



## **Annex 5: Summary Results Framework**

*The Results Framework is presented in accordance with the guidelines from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, thereby only focusing on outcome level.*

*The indicators will be further qualified in separate 'indicator reference sheets' to specify what will be measured, how it will be measured and how often, to ensure that comparable results will be aggregated regularly and across the engagement as part of a systematic monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning mechanism.*

*The presented framework provides a summary of baseline and targets for all of the targeted countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somaliland, Tanzania/Zanzibar and Uganda. Comprehensive and country specific outputs, baseline data, milestones, and end targets are to be established during the planning/inception of the partnership engagement. With an extensive data gap, the aim is to generate data reflecting the specific situation of young care leavers that will also provide a basis for evidence-based advocacy in the engagement.*

<b>Partnership title</b>	<b>Leave No Youth Behind</b> - Young care leavers claim their rights in East Africa and the Horn of Africa
<b>Thematic partnership</b>	Democratic values and human rights
<b>Engagement objective:</b>	Young care leavers in East Africa and Horn of Africa demonstrate resilience and self-reliance to become independent and contributing members of society

<b>Pathway 1: An enabling environment for young care leavers</b>		
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>Decision makers put policies and/or laws in place that strengthen the support for young care leavers</b>	
Outcome indicators	1.1 Description of changes in national legislation and/or policy which improve protection of and/or assistance to young care leavers to which SOS Children's Villages has made a verifiable contribution 1.2 Extent of SOS Children's Villages' regional influence on the agenda of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	
(SoV)	Baseline (summary for all countries)	Target 2025 (summary for all countries)
Published policies and strategies in national gazettes  Documentation of participation in Technical Working Groups	1.1 The targeted countries all have national youth policies, and social protection policies but with limited, if any, linkage to domesticated Alternative Care Guidelines and strategies that guarantee support services to those leaving care, including financial support, accommodation, training and education, advice, and information. Recognition of the specific vulnerabilities of children and young care leavers and investments to address their social and protection issues is weak except for Kenya that have included the special needs of young care leavers into the National Care Reform Strategy but still without formalised procedures for support services.	1.1 Credible documentation per targeted country demonstrate that national policy and/or legislation has improved protection and support for young care leavers, as compared to baseline policy-analysis, and that SOS Children's Villages have made a verifiable contribution.
Meeting documentation	1.2 SOS Children's Villages Regional Office in Addis Ababa has an established constructive relationship with the ACERWC and	1.2 ACERWC addresses the needs and rights of young people leaving care in relevant regional and

coupled with outcome harvesting triangulation	a potential to influence research, policy guideline and direction provided to member states highlighting their responsibilities in providing social protection and assistance to young care leavers.	UN fora, including at least a Day of General Discussion and a General Comment to which SOS Children’s Villages has made a verifiable contribution.
<i>Estimate reach: 7.5 million young people leaving care will potentially benefit from a change in national and sub-national policies and laws.</i>		
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>Social protection systems respond effectively to the needs and rights of young care leavers on their journey to independent living</b>	
Outcome indicators	<p>2.1 # of targeted countries ready to scale-up piloted specialised social protection and assistance provided by social service workforce to young care leavers</p> <p>2.2 Proportion of young care leavers in piloted communities who experience improved protection and assistance by social service workforce necessary for their successful transition to independent living</p> <p>2.3 Level of national formalisation and implementation of training of alternative caregivers to support youth and their healthy and holistic development</p>	
(SoV)	Baseline (summary for all countries)	Target 2025 (summary for all countries)
Sound evidence and assessment of the effect of services provided and plans for scale up developed in cooperation with relevant government stakeholders	2.1 In all targeted countries, public specialised social protection and assistance for young care leavers is generally unavailable, inconsistent at best, and not yet formalised in social protection and national care leaving guidelines. Examples from Ethiopia and Kenya highlight that young care leavers from a formal or registered care-provider are more likely to receive some support as opposed to youth leaving informal kinship or foster care.	2.1 Piloted and documented specialised social support for young care leavers ready for scale-up in all targeted countries.
Tracer study based on questionnaire substantiated by focus group discussion	2.2 There is little or no data about the numbers of young people receiving aftercare support services and there is no information on outcomes after they leave alternative care. Proportion of young care leavers with supervision and support will be established in tracer-study initiated in the piloted communities.	2.2 A substantial increase in the proportion of the targeted young care leavers <i>[by gender and care placement]</i> who experience improved protection and assistance by social service workforce in the past 12 months, as compared to baseline.

