

Youth Partnership in Adolescent and Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Theory of Change Guidelines 2024



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S T R E T T I N G C O N



VISION

A WORLD IN WHICH YOUTH
PARTNERSHIP IS THE NORM
WITHIN THE AYSRHR FIELD



INTRODUCTION

The YIELD Hub has been working to improve young people's partnership in Adolescent and Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) by facilitating action learning processes and influencing norm change.

The Hub uses action learning, a problem-solving method used to generate innovative solutions to complex problems, to develop new and creative ways for adolescents and youth to get involved in Adolescent and Youth SRHR. The YIELD Hub convenes and engages Adolescent and Youth SRHR stakeholders to reflect and change practices in ways that support partnership with adolescents and youth in SRHR work.

The Hub's work to date has been informed by the YIELD Hub Theory of Change (2020), which has served as a field-building tool guiding work on youth partnership in AYSRHR. Four years after the release of the framework, the YIELD Hub and partners in the AYSRHR field embarked on a comprehensive review of the theory of change (ToC) to respond to developments in the youth partnership and AYSRHR field.

This review assessed the extent to which the YIELD Hub Theory of Change (2020) was fit for purpose, with regards to emerging trends and good practices in youth partnership globally. The review of the ToC was informed by interviews with action learning group members and a document review, with further refinement guided and influenced by the Youth

Partnership in AYSRHR Theory of Change Working Group created for this purpose.

The revised ToC (see annexure 1) carries a new name: ['Youth Partnership in AYSRHR Theory of Change'](#) and is a proposed tool for the adolescent and youth SRHR field to consider adopting in their strategies, work plans and programs. It is conceptualised beyond the functions of the YIELD Hub to reflect the most relevant actions and outcomes of all actors working in the youth partnership in AYSRHR field.

The ToC acknowledges that young people's contributions to AYSRHR are strengthened by partnerships with both peers and adult allies, and that adult partners help build youth capabilities and encourage youth agency. It affirms that these efforts are most effective when they are informed and influenced by young people themselves. In the framework, the joint efforts of youth and adult partners are accelerated by drivers of success that respond to barriers to adult-youth partnerships. The result of these reciprocal and mutually reinforcing efforts are positive changes for individuals (youth and adults alike) that drive outcome-level changes in both the AYSRHR ecosystem and broader society.

This Theory of Change Guidelines document provides tools, definitions and descriptions that make it easier to understand and use the ToC framework. It also includes a list of sample indicators and unintended outcomes for use in measurement, evaluation and learning. It is a practical guide designed to ensure the ease of use by youth and adult partners looking to influence change in the short, medium and long term in youth partnership in AYSRHR.

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Youth Partnership in AYSRHR Theory of Change Working Group

- Miranda Van Reeuwijk – *Rutgers International*
- Atukwatse Nestor – *Restless Development*
- Chengetai Dziwa – *Frontline AIDS*
- Shelani Palihawadana – *YET4H*
- Gift Kiti – *Children's Investment Fund Foundation*
- Bwalya Mukuka – *Young Women in Action*
- Lore Remmerie – *Researcher*

2

YIELD Hub Advisory Board

- Ana Aguilera – *Engender Health*
- Franklin Gnanamathu – *Restless Development*
- Anshu Mohan – *PMNCH*
- Benjamin Sadia – *Ouagadougou Partnership*
- Pragya Singh – *CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality*
- Miranda Van Reeuwijk – *Rutgers International*
- Linda Weisert – *Children's Investment Fund Foundation*
- Carys Stirling – *Choice for Youth*

3

YIELD Hub Strategy Youth Reference Group

- Tushar Singh Bodwal – *Consultant*
- Molly Chan – *Real Justice*
- Bertha Chulu – *Healthy Learners*
- Faith Kaoma – *Copper Rose Zambia*
- Evelyn Odhiambo – *Student*

DEFINITIONS

Youth: refers to young people between the ages of 15-29. The age range reflects the demographic currently being reached by most programmes explored by the YIELD Hub. We use the terms “youth” and “young people” interchangeably - understanding that any definition of either term is intrinsically inadequate, as the experience of adolescence and young adulthood is as varied and diverse as young people themselves. This experience is also shaped by power - as well as by dynamics related to gender, socioeconomic class, ethnicity, race, sexual orientation, and other personal identifiers. Therefore, an inclusive approach is necessary, with explicit steps to engage a diverse range of young people.

