



Save the Children



STUDY REPORT

INTERIM EVALUATION OF THE POWER 4AJ PROJECT

Bolivia - August 2024

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Acronyms

AJ	Adolescents and young adults
NNA	Children and adolescents.
EDSA	Demographic and Health Survey 2016
LB	Base
RSS	Sexual and reproductive health
ILO	International Labour Organization
VIPFE	Vice Ministry of Public Investment and External Financing
PTDI	Territorial Comprehensive Development Plans for Living Well.
INE	National Institute of Statistics
SEDEGES	Departmental Service of Social Management
DNA	Office of the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents
SLIM	Municipal Comprehensive Legal Service
AIDA	Comprehensive Differentiated Care for Adolescents
SNIS	National Health Information System
TBN	Crude Birth Rate
SSR	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infection
MUITF	Early and Forced Marriages and Unions
CEDLA	Center for Studies on Labor and Agricultural Development
ETA	Autonomous Territorial Entities
POA	Annual Operating Plan
CEMSE	Educational Multi-Services Center

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The POWER 4 AJ Program is the first interpretation of the Framework for Action for Adolescent Well-being¹ and is a holistic program for adolescents to thrive and reach their full potential through strategic actions within the framework of the theory of change and the socio-ecological model, and all the different actors involved, such as municipal authorities, adolescents and young people, parents, partner civil society organizations, among others, who agree with this reflection and/or analysis.

The Program has managed to achieve much of what was planned in 2022, 2023 and part of 2024. Based on the experiences and lessons learned in each of its regions, the Program has consolidated and has successfully transferred its intervention strategy to various actors at the departmental and municipal levels. In addition, it has established solid alliances with public entities at the central, departmental and municipal levels. It should be noted that the program's progress is due to the contribution of a highly qualified team committed to the rights of adolescents and young people within the framework of their social and economic well-being.

In the last two administrations, one of the most significant challenges that the Program has faced is the constant deterioration of the national economy. This problem has manifested itself in a significant reduction of public budgets, limiting the capacity to implement effective policies and meet the needs of citizens; in particular of vulnerable populations. The causes of this deterioration are multiple and complex, such as: the significant decrease in gas reserves, growing inflation, the uncontrolled lack of foreign currency and a high level of indebtedness that the country is experiencing. However, the Program has developed strategies so that this situation does not limit the exercise of the rights of adolescents and young people and guarantees that authorities at different levels maintain and/or establish budgets in favor of adolescents and young people.

Regarding the results of the interviews and focus groups, there is a consensus regarding the positive impact that the program has been generating for the benefit of adolescents and young women. There is a very solid and comprehensive training strategy that covers their personal empowerment, the exercise of their sexual and reproductive rights, their economic empowerment, strategically complemented by awareness and involvement of parents and family guardians, the promotion and development of innovative social projects that allow them to share and/or replicate this knowledge with their peers and their community. A testimony from one of the participants that demonstrates the level of positive influence of the Program: *"The workshops have increased my knowledge, it has taught us not to let ourselves be manipulated, to be very careful and especially with regard to sexually transmitted diseases, I have been able to make my decisions, it helped me define my vocation, we have knowledge and we can transmit it so that we can also avoid early and unwanted pregnancies."*

The evaluation results are clear in determining progress towards objectives:

- i. Regarding the Birth rates among adolescents (10-14 years; 15-19 years) per 1000 women in this age group, the mid-term assessment shows a birth rate of 19 births per 1000 inhabitants in the age group 15 to 49 years, In the departments of Sucre, La Paz, Cochabamba, Cochabamba, Oruro and Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz, Montero, San Ignacio de Velasco) the rate has decreased in 2023 compared to 2021. The data presented on this objective reflect that the Program's actions have a direct effect on the reduction of adolescent births compared to official data, which is reflected in the multi-actor articulation of the adolescent pregnancy prevention platforms led by Save the Children and the Plurinational Youth Directorate dependent on the Ministry of Justice in Bolivia, a notable increase in differentiated care centers (AIDA), social projects that address the issue of

¹<https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/es/document/adolescent-wellbeing-framework-catalogue-key-resources/>

adolescent pregnancy and Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH), as well as municipal laws for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy, but above all an empowerment of the Ajs regarding their SRH rights in the training processes implemented by the Program's technical team.

- ii. Regarding the results of the EMT program, they show an alarming increase in the youth unemployment rate, reaching 71.2%, representing an increase of 55.2 % points compared to the baseline of 16.0%. This increase is observed among young people over 15 years of age, based on a sample of 653 adolescents and young adults. This figure reflects a critical situation in access to employment for the program's target population. Likewise, the scant progress in this indicator is directly related to the current situation in the country, in which precariousness at the labor level is evident.

The Program's technical training strategy is of great relevance for the vulnerable population with which it works, focusing on generating technical training processes with real possibilities of job insertion, with a successful strategy of public-private-academic employment exchanges, which have become a strategy for promoting employment through the employment and entrepreneurship guide of the Plurinational Youth Directorate approved by ministerial resolution of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Justice. In addition, innovative processes and alliances in green jobs through alliances generated with ILO, MEDWAVES and the consolidation of multi-actor platforms in the regions. One of the testimonies of the Ajs shows the impact achieved through technical training and job insertion of young people: *"We have seen job insertion, children told us that they could now have decent jobs, they mentioned that they were not only given these trainings in gastronomy or customer service, but also how they could manage their money, they can work after the courses. "For us it was wonderful, because we participated in the graduation and the exhibitions, the children were the happiest. And when we meet them on the street and they tell us that they continue to have that source of employment, that they are promoted, that they receive fair work, for us it is important."*

Progress in terms of results is as follows:

- i. Proportion of women aged 13 to 19 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, with 87.0% progress towards the goal. This result shows that there has been significant progress in all its dimensions: Knowledge about contraceptive methods and about menstruation (97.1%), having knowledge; Correct Decisions (93.2%), meaning that the population knows about contraceptive methods and has used them to prevent STIs/HIV-AIDS or pregnancy; Health Care (78.3%), meaning that the population of AJs have access to sexual and reproductive health services to obtain contraceptive methods, STI care and counseling.
- ii. Proportion of young people aged 13 to 19 who used SRH, with an improvement over the target of 64.8%.
- iii. Regarding the proportion of adolescents and young people between 13 and 19 years of age who used sexual and reproductive health services, the department with the highest percentage is Chuquisaca with 57.0%, followed by Santa Cruz with 45.0% and Oruro with 32.7%. The proportion of young adults who are employed, including those doing internships or apprenticeships, is 133.5% above the target.
- iv. Proportion of AU parents who support the needs of their AJ children (regarding marriage/pregnancy, education, work, participation) The results of the mid-term evaluation show an increase of 17.6 percentage points above the baseline.

The data show that this percentage of parents show positive attitudes that support the needs of their adolescent and young children regarding the appropriate age to form a family, which they identify as

over 27 years old. They identify as a top priority that their children continue their education and studies, providing them with support for these life decisions.

The highest percentage is found in the department of Beni with 83.3%, followed by Cochabamba with 62.5% and Chuquisaca with 61.5%, with the lowest percentage being in the department of Santa Cruz with 33.3%.

- i. Minimum age that the AJs indicate as appropriate to get married is that the population identifies an average age of 28 years that is considered appropriate to get married or have a stable partner or free union, with the highest percentage of AJs who identify this age in the department of Chuquisaca (69.4%).
- ii. Regarding the percentage of male and female adolescents aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual/emotional/physical violence in the last 12 months, the results of the midterm evaluation show a percentage of 7.6%, having decreased by 8.4 percentage points with respect to the baseline, where women present a higher percentage with 9.4%, the situations of violence to which the population has been most exposed being emotional violence with 69.2%, followed by physical violence 38.5%, sexual violence 4.4% and virtual violence with 2.2%. The population identifies that situations of violence occur mostly at home (36.7%), followed by school (21.1%) and exercised by friends (10%).
- iii. Regarding the proportion of young adults who are employed, including those who are doing internships or apprenticeships (broken down by type of employment), the evaluation shows a decrease in the youth employment rate, which fell from 32.3% (baseline) to 28.7%, representing a reduction of 3.5 percentage points. This decrease indicates an unfavorable trend in young people's access to employment, especially considering the program's target of 60%.
- iv. At the end of the mid-term evaluation, only 39.4% of young people achieve decent work compared to the goal of 60%. By gender, only 20.8% of men and 27.5% of women attain decent work. Job security shows underemployment and excessive hours, with only 30.3% having a written contract and 8.6% in social security. Job safety is moderate (68.3%) even though 51% face dangerous conditions and only 22.8% receive formal training. Income security (38%) and representation (36.7%) are low, with few bonuses, paid leave, and labor defense mechanisms.
- v. The evaluation shows that 12.0% of participants receive a salary equal to or higher than the national minimum wage, which represents a reduction of 9.7% compared to the baseline of 21.7%. This represents an improvement of 20.0% compared to the established target of 60%. However, the analysis reveals a marked gender inequality, as men receive salaries above the minimum more frequently than women.
- vi. Proportion of AJ with basic cognitive skills that are strengthened in reading and writing comprehension and logical reasoning. Review and collection of documents in the initial, intermediate and final evaluation, with a progress of 108% on the proposed goal. It should be noted that there is a higher percentage of male AJ with basic cognitive abilities (88.0%); the group of male adolescents between 13 and 19 years old presents a higher percentage (88.8%) in relation to the acquisition of basic cognitive skills than young people over 19 years old. It is also evident that the PA of the department of Beni are those who have achieved 100% of basic cognitive skills strengthened in reading and writing and logical reasoning.
- vii. Proportion of AJ reporting an increase or diversification of target assets, with 68.5% progress on the proposed target, with the highest percentage in the results by department corresponding to La Paz with 51.9%, followed by Beni with 50.0%.
- viii. Regarding the proportion of EA (m/f) who use informal financial services (e.g. VSLA) or formal ones (e.g. banks, cooperatives, mobile money, etc.) to obtain loans or make payments under

facilitated conditions, there is an advance of 11.8 percentage points above the Baseline. It is evident that the group of adolescent women and young people are those who receive the most services from financial institutions to strengthen their employability objectives with a percentage of 12.9%. Of the adolescents and young people who make use of financial systems, 18.9% have accessed credit/loan services and have opened a savings account (83.2%); of this last group, 67.1% of adolescents and young people use their accounts to carry out banking transactions (receive and make payments) and 75.9% only to save their money.

The strengthening/consolidation of Ajs networks, work with regional ecosystems, good relations with national, departmental and municipal authorities, the consolidation of spaces for formal representation of adolescents and young people in departmental and municipal committees and councils, among others, have positioned the POWER program as an example of comprehensive intervention, with the capacity to provide solutions to the main problems faced by adolescents and young people in Bolivia. The testimony of a public authority reflects the progress of the Program in this result: *"Although at the beginning of the management we were working in the PTDI, in the planning we had presented projects at the time and now we have been able to allocate resources for programs and projects related to adolescents and young people . "*

Progress in terms of results is as follows:

- i. Percentage increase in the budget allocated to policies/programs favorable to AJ by the interested parties, with a progress of 55% over the proposed target. The significant progress of this indicator is due to the awareness-raising work for the promotion of rights with local authorities promoted by the project, which has resulted in greater interest and openness towards the subject, strengthening the organization of children and young people for their participation in the decision-making spaces established by law, such as children and young people committees, and municipal and departmental youth councils.
- ii. Proportion of service providers reporting the availability of age-, gender- and disability-sensitive services, 123.8% above target. Based on the information collected, it is known that at the time of the assessment, there are thirteen AIDA Centers that meet the criteria of access, choice, confidentiality, receptivity of health personnel and provision of information. Of this number of centers, 3 correspond to the department of Cochabamba (Tiquipaya, Sacaba, Cercado), 3 correspond to Santa Cruz (Montero), 1 to the department of Chuquisaca (Sucre), 5 to the department of Oruro and 1 to the Department of Beni.
- iii. Proportion of AJ who report an improvement in satisfaction with access to or quality of community/private/public services, with a progress of 84,2% on the proposed objective. Greater satisfaction is evident in the group of adolescents and young women with a percentage of 61%.

On the other hand, and according to the qualitative data obtained in this interim evaluation, it is noted that adolescents and young people who participated in the POWER 4AJ Program improved their quality of life through decision-making, projected their future based on their plans and life projects thanks to the implementation of the methodology (Comprehensive Strategy for Adolescents) that strategically allowed for adequate, sustainable, friendly, dynamic training based on their learning cycle based on experience, sharing, processing, applying and generalizing.

Another important challenge has been the inclusion of adolescents and young people with disabilities. For this situation, a process of adaptation to the comprehensive methodology promoted by the program has been developed, as well as the strengthening of the capacities of the technical staff to promote the adequate inclusion of young people with disabilities according to their needs. This demonstrated a high level of commitment to the exercise of their rights, breaking down exclusionary

barriers and providing greater opportunities for the achievement of their objectives. It should be noted that, for this inclusion, partnerships with civil society organizations that have expertise in working with people with disabilities have been key.

The Gender Transformative Approach model has been fundamental and important in creating an enabling environment that encourages decision-making and personal development in adolescent and young women. This approach has actively promoted gender equality and equity, allowing the opening of new doors for women to become agents of change in their communities, to be recognized leaders and for their contributions to be taken into account. The reinforcement they received from its methodology has allowed them to positively transform their behaviors and mentalities, motivating them to look towards the future with determination. As a result of the gender approach, they have begun to design their life projects with concrete goals, strengthening not only their self-esteem, but also their emotional relationships with their parents and their environment. This process has favored equal treatment among their peers and has enriched their approach to their community. It is important to highlight that this approach has not only been worked on with female adolescents but also with male adolescents based on the development of new masculinities for an exercise of equitable and equal rights between men and women.

On the other hand, the incorporation of the Wash component in the methodology greatly contributed to institutions that work with adolescents and young people with disabilities in terms of improving sanitary environments (bathrooms and showers), providing better quality hygiene and sanitation services.

The achievements in caring for the environment to date of the midterm evaluation have been truly inspiring, highlighting the promotion of ecological social projects (*emprende verde*) with adolescents that have generated a favorable impact in their communities. Through activities such as reforestation, compost production and recycling promotion, they have managed to raise awareness among their peers about the importance of preserving and caring for the environment. The implementation of these projects has not only fostered a culture of environmental responsibility, but has also strengthened the sense of community in the municipalities where they have been carried out, promoting a view of environmental sustainability. Also, it is worth highlighting the participation of partners in strategic spaces at an international level such as the Pan-Amazonian Social Forum (FOSPA) held in June of this year in Bolivia.

Regarding the sustainability of the results or impacts of the POWER 4AJ program interventions, the results show that the actions are clearly sustainable, such as the entrepreneurial and educational opportunities achieved by adolescents and young people in the past and who intend to continue with their ventures and/or businesses; this shows that the program has success stories that can inspire sustainability in the longer term. It is worth noting the commitment assumed by public entities in the appropriation of the Comprehensive Strategy for Adolescents methodology and the Program's activities, which guarantees long-term sustainability for the benefit of adolescents and young people for the generation of entrepreneurship, job banks and job insertion in decent conditions and the promotion of the rights of adolescents and young people.

Based on the above, POWER is ultimately a proposal with a comprehensive approach that allows effective support for adolescents and young people to promote the consolidation of their rights, with a very robust theory of change that responds very well to Save the Children's Adolescent Wellbeing Framework and with actions strategically framed within the socio-ecological model, which allows for a high impact at all levels. The progress of the Program is adequate at this stage, with a very high probability of efficiently and effectively achieving the goals proposed in its logical framework.

II. PROJECT SUMMARY

Type of study	Midterm evaluation.
Project name	POWER 4 AJS
Project start and end dates	From July 2021 to June 30, 2026
Project duration	5 years
Project locations:	In Bolivia, it is implemented in 15 municipalities ² in 6 departments (Chuquisaca, La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Santa Cruz and Beni) , representing both rural and urban areas.
Subject areas	Child poverty, technical training, health, political advocacy, child rights governance
Subtopics	Child rights governance, Child poverty, Education, Child protection, health and nutrition.

²La Paz, El Alto, Viacha, Cochabamba, Tiquipaya, Sacaba, Santa Cruz, Montero, San Ignacio de Velasco, Sucre, Yotala, Yamparáez, Oruro, Huanuni and Trinidad.

Donor	Bulgari through Save the Children Italy
Estimated Beneficiaries	<p>Adolescents and young people between 13 and 19 years old in a situation of greater vulnerability (economic and social) who live in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Parents/caregivers, authorities, strategic partners, health personnel, adults, public authorities, youth organisations, local and national organisations. Main focus: vulnerable young people, women, people with disabilities.</p>
General objective of the project	Contribute to the social, environmental and economic well-being of adolescents and young people in situations of greatest vulnerability to achieve their comprehensive development and their dreams.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Adolescents and young people in Bolivia

Pathways to Wellbeing, Empowerment and Resilience for Adolescents and Youth (POWER 4 AJ) is a five-year programme funded by Bulgari and led by Save the Children Italy, implemented by SCI country offices in Albania, Bolivia, Nepal and Uganda between October 2021 and September 2026. This new initiative adds to the previous Youth Empowerment Programme (YEB), which was also a five-year initiative funded by Bulgari and implemented in the same four countries between 2016 and 2021. In addition to the extensive learning activities carried out during 2019-2021 and the launch of the Save the Children Adolescent Wellbeing Framework, the initiative will ³provide answers to the research questions arising from the Learning Agenda. In addition, it will provide answers to evaluation questions (using the DAC criteria ⁴) that will assess the medium-term effectiveness and impacts of the program in meeting the desired outcomes set out in the POWER 4 AJS Program Theory of Change and guide the Program accordingly for the remainder of its mandate.

4

DAC criteria: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability, and two principles for their use, which can be consulted at the following link: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>.

According to the INE projection for 2022, Bolivia has 1,614,166 young people between 13 and 19 years old, which represents 14% of the total population, considered the second youngest population in Latin America. 58% of Bolivian children live in poverty (human development reports). Bolivia has a high rate of teenage pregnancy. According to data from the National Information System, in 2019, 49,044 teenage pregnancies were registered, in 2020 there were 39,945 and in 2021, 38,000 pregnancies were registered, including minors under 18 years of age. According to the ENNA 2019 Survey, in Bolivia there are 724,000 girls, boys and adolescents who carry out work activities or jobs. These jobs are in many cases classified as dangerous jobs, for working more than 40 hours a week, prohibited and unhealthy jobs.

The POWER 4 AJ Program in Bolivia is implemented in 15 municipalities in ⁵6 departments, representing both rural and urban areas. Like other national programs, the Bolivian program also targets vulnerable adolescents between 13 and 19 years old and adults, parents, health workers, technical education centers, national authorities, among others. With the aim of contributing to the social, environmental and economic well-being of young people, the Program works in the areas of protection against violence, sexual and reproductive health of young people, training and creation of self-employment, helping young people to obtain decent jobs/green jobs, and improving policies and strategies that promote the social and economic rights of young people.

POWER 4 AJ Theory of Change Program Summary

The POWER 4 AJ PROGRAM has designed the Theory of Change with a holistic approach to empower adolescents and young people to generate a systemic response from all levels of the socio-ecological model surrounding AJS and that has the capacity to affect their well-being. Its approach is based on evidence and learning based on the experiences of the five-year Youth Empowerment Program between 2016 and 2021 in four countries. The current structure of the Theory of Change places “adolescent well-being” as the fundamental goal of the Program. The design of the results and products incorporates the new challenges of AJS post COVID 19 pandemic in all facets of AJS well-being, from education, health, economic empowerment to environmental awareness. A summary of the Theory of Change is presented below.

Table 1 POWER 4 AJ Program Summary

POWER 4 AJ Program Summary	
General objective/Level of impact	Contribute to the social, environmental and economic well-being of adolescents and young people in situations of greatest vulnerability to achieve their comprehensive development and their dreams.
Result 1	Adolescents most affected by inequality and discrimination are protected from violence and enjoy healthy sexuality, preventing teenage pregnancy.
Result 2	Adolescents most affected by inequality and discrimination strengthened in basic and technical skills obtain decent jobs/self-employment away from the worst forms of work.
Result 3	Policies, regulations, strategies, services and networks that promote the exercise of young people's social and economic rights are enhanced by their participation.

⁵ La Paz, El Alto, Viacha, Cochabamba, Tiquipaya, Sacaba, Santa Cruz, Montero, San Ignacio de Velasco, Sucre, Yotala, Yamparaez, Oruro, Huanuni and Trinidad.

To achieve the objective, the outcomes and outputs are designed to address holistic dimensions of adolescent and youth well-being to bring about changes in different spheres of youth life. The first outcome revolves around improved sexual and reproductive health options and protection from violence and life skills; the second outcome focuses on youth economic empowerment and transition to decent work through skills training, business literacy and financial support for youth to establish micro-enterprises with a circular economy approach, finally the third outcome focuses on generating advocacy to improve public investment in favor of adolescents and youth by working with adolescent and youth platforms to achieve this outcome. The final objective is to create an enabling environment for AJS and their issues, policies and systems by working with AJS networks, government and stakeholders. The fundamental components of all this are life skills that underpin any path to well-being. The POWER 4 AJS approach also places a strong emphasis on gender equity, disability inclusion, water, sanitation and hygiene, and climate change, among others.

Project implementation

The Program called Pathways to Well-being, Empowerment and Resilience for Adolescents and Youth - (POWER 4 AJ), is a five-year initiative (July 2021-June 2026) financed by Bulgari through Save the Children Italy and implemented in six Bolivian departments and fifteen municipalities, covering urban and rural areas.

The geographical distribution of the Project implementation in Bolivia is detailed below:

Table 2 Geographical area of Project implementation

Department	Municipality
Beni	Trinity
Chuquisaca	Sucre
	Yamparaez
	Yotala
Cochabamba	Cochabamba
	He took out
	Tiquipaya
Peace	The High
	Peace
	Travel
Oruro	Huanuni
	Oruro
Santa Cruz	Huntsman
	Saint Ignatius of Velasco
	Santa Cruz

The Pathways to Wellbeing, Empowerment and Resilience for Adolescents and Youth (POWER 4 AJ) programme is enriched and extended by five principles of the Adolescent Wellbeing Framework: (i) the realisation of human rights, which is at the core of all support focusing on

adolescents; (ii) the rights of adolescents and youth to participate in the formulation of programmes and policies; (iii) programmes and policies are tailored to the unique needs of adolescents based on gender, age and abilities/disabilities; (iv) gender transformation and the enhancement of social justice through adolescents; and, (v) change for adolescents is catalysed at all levels from the socio-ecological model, starting with themselves, their families, their communities and services, systems and policies. In line with the principles expressed above, the socio-ecological model promotes four core outcomes:

- Improve options for adolescents and young people to prevent early pregnancy and violence.
- Promote an inclusive and gender-transformative educational approach for young people.
- Increase decent employment opportunities and protection from harmful work.
- Improving policies, systems, services and networks with and for adolescents and young people.