Existence of national training manuals with youth component and plans for implementation	2.3 KE, RW, TZ and ET are in the process of integrating training of alternative caregivers into national training curriculum, which contains components supporting youths' holistic development but have not yet rolled-out training. SX and UG do not yet have a national training curriculum for alternative caregivers.	2.3 KE, RW, TZ and ET have institutionalised and rolled out a national caregiver training curriculum with components of youths' holistic development. SX and UG have formalised national training curriculum, including components of youths' holistic development.
<i>Estimate reach: A minimum of 3000 social service workforce will benefit from piloted professional capacity development; a minimum of 20.000 young care leavers will benefit from piloted after-care services, and a minimum of 6000 caregivers will benefit from national caregiver trainings.</i>		

<b>Pathway 2: Empowered young care leavers</b>		
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>Young care leavers in stable and fragile societies claim their rights to social protection, assistance and active participation</b>	
Outcome indicators	<p>3.1 Proportion of young care leavers by gender who experience that MHPSS and/or SRHR services are accessible, non-discriminatory, and youth-friendly</p> <p>3.2 % of young care leavers by gender and care placement not in education, employment, or training 'NEET' (inspired by SDG indicator, 8.6)</p> <p>3.3 # of democratic national or local youth councils/parliament/ that a) have representation of young care leavers by gender and/or b) promote after-care as part of social protection policies</p> <p>3.4 Examples of youth-led initiatives in fragile contexts/communities (ET, SX and KE) promoting community conflict prevention</p>	
(SoV)	Baseline (summary for all countries)	Target 2025 (summary for all countries)
Tracer study based on questionnaire substantiated by focus group discussion	<p>3.1. Data on access to MHPSS and SRHR services are scarce in all targeted countries. Youth Consultation carried out in 2020 in all countries highlighted that it is common for young care leavers not to have sufficient knowledge and support to access professional MHPSS and SRHR counseling and services.</p> <p>Baseline for young care leavers <i>[by gender and care placement]</i> will be established through a questionnaire and tracer-study.</p>	<p>3.1 A substantial increase in the proportion of the targeted young care leavers <i>[by gender and care placement]</i> who experience that MHPSS and/or SRHR services are accessible, non-discriminatory, and youth friendly.</p>

	<p>3.2 Data on SDG 8.6 ‘youth not in education, employment or training (NEET): Ethiopia X&gt;10,5%, Kenya 16.9%, Rwanda 32,8 %, Somaliland X, Tanzania/Zanzibar 31%, Uganda 33,5%.</p> <p>A specific baseline for young care leavers <i>[by gender and care placement]</i> will be established through a questionnaire and tracer-study. It is anticipated that the NEET figure for young care leavers is significantly higher than the average figure in the targeted countries due to the additional barriers facing these youth.</p>	<p>3.2 A decrease in the proportion of the targeted young people leaving care <i>[by gender and care placement]</i> NEET and as minimum corresponding to the national % for all youth, reflecting a decrease in the additional barriers that young care leavers are challenged with.</p>
<p>Composition of youth parliaments/councils and published ,5policy documents and/or campaigns</p>	<p>3.3 Democratic national and/or local youth parliaments/council exist in all countries but with no official representation of young care leavers and in effect no agenda of promoting aftercare as part of social protection policies. There is momentum for existing or emerging care leavers associations (e.g., in Kenya) to establish linkage with these parliaments/councils to influence representation and agenda. It is to be determined at what level each country will focus their engagement based on analysis.</p>	<p>3.3 Youth leaving care <i>[by gender]</i> are represented in democratic local and/or national parliaments/councils in all targeted countries. Specific quantitative targets to be determined.</p> <p>All engaged youth parliaments/ councils demonstrate examples of having promoted an agenda involving young care leavers, including the need for after-care services.</p>
<p>Documented and published best-practice examples</p>	<p>3.4 Young people leaving care are oftentimes deprived of social network and represent a marginalized and vulnerable group prone to risk-taking, violent behaviour and radicalization. As such this group has no or very limited track-record of being involved in conflict prevention and mitigation.</p> <p>In Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somaliland no track record of young people leaving care being involved in conflict prevention and mitigation</p>	<p>3.4 In Kenya, Ethiopia and Somaliland, a minimum of 5 documented and published best-practice examples on youth-led community initiatives per country disseminated for replication and scalability.</p>
<p><i>Estimate reach: In addition to the minimum of 20.000 young care leavers benefitting under outcome 2, an expected 20.0000 young care leavers will be involved in and benefit from interventions under outcome 3.</i></p>		