Youth partners: refers to stakeholders, organisations, and initiatives within the youth SRHR ecosystem, working in collaboration with young people to strengthen youth capabilities and catalyse youth agency.

Youth-Adult Partnership: is a partnership in which both young people and adults are equally involved and share power. They listen to each other, define the aims of the programmes or activity together and share decision-making. Young people themselves concretely address their issues and realities and work on defining sustainable solutions together with adults. These partnerships promote inclusive practices that value and elevate the voices of youth.

Adolescent and Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (AYSRHR): refers to the physical, emotional, and social well-being of adolescents and youth, achieved through universal access to high-quality, comprehensive sexuality education and youth-friendly services (including those devoted to counselling, contraception, safe abortion, maternity care, and the prevention/treatment of HIV and other sexually-transmitted infections), under conditions that fully respect privacy, confidentiality, and human rights. The fulfilment of AYSRHR allows young people to engage in informed and respectful sexual relationships, and to enjoy mutually consenting, healthy, and positive sexual experiences.

AYSRHR Ecosystem: refers to the complex, interdependent network of stakeholders and initiatives working on AYSRHR issues across sectors, from the local to the global level. This network includes policy, programmes, service delivery, and research related activities at the community, sub-national, regional, and international levels.

Power Sharing: occurs when young people and adults share responsibility for advancing AYSRHR. Overcoming power imbalances requires intentional commitment from both youth and adults to treat each other as equal thought partners irrespective of differences in age, lived experiences, technical experience, skill sets, financial power and individual aspirations. Power-sharing means respecting the value and contributions that each person brings to the table, regardless of age, gender and hierarchies. Though adults often hold more power due to their age, experience, and positions, a power shift happens when young people are listened to and meaningfully involved in shaping the AYSRHR field.

Tokenism: is the involvement of youth at a surface level, where young people are involved in decision-making processes in a way that keeps them voiceless, uninformed and excluded from conversation. Tokenism not only fails to develop true leadership capacities among youth but causes frustration and often leads to further disengagement.

Adulthood: refers to the oppression experienced by children and young people at the hands of adults and adult-produced/adult-tailored systems. It relates to the sociopolitical status differentials and power relations endemic to adult-youth relations.

Safe Spaces: are environments where young people can feel confident that they will not be exposed to discrimination, harassment, or any other emotional or physical harm. These spaces foster inclusion regardless of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation or disability status, giving young people a positive sense of belonging. They prioritise the mental and physical well-being of youth, offering them dignity and security.

Equity: means all young people have fair access, opportunity, resources and power to thrive. To ensure fairness, strategies and measures must be available to compensate historical and social disadvantages that prevent young people from otherwise operating on a level playing field.

Gender Bias: is behaviour that shows favouritism toward one gender identity over others, and most often entails the favouring of men and/or boys over women and/or girls.

Social Norms: are the perceived informal, mostly unwritten, rules that define acceptable and appropriate actions within a given group or community. They consist of what we do, what we believe others do, and what we believe others approve of and expect us to do. Social norms are situated at the interplay between behaviour, beliefs and expectations. These norms are learned and accepted early in life and are kept in place by social sanctions ('punishments') for non-adherence to the norm and social benefits ('rewards') for adherence. A social norm exists when individuals practice a behaviour because they believe that others like them or in their community practice the behaviour (descriptive norms), or because they believe that those who matter to them approve of them practicing the behaviour (injunctive norms).