1.2. Objectives and scope of the study

Objective and purpose

During its mandate, the POWER 4 AJ Program plans to conduct three studies: a baseline, a mid-term, and an end-of-term study in each of the four implementing countries. The baseline study was conducted in 2022, which established baselines for its indicators and answered research questions to monitor progress during the program period.

The main objective of the mid-term evaluation will be to assess the medium-term effects and impacts of the Programme on its beneficiaries, identify strengths and weaknesses and guide the Programme accordingly for the remainder of its mandate. The specific objectives are set out below:

1. Describe and evaluate comparative results between the baseline and the interim period in terms of program indicators related to the results and identify progress achieved and areas for improvement.
2. Evaluate program effectiveness and impacts on program participants by identifying program components and mechanisms (catalysts) that contribute (or not) to aligning desired change with the program's theory of change.
3. Evaluate the effectiveness and opportunities for improvement of the POWER 4 AJ PROGRAM methodologies implemented in different contexts in response to the challenges identified in the learning agenda (e.g. gender sensitivity and disability inclusion).
4. Based on the findings, provide recommendations that will help strengthen future strategies to improve and guide the Program for the rest of its life.

Scope and area of application of the mid-term evaluation

The mid-term evaluation will be conducted in each of the countries where the programme is being implemented as a separate entity. However, COs will follow similar evaluation approaches and methodologies unless there is a contextual difference in monitoring some specific methods set out in these terms of reference. The mid-term evaluation will cover all the respective outcome level indicators of the FBO logframe, the cross-cutting core indicators and the Learning Programme research questions. FBOs will further develop their own terms of reference following these terms of reference and the research questions as a basis. Based on these TOR questions, FBOs may choose, add or formulate their own country-specific questions that are relevant to their outcomes, programme components and interventions.

Geographically, the mid-term evaluation will cover all intervention areas where the respective COs are implementing their programmatic activities, with representative samples of the program participants . The mid-term study included, through quantitative or qualitative methods, all primary and direct participants of the program such as adolescents, youth, adults, children and persons with disabilities, a balanced proportion of men and women, parents, teachers, health workers, etc. In addition, it will incorporate partner agencies and institutions such as Disabled Persons' Organizations, local government institutions, AJS networks, etc., according to their role within the framework of the research questions.

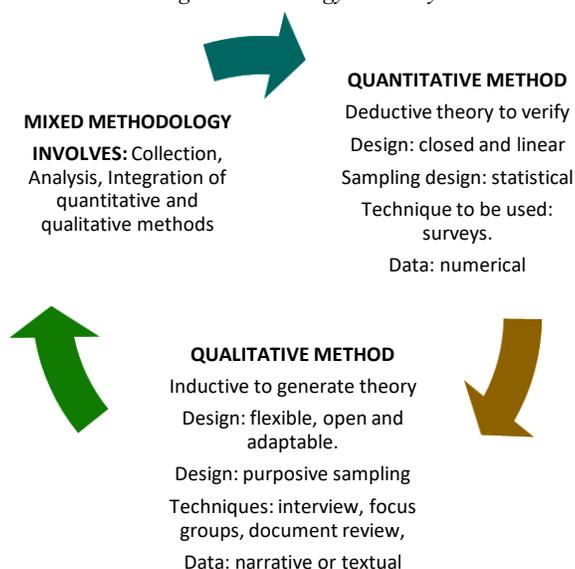
2. METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve a broader perspective, deepen the study and have more enriching information through the multiplicity of observations, a Mixed Methodology was used, applying qualitative and quantitative methods.

The main method of evaluation design was the “ Before and After Study ”, in which changes were monitored through a comparative assessment between the two periods. Since the baseline was a cross-sectional study, the comparison will be made with the prevalence rates of the indicators established by the baseline (non-program participants) with the medium-term prevalence rates (program participants).

The mid-term evaluation followed broadly similar methods and approaches to those used in the baseline, but with improved versions that incorporate lessons learned. The evaluation will continue to apply key evaluation approaches, such as the mixed methods approach, disaggregation of data by sex and age group, and visibility of vulnerable populations, such as persons with disabilities.

Image 1 Methodology summary



2.1. Data collection techniques

The following data collection techniques were used:

Image 2 Data collection techniques used



2.2. Sample

2.2.1. Quantitative information

Universe of study

Adolescents and young people between 13 and 19 years of age in situations of greater vulnerability (economic and social), people with disabilities; parents, caregivers, who live in urban and rural areas.

Geographical scope

The consultancy was carried out in 15 municipalities in the departments of Chuquisaca, La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Santa Cruz and Beni .

Observation units

The observation units were directed at the direct beneficiaries, according to the following details:

- Adolescents and young people aged 13 to 19, people with disabilities
- Mothers, fathers, caregivers

General characteristics of sample design - Type of sampling

The sample design applied for this study has the characteristics of a probabilistic and stratified sampling.

Probabilistic , because the probability of selection is known and different from zero for each element under study, which allows statistical inferences to be made for the total population under study.

Stratified , because prior to selection the strata are classified to improve the precision of the estimators and allow better control of the sample distribution (sex, age group, municipality).

Margin of error

The margin of error gives us a statistic: the smaller these margins are, the more accurate the results of our survey will be. In a probability sample, each element of the population has a probability of selection.

We propose a margin of error of +/- 5% for this study.

Level of confidence

The confidence level represents the percentage of intervals that would include the population parameter if sampled from the same population over and over again.

For the present study we will use a confidence level of 95%. This confidence interval will describe the variability between the measurement obtained in a study and the actual measurement of the population (the true value). It corresponds to a range of values, whose distribution is normal and in which it is found, with high probability.

Sample size and calculation

In our case, the population size is finite, so we can know the set of elements that can be counted and know their size.

The expression used to calculate the sample size is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N \times Z_a^2 \times p \times q}{d^2 \times (N - 1) + Z_a^2 \times p \times q}$$

So, for the sample size we would have the following detail:

Table 3 Sample by direct beneficiaries (AJs)

Direct beneficiaries	Sample
Adolescents and young people between 13 and 19 years of age	758
Mothers, fathers, caregivers and community members	131

Table 4 Sample by department by AJs

Department	13-19 years	over 19 years old	Total
Beni	46	2	48
Man	23		23
Women	23	2	25
Chuquisaca	109	28	137
Man	49	14	63
Women	60	14	74
Cochabamba	135	46	181
Man	57	15	72
Women	78	31	109
Peace	77	54	131
Man	32	27	59
Women	45	27	72
Oruro	139	27	166
Man	67	15	82
Women	72	12	84
Santa Cruz	83	40	123
Man	52	30	82
Women	31	10	41
Total	589	197	786

Table 5 Sample carried out by department by mothers, fathers, caregivers

Department	Participants
Beni	6
Man	4
Women	2
Chuquisaca	13
Man	3
Women	10
Cochabamba	24
Man	3
Women	21
Peace	14
Man	2
Women	12
Oruro	41
Man	8
Women	33
Santa Cruz	15
Man	1
Women	14
grand total	113

2.2.2. Qualitative information

Geographical scope

The consultancy was carried out in 15 municipalities in the departments of Chuquisaca, La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Santa Cruz and Beni .

Observation and Analysis Units

- Municipal authorities,
- Strategic allies (networks, institutions, homes with disabled people, SEDEGES)
- Health personnel, (AIDA)
- Municipal Youth Councils and/or representatives of the NNA Committee
- Key actors AJS, parents, mothers, guardians, institutions
- Adolescents and young adults
- Parents, mothers, guardians
- Save the Children Staff

Sampling type

The sample design of this study has characteristics of an intentional non-probabilistic sampling because the subjects to be interviewed will be chosen according to criteria related to the

objectives of the research (richness of information of the case, position in relation to the phenomenon studied, etc.) and according to their accessibility.

Sample size interviews

For the conduct of the interviews, the participation of SC's technical staff was important, for the coordination and presentation of our staff to the identified person, indicating the reason for the interview. The interview was conducted by a facilitator from our company, with experience in similar positions and mastery of the local language, if applicable.

The interviews were recorded, with the prior informed consent of the actors to participate.

The recordings were stored and only the research team and Project staff will have access to the information.

The identity of the participants is kept confidential. Their name will not be associated with anything they said. Once the interviews were completed, the main ideas were transcribed for further analysis.

The interviews were conducted according to gender representation.

In-depth interviews were also conducted with project staff and those involved at key moments of project implementation to delve deeper into the most relevant issues of the project.

Table 6 Interviews conducted for qualitative information (interviews)

Participants	Interviews
Municipal authorities	6
Strategic allies (networks, institutions, homes with disabled people, SEDEGES)	6
Health personnel (AIDA)	6
Municipal youth councils, representatives of the NNA Committee	6
Save the Children Staff	12
Total	36

Sample size - focus groups

The focus groups were conducted with a minimum of 4 participants according to the defined population group, with the participation of male and female AJs.

A facilitator from our company, with experience in similar work and fluency in the local language, was present for all focus groups if necessary.

The focus groups were recorded, with the prior informed consent of those interested in participating.

The recordings are stored and only the research team and Project staff will have access to the information.

The identity of the participants will be kept confidential. Their name will not be associated with anything they say. Once the focus groups were over, the main ideas were transcribed for further analysis.

Total sample suggested for qualitative variables (focus groups)

Table 7 Total suggested sample for qualitative variables (focus groups)

Participants	Sample
Adolescents and young people between 13 and 19 years of age	6
Parents, mothers, guardians	6

2.2.3. Information analysis

Quantitative data analysis

Once the information was collected using forms designed in the KOBOTOOLBOX Application, the Excel databases were exported to SPSS, performing the data analysis on both platforms, using descriptive statistics to summarize the results found in the Study, in a simple and clear way for interpretation, through tables, charts and graphs.

Qualitative data analysis

The interviews and focus groups were recorded with the prior consent of the participants. This information was transcribed into databases to later analyze and interpret the results and integrate them with the findings of the quantitative analysis.

2.3. Ethical considerations

Ethics Committee Approval

Before starting the field activities, the document of this Study was presented, including the instruments for collecting information, to the Ethics Committee of Save the Children, which approved them to continue the Evaluation process.

Consent

Forms used to explain to parents or guardians of adolescents the purpose of the study, its voluntary nature and confidentiality, so that they could give their consent for their children to participate in the study.

Assent

Forms through which the purpose of the study, its voluntariness and confidentiality were explained to the AJs, so that they could give their respective consent to participate in the Study.

Data Confidentiality

The entire AACBAR technical/operational team received training on the protection of children, which included the confidentiality of information, which was explained at the time of providing Consent and Assent to the participants, mentioning that all the information collected will be confidential and protected.

3. RESULTS

The following tables present the most important sociodemographic characteristics of the adolescents, young people, mothers, fathers and caregivers surveyed.

3.1. Demographics and characteristics of respondents

The following table shows the sociodemographic characteristics of the study, including age, gender, type of population with and without disabilities, marital status, education level and children.

3.1.1. Demographic characteristics of adolescents and young people

The majority of adolescents and young people surveyed were women (51.5%) compared to 48.5% of men. The vast majority were over 15 years old (90.3%) compared to 9.7% of those under 16 years old. 98.6% were single, and only 4.3% indicated having children. 57.8% indicated having a high school education and 25.9% had a university education. Regarding AJ without disabilities, the majority of those surveyed were AJ without disabilities (91.0%) compared to AJ with disabilities (9.0%).

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of adolescents and young adults

Sociodemographic characteristics/ Variables		Departments												Total	
		Chuquisaca		Peace		Cochabamba		Oruro		Santa Cruz		Beni		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Gender	Man	63	46.0%	59	45.0%	72	39.8%	82	49.4%	82	66.7%	23	47.9%	381	48.5%
	Women	74	54.0%	72	55.0%	109	60.2%	84	50.6%	41	33.3%	25	52.1%	405	51.5%
	Total	137	100.0%	131	100.0%	181	100.0%	166	100.0%	123	100.0%	48	100.0%	7	100.0%
Type of population	With Disability	9	6.6%	10	7.6%	18	9.9%	23	13.9%	9	7.3%	2	4.2%	71	9.0%
	Without disability	128	93.4%	121	92.4%	163	90.1%	143	86.1%	114	92.7%	46	95.8%	715	91.0%
	grand total	137	100.0%	131	100.0%	181	100.0%	166	100.0%	123	100.0%	48	100.0%	786	100.0%
Age groups	Greater than or equal to 16 years of age	133	97.1%	130	99.2%	154	85.1%	133	80.1%	121	98.4%	39	81.3%	710	90.3%
	Less than or equal to 15 years	4	2.9%	1	0.8%	27	14.9%	33	19.9%	2	1.6%	9	18.8%	76	9.7%
	Total	137	100.0%	131	100.0%	181	100.0%	166	100.0%	123	100.0%	48	100.0%	786	100.0%
Marital status	Concubinage	1	0.7%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%		0.0%	1	2.1%	5	0.6%
	Single mother		0.0%		0.0%	2	1.1%		0.0%	1	0.8%		0.0%	3	0.4%
	Single father		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.6%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.1%
	Paragraph		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.8%		0.0%	1	0.1%
	Single	136	99.3%	130	99.2%	178	98.3%	164	98.8%	120	97.6%	47	97.9%	775	98.6%
	Widower)		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.8%		0.0%	1	0.1%
	Total	137	100.0%	131	100.0%	181	100.0%	166	100.0%	123	100.0%	48	100.0%	786	100.0%
Has children	Yeah	8	5.8%	8	6.1%	4	2.2%	5	3.0%	5	4.1%	4	8.3%	34	4.3%
	No	129	94.2%	123	93.9%	177	97.8%	161	97.0%	118	95.9%	44	91.7%	752	95.7%
	Total	137	100.0%	131	100.0%	181	100.0%	166	100.0%	123	100.0%	48	100.0%	786	100.0%
Education level	Normal/Police/Military		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.6%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.2%
	Primary	7	5.5%	1	1.1%	5	3.2%	3	1.9%	2	2.2%	1	2.2%	19	2.9%
	Secondary	69	53.9%	22	24.4%	75	48.7%	119	77.3%	62	67.4%	36	80.0%	383	57.8%
	Intermediate technician	5	3.9%	19	21.1%	12	7.8%	6	3.9%	12	13.0%	3	6.7%	57	8.6%
	University Technician		0.0%	14	15.6%	13	8.4%	4	2.6%		0.0%		0.0%	31	4.7%
	University	47	36.7%	34	37.8%	48	31.2%	22	14.3%	16	17.4%	5	11.1%	172	25.9%
	Total	128	100.0%	90	100.0%	154	100.0%	154	100.0%	92	100.0%	45	100.0%	663	100.0%

3.1.2. Demographic characteristics of mothers, fathers and caregivers

It is evident that the female sex was the one that participated the most in the study 81.4%, with mothers having a greater presence and involvement 75.2% in relation to fathers 13.3%.

Table 2 Demographic characteristics of mothers, fathers, caregivers.

Sociodemographic characteristics / Variables		Departments												Total	
		Chuquisaca		Peace		Cochabamba		Oruro		Santa Cruz		Beni		north	%
		north	%	north	%	north	%	north	%	north	%	north	%		
Gender	Man	3	23.1%	2	14.3%	3	12.5%	8	19.5%	1	6.7%	4	66.7%	21	18.6%
	Women	10	76.9%	12	85.7%	21	87.5%	33	80.5%	14	93.3%	2	33.3%	92	81.4%
	Total	13	100.0%	14	100.0%	24	100.0%	41	100.0%	15	100.0%	6	100.0%	113	100.0%
Relationship	Grandmother		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	2.4%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.9%
	Sister		0.0%	1	7.1%	1	4.2%	3	7.3%		0.0%	1	16.7%	6	5.3%
	Mother	10	76.9%	11	78.6%	19	79.2%	30	73.2%	13	86.7%	2	33.3%	85	75.2%
	Father	3	23.1%	2	14.3%	1	4.2%	6	14.6%	1	6.7%	2	33.3%	15	13.3%
	Aunt		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	2.4%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.9%
	Tutor		0.0%		0.0%	3	12.5%		0.0%	1	6.7%	1	16.7%	5	4.4%
	Total	13	100.0%	14	100.0%	24	100.0%	41	100.0%	15	100.0%	6	100.0%	113	100.0%
Last grade obtained	Primary	6	46.2%	5	35.7%	8	33.3%	11	26.8%	1	6.7%		0.0%	31	27.4%
	Secondary	7	53.8%	5	35.7%	9	37.5%	22	53.7%	7	46.7%	2	33.3%	52	46.0%
	Technical		0.0%	1	7.1%	1	4.2%	2	4.9%	2	13.3%	1	16.7%	7	6.2%
	University		0.0%	3	21.4%	3	12.5%	6	14.6%	5	33.3%	3	50.0%	20	17.7%
	I don't know/I don't remember		0.0%		0.0%	1	4.2%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.9%
	Other		0.0%		0.0%	2	8.3%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	2	1.8%
	Total	13	100.0%	14	100.0%	24	100.0%	41	100.0%	15	100.0%	6	100.0%	113	100.0%
How many children do you have?	0		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	1	1	2.0%	2	5.0%	2	3.1%	1	0.5%		0.0%	1	4.5%	7	1.7%
	2		0.0%	8	20.0%	10	15.4%	4	2.1%	10	23.3%	2	9.1%	34	8.2%
	3	6	11.8%	9	22.5%	30	46.2%	18	9.2%	9	20.9%	3	13.6%	75	18.0%
	4	24	47.1%	4	10.0%	8	12.3%	28	14.4%	4	9.3%		0.0%	68	16.3%
	5	20	39.2%	5	12.5%	15	23.1%	30	15.4%	20	46.5%		0.0%	90	21.6%
	6		0.0%	12	30.0%		0.0%	54	27.7%		0.0%		0.0%	66	15.9%
	7		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	28	14.4%		0.0%		0.0%	28	6.7%
	8		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	32	16.4%		0.0%	16	72.7%	48	11.5%
	Total	51	100.0%	40	100.0%	65	100.0%	195	100.0%	43	100.0%	22	100.0%	416	100.0%

3.2. Logical Framework Indicators

General Objective/Level of Impact:

Contribute to the social, environmental and economic well-being of adolescents and young people in situations of greater vulnerability to achieve their comprehensive development and their dreams

OE1. Adolescent birth rate (10-14 years; 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.

Baseline	Intermediate Evaluation
71 births per 1000 women	19 births per 1000 inhabitants

Table 3 Fertility rate, birth rate, birth rate, 2021, 2023 by municipality

Department	Municipality	MANAGEMENT 2021		MANAGEMENT 2023	
		fertility rate from 15 to 49 years	Birth rate	fertility rate from 15 to 49 years	Birth rate
Chuquisaca	Sucre	78	22	71	20
	Yamparaez	59	11	101	19
	Yotala	61	13	73	16
Peace	The High	57	16	65	18
	Peace	90	24	62	16
	Travel	40	10	64	16
Cochabamba	Cochabamba	90	24	75	20
	He took out	60	17	58	17
	Tiquipaya	70	19	72	19
Oruro	Oruro	78	21	65	17
	Huanuni	47	10	83	17
Santa Cruz	Huntsman	104	27	78	20
	Saint Ignatius of Velasco	112	26	99	23
	Santa Cruz	92	25	75	20
Beni	Trinity	95	25	95	25
		82	22	71	19

Source . Calculated by AACBAR, based on official data from SNIS 2021 and 2023.

Regarding OE1. Birth rate among adolescents (10-14 years; 15-19 years) per 1000 women in this age group, the interim assessment shows a birth rate of 19 births per 1000 inhabitants in the age group 15-49 years, as there is no specific data for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 years.

Based on the table above, the calculation of which is based on official data from the National Health Information System (SNIS) for the years 2021 and 2023, the General Fertility Rate shows the average number of births that occur annually per thousand women aged 15 to 49 in the municipalities of intervention of the Project. These results for the 2023 management give us an average of 71, which is lower than the 2021 management, which gives us an average of 82 in the municipalities of intervention.

Regarding fertility rates by department, in the departments of Sucre, La Paz, Cochabamba, Cochabamba, Oruro and Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz, Montero, San Ignacio de Velasco) the rate has decreased in 2023 compared to 2021.

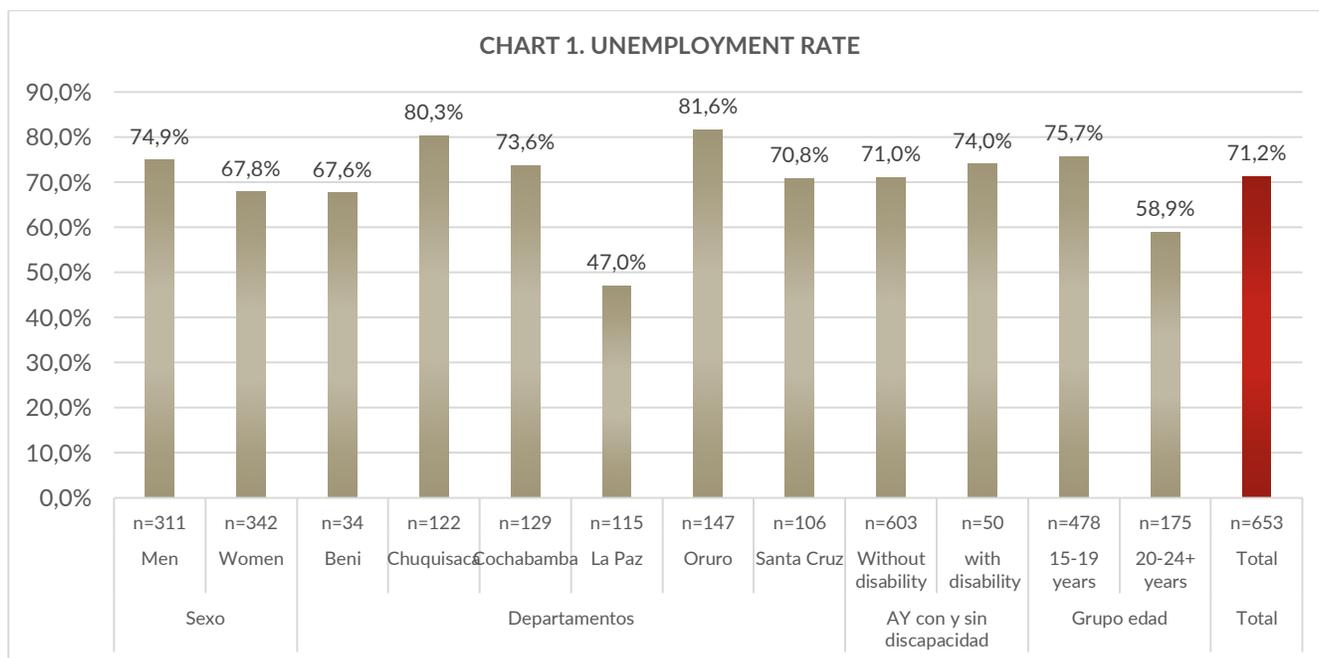
The municipalities that show an increase in their fertility rate in 2023 compared to 2021 are the municipalities of Yamparuez and Huanuni; and Yotala, El Alto and Viacha show a notable increase; this situation is also reflected in the birth rate, which is closely related, so it is important to focus on these municipalities.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) reflects the average number of births that occur annually per thousand people in the municipalities of intervention of the Project. These results for the 2023 management give us an average of 19, which is lower than the 2021 management, which gives us an average of 22 in the municipalities of intervention.

