



**PEACEBUILDING FUND IN GUINEA-BISSAU  
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER PAGE**

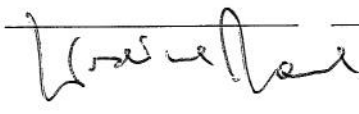
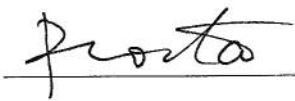
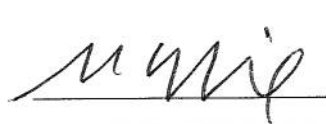
<b>UN Recipient Organization:</b> United Nations Development Programme	<b>Guinea-Bissau Peacebuilding Fund Priority Area:</b> Vulnerable groups and poverty reduction (1.1; 2.1; 3.1.3)
<b>Project Manager:</b> <b>Name:</b> Ana Forjaz Óscar P. Rivera (Alternate)  <b>Address:</b> UNDP Guinea-Bissau <b>Telephone:</b> <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:ana.forjaz@undp.org">ana.forjaz@undp.org</a> <a href="mailto:oscar.p.rivera@undp.org">oscar.p.rivera@undp.org</a>	<b>Implementing Partner (s) :</b> National Youth Institute (Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports) in collaboration with the Institute for Technical and Professional Training (Ministry of Education and Higher Learning).  <b>Address:</b> <b>Telephone:</b> <b>E-mail:</b>
<b>Project Number:</b>	<b>Project Duration:</b> 15 months
<b>Project Title:</b> Youth Professional Training and Employment	<b>Project Location:</b> Bissau and Regions
<b>Project Description:</b> With a population of nearly 1.6 million inhabitants, Guinea-Bissau has an active working population above 51.4% of which the majority (52.2%) is youth (15 to 35 years old). The youth are heavily impacted by poverty (80% of the poor are between the ages of 15 and 35 years), and also include the survivors of the political and military struggles in the country and the sub-region. This project will respond to this priority which consists of offering the possibilities of employment and wages to the youth. The beneficiaries will be 500 male and female youth from the suburban area of Bissau, as the rural zones are limited due to rural exodus and emigration, and will be chosen according to the precariousness of their situation, of their exclusion from opportunities for employment and decent work, as well as their motivation and determination to become more autonomous.	<b>Total cost of project in US\$:</b> 1,500,000 <b>FCP:</b> 1,500,000 <b>Government:</b> in-kind <b>Others:</b> <b>Total:</b> 1,500,000
<b>Immediate Peacebuilding Objective:</b> To allow youth benefiting from this project to emerge from their precarious situations and serve as examples for other youth.	

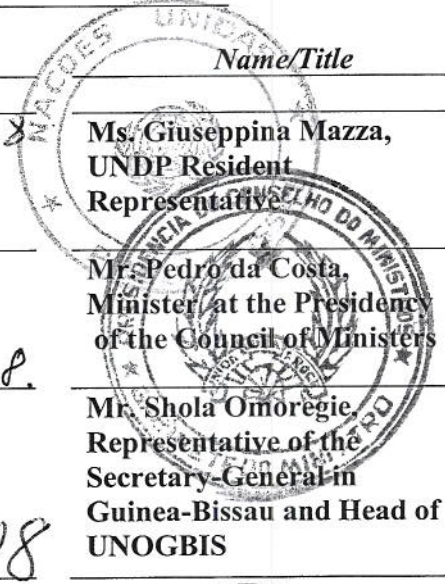
**1. Outputs and key activities:** To inform and familiarize youth with the tasks and opportunities involved in professional training; professional training of youth in the priority areas; aiding youth candidates to formulate and develop their projects and income-generating activities, and concurrently aid in the development of capacity-building in public institutions for professional training.