Gender Norms: are a subset of social norms that relate specifically to defining perceived acceptable and appropriate actions for people of different gender identities in a given group or community. They are embedded in formal and informal institutions, perceived in the mind and reproduced through social interaction. They influence access to resources and freedoms, shaping people's voice, power and sense of self. Gender norms typically sustain a hierarchy of power that privileges what is considered male or masculine and reinforces a systematic inequality that undermines the rights of women and girls and restricts opportunity for women, men, and gender minorities to express their authentic selves.

Drivers of Success: are catalysts that create an enabling environment for youth contributions and partnerships to result in changes in individuals, in the SRHR ecosystem and in society. They respond to different challenges in the AYSRHR operating environment and reduce restrictions on youth contributions and partnerships.

Barriers: refer to the threats and challenges that limit the effective realisation of youth contributions and youth partnerships in the AYSRHR field.

Story of Change

Young people's contributions to AYSRHR are strengthened by partnerships with both peers and adult allies. Similarly, **adult partners** help build youth capabilities and encourage youth agency. These efforts are most effective when they are informed and influenced by young people themselves. The joint efforts/**inputs** of youth and adult partners are accelerated by

drivers of success that respond to **barriers** to adult-youth partnerships. The result of these reciprocal and mutually reinforcing efforts are **positive changes for individuals** (youth and adults alike) that drive **outcome-level changes** in both the **AYSRHR ecosystem** and broader society.

How to...

Use The Sample Indicators

Overview of Sample Indicators: Young people impact AYSRHR in many meaningful ways, but these impacts can be difficult to measure. Part of the challenge lies in assessing youth contributions as part of a broader SRHR ecosystem, which makes establishing causality difficult. Additionally, the disconnected and under-supported nature of our current monitoring and evaluation efforts make it difficult to align stakeholders around a shared vision of impact measurement.

The rigorous demonstration of youth impacts requires all AYSRHR partners, including youth, to align around shared principles, purposes, and instruments. In response to this, the YIELD Hub has developed sample indicators to correspond with each element of the Theory of Change on Youth Partnership in AYSRHR to support partners in the field as they seek to measure the impact of their interventions.

The list of sample indicators is not exhaustive because the

field of AYSRHR is too diverse, and the contributions of young people are too multi-faceted for that to be practical. These indicators are not tailored for operationalisation by any individual programme, organisation, country or context, but are designed to be a starting point for impact measurement.

Overview of Unintended Outcomes: Unintended outcomes are the negative changes youth partnership produces in AYSRHR indirectly or unintentionally. These include the primary unintended impacts and effects resulting from youth partnerships in AYSRHR, as well as the negative effects of external factors. These unintended outcomes are designed to help inform evaluations of programmes that focus on youth partnership in AYSRHR. Partners are advised to use the provided unintended outcomes as an indicative list, and to explore for themselves the unintended outcomes that are most relevant to their work.



SAMPLE OUTCOME INDICATORS

FIRST LEVEL CHANGES: POSITIVE CHANGE IN INDIVIDUALS

INDIVIDUAL OUTCOMES: YOUTH

- 1 Increased personal and professional growth.**
 - Percentage of youth who report personal and professional growth because of their AYSRHR work.
- 2 Increased AYSRHR knowledge and skills.**
 - Percentage of youth who demonstrate increased AYSRHR knowledge/skills, following participation in AYSRHR programmes.
- 3 Increased agency and decision-making power.**
 - Percentage of engaged youth who report increased power over their bodies and decisions.
 - Percentage of youth who report that they have the information and power necessary to make healthy AYSRHR choices.
- 4 Healthier choices.**
 - Percentage of youth who report making healthier AYSRHR decisions, following participation in AYSRHR programmes.
- 5 Increased access to collaborative and knowledge - sharing platforms.**
 - Percentage of youth who report having increased access to collaborative and knowledge - sharing platforms.
- 6 Increased social capital and connections.**
 - Percentage of youth serving on committees of local organisations in the last year.
 - Percentage of youth serving as officer of a club or organisation in the last year.
 - Percentage of youth engaged in volunteer work in the last year.
 - Percentage of youth that report that 'most people can be trusted'.
- 7 Improved compensation for professional services.**
 - Percentage of youth working on tasks that are a core function of a AYSRHR programme who report receiving a salary.
 - Percentage of youth invited to speak at national, regional or international meetings who report receiving a stipend/ honorarium.
 - Percentage of youth who report that their compensation is adequate compared to the demands of their work.
 - Percentage of youth assisting with dissemination of material related to an AYSRHR research who report receiving a stipend/ honorarium.
 - Percentage of youth in advisory committees who report receiving a stipend.
 - Percentage of youth participating in time-limited data collection activities who report receiving a stipend.
 - Percentage of youth participating on a regular basis in data collection who report having a paid contract.

