

# DANIDA FRAMEWORK GLOBAL RESULTS REPORT 2018

**LOT CIV AND LOT HUM**



Credits: ActionAid

**MELLEMFOLKELIGT  
SAMVIRKE** **actionaid**



# Table of Contents

<b>1. Organisational and strategic development .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Progress, achieved results and major deviations related to summary results framework..</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Our programmatic approach and integrated capacity development .....	2
2.2 Overall reflections and learning on our ToC and integrated capacity development package .....	5
2.3 Risk – development in key risk factors .....	9
2.4 Update on partnership engagement.....	9
2.5 Use of MFA funds towards co-funding .....	10
2.6 Evaluations and assessments .....	10
2.7 Capacities for delivering and documenting results .....	11
<b>3. General overview of results - CIV LOT .....</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 Overall progress, deviations and challenges .....	12
<b>4. General overview of results – HUM LOT .....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 Overall progress, deviations and challenges .....	14
<b>5. Global interventions .....</b>	<b>15</b>
5.1 Quality gender responsive public services funded by progressive taxation (LOT CIV).....	16
5.2 Participatory democracy (LOT CIV).....	19
5.3 Economic opportunities and decent work for youth (LOT CIV) .....	21
5.4 Rights and resilience in protracted crises and disasters (LOT HUM).....	22
5.5 Global youth community and networks; organising and social movements .....	24
5.6 The Sustainable Development Goals as an overall thematic frame .....	27
<b>6 Country level results .....</b>	<b>29</b>
6.1 Results.....	30
6.2 Learning and challenges across countries.....	55
<b>7. Use of flexible funds.....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>8. Innovation .....</b>	<b>56</b>

## Annexes:

Annex 1: Results frame, overview of targets and results

Annex 2: Country results

Annex 3: Follow-up on Review

Annex 4: Reporting on Programme Related Information Activities, 2018 (PRI-midler)

Annex 5: Change stories

## 1. Organisational and strategic development

Apart from being the first year of implementation of the new Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) programme, which also entailed the first year of implementation of AADK's humanitarian programme, 2018 also marked the first year of implementation of AADK's new strategy "Together for a just and sustainable world 2018 – 2022" as well as embarking on the roll out of our new organisational structure as outlined in "Building an activist organisation for the 21<sup>st</sup> century". 2018 also marked the initiation of a new strategic cooperation agreement with the federation aligning AADKs strategy and ActionAid International (AAI) strategy "Action for Global Justice – 2028", with a common focus on the strengthened capacity of young people, their organisations and movements to claim their rights and hold governments and institutions to account. 2018 thus marked a year of significant changes in terms of aligning AADK as an organisation with 1) our new strategy and themes, 2) our new programmes and partnerships, 3) our revised organisational structure and 4) our amended federation cooperation agreements.

### Strategy and themes

In 2018, a number of strategic priority areas, such as equitable tax and public services as well as civic participation were consolidated, but also new themes such as economic opportunities for youth and strengthening rights and resilience in protracted crises and disasters were introduced. A significant area of focus was to deepen the strategic alignment with AAI and programmes at country level with a specific focus on the niches of AADK in terms of youth, organising, activism, and the role of social movements. This involved engagement in the Federation's International Platforms related to our priority themes, as well as deepening and learning from existing practices and programmes at country level.

### Partnership and programmes

The new SPA agreement included two new country partnerships (Nigeria and Myanmar) and an increased focus on youth, activism, and social movements in all partnership countries. AADK has also formalised its partnership with ActionAid International's (AAI) International Humanitarian Action and Resilience Team (IHART) and AA Kenya through the joint implementation of the global programme on strengthening rights and resilience in protracted crises. The focus from the Framework programme on integrated country planning across AADKs capacity and support modalities continued, including a stronger nationalisation of the youth Global Platforms. A number of associated changes were supported, such as new indicators and monitoring systems, new planning and reporting matrices, and decision-making structures and procedures, etc.