Thematic Review Group Review Date: \_\_\_\_\_

PBF Secretariat Review Date: \_\_\_\_\_

National Steering Committee Approval Date: \_\_\_\_\_

On behalf of:	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name/Title</i>
Recipient UN Organization, UNDP		05/06/08	Ms. Giuseppina Mazza, UNDP Resident Representative
Co-Chair PBF NSC		06.06.08	Mr. Pedro da Costa, Minister at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers
Co-Chair PBF NSC		06/06/08	Mr. Shola Omoregie, Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau and Head of UNOGBIS



## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Observations
<p><b><u>Peacebuilding Objective:</u></b> Allow for youth benefiting from this project to escape from their precarious situations and transform themselves into multipliers of peace, serving as an example for other youth.</p> <p><b><u>Immediate Objective:</u></b> Develop the capacity of youth to achieve gainful employment.</p>	<p>- Number of youth able to rise above their precarious condition; - General perception in public opinion and specifically among youth, about the existence of opportunities for the socio-professional integration of youth. Number of youth beneficiaries who find work or initiate their own income-generating activities.</p>	<p>-Survey/ Questionnaire - Activity Reports</p> <p>-Survey/ Questionnaire - Activity Reports</p>	<p><u>Duration of Results:</u> - Define the modalities of perpetuation of efforts for the socio-professional integration of youth.</p> <p><u>Partnership:</u> - Continue efforts in resource mobilization; - Take account of the efforts of other partners in this area to create synergies; - Link as much as possible to the private sector.</p> <p><u>Risks and Hypotheses:</u> A certain number of risks could create significant obstacles to the proper functioning of the project and the execution of activities. Primarily, these include the following : - political instability; - institutional conflict; - mobility of technicians; - weak engagement of the institutions responsible for youth and for professional training. - lack of economic growth.</p>
<p><b>RESULTS:</b></p> <p>1. Capacity of public institutions handling youth issues and professional training is developed 2. Capacity of professional training institutions is strengthened. 3. Information and sensitization of youth about the trades and opportunities available for professional employment are conducted. 4. Professional training of youth is ensured in the priority areas. 4. Support given to young candidates for the development and</p>	<p>1. Public institutions for professional training are functional; professional training program is finalized and validated. 2. Number of trainers trained; number of training modules available. 3. Number of youth informed and familiarized with responsibilities and tasks of training available. 4. Number of youth trained in the priority disciplines. 5. Number of projects formulated, number of</p>	<p>-Survey/ Questionnaire - Activity Reports</p>	



implementation of projects and other income-generating activities through micro-credit schemes.

**ACTIVITIES:**

-Evaluation of the capacities of national institutions which will administer training; finalization and validation of the professional training program; technical assistance, acquisition of equipment and training of technicians for these structures.  
 - Identification of potential positions in order to promote them; evaluation of the capacities of the training centers and the establishment of contracts with selected centers; technical assistance, training of trainers and necessary equipment for those centers.  
 - Training of information, education, and communication agents  
 - Assistance in project development; selection of youth beneficiaries of credit and supervision; identification of financial institutions which can provide lines of credit; creation of credit lines according to gender.

youth/youth groups which benefit from credit for the implementation of their projects, number of youth groups that benefit from training.

**INPUTS:**

The total budget of the project is 1.5 million US dollars distributed among the following:  
 - Technical/personal assistance: 350,000  
 - Contract: 670,000 USD distributed in:  
 - Training Centers 30,000  
 - Donations/Lines of Credit 575,000  
 - Radios/Medias 10,000  
 - Financial institutions 40,000  
 Other contracted services 15,000  
 Training 166,889  
 - Transport: 7,500  
 - Supplies: 13,000  
 - Equipment: 197,500  
 Travel: 32,750  
 -Others: 14,250  
 - Management Costs (7%): 98,131

- Activity reports;
- Financial reports;
- Maintenance of annual work plan

Risks and Hypotheses:

A certain number of risks could create significant obstacles to the proper functioning of the project and the execution of activities. Primarily, these include the following:  
 - political instability;  
 - institutional conflict;  
 - mobility of technicians;  
 - weak engagement of the institutions responsible for youth and professional training.  
 - lack of economic growth;  
 - lack of energy.