INDIVIDUAL OUTCOMES: ADULT ALLIES AND DECISION MAKERS

- 1 Heightened awareness of and value for youth contributions**
 - Percentage of adults, by organisation, who report increased awareness of and value for youth contributions, as a result of their work with youth.
- 2 Increased understanding of youth needs**
 - Percentage of adults by organisation, who report increased understanding of youth needs.
- 3 Increased commitment to youth-adult partnerships and mentorship**
 - Percentage of adults, by organisation, who report increased commitment to youth-adult partnerships.
- 4 Increased skill in intergenerational power sharing.**
 - Percentage of adults, by organisation, who report increased skill at intergenerational power-sharing.
 - Percentage of organisational staff that report having an improved understanding of the needs of youth in the communities in which they work.

SECOND LEVEL CHANGES: POSITIVE CHANGE IN THE SRHR ECOSYSTEM

- 1 Youth-driven AYSRHR innovations are scaled up.**
 - Number of new youth-driven AYSRHR innovations scaled up.
- 2 Increased transparency, responsiveness and reach of youth-serving AYSRHR interventions.**
 - Number of youth-led interventions, programmes, evaluations, and projects with demonstrable impact.
 - Number of youths engaged through peer-to-peer outreach.
 - Percentage of youth who report that AYSRHR programmes are responsive to their evolving interests and needs.
 - Number of youth leaders, youth-led organisations and youth movements that report that they have the capacity to implement their AYSRHR programmes.
 - Percentage of youth-led and youth-centred organisations that report using indicators and targets co-designed with youth to strengthen AYSRHR programmes.
- 3 Increased recruitment of young professionals in AYSRHR human resource pools.**
 - Percentage of young professionals in gainful employment in human resource pools of AYSRHR organisations.
 - Percentage of young professionals that report advancing their careers in AYSRHR organisations.

4 **Increased capacity of current and future AYSRHR leaders and decision-makers.**

- Number of programmes that employ youth graduates as staff.
- Percentage of youth who remain engaged in AYSRHR work, following programme participation.
- Percentage of adult AYSRHR advocates and decision-makers trained through youth leadership programmes.
- Number of young people that report that they have the experiences, skills, and capabilities they need to be successful in AYSRHR work.
- Percentage of staff members that report that young people have the experiences, skills and capabilities to be assets in their work with AYSRHR organisations.

5 **Youth representation is embedded in governance platforms.**

- Percentage of organisations working on AYSRHR that report having a policy/ standards/ guideline for youth representation in their governance structures.
- Percentage of organisations working on AYSRHR that report having youth consistently represented in their governance structures.

6 **Increased supply of, demand for and access to high-quality AYSRHR commodities, information and services.**

- Number of youth, per locality, who access youth-responsive AYSRHR information and services.
- Percentage of youth that report increased awareness of and access to youth-responsive AYSRHR information and services.
- Percentage of service providers that demonstrate improved understanding of youth needs.
- Percentage of young people who access AYSRHR services that report that the services are sensitive to their needs and supportive of their rights.

7 **Reductions in unmet need for AYSRHR services.**

- Percentage of youth reporting increased utilization of youth-responsive AYSRHR information and services.
- Percentage reductions in unmet contraceptive need.