### New organisational structure

2018 also introduced a new organisational structure with a key focus on bringing teams together in "clusters", as well as strengthening organisational culture and processes that encouraged more delegated leadership, focus on collective outcomes, innovation, and change. This involved both the introduction of new teams, new decision-making processes, the introduction of programme- and country project groups working across teams, new meeting forms, and introduction of more flexible and iterative ways to define staff roles. A number of these initiatives were delayed or are in need for further consolidation in 2019.

### Federation cooperation

In 2018 a new cooperation agreement and delegations between AADK and AAI was developed. AADK was delegated the responsibility for a) youth, social movements, and innovation – specifically joint learning and supporting capacity of AAI to work with activism and social movements, as well as taking the lead on federation learning on youth programming. This priority interrelates with country programmes, but also provides opportunities for cross federation learning and influencing. Two areas were delegated to AADK within the theme of youth, social movements, and innovation: 1) Institutional resilience and responses for the federation and partners in shrinking space, which links to the

previous thematic area of deepening democracy and 2) coordinating a youth community of interest with AA countries and partners across the federation. As AAI only started developing detailed strategic implementation plans during the first quarter of 2018, the process of developing and formalising delegations were significantly delayed. The delegation on Institutional Resilience was only signed in June and the delegation on youth only in November, effectively delaying the initiation of implementation to 2019. The second area of focus was b) support and joint leadership on learning, knowledge and global alternatives and campaigning on public resources, public services, public participation as well as on localisation and resilience within humanitarian programming. During first half of 2018 AADK supported AAI delineation and development of implementation plans within these areas, as well as ensured alignment between them and the focus of the global programmes under our SPA agreement. In the second half of 2018, a learning project on how members of AAI work with young people in humanitarian action was commenced in collaboration with Restless Development. Other areas of our cooperation agreement, less related to our SPA agreement included c) shared leadership in fundraising, both in relation to EU, other Nordic donors as well as testing new campaign focused private fundraising, d) identifying opportunities for joint programming work in Europe. Some of these areas of cooperation was postponed to 2019.

In conclusion 2018 was a year of ambitious change across all levels of the organisation (strategic, organisational, and programmatic) which leapfrogged the shift of AADK as an organisation and ensured that these changes were developed and introduced in tandem and synergy. It also challenged the organisation and further development and consolidation thus remain a priority for 2019 and beyond.

#### Popular anchorage and outreach in Denmark

AADK continues to have a strong anchorage in Denmark with 23.765 members and supporters, which is an increase from last year on 627. Also, our communication activities reach and engage a large number of Danes, especially young people. Nearly half (41%) of our followers on Facebook are below 35 years old – and our digital content was exposed to 21.906 person per day in 2018 (average reach per day). AADK might not be leading in terms of numbers of followers amongst the NGOs but several surveys suggest that we are the organisation with the highest interaction-rate – with an average of 92 comments and 911 interactions (likes, shares) per day. The number of volunteers is 1.419, which is an increase from last year on 643. An important step in relation to our anchorage in Denmark, was opening of the AADK café “Mellemfolk” in Århus, which was consolidated in 2018 with regular engagement of 190 volunteers. 124 events were held at the Café Mellemfolk (see more in annex 4 on the PRI-midler).

## **2. Progress, achieved results and major deviations related to summary results framework**

### **2.1 Our programmatic approach and integrated capacity development**

The overall objective of the SPA programme is: *“Strengthened capacity, space and diversity of youth organisations, movements and alliances to act, influence and advocate for increased realisation and accountability for the rights, standards, and goals that duty bearers have agreed to and adopted, primarily the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Human Rights”.*

To achieve this objective, we focus our efforts on four thematic priorities:

- Quality Gender Public Services (GRPS) funded by progressive taxation (CIV LOT)
- Participatory democracy and youth representation (CIV LOT)
- Economic opportunities and decent work for youth (CIV LOT)
- Rights and resilience in protracted crises and disasters (HUM LOT)