## 1. Project Context and Content

With a population of close to 1.6 million inhabitants, Guinea-Bissau active population is 51.4%, of which more than half (50.2%) are youth (15 to 35 years old). The country has a low level of human development<sup>1</sup>, with high levels of poverty as well as a low level of implementation of the millennium development goals (MDGs). Poverty affects 1/5 and 2/3 of Guineans respectively at the level of one and two dollars per day, and is more severe in the interior of the country than in Bissau.

Young people are most affected by poverty (80% of the poor are between 15 and 35 years of age), and have also suffered through the political-military struggles in the country and the sub-region. The lack of paid job prospects with the weakness of income-generation that affects agricultural workers in the rural zones has spurred illegal emigration and rural exodus among youth, and has limited their participation in the economic and social development of their community. Youth in the urban center, even those with higher education, have difficulty finding what scarce job opportunities exist for gainful employment.

The causes of this situation are well-known: the absence of clear policies in the realm of employment, lack of professional training especially among youth, little job creation due to the lack of consistent investment in the social and economic infrastructure and in the production sector, insufficient human, financial and material resources in national structures that deal with issues of youth (primarily the Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sport via the National Youth Institute and the Ministry of Education and Higher Learning via the National Institute of Professional and Technical Training) for the implementation of programs and plans to support and promote youth.

The private sector is still in a nascent phase and the State, due to the budget deficit that accumulated since the end of the armed conflict in 1998/1999, cannot finance its civil servants over the long-term. On the other hand, the emergence of new initiatives and the creativity of the youth that could generate opportunities for self-employment are limited because of the difficulty of access to credit and relevant information. The problem of financing also prevents youth access to study at the centers for professional and technical training, where the average cost varies from 40,000 CFA (approximately \$100 USD) to 60,000 CFA per training module. More specifically, the capacities for technical and professional training in public as well as private institutions are limited.

At the public level, the Institute for Professional and Technical Training sponsors three centers for training in the country which are:

- 1. The Center for Industrial Training (CENFI) which operates in Bissau. CENFI lost much of its infrastructure during the 1998/1999 armed conflict and currently functions in the Ministry of Education inside the building of the Cinematography Institute. Due to the lack of means, the necessary investments to substitute or modernize the equipment have not occurred. Additionally, the training modules were not up to date. The 25 trainers have remained the same over time. CENFI has a teaching staff of nearly 75 people who are able to teach modules for the duration of three to six months. The primary areas of training are electricity, carpentry, civil construction, general and auto mechanics, plumbing and air conditioning, with admission costs of 41,000 CFA (approximately \$100 USD).
- 2. The Center for Community Training (CFC), that functions in Bedanda in the region of Tombali (in the south of the country), encounters similar difficulties, such as the lack of equipment, of qualified trainers and didactic materials for the proper functioning of their

<sup>1</sup> Human Development Index of 0.374 in 2005 and 175th country of 177 countries classified, World Report on Human Development 2007/2008, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).



courses. This Center provides trainings that last for two weeks to three months according to the type of training, in the areas of carpentry, stone masonry, painting, fruit and vegetable conservation (primarily mango, guava and tomato), horticulture and basic accounting. The CFC recognizes that it is necessary and viable to introduce weaving in the southern region in order to satisfy the local demand for traditional cloths and weavings, as the businessmen have to travel to Bissau to re-stock their wares;

- 3. The Center for Agricultural Training (CEFAG) is in the town of Empada in the Region of Quinara (south of the country). However, it has not functioned since the destruction of its structures in the 1998/1999 conflict.

In the area of fishing, the Bolama Center for Training, managed and administrated by the Ministry of Fisheries, ensures training in the realms of artisanal fishing with the aid of the Spanish Cooperation. The Bolama Center trains youth in boat mechanics, construction of canoes, weaving of different types of fishnets and other tools of artisanal fishing and in the techniques of artisanal fishing itself.