The data presented on this objective reflect that the Program's actions have a direct effect on the reduction of adolescent birth rates compared to official data, which is reflected in the multi-actor articulation of the platforms for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy led by Save the Children and the Plurinational Youth Directorate dependent on the Ministry of Justice in Bolivia, a notable increase in the number of differentiated care centers (AIDA), social projects that address the issue of adolescent pregnancy and Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH), as well as municipal laws for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy, but above all an empowerment of the Ajs regarding their SRH rights in the training processes implemented by the Program's technical team.

SO2. Unemployment rate, broken down by gender, age and persons with disabilities or youth employment rate.

Base	Midterm evaluation
16.0%	71.2%



The results of the program's midterm evaluation (MTE) show an alarming increase in the youth unemployment rate, reaching 71.2%, representing an increase of 55.2 % points compared to the baseline of 16.0%. This increase is observed among young people over 15 years of age, based on a sample of 653 adolescents and young adults. This figure reflects a critical situation in access to employment for the program's target population.

By department, Oruro has the highest unemployment rate, followed by Chuquisaca and Cochabamba. Furthermore, the population with disabilities has a significantly higher rate compared to the population without disabilities, highlighting the additional barriers they face in accessing the labor market.

In contrast, data from the National Institute of Statistics (INE) indicate a national youth unemployment rate of 5.9% in 2024, well below the rate reported by the program, highlighting the particular vulnerability of the population served. The difference between the two figures can be explained by the EMT's specific focus on young people in vulnerable situations and with disabilities, compared to the broader and more diverse range of indicators in the national survey.

It should be noted that, to calculate this indicator, young people between the ages of 15 and 24 were considered, with the majority likely studying, as only 8% are not currently studying, working, or in an internship (out of a total of 762).

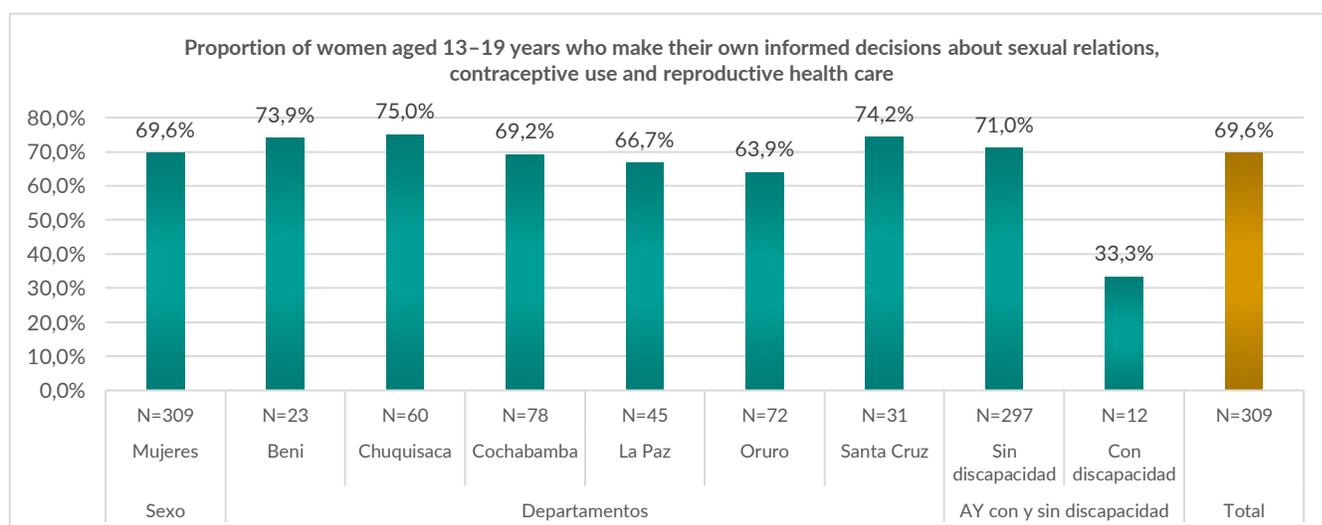
Result 1:

Teenagers most affected by inequality and discrimination are protected from violence and enjoy healthy sexuality, preventing teenage pregnancy

R1.2 (80%) Proportion of women aged 13–19 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care.

Goal	Baseline	Intermediate Evaluation	% progress in relation to the Goal
80%	39.0%	69.6%	87.0%

Chart 2 Proportion of women aged 13-19 who make their own informed decisions about sexual and reproductive health

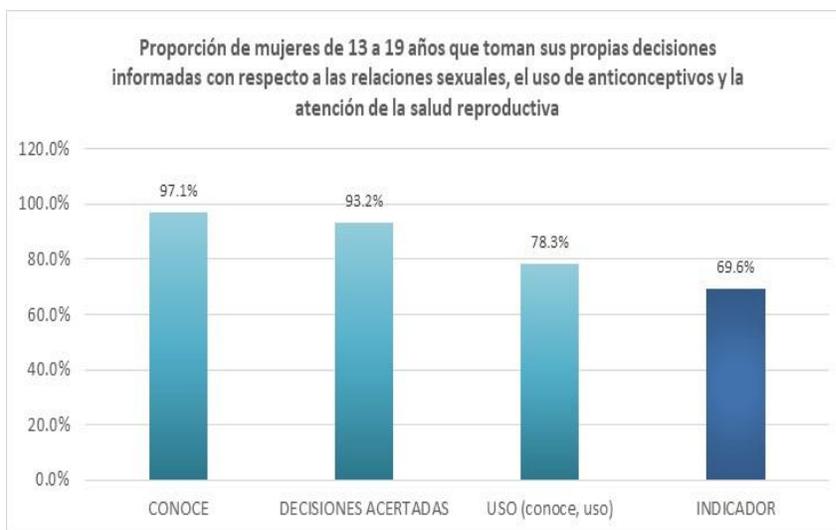


Source: EMT AJs Surveys

The results of the mid-term evaluation show that indicator R1.2 Proportion of women aged 13 to 19 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care reached 69.6%, 30.6 percentage points above the Baseline with progress of 87.0% in relation to the planned Target of 80%.

For this indicator, the project has worked in three dimensions, in which the following results were obtained:

Chart 3 Components for obtaining the SRH index



Source: EMT AJs Surveys

Knowledge dimension, in which adolescents and young people present a percentage of 97.1%, having knowledge about contraceptive methods, and about menstruation.

Dimension of correct decisions where the population has a percentage of 93.2%, that is, they claim to know the contraceptive methods and have used them to prevent STIs/HIV-AIDS or pregnancy.

Health Care Dimension, in which the group of adolescents and young women presents a percentage of 78.3%, who access sexual and reproductive health services to obtain contraceptive methods, STI care and counseling.

Regarding the indicator, the department with the highest percentage is Chuquisaca with 75%, followed by Santa Cruz with 74.2% and Beni with 73.9%, while Oruro is the department with the lowest percentage with 63.9%. It can be observed that none of the departments reaches the established goal of 80%.

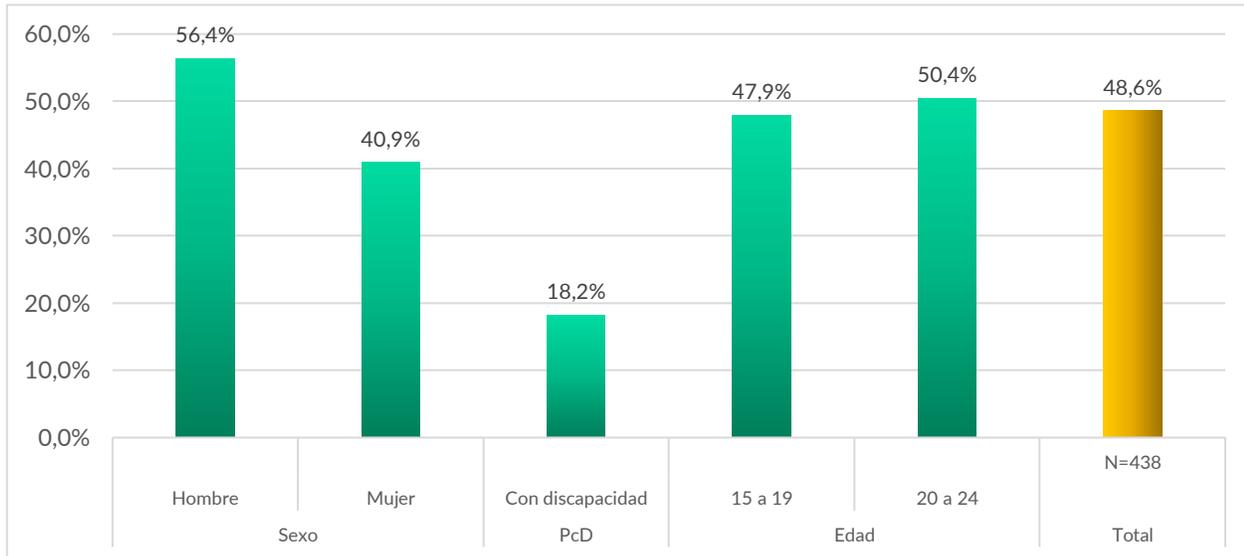
Regarding the proportion of women between 13 and 19 years of age who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, the use of contraceptives and reproductive health care, it is evident that the population without disabilities presents a higher percentage of 71%, while the population with disabilities presents 33.3%, evidencing that this second population needs to be intentionally reinforced to reach this indicator, taking into account the special vulnerability of this population. Despite this, official data from the study by the Ombudsman's Office: "The Human Rights Situation of Women with Disabilities", reports that only 0.1% of them received courses and talks on family planning.

According to the latest available data from the National Institute of Statistics - Demographic and Health Survey of 2016, only 23.7% of women aged 15 to 49 know and use a modern contraceptive method. Data that, compared with those of the mid-term evaluation, highlight processes of a solid core of training in the sexual reproductive health module and its constant updating with the Ministry of Health. The platforms for the prevention of teenage pregnancy in the six regions of intervention of the Program, which are being coordinated with the Plurinational Youth Directorate, but also close work with parents and the community for adequate awareness-raising, also contribute to this indicator.

R1.3 (75%) Proportion of young people aged who used SSR.

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress according to goal
75.0%	22.1%	48.6%	64.8%

Chart 4 Proportion of youth aged who used SSR



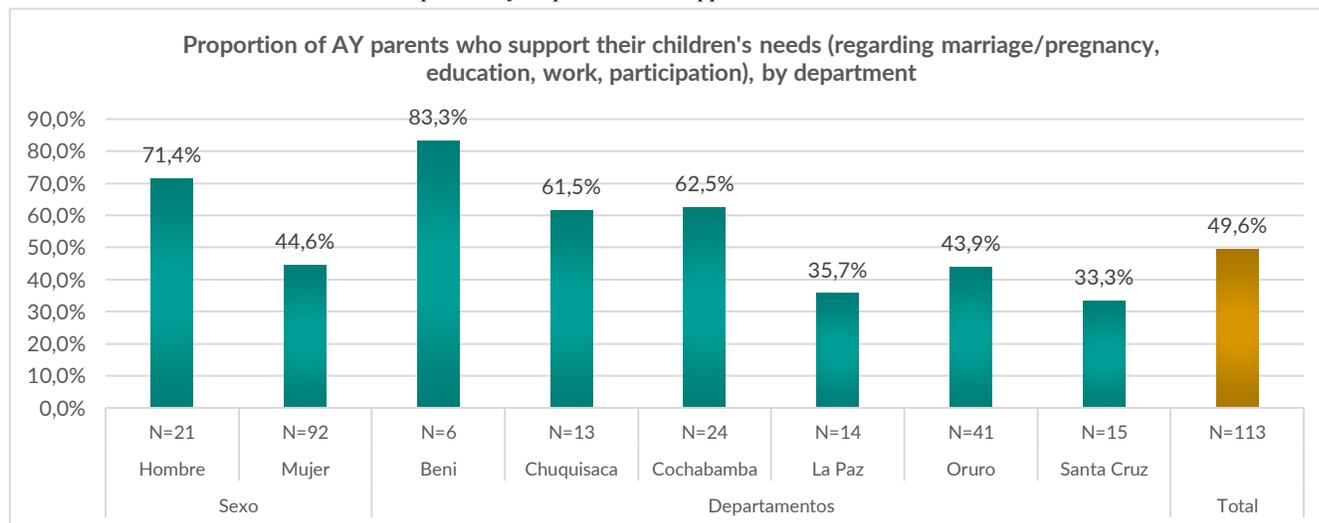
Source: EMT AJs Surveys

The results of the mid-term evaluation show a percentage of 48.6% for indicator R1.3 Proportion of JA aged who using SSR, 26.5% points above the baseline.

R1.4 Proportion of AJ parents who support the needs of their AJ children (regarding marriage/pregnancy, education, work, participation)

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards the goal
60%	32%	49.6%	82.6%

Chart 6 Proportion of AJ parents who support their children's needs



Source: Surveys of parents, mothers, AJ, EMT

The results of the mid-term evaluation show that for indicator R1.4, Proportion of AJ parents who support the needs of their AJ children (regarding marriage/pregnancy, education, work, participation), a percentage of 49.6%, which represents 17.6 percentage points above the baseline, and an advance of 82.6% in relation to the planned goal.

The data show that this percentage of parents show positive attitudes that support the needs of their adolescent and young children regarding the appropriate age to form a family, which they identify as over 27 years old. They identify as a top priority that their children continue their education and studies, providing them with support for these life decisions.

The sample shows greater support for adolescents and young people from parents (71.4%), while the population of mothers is at 44.6%.

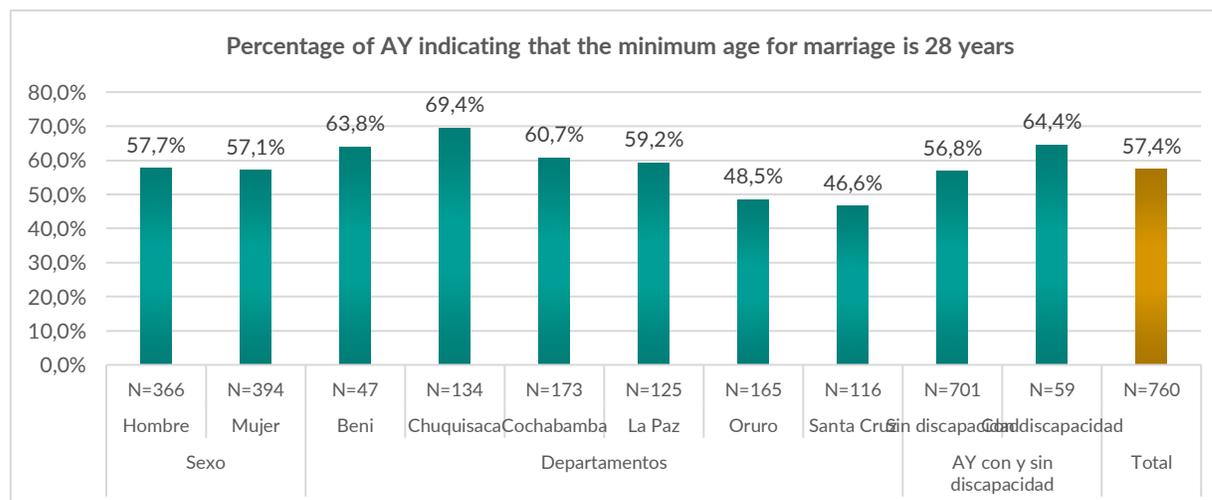
Regarding the proportion of parents of adolescents and young people who support the needs of their children regarding marriage/pregnancy, education, work and participation by department, it is evident that the highest percentage is found in the department of Beni with 83.3%, followed by Cochabamba with 62.5% and Chuquisaca with 61.5%, with the lowest percentage being in the department of Santa Cruz with 33.3%.

From these data it can be concluded that the work of the POWER 4 AJ team has been effective, through raising awareness among parents/caregivers through the "Family School" training module, although it is necessary to strengthen this work in the departments of Santa Cruz, La Paz and Oruro.

R1.5 Minimum age AJ indicate as appropriate for marriage

Base	Midterm evaluation
71% >=25 years	57.4% >=28

Chart 7 Percentage of AJ who indicate that the minimum age for marriage is 28 years



Source: EMT AJs Surveys

Based on data obtained from surveys of adolescents and young men and women, they state that the average age to get married or have a stable partner is 28 years old. Regarding the population of parents, they identify that the average minimum age to get married or have a stable partner is 27 years old.

In general, we found an average age of 28 years considered appropriate for getting married or having a stable partner or free union, which coincides in all groups surveyed.

57.4% of AJs indicate that this average age, equal to or greater than 28 years, is an appropriate minimum age for marriage, with a minimum difference of 0.6 percentage points between AJ men and AJ women.

It is important to mention that this indicator shows progress compared to the baseline, since in that first evaluation the surveyed population identified 25 years as the appropriate age to get married.

The data collected shows that adolescents and young people in the department of Chuquisaca have a higher percentage (69.4%) of those who think that the average age for marriage is 28 years or older. The lowest percentages in relation to this premise are identified in the departments of Oruro (48.5%) and Santa Cruz (46.6%) respectively, and this work should be strengthened in these last two departments.

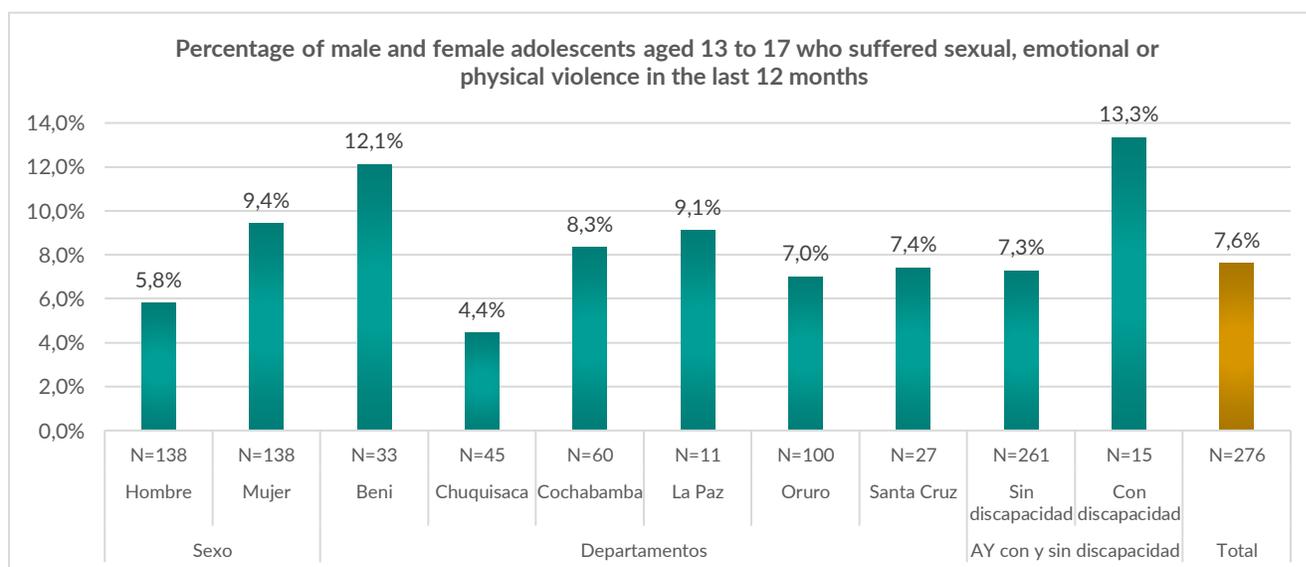
In relation to the population with and without disabilities and the identification of the minimum age to marry or have a stable partner, it is evident that the highest percentage is found in the population with disabilities 64.4%, while the population without disabilities presents the lowest percentage 56.8%.

Although the mid-term study shows that POWER Ajs are delaying the age of marriage, early and forced child marriages and unions (ECM) are still prevalent in Bolivia. Save the Children and the Women's Coordinator identified that more than 32 thousand adolescents (UNICEF, 2019) under the age of 15 were married in Bolivia. Early and forced child marriages and unions are a naturalized reality. Through an important TV channel in Bolivia, Save the Children has broadcast 2 spots on the subject, three Webinars have been organized. The topics addressed in the webinars were: Causes and consequences, Legal loopholes in Bolivia and Solutions for ECM from the authorities and civil society.

R1.6 Percentage of male and female adolescents aged 13 to 17 years who experienced sexual/emotional/physical violence in the past 12 months, by sex and age.

Base	Midterm evaluation
16.0%	7.6%

Chart 8 Percentage of female and male adolescents aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual/emotional/physical violence



Source: EMT AJs Surveys

The results of the mid-term evaluation show a percentage of 7.6% for indicator R1.6 Percentage of male and female adolescents aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual/emotional/physical violence in the last 12 months, having decreased by 8.4 percentage points compared to the baseline. This data compared to UNICEF figures for 2021 demonstrates the effectiveness of POWER, where it is reported that Bolivia is one of the countries with the highest rates of violence against women. At least 7.5 out of 10 women suffer some type of violence throughout their lives, while an average of more than 100 women are murdered each year for being women.

Regarding the population group, it is evident that women present a higher percentage with 9.4%, and the situations of violence to which the population has been most exposed are emotional violence with 69.2%, followed by physical violence 38.5%, sexual violence 4.4% and virtual violence with 2.2%. The population identifies that situations of violence occur mostly at home (36.7%), followed by school (21.1%) and by friends (10%).

Regarding the search for help in situations of violence, the population indicated that only 27% sought help, despite knowing the reporting mechanisms and the places where they can seek help, a situation that is more closely related to the ability to exercise rights and act in the face of violence.