8 **Rise in laws, policies, services, organisations and programmes sensitive to youth needs and supportive of youth rights.**

- Percentage of relevant laws and policies, per country, that support AYSRHR.
- Number of countries with laws and policies that support AYSRHR.
- Number of laws and policies that recognize youth rights, including the evolving capacity of children under the age of 18 to make their own decisions; number of countries with laws of this kind.
- Percentage of youth who report living in a society with laws and policies that support AYSRHR – or who report that their experiences reflect the consistent implementation of this type of legal/policy framework.
- Number of laws and/or policies related to health and development that were influenced by youth advocacy, youth networks, and/or youth movement-building (as described in qualitative terms by relevant stakeholders).
- Percentage of young people who access SRHR services that report that services are sensitive to their needs and supportive of their rights.
- Percentage of young people that report feeling listened to and valued within their home organisations.

9

Sustained resource allocations to and for AYSRHR

- Number of organisations with a dedicated budget line for youth engagement processes.
- Number of youth leaders, youth-led organisations, and/or youth movements that receive grants to support self-directed AYSRHR activities and initiatives.
- Number of youth leaders, youth-led organisations and/or youth movements that receive funding, by funding level (e.g., under &1,000, \$1,000 - \$10,000, \$10,000 - \$50,000, etc.) and state of registration.
- Amount of flexible and long-term funding available to youth-led projects and organisations (in aggregate and disaggregated by donor type).
- Percentage of youth-led organisations that report that they are financially secure.

10

Youth with disabilities, adolescent girls, young women, and LGBTQIA+ youth participate in decision-making at par with their peers

- Percentage of youth with disabilities/ adolescent girls/ young women/ LGBTQIA+ youth who report participating in decision-making at par with their peers.

11

Increased youth-led evidence generation on AYSRHR

- Number of new evidence products generated by youth-led organisations.

12

Increased utilisation of data generated by youth for decision-making in AYSRHR

- Number of organisations that report using data generated by youth for decision-making in AYSRHR.

13

Strengthened AYSRHR movements

- Percentage of youth who report that youth-led organisations are effective in representing them and their AYSRHR needs.
- Number of new partnerships and collaborative actions between civil society organisations, communities and governments addressing AYSRHR.
- Number of youth-led organisations that report having greater influence and agency to work on AYSRHR.
- Number of sustained initiatives by youth and youth-led organisations that have facilitated engagement with duty bearers to influence/participate in decision-making on AYSRHR.

14

Increased integration of climate change, mental health and economic empowerment in AYSRHR programmes

- Percentage of AYSRHR programmes that integrate climate change, mental health and economic empowerment.

THIRD LEVEL CHANGES: POSITIVE CHANGE IN SOCIETY

1 Improved health and well-being

- Percentage of youth reporting improved physical and mental health.
- Number of births to women aged 15-19 per 1,000 women in that age group.
- Percentage of adolescent maternal deaths to total maternal deaths.
- Percentage of adolescent girls and young women aged 15 - 24 years newly infected with HIV.

2 Improved social inclusion.

- Percentage of the youth labour force by gender.
- Percentage of persons living in households where the total disposable household income is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.
- Percentage of youth not in employment, education or training.
- Percentage of youth population fully covered or insured for primary care costs.
- Percentage of youth that do not display intolerance towards certain social groups.

3 Increased civic engagement and participation.

- Percentage of youth who report meaningful participation in community activities, events and voting processes.

4 Transformed social norms including gender norms and norms on youth-adult partnerships

- Percentage of community members who support universal youth access to AYSRHR information and services.
- Number of community members that support the rights and opportunities of young people, including their rights to reproductive self-determination and bodily integrity/autonomy.
- Percentage of youth who report feeling supported by their communities.
- Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 - 24 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and age.
- Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.
- Percentage of community members/target group who attribute changes in their knowledge, attitudes, perspectives, or behaviour to the actions or advocacy of young people.



SAMPLE OUTPUT INDICATORS

YOUTH PARTNERSHIPS

1 Partners strengthen youth capabilities

- Percentage of programmes with flexible, participatory and skill-strengthening approaches that are responsive to youth needs, interests and experiences.
- Percentage of programmes that engage youth in ongoing, experiential learning.