In the private sector, many training centers exist in Bissau and in other regions of the country, training in areas as diverse as civil construction, mechanics, carpentry, electricity, accounting, secretarial duties, sewing, horticulture and the transformation of fruit and cashews. In all, these Centers encounter significant obstacles primarily in terms of equipment, human resources in sufficient quantity and quality and the capacity to ensure the proper supervision and accompaniment of the beneficiaries of the training.

As it is, youth that benefit from training in these training centers receive neither sufficient adequate support to become self-employed, nor information on opportunities offered in the country's job market, as mentioned earlier.

The public administration remains largely unprepared to organize a youth information and registration system regarding work opportunities and professional training or aid to business development. The Youth Institute created multi-functional centers for youth with the aid of the United Nations System (UNS) in Bissau and in Gabú, which could serve as a point of departure to establish structures and information mechanisms, orientation and business development support.

The efforts made by the associated systems in the opportunities for professional training and for micro-credit, however admirable they may be, rarely lead to long-term employment.

The promotion of productive employment and decent work for young men and women in the rural and urban zones constitutes the greatest challenge to Guinea-Bissau in the fight to reduce poverty, achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the consolidation of peace.

In Guinea-Bissau, the national strategy document for the reduction of poverty (DENARP) emphasizes the need for growth and job creation through development of economic infrastructure and stimulation of the private sector. Due to a lack of financial means and qualified human resources, DENARP has moved little beyond the level of executive decision. On the other hand, Guinea-Bissau, in its Document of National Priorities, envisions the consolidation of peace, as presented to the UN Peacebuilding Commission on the 20th February 2008 in New York, added that professional training and the creation of jobs for youth is one of the greatest priorities in the consolidation of peace.

The United Nations System, through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), has planned, for the 2008-2012 period and in agreement with national authorities, to



support : 1) national institutions to develop their strategies that favor economic growth and job creation, and 2) strengthening and diversification of micro and small businesses to generate jobs and income through the development of local resources. Through this perspective, the proposal of the UN Country Team in Guinea-Bissau consists, in collaboration with national authorities and NGO's involved in the issues linked to the youth population, in the establishment of mechanisms for the promotion of long-term employment and decent work for youth with the objective to reduce their vulnerability, and the increase of their autonomy in order for them to freely decide the future of their children and give them the necessary support for the consolidation of peace. This project envisions the following results according to a framework that can permit, within a short period, the opportunities for training and employment of youth while at the same time developing solid bases for the lasting reinforcement of national capacities for the management of professional training:

1. The capacities of the public institutions responsible for youth and the provision of professional training are developed;
2. The capacities of the professional training institutes are reinforced;
3. The training and support of youth are ensured regarding the responsibilities and opportunities for professional training.
4. The professional training of youth is ensured in the priority domains;
5. Aid is provided to young candidates for the training and development of projects and income-generating activities through micro-credit.

1. The principal activities that should permit the realization of the first pre-cited result are the evaluation of the capacities of national public institutions entrusted with professional training; the technical assistance appropriate for the functioning of these structures and the accompaniment of activities, principally through the establishment of a coordination nucleus; the finalization and validation of the program for professional training; the training of agents entrusted with the management of these structures as well as the associated networks/OSC; the equipment of these structures and the supply of combustible for their function; the National Youth Institute and the Multifunctional Centers in Bissau and Gabú.

2. The development of the capacities that the professional training institutions will request, according to the appropriate identification of the most promising kinds of occupations to be promoted; the establishment of contracts with the selected training centers; their equipment; a contribution with competent human resources; and the appropriate technical assistance primarily developed in the training modules and training of trainers.

3. The familiarization of youth to potential job and professional training opportunities will depend primarily on the training provided to the multifunctional centers; organizations in each area of Bissau and the interior and media outlets that will inform youth about training and professional development opportunities.

4. The professional training of the youth in the areas of priority will be supervised in the centers or institutions of training where they will be equipped and aided technically.