It is important to strategically prioritize work to empower this population to file complaints and respond assertively to possible violations of their rights.

On the other hand, it should be noted that the vast majority of the population (88.5%) say they know where to report acts of violence, identifying the police (62.7%) as the first instance of reporting, followed by the

AND (55.8%). The main causes of gender violence identified by the population are associated with the consumption of alcoholic beverages (52.6%), followed by the lack of communication (50.6%) and the lack of education (44.7%).

In the face of a situation of violence, the population first turns to the mother for guidance or support (63.2%), followed by the father (35.9%).

Regarding the population of adolescents, both men and women, between 13 and 17 years of age who experienced sexual/emotional/physical violence in the last 12 months, the highest percentage is identified in the department of Beni with 12.1%, followed by La Paz with 9.1% and then Cochabamba with 8.3%.

Regarding the population of male and female adolescents between 13 and 17 years old, with and without disabilities, who have experienced sexual/emotional/physical violence in the last 12 months, the population with disabilities presents a higher percentage (13.3%).

This significant decrease in incidents of violence is related to a strong focus on module 2 of the comprehensive strategy, a high level of community awareness in the intervention area and work with parents/caregivers.

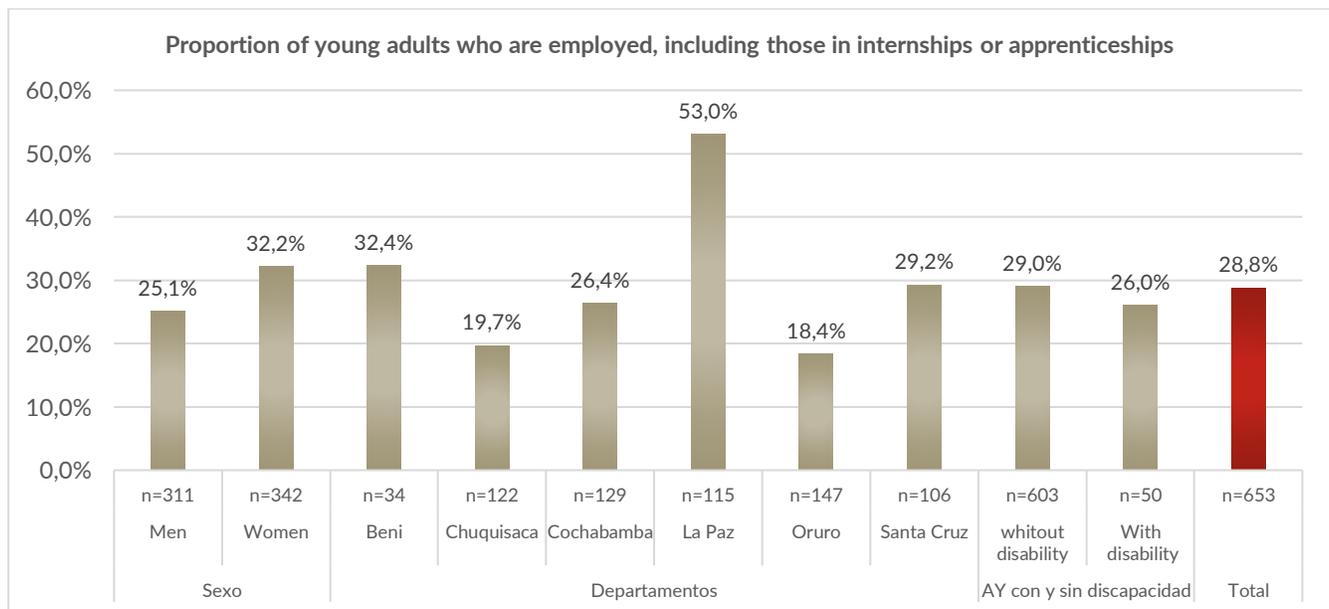
Result 2:

Adolescents most affected by inequality and discrimination strengthened in basic and technical skills obtain decent jobs/self-employment away from the worst forms of work.

R2.1 (60%) Proportion of young adults who are employed, including those in apprenticeships or traineeships (broken down by type of employment).

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards the goal
60%	32.3%	28,7%	47.8%

Figure 9 Proportion of young adults who are employed, including those in apprenticeships or traineeships



The results of the program's midterm evaluation (MTE) show a decrease in the youth employment rate, which fell from 32.3% (baseline) to 28.8%, representing a reduction of 3.5 percentage points. The percentage of young women employed is higher (32.2%) than that of men (25.1%). At the departmental level, La Paz has the highest youth employment rate (53.0%), followed by Beni (32.4%) and Santa Cruz (29.2%). This decline indicates an unfavorable trend in youth access to employment, especially considering the program's target of 60%.

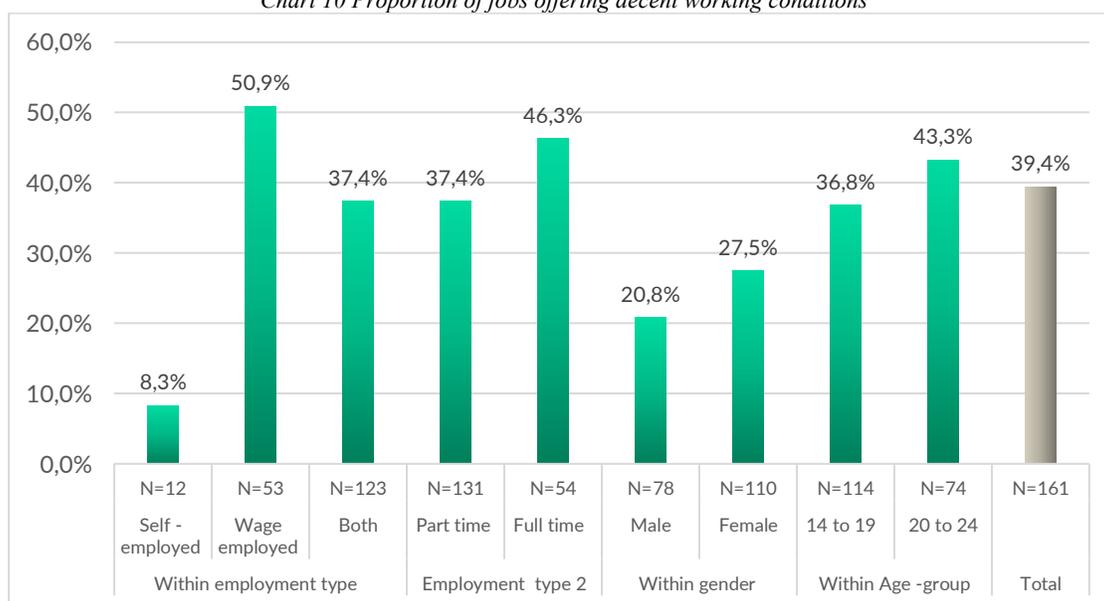
Despite this decrease, significant efforts are being made in technical training processes aimed at improving youth employability. These include the use of ICTs, the development of market-aligned skills, the incorporation of environmental approaches into training, and coordination with the public and private sectors through job boards and demand-based programs. In contrast, data from the National Institute of Statistics (INE) for the first quarter of 2024 indicate that 28.8% of the young population (16 to 28 years old) is employed. While this figure is equivalent to that obtained by the Emergency Employment Survey, it corresponds to a larger and more diverse

sample. These data reflect a national context where, despite a slight recovery following the pandemic, youth employment remains a challenge.

R2.2 (60%) Proportion of jobs with decent working conditions (duration, type of contract (written/verbal/informal), # of working hours per week; contractual rights (license, social regime, etc.).

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards the goal
60%	NA	39,4%	65.6%

Chart 10 Proportion of jobs offering decent working conditions



Source: EMT AJs Surveys

For the mid-term evaluation of decent work, the seven dimensions of workplace safety questionnaire adapted from the ILO was used⁶, without a baseline measurement, the percentage of AJ achieving decent work conditions is 39.4%, whereas the program's target is 60%. By self-employed workers and salaried workers, 37.4% of those combining both modalities achieve decent work. By employment type, 37.4% of those working part-time and 46.3% of those working full-time achieve decent work. By gender, 27.5% of men and 36.8% of women achieve decent work. Below is a summary of the main results found from the 7 components of decent work.

1) Labour Market Security: Youth work an average of 31.9 hours per week; 2.2% work excessive hours and still want more, while 21% work excessive hours and do not want more, indicating potential underemployment. 37.6% work within standard hours and do not wish to increase their hours, reflecting a relatively adequate labour supply.

2) Employment Security: Only 30.3% of youth have a written contract and 43% hold a work permit or license; just 8.6% are enrolled in social security and only 9.8% have insurance to protect their job or business. 40.7% fear losing their position, which, together with an employment security index of 25.8%, reflects high labour vulnerability.

⁶ Analysis of decent work - Dinesh Kumar Uprety

3) Work Security: 51% of youth perform work under hazardous conditions, with 8.5% of those under 18 exposed; however, 85.5% feel safe at their workplace and 77% can be absent when sick or injured (although this is lower among women). Only 26.3% have accident insurance and about 10% have experienced emotional abuse, resulting in an overall work security index of 68.3%.

4) Job Security: 34.6% report being satisfied with their current job, while 81.6% believe the experience gained will help them grow. 47% perceive their work as meaningful, resulting in a job security index of 64.1%, which is moderately positive.

5) Skill Reproduction Security: Only 22.8% have received formal training for their position and 52.6% have received on-the-job training, with no significant gender differences. With an index of 38.6%, opportunities for skill development and maintenance are limited.

6) Income Security: 90.1% report that their income covers basic needs; only 7.3% have taken loans and of these, 76.9% repay them punctually. Only 30% receive bonuses, and less than half enjoy paid leave (vacation or sick), resulting in an income security index of 38%.

7) Representation Security: 46.7% of youth have agencies or entities defending their labour rights, a percentage higher among salaried workers than self-employed. The overall index for this dimension is 36.7%, indicating that less than half have access to representation and defense mechanisms for their interests.

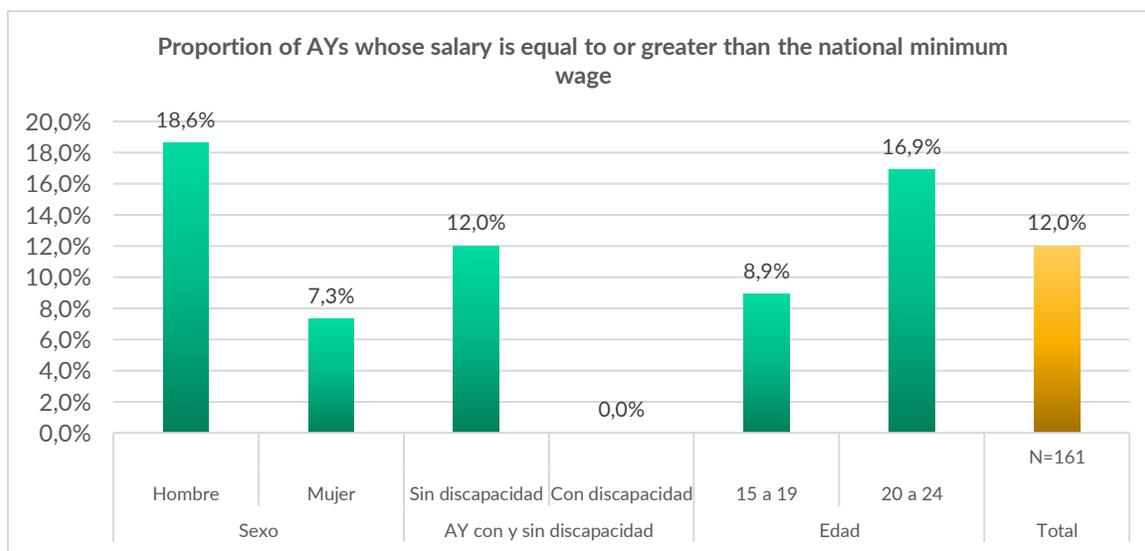
According to data from INE 2024, published with the digital newspaper El Andalu⁷, of the total number of young people employed in Bolivia, an alarming 71% work in conditions of “extreme precariousness”, while an additional 27.4% work in conditions of “moderate precariousness”. That is, more than 98% of workers between 15- and 24-years old work without enjoying decent employment in terms of hours, salary and social benefits.

⁷<https://elandaluz.com.bo/2024/05/02/dia-del-trabajador-en-bolivia-marcado-por-desempleo-juvenil-y-precariedad-laboral/>

R2.3 (60%) Proportion of young people whose salary is equal to or greater than the national minimum wage.

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards the goal
60%	21.7%	12.0%	20%

Chart 11 Proportion of young people whose salary is equal to or greater than the national minimum wage



Source: EMT AJs Surveys

The results of the EMT program show that 12.0% of participants receive a salary equal to or higher than the national minimum wage, which represents a reduction of 9.7% compared to the baseline of 21.7%. This represents a 20.0% improvement from the established target of 60%. However, the analysis reveals a marked gender inequality, as men receive above-minimum wages more frequently than women.

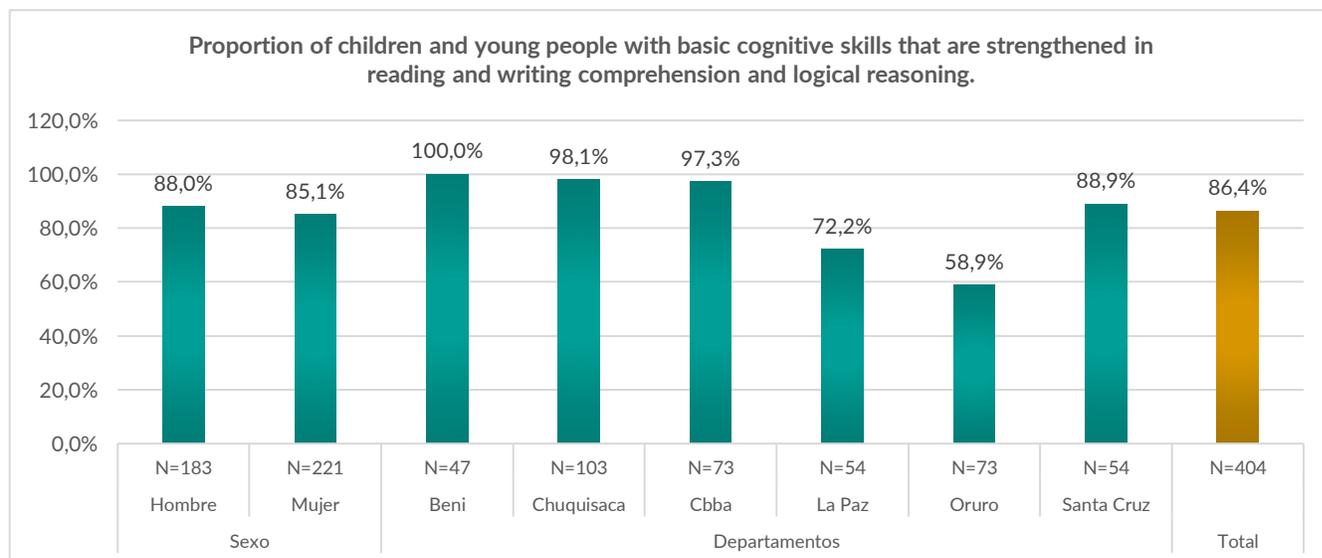
The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) ⁸ conducted a study that supports this claim, pointing out that the beneficiaries of the increase in the minimum wage are formal sector workers and some privileged informal sector workers with high salaries, considering that informality in employment reaches 80.8%, to which is added that the increase has negative effects on the demand for employment, due to the increase in labor costs, which mainly affects young people seeking to enter the labor market. Finally, the Center for Studies for Labor and Agrarian Development (CEDLA) establishes that the Bolivian labor market as a whole presents a high precariousness, in the case of young people (between 15 and 24 years old), it establishes that 98.4% of urban jobs are precarious. Of this percentage, 27.4% was moderately precarious, while 71% was extremely precarious.

⁸<https://publications.iadb.org/es/publications/spanish/viewer/Impacto-del-salario-minimo-sobre-el-ingreso-empleo-y-formalidad-en-Bolivia.pdf>

R2.4 Proportion of AJ with basic cognitive skills that are strengthened in comprehensive reading and writing and logical reasoning.

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards goal
80%	31.2%	86.4%	108.0%

Chart 12 Proportion of AJ with basic cognitive abilities



Source: EMT AJs Core Skills Test

The results of the mid-term evaluation of indicator R2.4 Proportion of PA with basic cognitive skills strengthened in reading and writing comprehension and logical reasoning show a percentage of 86.4%, that is, 55.2 percentage points above the Baseline, and with a progress of 108.0%, exceeding the planned Goal.

This percentage was obtained from the post-test application of the training process in basic skills complementary to training in technical skills so that AJs can strengthen their employability and entrepreneurial opportunities.

It should also be noted that there is a higher percentage of male AJ with basic cognitive abilities (88.0%), while in the female AJ group there is a percentage of 85.1%.

From the data presented, it is evident that the group of male adolescents between 13 and 19 years old presents a higher percentage (88.8%) in relation to the acquisition of basic cognitive skills than young people over 19 years old, who strengthen their skills in reading, writing and logical reasoning, a situation that contrasts with this same group of female adolescents, who present the lowest percentage (84.3%).

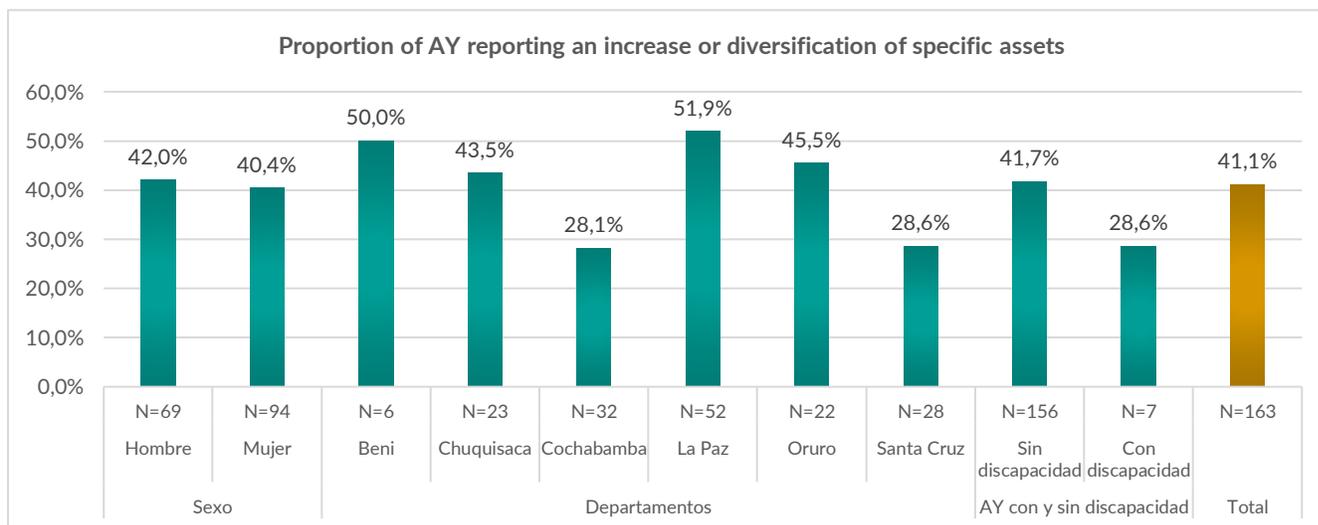
It is also evident that the PAs in the Beni department are those who have achieved 100% of basic cognitive skills strengthened in reading and writing and logical reasoning. The lowest percentage of PAs with strengthened capacities is found in the department of Oruro with 58.9% and La Paz with 72.2%, departments where it remains to reinforce the work in capacity building to reach the indicator target, since the rest of the departments managed to exceed the target.

Regarding reinforcement in mathematics and language in technical training, it is evident that the highest percentage of the population (67.1%) stated that they had participated in this reinforcement, while 32.9% would be awaiting this action.

R2.5 Proportion of AJs reporting asset-specific diversification or increase.

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards the goal
60%	19.0%	41.1%	68.5%

Chart 13 Proportion of AJs reporting an increase or diversification of specific assets



Source: EMT AJs Surveys

The results of the mid-term evaluation of indicator R2.5 Proportion of AJ reporting an increase or diversification of specific assets shows a percentage of 41.1%, that is, 22.1 percentage points above the Baseline, and with a progress of 68.5% in relation to the planned Target of 60%.

According to the data obtained, it is evident that adolescent girls and young women report an increase or diversification of specific assets in specific investments in family support, savings assets, investments in productive assets and raw materials.

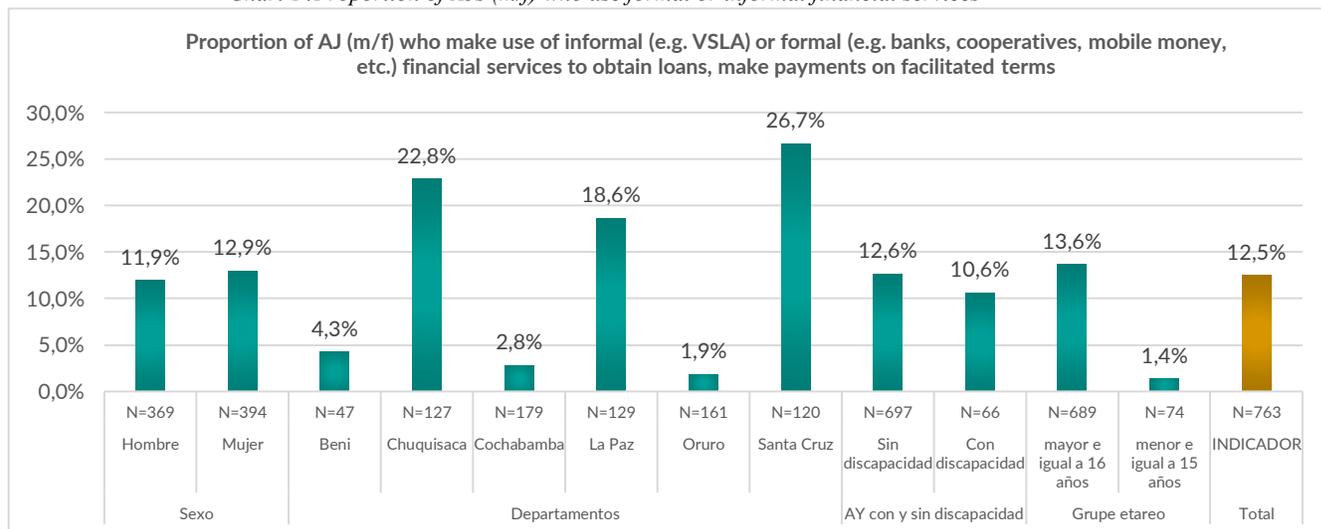
Regarding the proportion of adolescents and young people who report an increase or diversification of specific assets by department, the highest percentage corresponds to the department of La Paz with 51.9%, followed by Beni with 50.0%. The lowest percentages are found in the departments of Santa Cruz with 28.6% and Cochabamba with 28.1%.