2 Partners create safe and supportive environments for youth to act

- Percentage of organisations that offer formal support for youth-adult, as well as youth-youth mentoring and accompaniment relationships.
- Percentage of organisations that create a safe space for young people to be honest.
- Percentage of organisations that train adult staff to work effectively with youth.
- Percentage of organisations that provide active support for youth-adult partnerships.
- Percentage of organisations that conduct ongoing assessments of the effectiveness of youth-adult partnerships.
- Percentage of staff trained in meaningful youth engagement.
- Percentage of staff within individual programmes or organisations with positive attitudes toward youth contributions.
- Percentage of organisations that fairly compensate youth for their AYSRHR contributions.
- Percentage of organisations that include youth in decision-making and governing bodies.
- Percentage of youth, per programme, who report that they are acting in meaningful partnership with supportive adults.
- Percentage of youth, per programme, who report that they believe that their input is valued and/or influential in organisational and/or programmatic decision-making.
- Percentage of young people within organisations who are aware of processes in place to safeguard them from exploitation, coercion and violence and consider them to be effective
- Percentage of organisations that have structures and processes in place to safeguard young people from exploitation, coercion and violence.

3 Partners connect youth with collaborative and knowledge-sharing platforms.

- Number of youth, per programme, who belong to active peer and/or professional networks.
- Number of youth-led organisations or movements connected with other AYSRHR networks.
- Percentage of youth and adults who report partnering in the creation and support of knowledge-sharing and collaboration platforms on AYSRHR.

4 Partners develop recruitment pathways for youth to advance professionally.

- Percentage of organisations that report implementing recruitment strategies that prioritise employment of underserved youth.
- Percentage of organisations that enable youth to move into roles of increasing responsibility and influence as they age.
- Percentage of programmes that hire graduates as staff.

5 Partners avail financial resources/funding

- Amount of funding allocated and disbursed for youth partnership in AYSRHR programmes.
- Percentage of youth-led organisations reporting increased funding for AYSRHR programmes.

6 Partners mentor young leaders

- Percentage of adult professionals who report participating in mentorship programmes for youth leaders in the AYSRHR field.

YOUTH CONTRIBUTIONS

1 Youth collaborate with peers, colleagues and decision-makers

- Number of youth-serving as peer ambassadors within local communities.
- Number of youth taking leadership, advisory and/or decision-making roles within initiatives or institutions.
- Number of sustained youth-led collaborations (e.g. at the local, national, regional, or global level).

2 Youth inform, support and influence organisations and programme cycles

- Number of youths, by programme, who participate in each phase of the programme cycle, from design to evaluation.
- Percentage of programmes that involve youth in all phases of the programme cycle.
- Number of youths, by locality, who participate in the provision of youth-friendly services.
- Percentage of organisations that employ youth in the provision of youth-friendly AYSRHR services.

3 Youth inform and influence laws and policies related to AYSRHR through advocacy.

- Number of youths who participate in national, regional, or international policy-making processes.
- Percentage of youth who report feeling empowered and influential in the decision-making processes they participate in.

4 Youth inform, conduct and interpret research

- Number of youths who participate in the design, collection, or analysis of data.
- Percentage of organisations that assess impact using targets and indicators designed with youth.
- Percentage of youth and youth-led organisations reporting confidence in monitoring and evaluation.

5 Youth inform and influence financial flows and funding mechanisms

- Number of youths with grant-making or decision-making roles within funding organisations.
- Percentage of funding organisations that take a participatory approach to grant-making, in partnership with youth.

6 Youth develop new AYSRHR initiatives

- Number of interventions, programmes, evaluations, or projects designed and/or initiated by youth or youth-led organisations.
- Number of youth or youth-led organisations accessing grants or other financial support to implement action plans.

7 Youth form new AYSRHR organisations and networks

- Number of new, youth-led organisations and networks established.

8

Youth build and strengthen AYSRHR movements

- Number of youth leaders, youth-led organisations and youth movements that report that they have adequate capacity to implement their AYSRHR programmes.