5. The youth will be supported with the objective to perfect their management capacities and project development, and will be accompanied in the implementation processes of their project (job search, creation of self-employment, income-generating activities).

This support can be provided at the level of the Multifunctional Youth Centers, focusing on those youth that are recently trained, but also including those that are attempting the transition from the informal to the formal sector. These youth will benefit from technical and financial assistance via lines of credit created at previously selected financial institutions for their project development and



income-generating activities. The necessary steps will be taken to ensure that these lines of credit are created according to good practice and the policies of the institutions in question.

The beneficiaries of the current project are youth, both men and women from the urban periphery of Bissau originating from vulnerable groups such as the rural zones which have been most affected by rural exodus and emigration. The project, with a planned duration of fifteen months, will support 500 youth, of which 300 are from the periphery of Bissau and 200 from the interior of the country. The beneficiaries will be chosen according to how precarious their situation is, of their level of exclusion from the job market, but also due to their motivation and determination to become more self-dependent and in a position to advance their own development. The project will take into account the importance of gender equity, especially noting the issue of women with children. Three regions for the country will be selected according to the criteria and in relation to the priority areas of training, as well as the availability of training centers in those regions.

## **2. Management Structure**

These activities will permit the realization of the results as outlined in the present project proposal, and will be executed with the participation of the central level of the ministries that work with issues of youth, professional training and employment. The public institutions, such as the National Youth Institute and the Institute of Professional Training, the private institutions such as the platforms of associated youth and NGO networks will all equally contribute to the implementation of the project. These operational units will ensure, with efficiency and efficacy, the implementation of the defined activities. This support will monitor the procedures for access to the labor market, budget management and programming, assimilating these activities so that national appropriation will be progressively and completely implemented.

The inter-agency coordination for the steering of the current project will be respectively attended to within the framework of the existing mechanisms for inter-agency coordination (thematic groups) and by the Steering Committee that will gather, in addition to those responsible in the ministries involved, but also those representatives of the agencies of the UNS and the representatives of civil society.

The project will be executed by UNDP through the establishment of a management cell that will undertake the coordination, planning and monitoring of activities in Bissau and in the selected regions. This cell will bring technical assistance to national structures responsible for professional training as well as information and tips for youth regarding professional training opportunities. The coordination cell and the project monitoring will be constituted with a national coordinator and team leader and should work in strict collaboration with those in the UNDP involved in the execution of the project. The cell will be supported in the implementation and monitoring of activities by national and international consultants according to the technical assistance required by the project.

UNDP, as the implementing agent for the project, should encourage the consolidation or establishment of strategic partnerships with other actors which work in the same realm, for example, the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the European Union, the World Bank and the African Development Bank. The regional initiatives working to promote professional training and youth-access to employment should also be taken into consideration, together with those of UNDP through the Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) within the framework of the Regional Program for Social Cohesion and the employment policies of West Africa.



It will be essential to take advantage of the opportunity of existence of this sub-regional project to ensure the durability of the project results. Additionally, a partnership with a "Steering" base with Cisco Networking Academy will be pursued.

Monitoring and evaluation of project activities implementation will be done by the project coordination cell in addition to the framework provided by the steering committee, keeping in mind the indicators defined for each desired result. To this effect, the activity reports will be developed and distributed each trimester. Additionally, surveys, questionnaires and evaluation forms completed by beneficiaries will serve as tools for monitoring and evaluation.

### **3. Risks and Hypothetical**

The weakness of the State and the governmental instability constitute important risk factors that could slow the implementation of the project. Additionally, another risk factor is the potential for international conflict, resulting in a lack of consensus in the clarification of responsibilities. Other risk factors are linked to weak institutional and human capacities that could create delays in the program execution, thus limiting its impact and the achievement of its desired results.