Regarding the proportion of adolescents and young people who report an increase or diversification of specific assets, the population without disabilities presents a higher percentage with 41.7%, while the population with disabilities presents 28.6%.

R2.6 Proportion of EA (m/f) using informal (e.g. VSLA) or formal (e.g. banks, cooperatives, mobile money, etc.) financial services to obtain loans or make payments on facilitated terms (Report if data is available)

Base	Midterm evaluation
0.7%	12.5 %

Chart 14 Proportion of AJs (m/f) who use formal or informal financial services



Source: EMT AJs Surveys

The results of the mid-term evaluation of indicator R2.6 # of adult PA (taking into account that the age of majority is 18 years) who receive services from financial institutions to strengthen their employability objectives show a percentage of 12.5%, which is 11.8 percentage points above the Baseline.

It is evident that the group of adolescent and young women are those who receive the most services from financial institutions to strengthen their employability objectives with a percentage of 12.9%.

Of the adolescents and young people who use financial systems, 18.9% have accessed credit/loan services; 83.2% have opened a savings account; of this last group, 67.1% of adolescents and young people use their accounts to carry out banking transactions (receive and make payments) and 75.9% only to save their money.

Regarding the proportion of adolescents and young people who use informal or formal financial services to obtain loans or make payments under facilitated conditions, the highest percentage is identified in the department of Santa Cruz with 26.7%, followed by Chuquisaca with 22.89%. The lowest percentages are identified in the departments of Cochabamba with 2.8% and Oruro with 1.9%.

Regarding the proportion of adolescents and young people who use informal or formal financial services to obtain loans or make payments under facilitated conditions, the population without disabilities has a higher percentage of 12.6%, while the population with disabilities has a percentage of 10.6%.

Result 3:

Policies, regulations, strategies, services and networks that promote the exercise of young people's social and economic rights are enhanced by their participation.

R3.1 (60%) Percentage increase in budget allocated to YF-friendly policies/programs by stakeholders (government, private sector, etc.).

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards goal
60%	DOES NOT HAVE	33%	55%

Note: Under review

Department	Municipality	Percentage increase	Amount
Beni	Trinity		
Chuquisaca	Sucre	Yeah	No specific quantity available
	Yamparaez		
	Yotala		
Cochabamba	Cochabamba		
	He took out	Yeah	No specific quantity available
	Tiquipaya		
Peace	The High	Yeah	No specific quantity available
	Peace		
	Travel		
Oruro	Oruro	Yeah	No specific quantity available
	Huanuni		
Santa Cruz	Huntsman		
	Saint Ignatius of Velasco		
	Santa Cruz	Yeah	No specific quantity available

Source: Interviews, EMT documentary review

The results of the midterm evaluation show that indicator R3.1 **Percentage increase in the budget allocated to policies/programs favorable to AY by interested parties (government, private sector, etc.)** presents in the EMT 33%, with 55% progress in relation to the established goal of 60% . Based on the documentary review (see annex) it is seen in the 2022 to 2024 administrations the budget by state agencies such as Municipal and Departmental Governments with respect to the budget allocated for policies, programs, projects for the benefit of the adolescent and young population. In the interviews carried out, it is evident that many authorities interviewed are unaware of the real amount allocated to programs/projects/services aimed at improving the rights of Ajs. and that for these assignments the Power 4AJ project has promoted

inter-institutional working groups with municipalities and other NGOs with proposals related to the topic of adolescence and youth to be incorporated into the POA and PTDI.

No.	POWER Intervention Zone	Budget allocated to Children, Adolescents and Youth (In Bs.)			Total investment in children and adolescents	Source of Information
		Management 2022	Management 2023	Management 2024		
1	Municipal Autonomous Government of El Alto	3,828,204.00	4,697,969.00	3,828,204.00	12,354,377.00	Municipal Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Children and Adolescents (2024)
2	Departmental Government of Chuquisaca	4,293,488.44	8,577,954.00	2,217,781.76	15,089,224.20	PTDI Chuquisaca
3	Municipal Government of La Paz		1,236,511.97		1,236,511.97	POA 2023
4	Municipal Government of Sucre		27,274.00		27,274.00	POA 2024
5	Municipal Government of Santa Cruz		2,229,065.15		2,229,065.15	POA 2024
6	Municipal Government of Cochabamba		4,754,308.30		4,754,308.30	POA 2024
Totals					35,690,760.62	

It is important to mention that, although it is estimated that there is a higher level of public investment than that reported for the benefit of Ajs programs and projects, the ETAs manage their budget execution in a very confidential manner, a practice that has to do with a culture in which only the highest executive authority (mayor, governor) can provide this information, a situation that generates difficulties in accessing this information.

The significant progress of this indicator is due to the awareness-raising work for the promotion of rights with local authorities promoted by the project, which has resulted in greater interest and openness towards the issue, strengthening the organization of children and young people for their participation in the decision-making spaces established by law, such as children and youth committees, and municipal and departmental youth councils.

“Yes, the Youth Department, which is our ally, manages resources for the AJS such as the job bank.” Departmental Authority of Sucre

“Although at the beginning of the administration we were working on the PTDI, we had already presented projects in the planning stage at that time and we have managed to allocate resources for programs and projects related to adolescents and young people.”

“From the Government we have a departmental program to support women, people with disabilities, the elderly and young people and we have 3 components: training, interdisciplinary technical assistance and equipment and what we do is strengthen the adolescents we have.” B: “This department has participated since 2021 and there we have inserted actions on issues of violence prevention. The SEDEGES have had to intervene in this issue.” Oruro Authority

“No, I don’t have that information, actually. That information is handled by Finance, but we have it assigned to us. There is a budget for all the work that is going to be done, it has not had any impact on the PTID. You know that

as public institutions we have very little budget. So, the NGOs have helped us a lot, because if not, we would not have been able to do this work. Because we must not forget that we are working with a large population, not only in our centers.” Trinidad authorities

“Currently we do not know how much budget is allocated for adolescents and young people, I do not have the exact budget for the youth unit, but more than that, not for personnel, dissemination material, and to create creative spaces and new budget situations. Well, we understand that the DIPT and territorial development plans have been drawn up. The youth unit has been in the municipality of La Sacaba since 2019 and the PTDI is in charge of applying and in this case I think they have been generating two plans without problems to look at the issue of economic empowerment, incidence of the issue of the job market, so, if there is a gradual growth of the municipal youth unit, we do not feel a budget that would be optimal, but little by little we are working. Cbba Authority.

R3.2 (70%) Proportion of service providers reporting availability of age, gender and disability sensitive services.

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards goal
70%	0%	86.7%	123.8%

Table 8 AIDAs service providers

Department	Municipality	AIDA
Chuquisaca	Yamparaez	CS Sotomayor
Cochabamba	Cochabamba	CS Tikti North

	He took out	CS Quintanilla
	Tiquipaya	CS Tiquipaya
Oruro	Oruro	CS Mary Help of Christians
		CS March 7
	Huanuni	CS Bartolina Sisa
		CS Huayrapata
		San Martin de Porres Hospital
Santa Cruz	Huntsman	CS Dr. Victor Hugo Casal,
		CS Divine Child
		CS Che Guevara;
Beni	Trinity	CS Pompeii

Source: Interviews, EMT documentary review

Regarding the proportion of service providers who report on the availability of services sensitive to age, gender and disability, the Comprehensive Care Centers for Adolescents (AIDA) themselves showed progress of 86.7% in the midterm evaluation and a percentage of progress with respect to the goal of 123.85%.

Based on the information collected, it is known that at the date of the evaluation, there are thirteen AIDA Centers that meet the criteria of access, choice, confidentiality, receptivity of health personnel and provision of information. Of this number of centers, 1 corresponds to the department of Chuquisaca (Sucre); 3 to the department of Cochabamba (Tiquipaya, Sacaba, Cercado); 5 to the department of Oruro (Huanuni and Oruro); 3 correspond to Santa Cruz (Montero) and 1 to the Department of Beni.

The department of La Paz does not have an AIDA, so all actions were based on awareness raising, starting with workshops with the Korean Network and the Viacha Hospital, where SSR services are provided to the entire population.

It is important to mention that the program has worked to influence the opening and strengthening of these establishments through training actions and workshops for providers so that they have services that are sensitive to age, gender and disability.

Table 9 Strategic partners

Department	Municipality	Strategic partners
Chuquisaca	Sucre	Audiology Education Unit
Peace	The High	Secretariat of Social Development - GAMEA - Social Policy Unit and Unit for the Care of People with Disabilities
Oruro	Oruro	Special Education Center Educational Support Oruro
		Guido Villagomez Special Education Center
		UMADIS

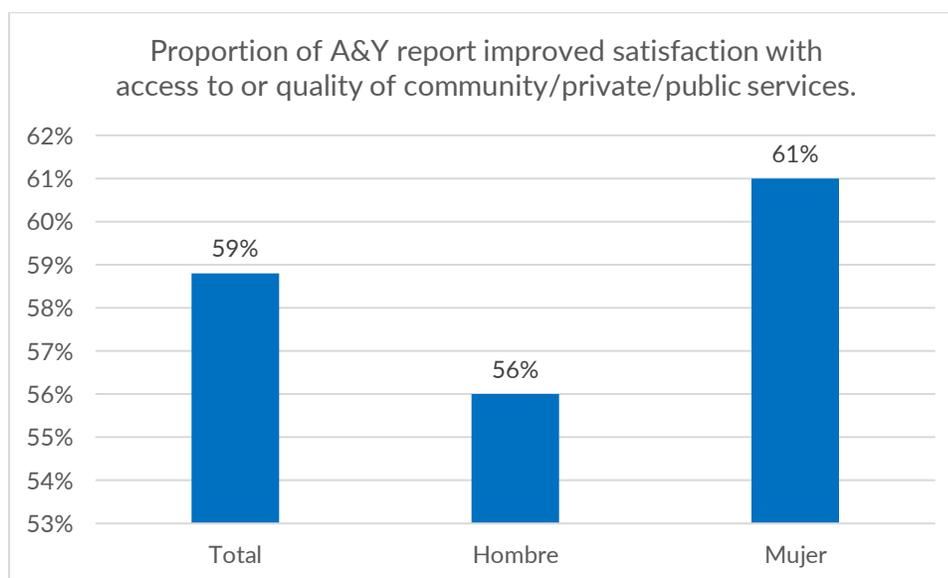
		Inclusion Unit (people with disabilities)
Santa Cruz	Huntsman	Comprehensive Center for People with Disabilities - SEDEPOS

Source: Interviews, EMT documentary review

It is also important to note that for this work the project coordinated with strategic allies in the area of special education, the Ministry of Health, Municipal Autonomous Governments and the Social Policy service, alliances that have contributed to working with the most vulnerable population, such as the disabled.

R3.3 (70%) Proportion of A&Y report improved satisfaction with access to or quality of community/private/public services.

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards goal
70%	18,2%	59%	84,2%



Source: AJs, EMT Surveys

The results of the mid-term evaluation show that indicator R3.3 Proportion of A&Y reporting improvement in satisfaction with access to or quality of community/private/public services showed a percentage of 59%, 40.8 percentage points above the Baseline, and with progress of 84,2% in relation to the planned Goal.

Greater satisfaction is evident in the group of adolescents and young women with a percentage of 61%, while that of adolescents and young men is 56%.

It should be noted that this result shows progress in relation to municipal/departamental efforts in: education; health services in general, participation in artistic spaces, activities of the ombudsman's office, care in shelters, municipal shelters and in personal empowerment programs, employment and entrepreneurship support programs.

Regarding age groups, there is greater satisfaction in access to or quality of community services in the group of female adolescents between 13 and 19 years old with 92.9%, while in the case of the male group the highest percentage is identified in the group of young people over 19 years old with 77.1%.

It is important to continue sustained work in these services so that they can provide quality care according to the needs of the population with disabilities.

“We are following up, we have helped to form groups for ongoing follow-up, because most people do not know these centers and how they can access differentiated care for young people and adolescents, these organizations give us reports on how the follow-up is going and how they are working.” **Interview with the Municipal Youth Council of El Alto-La Paz**

“Save the Children contributes to the implementation of these AIDA centers, in some cases without the necessary equipment. The AIDA centers are specific comprehensive centers for adolescents where they provide free mental health services, other medical services, free sexual education and attend a differentiated schedule. **Interview with the Committee for Children and Adolescents of Oruro**

“Yes, we are working on opening more AIDAS centers. I understand that there are some in Yotala and support is provided with activities when they call us. No, we are not evaluating the services, but we plan to do so with the **Municipal Youth Council of Sucre.**”

“We want to work so that there is more than one in Trinidad, because in Trinidad there is only one AIDA center that is not working, and on the one hand we want to enable it, and on the other hand we want there to be more, not just one in each neighborhood.” **Interview with the Departmental Committee for Children and Adolescents of Beni.**

R3.4 Number of policies/programs/plans promoted with the participation of AJ

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards goal
35	0	30	85.7%

Table 10 Policies/programs/plans promoted with the participation of AJ

Department	Municipality	Proposals	State	The management reported
Chuquisaca	Sucre	Law for the prevention of sexual violence against children in the municipality of Yotala	In progress	
		Collaboration in the formulation of the PTDI of the Departmental Government of Chuquisaca		2022
		Law against sexual violence with emphasis on children and adolescents.	Proposal	
	Yampareaz	Law for the prevention of sexual violence against girls, boys and adolescents in the municipality of Yamparáez.	Approved	2nd Semester 2023
Peace	Peace	Municipal Plan for Children and Adolescents.	In progress	
		Municipal Youth Plan	In progress	
		PTDI of the Autonomous Municipal Government of La Paz,		1st semester 2023
	The High	Municipal Plan for People with Disabilities, workshops with people with disabilities	Approved	1st semester 2024
Cochabamba	Near	Bill for the promotion of economic development of small and medium-sized local entrepreneurs in the municipality of Cercado.	Proposal	

Department	Municipality	Proposals	State	The management reported
		Entrepreneurship Law in Cochabamba	In progress	
		Risk management regulations	In progress	
		Regulation of the Departmental Law on Adolescent Pregnancy in Cochabamba	In progress	
		Departmental Law for the prevention of teenage pregnancy in Cochabamba	Approved	2nd Semester 2023
	Tiquipaya	Regulatory Support Plan for Risk and Disaster Management	Proposal	
		Law against harassment and exploitation at work	In progress	
	He took out	Municipal law against workplace harassment	Proposal	
		Law on incentives and promotion of productive units and the business sector	Proposal	
		Law on entrepreneurship and youth employment	Proposal	
Oruro	Oruro	Work Plan (based on agreement), Reports, Delivery of the NNA Plan; PROPEMI	Proposal	
		Departmental Law on Solid Waste	Issued	2nd Semester 2024
		Projects for the operationalization of the Oruro Municipal Pan NNA	In progress	
	Huanuni	Municipal law for the prevention of teenage pregnancy	Issued	2nd Semester 2024
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz de la Sierra	Municipal Youth Law of Santa Cruz No. 1529	Issued	
		Regulation of Law 1529. Departmental bill for the development and exercise of the rights and duties of people with disabilities. Santa Cruz	In progress	
		Collaboration in the formulation of the PTDI of the Municipal Government of Montero	Approved	1st semester 2023
	Saint Ignatius of Velasco	Collaboration in the formulation of the PTDI of the Municipality of San Ignacio de Velasco.	Approved	1st semester 2023
	Huntsman	Montero Municipal Youth Law.	In progress	
Beni		Beni Departmental Youth Law.	In progress	
		Regulations of the Departmental Committee for Children and Adolescents of Beni	Approved and printed	2nd Semester 2023
		Collaboration in the formulation of the PTDI of the Departmental Government of Beni.		

Source: Interviews, EMT documentary review

The results of the mid-term evaluation show a total of 30 policies/programs/plans defended with the participation of AJ in indicator R3.4, with a baseline of 0 and a progress of 85.7% in relation to the planned goal.

In the case of approved laws, there are laws in the departments of Chuquisaca, with the Law on the Prevention of Sexual Violence against Children in the municipality of Yamparaez, El Alto with the Municipal Plan for People with Disabilities, Cercado (Cochabamba) Departmental Law on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy, in Oruro the Departmental Law on Solid Waste, in Huanuni the Municipal Law on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy, in Santa Cruz the Municipal Law on Youth of Santa Cruz N°1529. It is also evident that the project has contributed to and influenced the preparation and approval of the Regulations of the Departmental Committee for Children and Adolescents of Beni and the formulation of the PTDI of Beni, Montero, San Ignacio de Velasco and Sucre. It is important to highlight that work is being done on two national bills, one on employability and another on entrepreneurship, as well as on a dozen departmental and municipal regulations.

A relevant aspect is that thanks to the “toolbox” project financed by Save the Children Italy, concluded in 2023, and resumed by POWER, these guidelines were approved by ministerial resolutions in 2024, making them the only official documents for implementation in all Bolivian Territorial Entities, the guidelines approved by ministerial resolution are the following:

- Employment and entrepreneurship guide, approved by ministerial resolution of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Justice.
- Guide to Sexual and Reproductive Rights, approved by ministerial resolution between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice.
- Youth Participation Guide, approved by ministerial resolution of the Ministry of Justice.

R3.5 # of representative AJ organizations formally included in departmental and municipal government structures

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards goal
21	0	21	100.0%

Table 11 Representative organizations of AJ

Department	Municipality	Organizations
Chuquisaca	Sucre	Municipal Youth Council (2023) Municipal Committee for Children and Adolescents (2023)
	Yamparaez	Municipal Committee for Children and Adolescents (2023)
Peace	The High	Municipal Youth Council (2023)
	Peace	Municipal Youth Council (2023) Departmental Committee for Children and Adolescents (2023)
Cochabamba	Cochabamba	Departmental Youth Council (2022)
	He took out	Municipal Youth Council (2022) Municipal Committee for Children and Adolescents (2023)
	Tiquipaya	Municipal Youth Council (2022)
Oruro	Oruro	Municipal Committee for Children and Adolescents (2023) Departmental Committee for Children and Adolescents
	Huanuni	Municipal Committee for Children and Adolescents (2023)
Santa Cruz	Huntsman	Municipal Committee for Children and Adolescents (2023)
	Saint Ignatius of Velasco	Municipal Committee for Children and Adolescents (2022)

	Santa Cruz	Departmental Youth Council (2023) Departmental Committee for Children and Adolescents (2023) Municipal Committee for Children and Adolescents (2023) Steering Committee of the Municipal Youth Law (2023)
Beni	Trinity	Municipal Committee for Children and Adolescents (2023) Departmental Committee for Children and Adolescents (2024)

Source: Interviews, EMT documentary review

The results of the mid-term evaluation result in indicator R3.5 # of representative organizations of AJ formally included in the departmental and municipal government structures of policies/programs/plans defended a total of 21, with the baseline being 0, and with a progress of 100% in relation to the planned Goal of 21.

Based on qualitative information, it is known that the project intervened in all departments to advance in this indicator, focusing on the promotion and strengthening of the Municipal and Departmental Youth Councils, as well as the formation of the Municipal and Departmental Committees for Children and Adolescents. It should be noted that this work is important because it allows children, adolescents and young people to be visible and participate in the development of their municipalities and departments, exercising their right to organization and participation. The program also provides permanent support to these committees and councils, accompanying them in the formulation of legislative proposals and promoting spaces for permanent dialogue with local authorities. It should be noted that in all regions where the program intervenes, work has been done in multi-stakeholder networks of civil society, which has allowed for a greater impact of these formal spaces for the representation of adolescents and young people.

3.6 # of inter-institutional and civil society networks involved in promoting the rights of AJs

Goal	Base	Midterm evaluation	% progress towards goal
35	0	24	68.6%

Table 12 Inter-institutional and civil society networks involved in promoting the rights of AJs

Department	Municipality	Networks
Chuquisaca	Sucre	Network against violence in the municipality of Yamparaez,
		Interinstitutional Committee on Public Policies for the Youth of Chuquisaca,
		Network of inter-institutional alliances for the comprehensive development of people with disabilities
		Subsystem of organized civil society, technical employment table
		Yotala anti-violence network
Peace	Peace	Youth employment platform in Bolivia, where Save the Children is vice president.
	The High	District network for the prevention of violence and platform for the prevention of violence in the Municipality of El Alto
		Wawa Ajayu Network, network to strengthen CMJ El Alto and CNNA El Alto
	Travel	Network for the prevention of violence in the municipality of Viacha
Cochabamba	Cochabamba	Departmental Platform for the Prevention of Pregnancy in Adolescents in Cochabamba
	Tiquipaya	Tiquipaya Inter-Institutional Network for the Prevention of Violence
	He took out	Network of Youth for Decent Employment Articulation with allied institutions

Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz de la Sierra	Network of people with disabilities Women's Technical Council, SS and HR Board, Economic Empowerment Santa Cruz
Beni	Trinity	Sexual and Reproductive Health Board
		SEDEGES-Beni (although it is not a network, it is the one that has taken the initiative to bring together several public-private entities to work on the issue of violence prevention.
Oruro	Oruro	Growing Happy Alliance
	Huanuni	Oruro Entrepreneur Support Network Platform for the prevention of teenage pregnancy Departmental Network for the Fight against Violence Departmental Council of the Environment Free Voices Network Departmental Committee for Risk Prevention and Environmental Care Network for the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy

Source: Interviews, EMT documentary review

The results of the mid-term evaluation show a total of 24 inter-institutional and civil society networks participating in the promotion of the rights of the JA in indicator R3.6, with a baseline of 0, and a progress of 68.6% in relation to the planned goal of 35. These networks have been articulated together with the work of the project in order to work on issues of violence prevention, influence on public policies, strengthening of people with disabilities, promotion of employability and job banks, among others.

It is important to mention that the implementation of the project has generated important synergies between public-private-academic institutions for job pools and the launching of competitive “green entrepreneurship” funds.

The project's participation is also visible through the Bolivian Platform for Action on Climate Change, which addresses issues of essential importance for our country and especially for adolescents and young people, at the local and regional level, and which was part of COP 28 in the United Arab Emirates, presenting the Bolivian climate change agenda, built with the support of POWER.