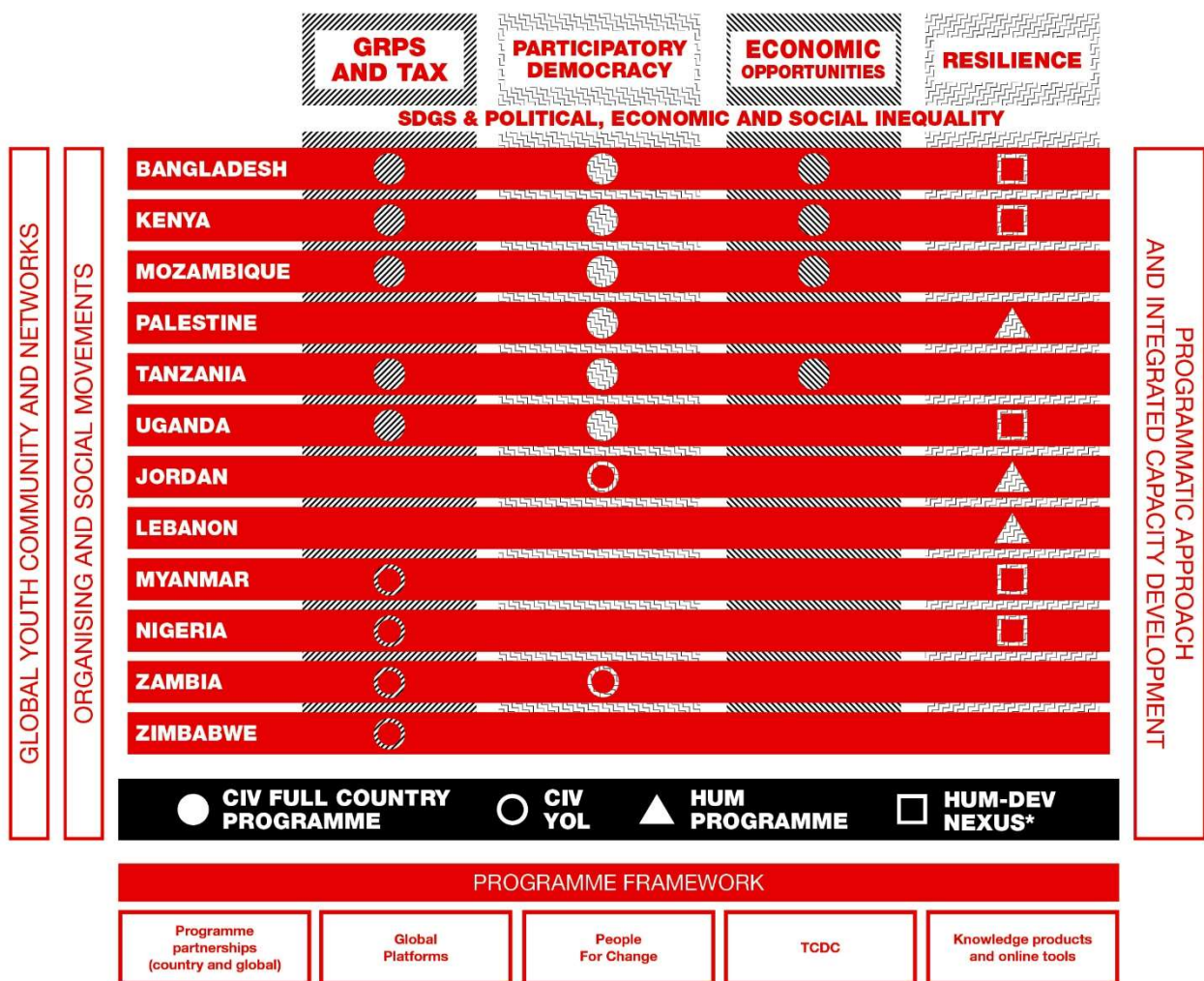
Thematic priority 1 is to large extend a continuation of Strategic Objective 1 and 2 under the Danida Frame Agreement “Securing improvement in the quality, equity, and gender responsiveness of public

services for people living in poverty” (GPRS) and “securing fair redistribution of resources through taxation” (Tax Justice). The integration of the two strategic objectives with a more explicit focus on corruption provides a holistic approach to governance with a focus on taxation/domestic resource mobilisation for progressive public spending with a key focus on participation, accountability, and transparency in all aspects of governance. Thematic priority 2 builds on areas of focus from the frame agreements: youth participation and Shrinking Political Space/Deepening Democracy. Thematic priority 3 on economic opportunities and decent work for youth and thematic priority 4 on rights and resilience in protracted crises and disasters are new thematic areas, derived from identified needs under the previous Danida Frame Agreement. With the SPA agreement, youth and social movements have been fully integrated across all four thematic areas. These four priorities are reflected in our long-term programming at country level, in our global programmes designed to link local actions with global advocacy and in our support of activism where young people organise and mobilise. Thematic priority 4 also emphasises building women’s leadership in humanitarian action.

