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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **Liberia**

**TYPE OF REPORT: Final**

**YEAR of report: 2021**

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| **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:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** LMPTF | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **United Nations Development Programme (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?** N/A | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UNDP $ 900,000.56  UNFPA $ 500,000.40    Total: **$** **1,400,000.96**  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 100%  \*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 $350,000.00**  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **$350,000.00** | |
| **Project Gender Marker: 22**  **Project Risk Marker: 13**  **Project PBF focus area: 2.3** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Bendu Kamara-Zaizay  Project report approved by: Dorsla Farcarthy, team Leader Inclusive Growth & Sustainable development Pillar, 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.*
* *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 activities were completed within the implementation cycle which include the period of the no cost extension due to the COVID 19 pandemic. The end of year terminal evaluation was conducted. One national female and a male international consultants were recruited. The report has been shared with the LMPTF/PBF Secretariat. Amidst the substantive delays owing to a piecemeal case-load approach, the project successfully completed all activities. This include the successful completion of the 99 additional beneficiaries supported with funding from UNDP

There was initially a delay in obtaining the full caseload for the vocational training. Many of the recruits had to undergo extra and longer psychosocial support and counselling to ensure they were ready and fit for training. To resolve this, the training of batches became necessary to begin with those who were ready for training.

***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*):**

**All project events have ended**

***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 government of Liberia has expressed its commitment to support the project through the Ministries of Youth and Sports, Health, the Federation of Liberia Youth ((FLY) as well as LRRRC. The Minister and Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports have attended project meetings and made useful suggestions, including chairing of the coordination meeting. The appreciation of the project expressed by the partners also accentuates the relevance of the project in the prevailing context of the country, and also explains their commitment to the project. For example, the Ministry of Health (MOH) has contributed technical support, provided spaces in health facilities, rather than constructing new ones as well as is networking and lobbying with other partners and government ministries to compliment project's interventions by housing/institutionalizing project beneficiaries. These actions on the part of the partners will ensure sustainability beyond the project lifespan. The UNDP Livelihood Project will engage SEED beneficiaries who are in relevant trade into cash/material grants as a way of fostering their businesses.

Lastly, at the structural and institutional level, SEED implementation strategy has been welcomed for scaling up by the national legislature (House of Representative) following presentation by Youth Minister Zeogar Wilson on the institution’s strategy for addressing increasing disadvantaged youth population situation.

***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 demonstrably had a positive human impact on beneficiaries as indicated here:

**Gradually Finding A Place in Society from The Slums of Monrovia**

**Through PBF Support**

Miatta Bility, is a former child soldier in the Liberian Civil war. The impact of the war led her to drug addiction, prostitution, thievery, and many bad habits. The United Nations Peacebuilding Funded Socio Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged Youths Project (SEED) gave her a new meaning of her life. Maitta explains, ‘’I was captured in Bong County by a fighter named ‘’Shot-Shooter’’. I was raped at age 14 and forced to hold gun and fight in the war. After the civil war, I was left on the streets of Monrovia with no benefit.

One of my friends took me to the ghetto and introduced me to taking drug. She called it ‘’take my worries away’’. I started prostituting and robbing to continue supporting my habit since I did not have skills. Life was so difficult; I was abused multiple times by men on the streets called zogos. The community did not accept me. There was no way out.

When I heard about the UN funded SEED Project in the ghetto, at first, I did not believe anything they said. I just wanted food to eat, so I stayed to listen and put my name down. Afterwards, I was encouraged to go for counselling and my name was sent by the counsellor for vocational skill training under Catholic Assistance for Overseas Development (CAFOD).

The psychosocial counselling, the business trainings and the vocational skill training really gave me hope to start a new life. I put lot of seriousness in learning my Hair Dressing skill. My change is getting better every day. I am no longer engaged into prostitution. From this project, I learned about peacebuilding and living with people in the community. I was successful to be placed in internship at the Paynesville City Corporation (PCC) in the department of City Task Force. Even though, I continue to do my hair dressing work when I leave job from PCC. I remembered when I was interviewed by the United Nations photographer in October 2019, I told her that ‘***I can be changed’*** I just needed the support to leave drug and other bad habits and to learn a skill. Now, I feel proud of myself. Anyone that knew me two years ago, will see that I have made some great change. I used to be a nobody, at least people can recognize me to be somebody today. I wish the government can continue from where this project will end. We need a rehabilitation center in Liberia, I want the thousands of other disadvantaged youths to benefit from such support. I say thank you to all the partners that have been working with us under this SEED project. The SEED is growing small small.’’

