milestones: (Quarterly or bi-annually) | UNDP Private Sector, and Livelihoods programmes will facilitate micro-financing and partnership services that will strengthen new cooperatives revenue potential and diversity. BOSS project has been re-designed as new private sector programme.  | BOSS Project closed. |
| **Indicator 2.3.3**Number oftrained Zogos and Zogesse formed intocooperatives and utilizing VSLA model. | Baseline: 0 | Target: 500 | Milestones: (Quarterly or bi-annually) | 19 youths formed 13 SMEs478 (117F, 361M) disadvantaged youth participated in VSLA training and have been formed into 19 VSLA groups. All groups elected their leadership structures and received the necessary materials (passbooks, cash boxes, calculators and locks) to begin operating. Currently, 13 of the groups are active and have saved a combined L$115,585 | On track Monitoring ongoing |

**Annex I: Summary of Vocational Skills Training Graduates per Trade Area**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Department** | **F** | **M** | **Total** |
| 1 | Tailoring | 19 | 13 | 32 |
| 2 | Hair Dressing | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| 3 | Barbing | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Pastry/ catering | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | Auto Mechanic | 0 | 25 | 25 |
| 6 | Carpentry | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| 7 | Soap Making | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| 8 | Plumbing | 1 | 37 | 38 |
| 9 | Electronics | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| 10 | Refrigeration | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Total** | **42** | **111** | **153** |

1. ILO: Global Employment Trends for Youth 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)