AADK’s interventions complement and connect with one another by employing the concept of **organising** as a strategic approach. Organising is a way to take the HRBA approach to a next level emphasising organising as a critical strategy to sustain and grow peoples-centred pressure for progressive changes beyond NGOs. Organising as a strategic approach is underpinned by four intermediate and long-term outcomes (the “how’s”): (1) Youth leadership; (2) Documentation, research, and progressive alternatives; (3) Strategic alliances and networks; and (4) Collective action, advocacy, and campaigning. While every country context and thematic priority is unique, most of AADK’s programmes, whether at country, cross-cutting or global level, utilise a combination of all four “hows” as a logical way to reach their goals. Organising focuses on support to locally rooted youth movements, more independent of institutional funds and institutional programming logics. In our work on rights and resilience in protracted crises and disasters, organising is built into the approaches we take on for example women-led community-based protection and community-led vulnerability analyses aimed at building resilience. Our focus on organising is also reflected in the partnership approach (see more in section 2.5), where AA not only focuses on formal partnerships with established civil society organisations (CSOs), but also informal non-monetary support of movements and community groups. Community organising is the starting point but aims on influencing beyond community level. We consider organising as a logical next phase of our continued effort to build a progressive and people-powered rights-based organisation standing on long traditions within AA.

In AA, organising is also known as Rooted Campaigning, which is largely defined by five principles: 1) People organise themselves with a clear purpose and agenda to shift power; 2) They claim their rights; 3) They build networks and alliances with others outside their communities; 4) They campaign for specific changes within a set timeframe and with concrete goals and; 5) NGOs and other powerful allies support the organising effort but they are not in the driver's seat.

With this central role in the strategy of AADK and AAI organising represents more than merely a tool. It is also a part of a larger shift in AAI’s organisational visions towards a greater focus on supporting social movements and an even closer collaboration with grassroots organisations. The AADK strategy outlines a dual focus on societal changes and the people we work (empowering the people we work with). Organising is a way to highlight some of the values that for decades have defined AA’s rootedness as an organisation. Values of standing in solidarity, supporting and working with the most marginalised people, and allowing their voices to be heard. It is a critical part of the Theory of Change (ToC) in our strategies and partnerships and in our collective SPA programme. Another key focus is connecting the local level to national level ensuring that advocacy at the national level is done by marginalised communities and youth themselves.



\* In 2018, we started the discussion with partners beyond Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon on how to strengthen the Hum-Dev Nexus.

AADK provides programme support, technical and thematic input, and facilitates capacity development. The capacity development is integrated in country programmes and aligned with the thematic priorities. The capacity development modalities are:

- People4Change (P4C) facilitates (cross-country) face-to-face mentoring and capacity development through placement of international and national Inspirators mainly with local partners (volunteer placement up to 9 months) and long-term professional technical Advisors in 2-year placements with AA offices or larger national partners
- TCDC is the AADK Training Centre of Development Cooperation in Tanzania (TCDC) providing training for AA staff and partners on aspects such as social accountability, GRPS and tax
- The Global Platforms (GPs) is a global network of youth centres providing training and supporting youth-led activities. A GP can either be a space for capacity development where young people live and learn together or a youth hub for creative activism, social movements, and organising where activities are planned and led entirely by young people
- Knowledge products and online tools e.g. 1) Beautiful Rising, an online toolbox for youth activists; and 2) The online network toolbox that consists of accountability and governance related tools. 3) smaller targeted knowledge products such as the GP chatbot

AADK strives to integrate the capacity development modalities to be mutual supportive, in order to ensure a comprehensive capacity development approach. The Advisor placements are done

according to the thematic focus areas of GRPS funded by progressive taxation, participatory democracy and youth participation, and economic opportunities and decent work for youth. The specific focus on youth cuts across all thematic areas as well as all modalities, where specific youth Advisors being placed in Zimbabwe and Nigeria. However, these came into place late in 2018. Previously, many Inspirators supported broader organisational development of the partner organisations. The focus of the Inspirators are now more closely linked to the thematic priorities as well as a general focus on youth and organising, where local follow-up after the GP trainings is central. The capacity development modalities are an essential part of the non-monetary support, which is also offered to non-formal partners such as movements, alliances and youth activists, and is thus an important element in the organising approach.