**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: Completed**

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

SEED programme targeted disadvantaged youth from slum and vulnerable areas in Montserrado County utilizing a community based approached, participatory mechanisms ensuring community ownership, sustainability. Interfacing national and local authorities, community leaders, partners and civil society organization. Beyond the multi-sectoral approach, the culmination of activities under outcome1 has cogently and harmoniously advanced and yielded the preconditions necessary for the social reintegration and peaceful co-existence of disadvantaged youth with their communities.

Three drop-in centres established to strengthen, provide psycho-social, mental and SRH services to 670 Zogos/Zogesse in Montserrado County) with focus on psychosocial and behavioural change counseling within both community and health facility settings with provision of sexual and reproductive health services, prioritizing women. The indicated results were achieved against the targets as specified in the Result Framework. The project final evaluation findings equally recognized the significance of the project and the role of community actors and families on reducing the vulnerabilities of disadvantaged youth by helping with reintegration into their respective communities.

Rehabilitated youth are peacefully co-existing with community members in Montserrado County. Outputs under this outcome were 100% met with all the targets achieved through partnership engagements with CSOs.

The findings also noted most of the youth engaged during the evaluation have improved life skills with partners and community. The development of the harmonized peacebuilding manual and peacebuilding training for beneficiaries, local authorities and partners influenced a lot of the change recorded by the evaluation.

***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 500 targeted youth, females make up 24% while 76% are males from ten communities of similar demographic and socio-economic background. This is evidence from the 434 (115F/319M) disadvantaged youth who graduated from the programme. 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:* ***Completed***

Progress summary: *(3000-character limit)*

The project ended with more than 400 youth becoming productive agents of change in their respective communities. 434 (115F/319M) youth from the 10 project communities (West Point, Central Monrovia, Sinkor, New Georgia, Duala, New Kru Town, Goba Chop/Redlight, King Gray, Duport Road and Mount Barclay), had successfully completed and graduated from five months of technical vocational and life skills training. Given the varying start dates, two graduations were held, one on 25th September 2020 and the second on 11th December 2020. All benefited from start-up kits in14 sectors: hair dressing/cosmetology, barbing, pastry/catering, interior decoration, plumbing, tailoring, soap production, auto mechanic, electronics, refrigeration, welding, masonry, electricity and carpentry; 478 (117F/361M) disadvantaged youth were trained and formed into 19 VSLAs; 455 (122F/ 333M) disadvantaged youth participated in the 10-day clean-up exercise and received Cash for Work; 200 (71F/129M); 146 (37F/109M) disadvantaged youth participated in networking meetings across five communities in preparation for internship placement and small and medium enterprise (SME) development; 150 (41F/109M) disadvantaged youth were placed and completed three-month internships across 20 institutions and businesses, and 42 (11F/31M) of those have been absorbed by their institutions. 225 (71F/154M) youth across nine project communities were engaged in a three-day business planning and development workshop*;* 20 (4F/16M) youth have established 14 SMEs across the project communities.

These interventions have positively impacted behavioural change of beneficiaries, with many transformed into productive citizens.

***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 the Project 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.[[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**

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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. * 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?  **Yes: CAFOD conducted a business management training need**  All 434 (115F/319M) received tool kits |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  **Yes** | * 3010 (1794 or 60% males and 1216 or 40% females) disadvantaged youth provided psychosocial and behavioral change counseling. This result 107% above target of 670 * 1972 benefited with sexual and reproductive health services including HIV counseling and testing, family planning/contraceptives: : 294% above target of 500 * 434 (115F/319M) graduated. Constituting 86.6% of the 500 beneficiaries   . |
| **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 US$ 100,000.00*  *UNDP US$ 126,684.79*  ***UNFPA US$ 95,000.00*** |
| **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 the prevailing COVID-19 global health pandemic, project implementation has slowed down in response to nation-wide movement restrictions. However, continued technical support of LMPTF/PBF 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 issues 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:

$400.00

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

The project requested three months No-Cost Extension due to delayed implementation as a result of COVID-19.

