

RESULTS SUMMARY

The Journey of Youth-Led Partners in Kenya

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PROJECT	<i>Title:</i>	The Journey of Youth-Led Partners in Kenya
	<i>Partner:</i>	Generation Shapers, Kibera Joy Initiative, Maria Rossana, Talanta Africa, Undugu Family, and United Destiny Shapers
	<i>Country:</i>	Kenya
	<i>Period:</i>	2023

CHANGE	In Kenyan informal settlements 6 loosely organized youth groups have grown to become registered youth-led partners (YLPs) of Plan playing a leading role in implementing of the Strategic Partnership with the Danish MFA. The journey started in 2020. Via continuous support and capacity strengthening (CS), the YLPs expanded their roles, responsibilities and budgets and are implementing activities under SRHR, safety and green entrepreneurship.
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CONTEXT	Civic space is obstructed, making civic engagement and meaningful inclusion of youth and marginalized groups challenging, especially in urban informal settlements lacking adequate access to housing, economic opportunities, infrastructure, public services, and inclusive governance. YLPs support technical Civil Society Organization (CSO) partners in mobilizing, identifying needs, and empowering marginalized youth to promote their rights.
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CONTRIBUTION	A key element of our approach to partnerships and civil society strengthening is supporting local partners and their capacities as organizations. The growth of the YLPs has come through continuous mentorship, role modelling and CS. Each year min. 5% of the programme is earmarked for the partners' organizational development and CS meeting their assessed needs, strategic priorities and interests of their organizations.
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IMAGES	 Plan Kenya  Plan Kenya
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[See next page for more details](#) →

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES

CS plans are developed each year based on partners' self-assessment followed by Plan's support with planning and prioritization. In 2023, the organizational and technical capacity of the YLPs was strengthened through various initiatives incl. development of finance policy allowing YLPs to apply for external funding, review of policies to ensure alignment between policies and strategic plans, development of safeguarding policies and technical training on SRHR. Additionally, a key approach has been exchange visits, cross learning, and co-learning allowing partners to leverage on each other's strengths and rely on capacities within the partnership. The YLPs have received technical support from the CSO partners, while the CSO partners have learned and benefited from YLPs when it comes to community mobilization and engagement.

LESSONS

CS should not be seen as a one-off exercise, but rather a continuous journey tailored to the individual needs and strategic interests of the YLP. Partnering with YLP is very different from partnering with traditional CSO partners and requires buy-in from all levels incl. management as traditional ways of working and support offered needs to be adapted to the capacity and nature of the YLPs. This goes for everything from partner agreements, means of communication to planning of activities and support on M&E and financial management. YLPs are very dynamic and innovative, flexibility is therefore key, incl. letting the YLPs stick with their uniqueness and what they do well.

EVIDENCE

The YLPs' capacity to manage diverse needs and resources has significantly increased, as evidenced by improved resource allocation, successful implementation, positive community impact, and favorable feedback on their community engagement. The 2024 budgets for the YLPs have been increased by 25% and 3 out of 6 YLPs will in 2024, with support from a technical CSO partner, expand their programme activities to support the growth of green youth businesses based on their own experiences with green entrepreneurship and knowledge of market opportunities as well as challenges within the local communities. On the partnership side, the YLPs have been successful securing external funding and in creation of linkages and networks with other CSOs and international organizations such as SHOFCO, RIAHSAH.Co, UNDP, and Danish Refugee Council.

DOMAINS

Development strategy priorities:

Insert strategy priority

Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

Yes

Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

No

Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights

Yes

Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights

Yes

Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

Yes

Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work

Yes

GUIDANCE NOTE

This format consists of two overall sections: on page one, the results summary communicates results to an external audience using a brief summary of what has been achieved; while page two provides an opportunity to explain the background and evidence behind the claims made as part of the summary.

Page 1: Results summary

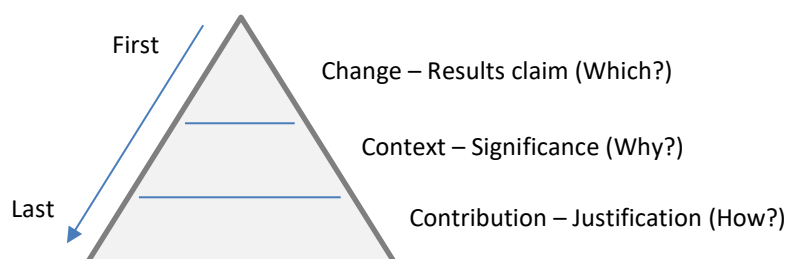
The results summary should outline of the overall change. This should be phrased in a clear and concise manner, focusing on the benefits for target groups or communities, and preferably start out by stating the overall key message as a one-line statement. It is thus important to prioritise what the key message should be and not attempt to describe every possible change that may have occurred.

Note that case studies should not describe all of the activities carried out during the implementation. Instead, it should focus on one or two key messages to be highlighted – which may also span several projects – and only outline activities to backup contributions to the highlighted change.

This can be illustrated as a “reverse funnel.” First, the “change” section introduces the overall results claim, which answers the “which.” Note that this is done before any details have been provided. Second, the “context” section outlines the problem being addressed by the project and the significance of the change. For example, by explaining “why” it benefits target groups or communities.

Finally, and lastly, the “contribution” section should provide examples to justify for “how” the intervention contributed to realising change. Note that this should focus on the plausible linkage between the change and intervention rather than describing details from activities. It is often useful to think of this as a reverse theory-of-change, i.e. “After we did X, then Y occurred, because of Z.”

Figure 1:
Reverse funnel for communication



Page 2: Additional information

The second page should provide background and evidence for project’s contribution to change. It can also address technical issues that do not fit in the results summary. The section consists of the following sections:

- **Activities:** Whereas the “contribution” section on page one provides a brief summary of the project contributions to change, the “activities” section allows for more detail on the project design, organisation and underlying activities in support of the contributions made.
- **Lessons:** Describes lessons learned through the implementation. These should relate to the results claim or alternatively the project(s) as a whole. Please consider (1) novelty – i.e. whether the change represents something new – and (2) the potential to scale and/or build on lessons going ahead.
- **Evidence:** A narrative comparison between results claims and the underlying evidence. It should answer “X led to Y, because of Z,” although it does not need to be phrased this way. It is useful to include references to a few selected documents for further details. Please see guidelines for more.
- **Domains and development strategy:** Describes contributions to defined domains and the Danish development strategy. Please consider limiting the number of domains to a few selected ones.