9

Youth adopt gender transformative approaches to youth partnership

- Percentage of youth in organisations reporting that they have the space to examine and challenge the gender norms and dynamics of power and control within society.
- Percentage of youth in organisations who report completing gender-sensitivity training.
- Percentage of youth in organisations reporting increased awareness of gender inequalities within their communities.

10

Youth establish accountability mechanisms

- Number of mechanisms established in youth-led organisations to improve transparency or accountability.
- Percentage of youth in youth-led organisations who report receiving training on improving transparency and accountability.

11

Youth ensure equitable and inclusive participation, especially for youth with disabilities, adolescent girls, young women, and LGBTQIA+ youth

- Number of youth-led organisations with policies for the participation of youth with disabilities, adolescent girls, young women, and LGBTQIA+ youth.
- Percentage of leadership positions in youth-led organisations occupied by youth with disabilities/ adolescent girls/young women/ LGBTQIA+ youth.
- Percentage of groups and organisations led by youth with disabilities, adolescent girls, young women and LGBTQIA+ youth reporting improved access to decision-making processes related to gender equality and agreeing that the government and other stakeholders include their voices in decisions.

12

Youth integrate climate change, mental health and economic empowerment in AYSRHR programmes

- Number of youth-led organisations that report integrating climate change/mental health/economic empowerment interventions in AYSRHR programmes.



SAMPLE UNINTENDED OUTCOMES

FIRST LEVEL CHANGES: POSITIVE CHANGE IN INDIVIDUALS

1 Individual Outcomes: Youth

- Skilled and experienced youth without professional qualifications are discriminated against.
- Youth without access to internet, and who are in remote areas are excluded from AYSRHR programmes.
- Youth are arrested for taking up AYSRHR services and commodities that are not legally permitted.
- Youth take up unsafe/illegal jobs to pay for AYSRHR services and commodities.
- Sensitive data on youth identities and practices are shared with governments and used for surveillance.
- Youth are exploited by voluntary platforms and made to provide professional services without payment.
- Youth leaders lose credibility in their communities over accusations of being paid activists.

2 Individual Outcomes: Adult allies and decision makers

- Youth are co-opted into corrupt leadership systems and used to legitimise unethical governance practices.
- Adult partners design interventions for youth without youth, using information extracted from youth.
- Youth are abused by adult mentors/partners.
- Adult partners acknowledge the value of intergenerational power sharing but do not take practical action to share power with youth.

SECOND LEVEL CHANGES: POSITIVE CHANGE IN THE SRHR ECOSYSTEM

- Youth-driven AYSRHR innovations are focused on urban youth.
- Restrictive governments target health facilities providing safe abortion services and cancel their operating licenses.
- Young professionals are restricted to low level jobs with minimal power, low pay and limited opportunities for promotion.
- Youth AYSRHR networks and movements lose talented leaders and fail to find skilled replacements.
- Organisations fail to adapt to changes in youth partnership in AYSRHR and insist on upholding outdated policies/ standards/ guidelines.
- Young people with disabilities, LGBTQIA+ youth, adolescent girls and young women do not have equal access to AYSRHR information and services.
- Lack of disaggregated data obscures gaps in access to AYSRHR services for marginalised populations.
- Countries create/amplify legal restrictions for young key populations.
- Poor reporting, fraud and financial irregularities in youth-led organisations reduce commitments to funding AYSRHR.
- Young key populations are arrested at public events in countries with restrictive laws.
- Misinformation on AYSRHR spreads due to lack of quality control and consistency in data collection practice across youth-led organisations.
- Anti-gender and anti-rights movements increase attacks on youth led organisations working on AYSRHR.
- Reduced efficiency and effectiveness of AYSRHR programmes due to poor integration of climate change, mental health and economic empowerment.

THIRD LEVEL CHANGES: POSITIVE CHANGE IN SOCIETY

- Reduced educational and economic progress due to prioritisation of AYSRHR.
- Increased marginalisation of population groups not prioritised by AYSRHR programmes.
- Increased targeting of young human rights defenders by restrictive governments.
- Increased community resistance to social and behaviour change communication programmes.