The SPA programme covers eleven AA partnerships in twelve countries (AA Arab Region manages both Jordan and Lebanon) as well as support to global programmes focused on policy issues and cross-country learning. The partnership countries are Bangladesh, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Under CIV LOT, the country-level engagement is done through two different programme models:

- Full Programme Countries: The programmes are developed around 2 – 3 of the CIV LOT thematic priorities and consist of programme support as well as capacity development. The full-country programmes are Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, Palestine (West Bank), Tanzania, and Uganda.
- Youth Organising and Leadership programmes (YOL): The YOL model is focusing on tying in the capacity development modalities around a key focus on youth and organising. This type of programme aims to pilot and test a broader geographical imprint and network, for a more cost-effective investment, where activity funding is focused on ensuring the ability to react to moments of opportunity created by youth, rather than long term programming seeking to invest in and control all elements of our ToC. The YOL countries are Jordan, Myanmar, Nigeria, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Under HUM LOT, the country-level engagement utilises the Full Programme model in that it consists of programme support and capacity development, though the focus is solely on thematic priority 4 (rights and resilience in protracted crises and disasters). The HUM LOT countries are Jordan, Lebanon, and Palestine (Gaza).

## **2.2 Overall reflections and learning on our ToC and integrated capacity development package**

Based on the long-term experience of AADK and AAI, the ToC was further developed as part of the SPA programme, as described this entailed a key focus on youth and organising. Contextualised ToCs were developed for each country and global programmes. The AA Participatory Review and Reflection Processes (PRRP) at country level, annual and semi-annual reporting, partnerships visits, technical support visits, and Outcome Harvesting done in selected countries are used to monitor progress and results as well as feed into learnings around the ToC, approaches, and the capacity development package.

The Youth Organising and Leadership model (YOL) is a way to further develop and test our ToC, hereunder how to adjust the capacity development package to increasingly support youth and organising. Our innovation initiatives also feed into testing ways of supporting youth organising and leadership (see section 8). The key features and aim of the YOL model are:

- The YOL programmes are geared – not towards building a full programme designed and implemented by AA – but towards supporting new and existing initiatives of youth in terms of building leadership, strategising, innovating, policy development, research and collective action through GP, Advisors, Inspirators, and small scale flexible funding.



- The YOL model has a key focus on youth and will provide a youth perspective to existing programmes and themes.
- A key feature of AA is the local rootedness, solidarity, and organising with a focus on the people we work with, and how the local to national level linkages can be enhanced focusing on organising, networking, and strategic alliances, and not necessarily linked to direct financial support to the individual organisations.

To generate further learning on the youth organising and leadership model, Outcome Harvesting assessments were carried out in Zambia and Zimbabwe in 2018. The conclusions from these assessments informed the further development of the YOL model as well as provided broader learning on how the modalities play out and integrate. A key learning is that what was initially phrased as a separate model applied in some countries (the YOL model), is more of a general approach linked to youth and organising, which is equally relevant across programmes.