The project duration could present a risk in case the proper precautions to guarantee the quality of training are not taken. The proximity of the electoral campaign could present challenges, not only such as a lack of availability of focal points at the national level due to the transference of political power, but could also weaken the participation of youth in the project activities. In this sense, the activity plan should take the electoral calendar into account, especially in the sense that it refers to activities established from the project management mechanisms and the evaluation of the needs of the different structures as indicated.

Risk management should be undertaken with an understanding and clarification of the respective roles of the different parties, primarily those ministries involved in the project, but also with the objective to favor national appropriation and participation in project management and monitoring.

#### 4. Budget by type of cost

Type of Cost	Item	Unit Price	Number of Units	Total Costs in USD
<b>1. Personnel</b> <i>(including personnel and consultants)</i>			14	330,000
<b>2. Contracts</b> To follow:				
- Training Centers:	30,000			
- Grants/Lines of credit:	545,000			
- Radios/Media:	10,000			
- Financial Institutions:	40,000			
- Other contract services:	15,000			
				640,000
<b>3. Training</b>			-	166,869
<b>4. Follow up missions</b>			-	15,000
<b>5. Fuel</b>			-	13,000
<b>6. Equipment</b>			-	197,500
<b>7. Consultant travel</b>			-	25,250
<b>8. Other</b>			-	14,250
<b>Sub-total</b>			-	1,401,869
<b>9. Agency Management Support**</b>			-	98,131
<b>Total in USD</b>				<b>1,500,000</b>

\* Standard Financial Report which was reviewed with the Working Group concerning the Financial Policies of the UNDG.

\*\* The amount should fall within the 5% to 9% range, with an average expected at 7% of the total of categories 1-8, in accordance the terms agreed between the UN Recipient Organization in the MOU signed with the Administrative Agent of the PBF (the Multi-donor Trust Fund Office of the UNDP)



### 5. 15-Monthly Work Plan (2008-2009)

Products	Activities	Type of support	Budget in USD	Month (M)														
				M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15
1. The capacities of public institutions responsible for youth issues and for professional training are developed.	1.1 Evaluation of the capacity of local institutions which provide professional training.	Technical Assistance	10,000	X	X													
	1.2 Establishment of a coordination nucleus and project monitoring system.	Technical and Financial Assistance	85,000	X														
	1.3 Equipment of these structures and provision of supplies for their proper function.	Equipment Acquisition	30,000			X	X											
	1.4 Training of agents who will manage these structures as well as the associated networks/OSC.	Technical Assistance	20,000				X											
	1.5 Completion and validation of the professional training program for youth.	Technical Assistance	30,000				X	X	X	X								
2. The capacities of professional training institutions are strengthened.	2.1 Selection of the strategic or prioritized areas of training, with the available employment in mind, as well as the market structure and questions of gender.	Technical Assistance	20,000		X	X												
	2.2 Selection of the institutions of professional training, evaluation of their capacities and the establishment of contracts with these institutions.	Technical and Financial Assistance	60,000		X	X	X											
	2.3 Technical assistance for training institutions for their organization/functioning, development in the identified areas of training, and training of trainers according to the training programs.	Technical Assistance	40,000					X	X									
	2.4 Support the selected, approved and available professional training institutions with equipment.	Equipment Acquisition	150,000						X	X	X							