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

Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

Other (please describe):

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

The national health protocols guarding the COVID-19 were closely followed during the training. Hygiene materials were provided for basic Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) during the trainings. Wearing of nose masks and handwashing were strictly enforced. During trainings, the importance of staying safe and healthy was emphasized. There was no incident of one coming down with the virus during the trainings.

**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 of  Zogos/Zogesse accessing SRH, psychosocial,  mental health and drug  rehabilitation services at the MOH drop in  centers | **Baseline**: 0 (2018 December) | **Target:** 100% (Feb. 2021) | **Milestones**: (Bi-annually) | A total of 3010 (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 of  Zogos/Zogesse reintegrated and coexisting  with families/community  members in Montserrado county | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target:** 40% Zogos and 40% zogese  (Feb. 2021) | **Milestones:** (Bi-annually) | Total of 386 (84% of 386 stabilized from drugs),  97 or 25% (63% females and 37% males) of 386 reunified with families and 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 providing  psycho-social, mental and SRH services  to Zogos, Zogesse | **Baseline:** 3 drop-in centers exist with  limited 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). | 3010 (1794 or 60% males and 1216 or 40% females) | * The target was understated * Change in the strategy and approach for service delivery |
|  | **Indicator 1.1.3**  Number of Zogos and Zogesse successfully  rehabilitated from drug use  (disaggregated by age, sex)  **Indicator 1.1.4** Number of  project beneficiaries accessing sexual and reproductive health information and  services (disaggregated by age, sex and  category) | **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   386 (39% females and 61% males) 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 of  Zogos/Zogesse engaged in peacebuilding  and conflict resolution initiatives in their communities. (disaggregated by age, sex  and 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 of  project beneficiaries with livelihood skills | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target**: 100% (Feb. 2021) | **Milestones**: (Bi-annually) | 87% of targeted youth ((434 (115F/319M) 23% /64% respectively completed vocational and skills training | Completed |
| **Indicator 2.2**  Percentage of  target beneficiaries with access to jobs  opportunities. | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | **Target**: 50% (Feb. 2021) | **Milestones:** (Bi-annually) | 434 (115F/319M) 86.6% of target of 500 completed full 5 months, graduated from vocational skills training and provided start-up kits for enterprise development. | Completed. |
| **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 of  Zogos/Zogesse trained (disaggregated by  sex and type of trade) | **Baseline:** 0 (2018 December) | Target: 500 (Feb. 2021) | Milestones: (Quarterly and bi-annually) | 434 (115F/319M) months, graduated from vocational skills training See Annex I for disaggregated details. | Completed |
| **Indicator 2.1.2**  Number of target  youth engaged in relevant trade and industry after graduation. | Baseline: 0 | Target: 100 (50% of trainees) (Feb. 2021) | Milestones: (bi-annually) | 183 (72F/111M) of the 434 disadvantaged youth who graduated and engaged in relevant trade and industry affairs received additional supplies to foster their business | Complete:  Caritas following up to ascertain the level cohesion |
| **Indicator 2.1.3**  Number of zogos and  zogesse successfully placed  (disaggregated by type of trade) | Baseline: 0 (2018 December) | Target: 150 (Feb. 2021) | Milestones: (Quarterly and bi-annually | 42 (11F/31M) absorbed in workforce | Not enough institution to absorb the graduates. The Liberia Water and Sewer (LWS), and the Paynesville City Corp were the most supportive |
| **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 | Completed |
| **Indicator 2.2.2**  Number of cities  benefiting from clean-up exercises | Baseline: 0 (2018 December) 2018 | Target: 2: Monrovia and Paynesville,  2021 Feb) | 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 | Completed  **Completed** |
| **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 of  trained Zogos and Zogesse provided with  start-up capital | Baseline: 0 (2018 December) | Target: 500 (2021 February) | Milestones: (Quarterly or bi-annually) | 434 (115F/319M) provided with start-up kits. | Completed |
| **Indicator 2.3.2**  Percentage of  promising CBEs accessing commercial  credit 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. The Livelihood Project is approved with grant component for SEED Youth |
| **Indicator 2.3.3**  Number of  trained Zogos and Zogesse formed into  cooperatives and utilizing VSLA model. | Baseline: 0 | Target: 500 | Milestones: (Quarterly or bi-annually) | 19 youths formed 13 SMEs  478 (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 |  |

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