3.3. Research Questions

- Evaluate program effectiveness and impacts on program participants by identifying program components and mechanisms (catalysts) that contribute (or not) to aligning desired change with the program 's theory of change .

To what extent are interventions achieving relevant outcomes? What are their unexpected and unintended outcomes?

At level 1 of the theory of change and the analysis of the effectiveness of the Program's actions, it is evident that there is a very well-developed training process that incorporates economic empowerment (life skills), sexual reproductive health, economic empowerment and recently a green mentality. The topic of disability and a strong gender focus have been included in this strategy in a transversal way. There is evidence of a strengthening and improvement of their personal capacities and skills, such as the improvement of their self-esteem, resilience, leadership, among others. A key aspect is that they recognize that they now have a life plan that is essential to define their future.

“Participation in personal development to have more confidence when speaking, to make ourselves understood by other people, the first courses were about personal growth; so it helps you to have self-confidence, to know how to communicate” Focus group adolescents and young people Santa Cruz

“The truth is that I have learned about leadership and thanks to that I was able to excel and that is why I was able to learn about the reality of my municipality. They have motivated us in workshops and training to participate in competitive fund issues. They have enriched us greatly with knowledge about leadership and empowerment. They have contributed not only to us but to 45 other organizations, 45 of which are about 200 colleagues.” Trinidad Adolescents Focus Group Testimony of AJ on leadership.

also highlight that they know their sexual and reproductive rights, being the ones who decide when and how to exercise these rights, they know and know where to access contraceptive methods and

they recognize the types of violence. A strategic factor of the program is the formulation and implementation of social projects, which recognizes that it empowers them, but above all that it helps their community to address social problems, such as teenage pregnancy, environmental problems, improved inclusion of people with disabilities, among others.

“The workshops have increased my knowledge, it has taught us not to let ourselves be manipulated, to be very careful and above all what sexually transmitted diseases would be, I have been able to make my decisions, it helped me define my vocation, we have knowledge and we can transmit it so that we also avoid early and unwanted pregnancies” Focus group adolescents and young people Cochabamba ”

Likewise, economic empowerment through technical training processes is important to achieve decent work, which allows them to continue their studies and fulfill their dreams. Entrepreneurship is also a fundamental part of the Program, which has been strategically focused on supporting the disabled population, but focusing on innovative entrepreneurs resulting from competitions such as the “green entrepreneurship.”

“The employment exchange, which is an exercise that works on the subject of employment, which helps us, will not be able to promote that a young person, an adolescent who is between sixteen and seven years old, can have a job as long as, but not violating his right, as such, according to the girl, boy, adolescent code. This situation is also coordinated with the head of work and the Ombudsman for Girls to present some requirements that are requested under the regulations and give us this insertion to the boy and having felt that security, he has not been exploited and his right as such has not been violated” Interview Authorities Sacaba - Cochabamba

In this process, alliances with other NGOs have played a strategic role, with which they have worked on the transfer of the training strategy, but also in horizontal collaboration to achieve a greater impact of the program.

“The actions we have taken, as I say, are the three modules. Then we have... we have applied the last test, which is the evaluation that is done on the adolescents, and then we have given them technical training, we take them, in this case, to the companies, so that they do an internship of, if I am not mistaken, 10 days, those are the actions that have been taken, so that they can then be, let’s say, inserted into the workforce .” (ENDA Bolivia)

Finally, the promotion and strengthening of committees for girls, boys and adolescents and youth councils has allowed for dialogue with departmental and municipal authorities, where their proposals have been incorporated into public plans.

At level 2 of the socio-ecological model, the formative process stands out with the “School for Families” module, where the importance of supporting the successful life path of their children was promoted. At this level, the implementation of social projects is also useful, where the participation of parents and the community is promoted by the program. There is significant participation of parents, mainly of adolescents and young people with disabilities.

“Parents’ workshops gave us examples of how to treat our children, how to protect our families, for example , if I am nervous or angry, they have made me reflect with the workshops. The children have received leadership and assessment workshops, and we have also received awareness workshops, with psychologists, on issues of sexuality and health. Testimony of a father/mother”

At level 3 of the socio-ecological model, services that primarily benefit AJs have been strengthened, such as AIDA differentiated care centers, WASH improvements with the participation and decision of AJs in the improvements to be made, and also in inclusive improvements to training centers.

“Save the Children contributes to the implementation of these AIDA centers, in some cases the necessary equipment is not available. The AIDA centers are comprehensive centers specifically for adolescents where they provide free mental health services, other medical services, free sexual education and provide care during a different schedule.” Interview with the Oruro Committee on Girls, Boys and Adolescents.

Finally, at level 4, the strengthening of formal groups representing AJs, youth platforms and a high capacity of the bridge-building program team has managed to generate a high capacity for political influence that has been translated into regulations of national, departmental and municipal scope, with great involvement of the AJs.

“There is a Departmental Youth Council and we are working hand in hand with Save the Children and we are seeking to positively influence the youth in the Council. It has been divided into sports and education committees and there is also an inclusion committee; where there is a blind person who participates in all the events,” says Santa Cruz Authority.

What are your unexpected and unwanted results?

At the level of unexpected results, the following stand out:

- Strong interest of AJS in the topics of inclusion and the environment.
- Strong alliances with cooperation institutions with joint work plans, highlighting institutions with solid experience in disability.
- Strong relationships with public institutions at the central level such as Ministries and Vice-Ministries, where the Vice-Ministry of Equal Opportunities stands out, as well as strong links with autonomous entities at the departmental and municipal levels.
- Sub-award agreement with the Autonomous Departmental Government of Beni, complying with national regulations as the first Bolivian experience of this type of alliance, which implements the program as designed.
- Agreements with regional bodies such as the ILO have demonstrated the programme team's ability to innovate.

At the level of undesirable results, the following stand out:

- Despite a thorough evaluation, with home visits by the AJs, there have been a number of desertions that are incomprehensible to the program.
- Economic deterioration in public allies has led to high staff turnover.

What actions have been taken to improve training methodologies in personal development, SSR decision-making and economic empowerment, and how have these opportunities for improvement been identified?

Regarding opportunities to improve training methodologies in personal development, decision-making in SSR and economic empowerment, the responses highlight several important points, including the adaptation of the methodology to promote an inclusive approach, particularly for adolescents and young people with disabilities, through the use of reflective, participatory and interactive dynamics. In this process, progress was made with highly expert institutions in working with disabilities, through two strategic actions:

i) National Meeting for the inclusion of the topic of disability in the modules of the comprehensive strategy for working with adolescents, where on March 24 and 25, 2023, in the city of Cochabamba, the National Meeting for the inclusion of the topic of Disability in the Comprehensive Strategy for Working with Adolescents was held, an event where 12 instances made up of expert institutions in disability from all over Bolivia participated, and where the entire strategy was reviewed and adjusted. (link: [Systematization of the meeting of experts in inclusive education of the POWER 4 AJ Program .docx](#)),

ii) Capacity building process of the POWER technical team on the subject of disability with experts hired by Save the Children Italy, which took place in 2022 and whose material can be found at the link:

https://savethechildren1-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/person/boris_cortez_savethechildren_org/EIS7cpO9rINAtT2NBTrJu7sBnQ24V30b2vt4UV-pL1cOeA?e=dWQgky

In terms of the Sexual and Reproductive Health Module, the Program maintains close coordination with the Ministry of Health, which has allowed for the implementation of highly relevant actions: The first activity focused on transferring Save the Children's comprehensive work strategy with adolescents and young people in the "National Workshop on Comprehensive Care for Adolescents and Youth (AIDA) with health personnel and those responsible for Adolescent and Youth Health from 9 Departmental Health Services (SEDES)". This activity made it possible to publicize Save the Children's comprehensive approach, but above all to transfer the strategy to the authorities and health personnel of the 9 departments of Bolivia. This process also strengthens the strategy within the POWER team in relation to its capacities in the Sexual and Reproductive Health Module and to learn about the AIDA strategy.

The Economic Empowerment Module was also strengthened with the transfer process of 24 Save the Children officials in the ILO business methodology "My Green Business". Although the procedures were carried out by POWER, it was decided to extend this process to all Save the Children programs and projects that work with adolescents. This new methodology responds to the new challenges posed in the Green Jobs proposal: "The project seeks to add to the AJs the green skills necessary for them to act as agents of environmental change in their immediate environment (family/neighborhood/school) with responsible consumption and in the places where they are inserted by promoting good environmental practices that provide opportunities for the transition to a green economy."

Finally, the program team benefited from the collaboration between Save the Children with funding from Italy in the elaboration with the Ministry of Justice of the toolbox for change and the integral development of children and young people "where within the framework of an inter-institutional agreement with the Vice Ministry of Equality of Equalities, official guides of the Bolivian state were developed on the topics of: i) Alternative education guide, ii) Sexual and reproductive rights guide, iii) Employment and entrepreneurship guide and iv) Citizen participation, these guides rescue the POWER experience and are official documents of the Bolivian state that approved them through ministerial resolutions, for implementation throughout Bolivia, the guides are the following:

What effects has economic empowerment training had on the beneficiary population ?

To achieve economic empowerment, adolescents and young people go through the training process of the comprehensive strategy (Personal Empowerment and Sexual and Reproductive Health), which is complemented by the Economic Empowerment and Green Mentality Module. In this process of

economic empowerment, the Program has two paths: i) Labor insertion, where the AJs are trained in trades defined on the basis of the labor market offer, basic cognitive skills and supported in their labor insertion through job banks and emotional support, and continuous advice by the technical team, ii) Entrepreneurship, where the development of sustainable entrepreneurs is encouraged, which are selected through competitive funds "emprende verde", entrepreneurs for AJs with disabilities, which are identified and supported by the program through the network of civil society allies who work with the disabled population, finally, work is being done on entrepreneurs in alliances with public actors, such as the crucujiente bakery where AJs with disabilities are trained together with their family, which also serves as a permanent training center.

The result of this process is a good portfolio of successful ventures such as Meraki Ice Cream Parlor (<https://youtu.be/TxBWqKqLNIY?si=3gTJGIYreOzIQ4cX>), Cenicruz Catering of Ajs for prisoners (<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/pMuUf3JWS9v9Fk2B/>), Hidropónia del Valle (<https://www.facebook.com/www.hidroponiadelvalle/>), Delicias Amazónicas (<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/tV1yFo87TUEuCjan/>), Qaytu Puka (<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/bJXBH6Ppv2pCCpf7/>), the last two of Ajs with disabilities.

It is important to highlight that the Program has promoted the creation/consolidation of public-private-academic business ecosystems, which have had a strong impact in promoting youth entrepreneurship.

- **Impact of the program on participants, through the identification of program components and mechanisms.**

What are the most significant changes that program participants are noticing or hope to notice in their lives and communities as a result of program interventions ?

The adolescents and young people who participated in the Power 4AJ project consider that their lives have improved as a result of their personal development, the strengthening of their self-esteem, self-confidence and the promotion of their leadership. They also indicated that, thanks to the contribution of Save the Children, they have increased their knowledge, decision-making, care of their bodies with respect to various sexually transmitted diseases, adequate identification of the various contraceptive methods, prevention of early pregnancies, non-naturalization of violence, identification of responsible bodies for the promotion and reception of complaints in cases of violation of the rights of children and adolescents.

Adolescents and young people also report that the POWER 4AJ program has strengthened their skills, personal and technical abilities, promoting the possibility of finding jobs that meet labor standards, providing opportunities for decent work so that adolescents and young people can feel safe. In their training process, they received different topics as part of their empowerment, such as financial education, business plan development using the Canva B method, resume development, and technical training in different areas such as gastronomy, bakery, customer service, among others. The adolescents mentioned that the tools provided in the training processes have benefited them in their work environment and in the development of entrepreneurship. They were satisfied with the courses provided free of charge.

In turn, the support received from Save the Children has allowed them to improve their levels of relationships with their peers, their family and community environment; allowing them in many cases to be promoted as youth leaders in their different communities/municipalities and other spaces.

Some testimonies reported that:

“...they prepared us to develop future projects, they gave us the tools to carry them out in the best way, based on innovative and important topics that allow us to interact with citizens” Focus group of adolescents and young people from La Paz.

“It has helped us to undertake, improve our self-esteem, take care of ourselves and prevent (sexually transmitted) diseases” Focus group of adolescents and young people in Oruro.

“It has strengthened us as leaders, and the leader is the one who helps, the one who understands his fellow men because that way we learn more to be good with our fellow men, to know how to understand their problems and needs.” Focus group of adolescents and young people in Trinidad.

“...it has benefited us with the acquisition of greater knowledge and interaction” Focus group adolescents and young people Sucre

“The workshops have increased my knowledge, they have taught us not to let ourselves be manipulated, to be very careful and above all what sexually transmitted diseases would be, I have been able to make my decisions, it helped me define my vocation, we have knowledge and we can transmit it so that we can also avoid early and unwanted pregnancies” Focus group adolescents and young people Cochabamba.

“Participation in personal development to have more confidence when speaking, to make ourselves understood by other people, the first courses were about personal growth; later it helps you to have self-confidence, to know how to communicate” Focus group adolescents and young people Santa Cruz.

For their part, the Committees for Children and Adolescents, as well as the Youth Councils of the various municipalities and departments of intervention, indicated that the Power 4AJ program has strengthened their leadership as young people and adolescents who represent their peers in different instances. This strengthening has promoted their active participation in decision-making spaces together with municipal and departmental authorities, allowing their involvement in the generation of municipal policy proposals that respond to the needs of their peers (youth laws, regulations for the benefit of adolescents and young people). In addition, it has encouraged them to develop their Annual Operating Plans (POA), internal regulations and has defined them in their role as agents of representation at the different levels of government in favor of the rights of children, adolescents and youth.

Some testimonies highlight that:

“Last year we were able to create our first POA, thanks to the support of Save the Children and from now on it will be done no matter what... thanks to them we have the regulations, they have supported us with the Legal Council, now that we are entering the second term of the Council we have realized that without the support of the NGOs we would not have been able to achieve anything” Representative of the Municipal Youth Council of El Alto.

“...they help me understand sexual education, I apply it on a daily basis, I have trained as a leader and I have empowered myself since I want to participate in other spaces...” Representative of the Committee for Children and Adolescents of Oruro.

“We have received a lot of support, we have good leaders who have implemented social projects, they are high school students and thanks to all their leadership we have had strengthening in the area of health, violence and all the issues, the young people have been able to stand out like Sacaba in the other municipalities. Empowerment, not only in young men but also in young mothers... and

thanks to this program there are also several young people who have been able to get work since the jobs do not have a good salary or they are always exploited in those areas, but they have also had some workshops so they can apply...” Representative of the Municipal Council of Sacaba Cochabamba.

“The program’s technical processes are wonderful because they reach young people who need the topic of insertion and job preparation, in addition to having a certification and direct insertion, the kids can access decent jobs, they receive training so as not to be exploited or influence informal commerce, but to stable sources of employment; the program has technicalized us, they helped us look for work as waiters and trained us; we learned about financial education, for our jobs, the Canva method, helping us in entrepreneurship, now I see when and how much I spend; Save the Children has given us tools; with the training I have been able to learn about labor rights” Focus group of adolescents and young people from El Alto La Paz.

“It helped me decide what to study. After completing my technical training in gastronomy, I finished high school and now I am studying at the gastronomic institute. Now we know our rights and we avoid being exploited. In my case, they supported me with my business of making vegetable jams. It is currently half-finished due to my studies, but with CEMSE we learned about marketing to promote and know where to sell my products.” Focus group of adolescents and young people, Cochabamba.

Municipal and departmental authorities involved in the coordination and articulation process with the program promoted by Save the Children pointed out that the Power AJ4 program contributed greatly to strengthening adolescents and young people in their personal development, in preventing teenage pregnancies and in generating sources of income for those adolescents with the greatest need to improve their economic conditions.

The representatives of Save the Children stated that the methodology applied to adolescents in the implementation of the program meets the expected objectives, considering that the program works with vulnerable populations and although it is complicated to work with them, there are always alternatives for its implementation; they also pointed out that the topics addressed promote reflection and learning and empower adolescents, strengthening their personal, sexual and economic development. They also stated that the topics addressed such as self-esteem, resilience, inclusion, leadership, decision-making and life projects, among others, are empowering and that the activities developed are dynamic and generate analysis, which in some way generates changes in their attitudes to forge their future projects, considering that these changes are based on adolescents, the community, their social and political environment and the authorities.

They point out that the methodology has been very useful and is quite complete because it primarily works on personal empowerment, decision-making and everything related to economic empowerment, financial and labor education, business plans, all of these topics help and strengthen adolescents by providing them with life tools to improve their personal development and find an alternative to achieve their future goals.

They indicated that Save the Children helped adolescents and young people find work and to this end they attended technical training, economic empowerment and basic skills courses to strengthen their capacities and access dignified and decent jobs within the framework of current national regulations.

They stressed that access to decent work for adolescents and young people requires that they have a solid knowledge of labor regulations in order not to violate the rights of those who are hired and thus avoid labor exploitation by the employer or, in many cases, even by the family, who make them the breadwinners of the home when they take the adolescent to inappropriate work spaces.

They also highlighted the work carried out by Save the Children and CEMSE in promoting the implementation of job banks as an alternative to support adolescents and young people in their search for suitable employment opportunities that comply with labor rights. These job banks were consolidated in public spaces such as the Departmental Youth Directorate, municipal youth units, among others, ensuring future sustainability for the benefit of the adolescent and young population.

On the other hand, they acknowledged that one of the biggest problems for teenagers is the lack of jobs, which is why they end up accepting work spaces in which their rights are violated. They also pointed out that Save the Children managed to incorporate the topic of employability in its strengthening process in all areas and that they hope that these will be sustainable from the municipality itself according to its budgetary reality.

Regarding the allocation of budgets in favor of adolescents and young people in the municipalities where the program intervenes, the authorities point out that resources are budgeted for work with adolescents and young people, but that they are not allocated to specific programs and projects, but rather at a general level, for example: to strengthen areas such as health, education, another aspect is the hiring of personnel, equipment, etc. Since the preparation of the PTDI, they report that since the 2021 administration, they have been influencing and proposing actions on issues of violence prevention, and programs in favor of adolescents and young people, but since the budgetary issue is general for several actions, they state that the support they receive for adolescent activities is generally through non-governmental organizations that help strengthen their plans with inter-institutional alliances and agreements, which support different actions and give great support to municipal authorities, mainly with the training of adolescents and young people.

Some testimonies:

“He highlighted the work of Save the Children because with them last year we implemented the employment exchange and it has gone very well, we have managed to employ 250 adolescents and it has been a very altruistic work, there is an agreement with the Government and through that direction we have been coordinating, there were more informal jobs and we are looking at technical training” Municipal authority of Oruro.

“The job exchange, which is an exercise that works on the subject of employment, helps us, it will help us to promote that a young person, an adolescent between sixteen and seven years old can have a job as long as their rights are not violated, as indicated by the Code of Childhood and Adolescence...”, municipal authority of Sacaba.

“Although at the beginning of the administration we were working on the PTDI, in planning we had presented projects at the time and now we have been able to allocate resources for programs and projects related to adolescents and young people” Municipal authority of El Alto.

“...we understand that the PTDI and territorial development plans have been developed. The youth unit has been in the municipality of Sacaba since 2019 and the PTDI is in charge of implementing it and in this case I believe that they have been generating two plans without problems to look at the issue of economic empowerment, the impact of the job market issue, so, if there is a gradual growth of the municipal youth unit, we do not feel that it has an optimal budget, but little by little we are working” municipal authority of Sacaba.

What key factors contributed to the achievement of the results?

Save the Children representatives emphasize that one of the key factors in achieving the results has been the coordination with various public and private institutions, local networks and organizations

representing children, adolescents and youth. This collaboration would ensure the continuity of the implementation of the program, thanks to the commitments assumed by Save the Children for the benefit of adolescents and youth. A clear example is that some municipalities and departmental governments have adopted the methodology and are applying it through their Youth Directorates or Units, promoting job opportunities, developing a comprehensive strategy and offering technical training courses for young people.

In addition, there was active participation by children and adolescents in public spaces, where they were able to express their needs and be heard. This was evident in the preparation of the Annual Operating Plan (POA) and in the tables of proposals for employability laws, among others. Finally, the importance of coordination with public and private institutions that seek to promote and protect the rights of children and adolescents is highlighted.

Some testimonies indicate that...:

"We have had good results and they take ownership of the methodology when talking about this approach we have with the municipality," said the representative of Save the Children El Alto.

"The relevant results, the learning or the children's commitment, the process, the personal undertakings, something unexpected has been, for example, the solid waste sub-tables and we have achieved it" representative of Save the Children Oruro.

"...Let's look at the positive side. I think one is that adolescents are part of the elaboration of the POA, that is, they are invited, they are included, they are listened to. And this is also thanks to the intervention of the program, because when we give workshops to these children who are leaders, we insist that they have to have meetings with their adult peers so that they are really listened to. I don't see the negative side." Representative of Save the Children Trinidad.

"The program has largely been designed based on the needs of the municipalities and is responding to the needs. One relevant result is the rapid functioning of the departmental job pool and something unexpected that occurred is the budget cut," said a representative of CEMSE Sucre.

Regarding the analysis of whether adolescents and young people have strengthened their capacities to obtain decent work, there are several positive responses and improvements in different areas. On the one hand, the institutional representatives of Save the Children in La Paz and Oruro point out impacts in relation to the generation of their own income by adolescents and young people, job insertion, completion of higher education, technical training that contributes to the economic autonomy of adolescents and young people, taking into account their own expenses, the development of business and/or entrepreneurial ideas, reinforcing their empowerment and economic stability.

There are also areas that need additional attention, which are related to the technical monitoring by the institution of young entrepreneurs to ensure the sustainability of their companies and/or businesses to promote their sustainability.

Some testimonies indicated that:

"...the impact we have achieved with young people and adolescents who have excelled, have achieved technical skills, have attained higher education, have entered the labor market, that is a positive impact and the sustainability of this type of program is replicated both in the professional field, in economic empowerment and in reproductive health..." Representative of Save the Children

La Paz

“Economic independence and that gives them more confidence and security in what they are going to do or are doing, if they feel secure in what they are doing they will continue in the future”

Representative of Save the Children Oruro.

“In terms of income generation, teenagers already have their own income. While before only their parents contributed income, now teenagers can generate their own income and pay some of their school expenses, they work and study. With the venture they have already generated a business idea and this is a strength for themselves...” Representative of Save the Children Oruro.

“Their impact... they are already entrepreneurs... they already have a different mentality. I think the program should include an extra person to follow up and support all these people... it is important to accompany them, to support them, but without making them feel harassed, but as we always say, we are here to support them, whatever they need, we support them...” Representative of Save the Children Trinidad.