Products	Activities	Type of support	Budget en USD	Mois (M)														
				M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15
3. Information and sensitization of youth are conducted regarding the trades and offers of professional training available.	3.1 Training of agents of information, education, and communication including those from multipurpose centers.	Technical assistance	20,000			X												
	3.2 Organize initiatives for the dissemination of information and sensitization by zones in Bissau and in the interior of the country.	Technical and financial assistance	20,000				X											
	3.3 Utilization of the media and multipurpose centers to inform and familiarize youth about the jobs and opportunities for professional training.	Technical and financial assistance	10,000					X		X								
4. Professional training of youth is ensured in the priority areas.	4.1 Selection of 500 youth that will benefit from trainings, taking into account those involved in grassroots community organizations.	Technical Assistance	15,000					X										
	4.2 Training of 500 youth selected from institutions and in the indicated areas of training.	Financial Assistance	156,869						X						X			
5. Support for the young candidates in training and the development of income-generating activities has been provided.	5.1 Aid in training and project development for youth.	Technical Assistance	30,000												X			
	5.2 Selection of projects that will benefit from financing and monitoring	Technical Assistance	50,000												X			
	5.3 Definition of the means of concession of credit lines, identification of the financial institutions that can generate credit lines and the establishment of contracts with these institutions.	Technical and Financial Assistance	60,000				X											
	5.4 Creation of credit lines.	Financial Assistance	545,000												X			X
	5.5 Technical framework for the implementation and monitoring of projects involved in the youth beneficiaries of credit.	Technical Assistance	50,000												X			X
<b>General Total</b>			<b>1,401,869</b>															

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REVIEWED WORKPLAN CALENDAR

Activity	Month	% of work
<b>1 Capacities of public institutions responsible for youth and the provision of professional training developed</b> 1.1. Evaluation des capacités des institutions nationales publiques chargées de la formation professionnelle 1.2. Mise en place de la cellule de coordination et de suivi des activités 1.3. Equipement de ces structures et fourniture de consommables pour leur fonctionnement 1.4. Formation des agents en charge de la gestion de ces structures ainsi que des réseaux associatifs/OCS 1.5. Finalisation et validation du programme de formation professionnelle des jeunes	Ag0-08	20
	Set-08	
	Oct-08	
	Nov-08	
	Dec-08	
<b>2 Capacities of professional training institutes reinforced</b> 2.1. Selection des domaines de formation stratégiques ou prioritaires en tenant compte des métiers porteurs, de la structure du marché de l'emploi et des questions de genre 2.2. Selection des institutions de formation professionnelle, évaluation de leurs capacités et établissement de contrats avec ces institutions 2.3. Assistance technique apportée aux institutions de formation pour leur organisation/fonctionnement, élaboration des modules de formation dans les domaines de formation identifiés et la formation de formateurs selon les programmes de formation 2.4. Appui en équipements des institutions de formation professionnelle sélectionnées agréées et disponibles	Jan-09	20
	Feb-09	
	Mar-09	
	Apr-09	
	May-09	
<b>3 Information and sensitization of youth about the trades and professional employment opportunities available conducted</b> 3.1. Formation des agents d'information, éducation et communication 3.2. Organisation d'ateliers d'information et sensibilisation par zone à Bissau et à l'intérieur du pays 3.3. Utilisation des médias et des centres multifonctionnels pour l'information et la sensibilisation des jeunes sur les métiers et les offres de formation professionnelle	Jun-09	20
	Jul-09	
	Aug-09	
	Sep-09	
	Oct-09	
<b>4 Professional training of youth in the priority domains ensured</b> 4.1. Selection des 300 jeunes qui bénéficieront des formations en tenant compte notamment des adhérents des organisations communautaires de base 4.2. Formation des 500 jeunes sélectionnés dans les institutions et domaines de formation identifiés 4.3. Mise en place des lignes de crédit	Nov-09	20
	Dec-09	
	Jan-10	
	Feb-10	
	Mar-10	
<b>5 Aid to young candidates for the training and development of projects and income-generating activities through micro-credit given</b> 5.1. Appui à la formulation et au développement des projets par les jeunes 5.2. Selection des projets devant bénéficier de financement et d'encadrement 5.3. Définition des modalités d'octroi de crédits, identification des institutions financières devant gérer les lignes de crédits et établissement de contrats avec ces institutions 5.4. Mise en place des lignes de crédit 5.5. Encadrement technique pour la mise en œuvre et le suivi des projets développés par les jeunes bénéficiaires de crédits	Apr-10	20
	May-10	
	Jun-10	
	Jul-10	
	Aug-10	
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

Key:  
 Completed  
 Planned  
 Delayed

eg Progress to end March 2010 = 20% >