The implementation of the project promoted by Save the Children has made it possible to promote public policies that favor the social and economic rights of adolescents and young people in the municipalities of intervention, as evidenced by the responses of the different municipal authorities. For example, in Oruro, attention is paid to labor exploitation by employers and/or companies, as well as to families that use adolescents to support their families. The Beni municipality of Trinidad is in the process of developing and regulating policies on labor conditions regarding work hours, wages, licenses and other factors to ensure that the rights of adolescent and young workers are respected. Likewise, in Sucre, specific policies have been promoted on youth entrepreneurship, promotion of job creation for young people and protection against human trafficking.

Proof of this are the following testimonies:

“Yes, for example, in terms of economic rights, something important is the exploitation of adolescents at work, and we are not only talking about the employer, but also about the family, which often uses adolescents to support the family, and when we talk about rights, we can also say the right to health.”

Municipal Authority of Oruro.

“Public policies have been promoted...We are working on the development to regulate, for example...Both for the companies where the children are going to do their work...in terms of work schedules...The same remuneration for the children...to grant them permits...we are in that process right now” Municipal Authority of Beni (Trinidad) Departmental SEDEGES.

“Yes, through the CEMSE and SAVE initiative, three policies have been promoted (entrepreneurship, promotion of entrepreneurship and human trafficking), for now we are working on public employment policies...” Municipal authority of Sucre.

After analyzing whether the implementation of the project has resulted in the allocation of resources by the different levels of the State in favor of the exercise of the labor rights of adolescents and young people, the municipal authorities stated that, although resources have been allocated, they are insufficient to meet the labor needs and demands of young people. In addition, they expressed the need for greater investment to promote a youth employment pool and raise awareness among companies and/or employers. On the other hand, the municipality of Sucre stated that, according to its planning, it plans to allocate economic resources for the year 2025 for actions to promote the labor rights of adolescents and young people.

“I understand that it currently exists, but it is not enough, since in the municipality of Oruro 20% of the population are adolescents and there should be a budget to support them according to their demands and needs” Oruro Municipal Authority.

“We have planned all of this and we have the financial resources to carry it out. One of the actions is that we are working on the Law, a job exchange that we want to strengthen, although it is difficult to get involved with businessmen, we have to reinforce this so that they can become aware, it is also important to pay attention to young people and adolescents. I would like more companies to get involved in the future, but serious ones...” Authority of the municipality of Oruro.

“...there are resources available for the next administration” Municipal Authority of Sucre.

On the other hand, the authorities of Save the Children stated that the Autonomous Territorial Entities (ETAS) do allocate resources, although in a limited way given the economic situation of the country due to the low generation of resources from the IDH. Although this situation is a limitation, they argued that the investment for public management and the economic contribution of the different levels of the State is evidenced by the designation of personnel for the project actions, the provision of some type of material and/or spaces for the development of the different actions of the project. This situation allows us to affirm that, in particular, the municipalities allocate resources to promote the well-being of adolescents and young people.

In this context, Save the Children's efforts and alliances with national authorities to promote greater public investment that promotes the rights of adolescents and young people in the country are positive and relevant. An example of this is the alliance made with the Vice Ministry of Autonomies and the entity that brings together Bolivian councilors.

“...the economic situation in Bolivia due to the effect of the HDI has a direct impact at the level of the ETA, which are important allies with whom we work, in short....at the municipal level, what we have done first is generate very good relations with the authorities and with the technicians with whom we work, we do not finance public functions, for example a school, that is municipal competence, what we do is guarantee that we have counterparts mainly in kind, that is, personnel who work permanently with us and that translates into public investment, another of the things we do is that as we work with different platforms, we work with organizations of youth representatives such as CNNA, Youth Councils? at key moments we make an impact with these authorities; For example, in the formulation of the PTDI we have mobilized these youth platforms, we have generated spaces for dialogue with authorities so that the demands of adolescents and young people are reflected in the PTDI, which will logically have an impact in the medium and long term...

We have done the same with the POAS, we have generated an alliance with the Vice Ministry of Autonomies and Councils... We have supported the 9 departments to promote public investment... We have generated spaces such as in El Alto where we have managed to bring together the main authorities, including the mayor, so that the young people and adolescents of the Committee present their own proposals, budgets and plans... In that sense I consider that there has been an increase” Representative of Save the Children La Paz.

What difficulties lead to poor performance in project execution?

According to the interviews, representatives of CEMSE and Save the Children indicated that one of the difficulties in the process of implementing the program is working on the issue of advocacy with the authorities; in some cases, due to institutional limitations, it is not possible to coordinate with the authorities and in others because it is difficult to reach authorities in decision-making positions, which limits the proper development of the program implementation process. Given this situation, work begins with the zone chiefs, but over time there is a continuous change of personnel in public agencies, which results in the postponement of planned activities, so strategies must be constantly implemented to maintain continuity in pending processes.

On the other hand, they also suggest that, in terms of job placement for adolescents, one limitation is the overprotection of parents who are demanding regarding where their children work.

Finally, they state that, for an adequate development of the program at an institutional level, one limitation is the administrative processes that generate delays in achieving results.

Some testimonies indicated that:

"It has been a little difficult to work on the issue of incidence because in the case of CEMSE we do not have access to the southern zone because Save the Children is established in the Cochabamba region, which has limited our access and we are working in the northern zone with zero incidence on the issue of the municipality, so that makes it difficult for us to coordinate actions with the ombudsman's office, but we have been able to overcome it and now we have a better relationship with the municipality thanks to seven stars, also in the issue of adolescent components, thanks to their coordinator we have been able to resume actions at the municipal level, little by little breaking that limiting barrier that they had at the municipal level at the beginning of the program. Now it has been corrected and the situation has improved" CEMSE Cochabamba Representative.

"I believe that institutionally there are many processes, from the administration systems, that although they have a reason, delay the implementation of the program, the issue of youth, the issue of safeguarding, the issue of corruption, the human resources system make it a little more difficult to carry out the program. Another difficulty was that after COVID there were budget cuts that affected the spaces for differentiated care, so we do not have these spaces for adolescents" Representative of Save the Children La Paz.

"Among the difficulties was the constant change of personnel in the mayor's offices" representative of CEMSE Sucre.

- **Effectiveness and opportunities for improvement of the POWER 4 AY PROGRAM methodologies implemented in different contexts in response to the challenges identified in the learning agenda (e.g. gender sensitivity and disability inclusion).**

Are there differential outcomes of interventions among different groups of participants, such as people with disabilities and women affected by inequality and discrimination, compared to people without disabilities and participants in general? What are they and how are they affecting their lives?

According to the analysis carried out by representatives of Save The Children, the methodology applied by the Power AJ4 Program is an adaptable methodology that empowers adolescents and young people in their personal development, sexual and reproductive health, economic empowerment, in order to provide greater opportunities in their social, work, family and community environment, promoting assertive decision-making for the development of their lives taking into account the participation of adolescents with or without disabilities, becoming an inclusive program that promotes gender equality between men and women, breaking existing gaps without prejudice of any kind, in addition, adolescents with disabilities (motor, hearing and cognitive), migrant adolescents, and binary gender participated in the process of implementing the program.

However, representatives of Save the Children also point out that work with disabled people requires reasonable adjustments, mainly in terms of more time for explanations, the use of simple and short words, limiting abstract concepts, and the use of appropriate teaching materials. The contribution of partner institutions that work with disabilities has made it possible to improve the training process, support simultaneous translation, and select an appropriate population.

Parents of teenagers with disabilities say that the implementation of the program has been of great help to their children, emphasizing that they learned and strengthened their life skills, and that they should continue and even repeat the program.

“We work with adolescents from SEDEPOS who were trained in the comprehensive strategy. The times must be reduced by type of population group according to their disability. In addition, being inclusive does not mean creating a specific group with disabilities and another without disabilities. It is necessary to include them in the same group. Only then can we achieve comprehensiveness and exclusivity among peers.” Representative of Save The Children Santa Cruz

“My daughter has autism, she participated in the program and became a bakery technician, I always accompanied her in all the activities and she loved learning, she managed to integrate and learned to bake with the chef, it was great to see how this program is supporting her, the disability she has requires constant training, it is something that the institution is being asked to repeat because children tend to forget, knowledge must always be reinforced” Mother of a teenager with autism Santa Cruz.

➤ Disability

How satisfied are disabled people's organisations with the level of engagement? What more can be done?

It has been shown that the implementation of the program is inclusive and demonstrates a high level of commitment to working with people with disabilities, and in this way we are also working on adapting the comprehensive strategy for adolescents and young people in order to provide opportunities for adolescents with disabilities to exercise their rights by breaking down exclusionary barriers.

Representatives of Save the Children affirm that the alliance achieved with public, municipal and departmental authorities was a positive achievement, since it is possible to work with adolescents with disabilities and implement the comprehensive strategy, as well as the commitment made by this authority to ensure that officials take ownership of the methodology and provide a space for the training and technical development of adolescents with and without disabilities.

On the other hand, the public agencies with which the implementation of the Power 4AJ Program has been coordinated, express the benefit provided by the established process, contributing to the strengthening of capacities and skills for the personal and economic growth and development of adolescents, as well as generating commitments from their municipalities to promote entrepreneurship with the establishment of work tools (industrial ovens, establishment of employment exchanges, among others), for people with disabilities, which has been seen as a necessity since the implementation of the Program with this population group.

“It has been a challenge for us in Beni... we had to use sign language interpreters, for example, so that the teenagers could understand. However, they also told us that it was more complicated to translate what we were saying, obviously as facilitators... that is why it is very important to be able to differentiate and work specifically with groups of people with disabilities.

Some testimonies refer that:

“In the case of Santa Cruz, we work in coordination with the Departmental Service of Social Policies (SEDEPOS), we achieved joint work and they are happy with the work we have been developing, since the implementation of the program was a great support to strengthen adolescents and young people with disabilities who are part of

SEDEPOS, synergy was generated because joint work has been achieved between the two institutions”
Representative Save The Children Santa Cruz .

“ The implementation of the Power AJ4 program was of great benefit to our adolescents, and based on this, we are working on strengthening the capacities and skills of adolescents with disabilities. We are also working to create job opportunities and provide other strengthening courses that benefit this population.” Departmental Service of Social Policies, Santa Cruz.

“Through the Niños and Save the Children program, we have achieved 60 graduates with disabilities, and we estimate that we will graduate them this year. Many of us encourage them to replicate what they have learned. We are seeing that, at the end of the year in the Mayor's Office, with the unity of the social arm headed by the mayor, we will possibly give them industrial ovens, so that they can set up their own businesses in their homes and with their families and thus generate their own economic resources. These actions have worked thanks to this program.” Municipal Authority of El Alto

To what extent do children with disabilities access basic services and development opportunities (including skills development, internships, educational opportunities, sexual and reproductive health and rights; gender-based violence and health services) compared to children without disabilities?

According to the analysis, children with disabilities have greater difficulties in their environment because there is not enough infrastructure or access to development opportunities for people with disabilities, and they also face different situations such as lack of employment and access to medical care, unlike children without disabilities.

With the implementation of the Power AJ4 program, training was provided to groups of adolescents with disabilities (hearing, cognitive and motor) in which the methodology had to be adapted according to the situation, thus strengthening their knowledge, their personal development and providing them with life tools through training in gastronomy, pastry and customer service, making them participants in the job pools that were generated in their municipalities or departments, in order to provide them with an opportunity for their economic development. The focus on employment was mainly on self-employment (entrepreneurship), although spaces for dialogue were generated with companies for the labor insertion of AJs with disabilities, labor regulations are highly protectionist, which generates a high financial cost for the employer, so basically they prefer to avoid hiring them. Some job insertions were achieved in enterprises, which unfortunately were closed due to family issues. The program recognizes that it failed to define a more solid awareness-raising strategy with contractors.

Some testimonies:

“My daughter has autism, she participated in the program and became a bakery technician, I always accompanied her in all the activities and she loved learning, she managed to integrate and learned to bake with the chef, it was great to see how this program is supporting her, the disability she has requires constant training, it is something that the institution is being asked to repeat because children tend to forget, knowledge must always be reinforced” Mother of a teenager with autism Santa Cruz.

“There is little infrastructure for people with disabilities and they face difficulties in getting around, and that prevents them from accessing it; they face different struggles, we have to look at the emotional aspect,” says Save the Children El Alto representative.

“Another problem is that in health centers the staff that care for them does not know sign language and to explain how to use a medicine we seek help from young people who can be interpreters. All health personnel must have knowledge of sign language to understand and explain” Save the Children Oruro Representative.

“They don’t have the same opportunities, it’s more difficult for everyone, they can’t find work or they are taken advantage of” representative of CEMSE Cochabamba.

“They can’t find you a job because of your condition, if you are a foreigner, have a disability or because of your age” Representative of Save the Children Santa Cruz.

To what extent do programme activities contribute to increasing confidence and opportunities and removing barriers for people with disabilities compared to those without disabilities?

According to the analysis carried out, they indicate that the program has become inclusive in its implementation, carrying out activities in the training process with adaptations according to the needs of adolescents with disabilities, providing them with a safe and reliable space and mainly generating access in different areas to strengthen their knowledge and skills without prejudice or discrimination of any kind.

However, they also state that, although the methodology is inclusive, they recognize that the program does not have the resources to serve the population with severe or very severe disabilities.

“With people with disabilities we have had to adapt the methodology through stories, more visual images, videos that are more childlike, so that it is understandable,” said the representative of Save the Children El Alto.

“We are currently working with people with hearing disabilities, but there are difficulties with the reduced use of sign language because we do not find the appropriate terminology, but we are trying to reduce these problems by using larger graphics and the use of sign language. Representative of Save The Children Santa Cruz

“The trainings are inclusive, we all work equally and it was very nice, they strengthen gender equality” Santa Cruz Adolescents Focus Group

“We were taught mutual respect, we are all equal, no matter their gender, where they come from or if they have any disability” Cochabamba Adolescent Focus Group.

“With the methodology we learn everything, to be supportive, tolerant, not to have prejudices, it strengthens us as people, it has helped us a lot in our growth” Cochabamba Adolescent Focus Group.

➤ Transforming gender

Are approaches and strategies on gender norms and pregnancy effectively changing opportunities for girls? Through what mechanisms?

According to the adolescents' responses, the program implementation process is inclusive, the methodology used is friendly and understandable, and it generates opportunities for decision-making and personal development, deconstructing past gender roles and promoting equality and equity between men and women. They also report that, as a result of the training they received, their behavior has changed, providing them with new ways of thinking, projecting themselves into the future, generating life projects with established goals, improving their emotional relationship with their parents and their environment, and equal treatment among their peers and the community.

“Yes, at least in our workshops they have always been divided within the framework of gender and respect ” Focus group adolescents El Alto.

“B: It is extremely friendly, as I told you, it is very inclusive of all types of people, there is no discrimination or exclusion, but rather there is inclusion, which is what matters most to them, they include no matter if you are a

foreigner, they do not speak to you, that is, there is no discrimination or inequality in any way and the truth is that it includes absolutely everyone in some way.

“Everything has to be equal between men and women, both in cooking and buying condoms for both, and so on in all things” Cochabamba Adolescent Focus Group.

➤ WASH

Are YSs involved in improving hygiene, menstrual hygiene and sexual and reproductive health services and practices in their community (in schools, health centres, youth clubs, etc.)?

The program incorporated the topic of WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene and menstrual hygiene) into the SSR Module. This knowledge was shared with peers through social projects.

The WASH intervention approach was also improved with the support of the Eclipse company and the UCCE approach. A co-construction process of a user-based WASH improvement intervention model was carried out using an application. The case study can be reviewed at the following link: <https://www.eclipse-experience.com/user-centred-community-engagement/case-studies> . This process was later improved by the program team by developing their own virtual survey (<https://acortar.link/L1Z1Ln>), and extending the same approach to improving inclusive spaces.

Some testimonies:

“ The AJ are trained as peer educators on hygiene, sexual and reproductive health and menstruation issues, through different workshops and information sessions, the young people transmit knowledge to their peers, raising awareness about healthy practices .” Focus group Sucre.

“We have applied Wash with the Penitentiary Center, we have supported the improvement of their sanitary environments. As it is exhaustion, it has come out that they wanted to improve their sweets. It is not a rare case, it is a shelter, because it is a center for the disabled, their showers do not really have showers, before they washed them with hoses, they put hoses from the window, from outside and bathed them with a tub. With the data they call us with wash and the process that I put in place has been to be able to apply the methodology according to the participant” Representative of Save the Children El Alto.

Are AJS satisfied with the services received (taking into account age, gender and disability sensitivity)?

According to the adolescents, it is evident that the methodology is appropriate to age, sex, inclusion of people with disabilities and gender, which promotes comprehensive development at all stages.

“ It is very useful to use this methodology, because it makes the information more accessible, as young people feel more comfortable talking about these issues among themselves, because they are the same age.” Representative of Save the Children El Alto

Obviously we have been working, we have children and adolescents with disabilities and there have been requirements regarding adequate infrastructure. A large part of the municipality in the dispersed area does not have adequate environments. They do not attend 100% of the services and activities. Municipal Authority of Oruro

➤ Environment and climate change

To what extent are young people and communities sensitive and aware of the issues of climate change and environmental degradation?

The program updated the training strategy by incorporating the environmental theme, and later, with the support of Italy, a green mentality was implemented with an awareness-raising approach. The theme is of great interest to the AJs, which is reflected in the social projects that are implemented. In the area of economic empowerment, this was strengthened by the agreement with the ILO for the Andean countries for the transfer of the business methodology My Green Business.

The issue is highly relevant in Bolivia, considering that the intervention area has one of the 10 most polluted rivers in the world in Huanuni. The program is making arrangements to sign an agreement with the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth. There are also work plans with two youth platforms with national reach and high prestige in the environmental field:

- i) Bolivian Platform for Action Against Climate Change (<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/FXLcwaMpEkMCgFJS/>),
- ii) ProPacha (<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/wx5gix8sNUvAXkBV/>).

According to the analysis carried out by representatives of the POWER 4 AJ program, they point out that the environmental issue has been implemented little by little, generating awareness about caring for the environment. They also state that in some cases it is still difficult because people do not have positive habits with respect to recycling or throwing away garbage, polluting the environment. This aspect generates the need to continue promoting environmental care and looking for alternatives to reach the general population.

Likewise, the strategic ally, the Bolivian Platform of Action Against Climate Change, was responsible for organizing the PAN-AMAZON SOCIAL FORUM in Bolivia, where different topics were addressed to protect the Amazon. The results can be reviewed at the following link: <https://www.forosocialpanamazonico.com/category/xi-fospa-bolivia/>

On the other hand, ProPacha is organizing the Local Youth Conferences in Bolivia, which is the construction of the agenda that serves as a basis for its presentation to the COP Conference of the Parties <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/batshnyXEEJWtVWV/>

“ Yes , we have been implementing this topic, which is current, and little by little we are becoming aware of how important it is to recycle, take care of water, and not pollute with garbage. Young people have made projects to motivate other young people and raise awareness, and they have obtained good results.” . Representative of Save the Children El Alto.

“Yes, but I think it is very complicated because we have learned to throw bottles out of the minibus window and we are polluting, and in this case with the Municipal Environmental Council and last year we did a campaign and tried to raise awareness and in the Cartonbol campaign we bought the kilo for Bs. 1 and we tried to raise awareness and the funds raised were used for the Educational Unit, we did many things to change attitudes”
Representative of Save the Children Oruro.

What are some examples of climate change-related issues that you are responding to or are likely to respond to at the individual, community, or institutional level (through AJS networks, communities, etc.)?

The main problem facing Bolivia is climate change, which mainly affects the livelihoods of its population. The main effects are extreme climate changes, high soil erosion and high water pollution. The Program has been working on social projects and at the community level in reforestation, composting, recycling promotion, among others. At the level of economic empowerment, green ventures are being promoted, but also the greening of the same under the ILO methodology. With strategic allies, work is being done to develop agendas built by young people on the environment, in spaces of high international relevance such as FOSPA and LCOY.

"I think so, for example , what we had last year with this experience, with this social project that we had, there is, and it has been seen that there is interest and there is participation, we are going to enter with green, ecological, nature-protecting ventures" Representative of Save the Children Trinidad.

"Yes, we are working with institutions in a cross-cutting way by creating awareness. We are also working on the basic theme that we have in the strategy, the theme where we talk about the 3 ways: Recycle, reduce, reuse. We need to persuade the kids that they can make real changes in their homes for the environmental issue, but we also involve them in social projects." Representative of CEMSE Sucre.

"CEMSE Cochabamba has generated social projects to reforest, they have tried to clean up, they have held fairs, they have also learned to make compost."

The environment has a specific theme within the methodology and it is like the environment, climate change, which is a blemish, really the broad theme, the comprehensive strategy must incorporate these themes in greater detail and must be flexible, what helped promote environmental care were the social environmental projects that were carried out in the reintegration center for adolescents and young people" Representative Save the Children Santa Cruz.

➤ Age specificity

How effective are the strategies and interventions implemented to address the age-specific needs of Adolescents and Young People? What more needs to be done?

The comprehensive strategy is developed to work with two population segments, adolescents from 13 to 15 years old and young people from 15 to 19 years old. In this sense, the guides are effective in addressing the specific needs of children, where in the first population segment the module of personal empowerment, Sexual Reproductive Health is addressed and social projects are implemented with them. In the second segment, apart from the first two guides, economic empowerment is worked on, since the population of this age needs to work or undertake. One of the pending tasks that the project team recognizes, which must also be consolidated in the specific dynamic guides for the different types of disabilities. This training strategy has also incorporated a strong gender focus.

As for the services promoted, mainly at AIDA centers, these are focused on providing differentiated care for adolescents and young people, where emphasis is placed on the risks they face, such as biological changes and sexual-reproductive health.

In the area of disability, there is no policy that focuses on differentiated care by age, except for the Maria Cristina Center in the city of Cochabamba, which was supported by the WASH improvement program.

The formulation of an AIDA policy is still pending, and although there is good work being done with the Ministry of Health, no significant progress has been made. In the case of care for disabled people, all care is provided through the Universal Insurance, where care is highly deficient.

"They are effective because we work focused on their different ages, this has allowed us to respond to their needs, however, we could improve further, if we somehow manage to adapt the content more for each age..."
Representative of Save the Children La Paz.

"I think that when talking about SSR and economic empowerment issues, we have to lower the age because at 13 years old there is already sexual abuse or (labor) exploitation, now there are many adolescents who suffer from anxiety, depression and those who are already 20 or 21 years old are looking to enter an employability pool..."
Representative of Save the Children Oruro.

➤ **Socio-Ecological Model (SEM)**

Can the programme actively involve all relevant actors in the socio-ecological model to contribute to the well-being of the AJs? Can you give us some examples?

The socio-ecological model is highly effective in actively involving relevant actors. Within this framework, two strategies are identified within the Program's experiences:

1. Inclusion of Adolescents and Young People with Disabilities:

Key Factors:

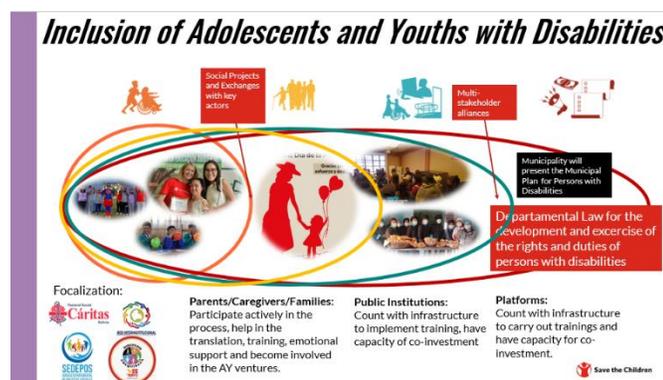
Level 1: Strategic Alliances with Organizations with experience in working with Adolescents, who provide experience and have a population that participates in the program and helps implement it.

Level 2: Parents/family: They are actively involved, help with translation, support, promote their children's ventures, support training processes, and are the pillar of inclusion.

Level 3: Public Actors, have infrastructure that allows the implementation of technical training centers for people with disabilities, which provides them with a means of livelihood.

Pending Tasks:

1. Promote mass events where the population can be raised in awareness with the help of the **GUIDE FOR GOOD TREATMENT OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES**.
2. Work with the educational community on the importance of inclusion.
3. Development of specific material on the subject



2. Entrepreneurships Led by Ajs with Disabilities:

Level 1: Strategic Alliances with Organizations with experience in working with Adolescents, who provide experience and have a population that participates in the program and helps implement it.

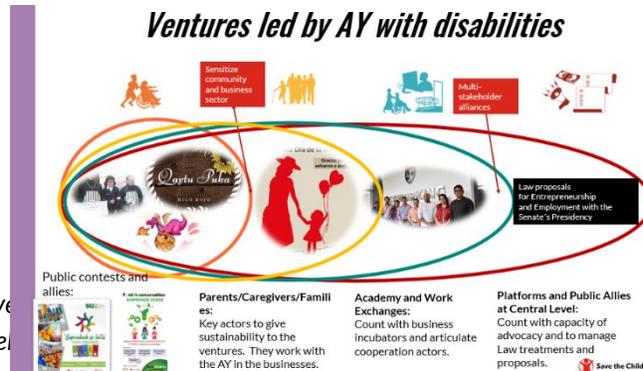
Level 1: Identify subsistence ventures supported by allies to strengthen their scaling.

Level 3: Parents/family: They are actively involved, help with translation, support, promote their children's ventures, support training processes, and are the pillar of inclusion.

Level 4: Public actors have the infrastructure to implement technical training centers for people with disabilities, which provides them with a means of livelihood. Academia or technical centers are also key actors, since they can support ongoing training, incubation and acceleration of entrepreneurships.

Pending Tasks:

1. Define and adjust an incubation model that allows the recovery of good POWER practices.
2. Define a social marketing strategy for entrepreneurship among capable adolescents and young people.
3. Define a campaign to promote the purchase of products from POWER-supported ventures.



"The program has a comprehensive socio-ecological model. This model is influenced by different factors and actors at different levels of their environment, such as the family, the community, schools, civil organizations. Examples of active involvement would be the work we do with the families of AJs... we work with schools to implement violence prevention programs, rights education and life skills training... we work with community leaders and local organizations... finally we collaborate with municipal authorities in El Alto to strengthen public policies aimed at youth, ensuring that the needs and rights of AJs are prioritized."

These examples demonstrate how the program in El Alto effectively integrates different actors into the socio-ecological model... Save the Children La Paz Representative

"Yes, it is possible because this model is something that is being promoted, the entire community in general, working with the Mayor's Office and the Governor's Office will help us a lot and we will have results" Save the Children Oruro.

"We are working with families, parents, mothers and guardians. And we can involve everyone" Save the Children Oruro representative.

"I think so, because that is what we do, we involve the different actors, from business owners, companies, the adolescents themselves, the family, the community itself so that this sociological model is part of it... (For example) When we have an informative meeting with the companies... we invite part of the State to join... as long as there is a greater involvement of actors..." Representative of Save the Children Trinidad.

According to the analysis carried out on how the program supports the economic resilience of AJS and their families to reduce the dependence on negative coping strategies, it is revealed that the project supports adolescents and young people through training in key skills such as financial management, problem solving, technical training focused on the local labor market. These actions reduce the dependence on negative coping strategies such as child labor and indebtedness, and promote economic autonomy and entrepreneurship by strengthening the skills and capacities of the target audience.

In the interviews they point out that:

"We help them develop skills that enable them to reduce reliance on negative coping strategies such as child labour and debt. The programme offers them workshops and training in skills such as financial management, decision-making and problem-solving, and provides them with technical training geared towards the local labour market, thereby increasing employment and self-employment opportunities for AJs." These initiatives enable young people to develop a sense of autonomy and confidence, reducing the need to resort to poor quality jobs.... Entrepreneurship is encouraged among young people, through mentoring and training in business start-up. This approach not only generates sustainable income, but also empowers AJs to become agents of change in their communities..." Save the Children La Paz.

"I think helping teenagers know that they can generate their own income and we are creating a community bank with them and they have their income..." Save the Children Oruro.

"Through training workshops we strengthen self-esteem, leadership and resilience. Then we learn what their strengths are and how resilient their parents are as well" Save the Children Oruro.

➤ Sustainability

How sustainable are the outcomes or impacts of POWER 4AJ programme interventions in the lives of participants? Which components or activities will be sustainable in the future? What more needs to be done to ensure the sustainability of these activities?

Regarding the sustainability of the results or impacts of the POWER 4AJ program interventions in the lives of participants, according to the analysis carried out, the results show that the actions are clearly sustainable, such as the entrepreneurship and education opportunities achieved by adolescents and young people in the past and that they intend to continue with their entrepreneurship and/or business; this demonstrates that the program has success stories and that the replication of the program and/or project can allow these processes to strengthen sustainability in the long term.

Furthermore, the commitment assumed by public entities in the appropriation of the methodology of the Comprehensive Strategy for Adolescents and the activities of the Program is evident, which guarantees long-term sustainability for the benefit of adolescents and young people for the generation of entrepreneurship, employment opportunities and job insertion in decent conditions.

Some of the testimonies indicated that:

"They are sustainable, we have seen how young people from previous administrations have come out ahead, have overcome obstacles and have been able to study or create businesses, this is a great example that the program does work... To ensure sustainability we must continue replicating... continue bringing these processes to more young people" Save the Children La Paz.

"...if it is self-sustaining over time. The employability component will be more sustainable over time and the entrepreneurship, what must be done is to continue including it in the program, coordinating with the authorities so that all this is sustainable over time" Save the Children Oruro.

"I believe that what they have learned from this enterprise or from this technical development is already part of something that they have gained. For example, there were some boys in Maná who said, 'I'm leaving here and I'm going to Riberalta because it's in Riberalta and there I'm going to do everything that I've learned here, I'm going to do my enterprise, I'm going to do wood carving because I like it.' So I believe that there is only sustainability after these people finish this technical development process or when they leave... The only experience that I've had, as I say, is from this enterprise and that's what I've heard." Save the Children Trinidad.

What are the possibilities for replication or localization of activities after the program has ended? What are they?

On the other hand, and according to authorities from Save the Children, the possibilities of replicating the program or the location of activities once the program has concluded are a possibility, however, an important aspect to promote replication not only in the country but also in other nations that wish to implement the program could be replication based on the tools and/or documents that are being built from a learning agenda that rescues the best practices of the program so that it can be implemented for the instances that need it or wish to contribute to the well-being of adolescents and young people.

This is what Save the Children officials told us:

“The interesting thing is that we have a learning agenda, for example: not only in Bolivia or just the program, the other countries that I mentioned, so we have a learning agenda, in which each country contributes with its best practices, this learning agenda to be able to improve and help us understand what works and what doesn’t work and little by little improve our approach to intervention. But above all, this year we have a face-to-face meeting where we share with experts and with that we are generating tools and better documents that are within reach of anyone to implement, the idea is to have a very solid and complete package of work with adolescents and young people for this work.... It is something that we are constantly learning about and systematizing. At this time, I do not think that the project will be expanded, but there will surely be possibilities to expand to other areas in the future. As I said, the most important thing is that, with the other countries, we are going to leave a learning agenda, a document on what adolescent well-being is, much more solid, that can be used by any institution, public or private, to follow the path of well-being that we call it.” Representative of Save the Children in La Paz.

4. CONCLUSIONS

There is adequate progress at the level of the Indicators; it is considered that all the goals will be met by 2025.

The technical team has demonstrated that it has managed to strengthen its capabilities in the new themes of the Program, where work on disabilities stands out primarily.

The actions of the POWER 4AJ project have had a direct effect on the decrease in the adolescent birth rate, based on strategic actions such as the multi-actor articulation of the platforms for the prevention of teenage pregnancy led by Save the Children and the Plurinational Directorate of Youth under the Ministry of Justice in Bolivia; the implementation of differentiated care centers (AIDA), the promotion of social projects that address the issue of teenage pregnancy and Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH), as well as the incidence for the generation of municipal laws for the prevention of teenage pregnancy, and the strong work in the implementation of training processes to empower AJs in terms of their SRH rights.

The actions of the POWER 4AJ project, although they have worked strategically to strengthen technical capacities with AJs for employment and entrepreneurship, in relation to objective 2 it is evident that in particular AJs in vulnerable situations and people with disabilities, face greater obstacles to access formal employment, a situation that has tried to be alleviated through strategic actions of incidence with the Departmental and Municipal Governments for the generation of employment pools, for their sustainability.

With respect to decision-making on sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents and young people, it is evident that the POWER 4AJ project has had a positive impact on informed decision-making with respect to sexual relations, the use of contraceptives and reproductive health care, empowering the population to use sexual and reproductive health services. The work actions of the project that include the development of awareness-raising spaces with parents and caregivers have contributed to the exercise of sexual and reproductive health rights of adolescents and young people, including the issue of autonomy in decision-making by adolescents, young people and people with disabilities, which has caused this population to see the average age for marriage as 28 years of age and not base their life project on marriage at an early age.

In relation to the situation of violence in the project population, it is observed that adolescents and young people recognize the types of violence, they know which authorities to go to for support, however, the vast majority still do not go to the corresponding authorities to ask for support.

The POWER 4AJ project has generated, through its actions to strengthen basic cognitive abilities in reading, comprehensive writing and logical reasoning, as well as training in the use of financial services, that adolescents and young people improve their access to sources of employment as well as the use and management of their economic resources, through formal and informal financial services, which has had a positive impact even on their family units, contributing to the improvement of the quality of life and therefore in the community itself.

The POWER 4AJ project has had a significant impact on public decision-making bodies in increasing budgets for programmes related to adolescents and young people. The awareness-raising work to promote rights with local authorities has been a success and has resulted in greater interest and openness to the subject. Likewise, the work of providing information on the roles and functions of public bodies has helped to improve the levels of participation of AJs in decision-making spaces.

Furthermore, the participation of adolescents and young people in formal bodies at the three levels of the state (municipal, departmental and national) has been strengthened, such as committees for girls, boys and adolescents as well as youth councils.

The participation of inter-institutional networks of civil society has been a success, since these spaces have contributed to the promotion of the rights of AJs, through the creation of job pools and the launching of competitive "green entrepreneurship" funds.

It is important to mention that the inclusion of work with disabled youth in all project actions has been an outstanding factor in raising the profile of this particularly vulnerable group.

We have worked with adolescents who needed support to establish economic ventures, facilitating the promotion and generation of these projects. Thanks to these initiatives, many adolescents and young people have been able to access decent jobs that are within the framework of national labor regulations and that have contributed to their economic self-sufficiency and therefore the support of their closest environments (family).

It has been shown that the POWER 4AJ Program has demonstrated a significant impact by meeting the objectives and results expected in the medium term, thus strengthening adolescents and young people in vulnerable situations. This program has not only promoted the comprehensive development of their lives, but has also driven the realization and achievement of their projects and goals for the future.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is important to continue with coordinated actions with strategic actors at different levels of the State, in order to give sustainability to the project's actions and for them to be assumed as part of the programs generated by the State on SSR issues, violence prevention and employability.

The need to continue with actions related to employability of the AJ population with and without disabilities is noted, placing greater emphasis on the first population and continuing with the adaptation of the methodology to meet their needs more effectively.

Although progress has been significant in terms of decision-making by adolescents and young people, there is a need to continue strengthening this work by placing greater emphasis on empowerment for autonomous decision-making by women and youth with disabilities, so that the population can translate possible violations of their rights into actions to report them.

It is recommended to continue strengthening basic cognitive abilities and good management and use of economic resources, with special emphasis on the population of adolescents and young women with and without disabilities, in order to promote their autonomy.

It is important to continue and strengthen the work with parents, mothers, caregivers, especially the topic of sexual and reproductive health in order to generate greater support for AJs.

Continue to promote the inclusion and participation of a greater number of people with disabilities in the program.

Integrate WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) and environmental issues into programme activities, ensuring a holistic approach to adolescent and youth development.

These actions will contribute to an even greater impact on the lives of beneficiaries, ensuring sustainable and equitable development.

Based on the interviews, it is considered that the Program's comprehensive intervention model will be applied by municipal authorities beyond the financial support of Save the Children, meaning that the program is expected to be sustainable with public resources.

6. ANNEXES

6.1. Logical Framework Summary

	Results and Indicators	LB/ EMT	Goal	Men	Women	Chuquisaca	La Paz	Cochabamba	Oruro	Santa Cruz	Beni	Without disability	With disability	Less than or equal to 15 years	Greater than or equal to 16 years	Total
General Objective/Level of Impact: Contribute to the social, environmental and economic well-being of adolescents and young people in situations of greater vulnerability to achieve their comprehensive development and their dreams.																
OE1	1. Adolescent birth rate (10-14 years; 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.	LB	n/a													71%
		EMT														
OE2	2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities or youth employment rate.	LB	n/a	17% (n=66)	14% (n=53)	13% (n=17)	13% (n=17)	23% (n=30)	9% (n=12)	24% (n=29)	12% (n=14)	16% (n=107)	13% (n=12)	13% (n=31)	17% (n=88)	16% (n=119)
		EMT		74.9% (n=311)	67.8% (n=342)	80.3% (n=122)	47.0% (n=115)	73.6% (n=129)	81.6% (N=147)	70.8% (N=106)	67.6% (N=34)	71.0% (n=603)	74.0% (n=50)	15-19 years 75.7% (n=478)	20-24 years 58.9% (n=175)	
Outcome 1. Adolescents most affected by inequality and discrimination are protected against violence and enjoy healthy sexuality, preventing teenage pregnancy																
R1.1	1. Proportion of A&Y (m/f) who demonstrate life skills in their daily lives, i.e. at home, at school, in the workplace, in the community.	LB														
		EMT		It will be measured in monitoring once the mechanism is defined (EATool)												
R1.2	3. (80%) Proportion of women aged 13-19 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	LB	0.8	NA	39% (n=145)	29% (n=18)	52% (n=35)	29% (n=21)	45% (n=28)	30% (n=16)	47% (n=27)	43% (n=144)	2% (n=1)	25% (n=32)	46% (n=113)	39% (n=145)

		EMT			69.6% (n=309)	75% (n=60)	66.7% (n=45)	69.2% (n=78)	63.9% (n=72)	74.2% (n=31)	73.9% (n=23)	71.0% (n=297)	33.3% (n=12)		69.6% (n=309)	69.9% (n=309)
R1.3	4. (75%) Proportion of AY aged 13 to 19 years who used SSR.	LB	0.75													22.2%
		EMT		56.4% (n=)	40.9% (n=)								18.2% (n=)			48.60% (n=438)
R1.4	2. Proportion of AJ parents who support the needs of their AJ children. (regarding marriage/pregnancy, education, work, participation)	LB		44% (n=12)	29% (n= 29)	26% (n= 5)	11% (n= 2)	47% (n= 9)	45% (n= 9)	50% (n= 9)	22% (n= 7)	NA	NA	NA	NA	32% (n= 41)
		EMT		71.4% (n=21)	44.6% (n=92)	61.5% (n=13)	35.7% (n=14)	62.5% (n=24)	43.9% (n=41)	33.3% (n=15)	83.3% (n=6)	NA	NA	NA	NA	49.6% (n=113)
R1.5	Minimum age AJ indicate as appropriate to marry	LB		71% (n=268)	72% (n=268)	79% (n=101)	77% (n=103)	55% (n=70)	81% (n=104)	72% (n=86)	61% (n=72)	78% (n=516)	22% (n=20)	64% (n=156)	74% (n=380)	71% (n=536)
		EMT		57.7% (n=366)	57.1% (n=394)	69.4% (n=134)	59.2% (n=125)	60.7% (n=173)	48.5% (n=165)	46.6% (n=116)	63.8% (n=47)	56.8% (n=701)	64.4% (n=59)			57.4% (n=760)
R1.6	Percentage of female and male adolescents aged 13-17 years who experienced sexual/emotional/physical violence in the past 12 months, by sex and age? (B)	LB		14.7% (n=38)	16.8% (n= 47)	13.6% (n= 14)	32.1% (n=25)	3.2% (n=3)	13.1% (n=13)	17.8% (n=13)	18.3% (n=17)	15.2% (n=74)	20.8% (n= 11)		15.8% (n=85) *(13 to 17 years)	15.8% (n=85)
		EMT		5.8% (n=138)	9.4% (n=138)	4.4% (n=45)	9.1% (n=11)	8.3% (n=60)	7.0% (n=100)	7.4% (n=27)	12.1% (n=33)	7.3% (n=261)	13.3% (n=15)			7.6% (n=276)
Outcome 2. Adolescents most affected by inequality and discrimination strengthened in basic and technical skills obtain decent jobs / self-employment protected from the worst forms of work.																
R2.1	1. (60%) Proportion of AJs who are employed, including apprenticeships or traineeships (disaggregated by type of employment).	LB	60%	28.2% (n=107)	25.1% (n=94)	28.9% (n=191)	10.8% (n=10)	30.5% (n=39)	47.4% (n=63)	12.5% (n=16)	23.4% (n=30)	19.3% (n=23)	25.4% (n=30)	14.8% (n=36)	32.3% (n=165)	26.7% (n=201)
		EMT		25.1% (n=311)	32.2% (n=342)	19.7% (n=122)	53.0% (n=115)	26.4% (n=129)	18.4% (n=147)	29.2% (n=106)	32.4% (n=34)	29.0% (n=603)	26.0% (n=50)			28.8% (n=653)

R2.2	2. (60%) Proportion of jobs that provide decent working conditions (duration, type of contract (written/verbal/informal), # of working hours per week; contractual rights (license, social regime, etc.).	LB	60%	NA												
		EMT		20.8% (n=78)	27.5% (n=110)											
R2.3	3. (60%) Proportion of AJs whose salary is equal to or greater than the national minimum wage.	LB	60%	18.3% (n=28)	28% (n=13)											21.7% (n= 41)
		EMT		18,60%	7.30%											
R2.4	4. (80%) Proportion of AJ with basic cognitive abilities that are strengthened in comprehensive reading and writing and logical reasoning.		80%	30% (n=106)	32.4% (n=110)	13.4% (n=17)	43.9% (n=50)	25.5% (n=24)	30.0% (n=36)	32.8% (n=39)	41.9% (n=49)	21.4% (n=52)	32.1% (n=164)	33.4% (n=213)	5.6% (n= 3)	31.2% (n=692)
				88.0% (n=183)	85.1% (n=221)	98.1% (n=103)	72.2% (n=54)	97.3% (n=73)	58.9% (n=73)	88.9% (n=54)	100-0% (n=47)					86.4% (n=404)
R2.5	5. (60%) Proportion of AJs reporting increase or diversification of specific assets.		60%	21% (n=78)	18% (n=69)	27% (n=34)	35% (n=46)	6% (n=8)	18% (n=23)	13% (n=)	17% (n=)	21% (n=140)	8% (n=7)	11% (n=26)	24% (N=121)	19% (N=147)
				42.0% (n=69)	40.4% (n=94)	43.5% (n=23)	51.9% (n=52)	28.1% (n=32)	45.5% (n=22)	28.6% (n=28)	50.0% (n=6)	41.7% (n=156)	28.6% (n=7)			41.1% (n=163)
R2.6	# of AJ receiving services from financial institutions to strengthen their employability goals			0.3% (n=1)	1.1% (n= 4)	0% (n= 0)	0.8% (n= 1)	0% (n= 0)	0.8% (n=1)	1.7% (n= 2)	0.8% (n=1)	0.8% (n= 5)	0% (n =)	0.4% (n= 1)	0.8% (n= 4)	0.7% (n=5)
				11.9% (n=369)	12.9% (n=394)	22.8% (n=127)	18.6% (n=129)	2.8% (n=179)	1.9% (n=161)	26.7% (n=120)	4.3% (n=47)	12.6% (n=697)	10.6% (n=66)	1.4% (N=74)	13.6% (689)	12.5% (n=763)
Outcome 3. Policies, rules, strategies, services and networks that promote the exercise of the social and economic rights of AJs improved by their participation.																
R3.1	(60%) Percentage increase in budget allocated to AJ-friendly policies/programs by stakeholders (government, private sector, etc.).	LB	60%													
		EMT														

R3.2	(70%) Proportion of service providers reporting availability of age, gender and disability sensitive services.	LB	70%													
		EMT				50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	166.7%	100.0%	100.0%					86.7%
R3.3	(70%) Proportion of A&Y reporting improved satisfaction with access to or quality of community/private/public services.	LB	70%	18,9%	17.52%											18,2%
		EMT		56%	61%											59%
R3.4	No. of policies/programs/plans defended with AJ participation	LB		The data reported by the authorities was analyzed												
		EMT				4	4	10	4	5	3					30
R3.5	# of representative AJ organizations formally included in departmental and municipal government structures? (A	LB		The data reported by the authorities was analyzed												
		EMT				3	3	4	3	6	2					21
R3.6	# of inter-institutional and civil society networks involved in promoting AJ rights	LB		The data reported by the authorities was analyzed												
		EMT				5	4	4	7	2	2					24