The key results and learnings are:

- The **flexible programme design** focused on linking-up with and adding value to existing programmes has shown to be a really valuable approach in Zimbabwe around election issues, where it allowed the flexibility to engage in a range of both formal and informal partnerships. An example is in July 2018, where various CSOs, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and individual citizens came together to write a common Citizen's Manifesto in order to hold politicians and other decision-makers accountable in creating 'the Zimbabwe we want'. The manifesto was launched in a central park in Harare, where more than 1000 citizens participated. According to AA Zimbabwe the launch of the manifesto in a park and not a conference is an example of an innovative approach focused on reaching out to a broad group of citizens aimed at organising and mobilising. The YOL programme in Zimbabwe has a lot of good examples of volunteer youth engagement and truly engaged youth taking leadership. However, the assessments also point to the need to strike a balance between on the one side low-cost programme interventions and volunteer engagement and on the other side the need for funds and staff to do follow-up activities and scale activities. Learnings also show that the capacity development package can't stand alone, there is a need for basic programme support and staff to get the YOL initiatives off the ground, facilitate partnerships, design the capacity interventions and convene partners and volunteers.
- **Activista is a strong connector** and contributor. Activista is an AA informal youth movement at national and global level bringing together youth organisations, movements as well as individual activists. Specifically, in countries without a physical GP, Activista plays an important role by being a hub for youth activities. Activista truly brings in a focus on youth leadership and organising by engaging young people on a volunteer basis beyond the usual membership base and staff of CSOs. An example is an Activista member in Zimbabwe, who after being trained at the GP in Zambia goes on to train young people in his local community focused on organising and mobilising to demand transparency of the mining industry in the area. This is a zero-budget initiative truly illustrating the organising approach. Also, there are many examples of Activista linking the national level youth organisations and local level activists (see more in the country sections).
- The programmes are **truly youth-led**, with young people being in the driving-seat on the programme design and key activities. In Zambia the YOL programme has been a contributing element in enhancing the way AA Zambia engage with youth across their programme, where e.g. a youth programme unit was established. The YOL model does not only deliver its own objectives but has strategically infused a youth perspective into AA work and building capacities to do so. In Myanmar, however there are challenges in applying a truly youth-led approach throughout the programme (see more in the country section)
- The YOL programmes have contributed to **bringing youth voices** to various fora e.g. AU/UN, who invited young people and Activista to present their view at a summit in Harare leading up

to the 5th summit of the African Union. Another example is the council of NGOs in the Southern African region, who included the analysis of the SDGs and related demands from Activista in their position paper presented at the summit of the intergovernmental body Southern African Development Community (SADC).

- The flexibility of the YOL programmes has contributed to **establishing new relations and building strategic alliances** for broader mobilisation, where e.g. the relationship with media has been enhanced. This is mainly linked to the AADK EU funded the Africa We Want project (AWW) but has also influenced the SPA programme. Also, reaching out to movements such as the Youth4Parliament in Zambia and flexible engagement with national level youth NGOs in Zimbabwe stand out as good examples of strategic alliances that have been built during the first year of implementation of the SPA programme.

As described, the above learning does not just relate to the YOL programmes, but also applies to the overall ToC for the SPA programme and specifically on how to apply and adapt the capacity development package/modalities. The four “Hows”/intermediate and long-term outcomes outlined in the ToC are:

- Youth leadership and organising
- Youth-led documentation, research, and progressive alternatives
- Strategic alliances, networks, and partnerships
- Collective action, advocacy, and campaigning

Organising and leadership as well as strategic alliances and collective action, advocacy and campaigning came out very strong in the Outcome Harvesting assessments – and in our wider monitoring and evaluation of the SPA programme with examples described in the country sections. In the HUM programme, early observations suggest that the organising of women and youth – and the use of strategic alliances - generates community agency and positive dialogue with local authorities, in line with our ToC.

A key principle of AA is the participatory approach, where young people, communities, and stakeholders are involved in undertaking assessments and research, creating ownership and building agency, which is paramount for subsequent collective action. However, documentation and research didn't come out as strong as the other “hows”/outcomes. The harvested outcomes that explicitly referred to research and documentation were mostly power analysis, surveys, and budget-tracking exercises. However, across countries are numerous examples of smaller analyses and data collection done by youth not explicitly categorised as documentation and research, but which nevertheless contribute to establishing a collective understanding and a credible voice and position of the young people engaged. To further strengthen the capacities of youth activists to undertake research and analysis, the GPs trained and supported youth activists from Uganda, Ghana, Zambia and Kenya to undertake a research project on inequality. Youth-led and community driven documentation and research is also a fundamental part of the resilience and protection work, where women and youth undertake vulnerability assessments prior to developing strategies to address identified vulnerabilities. A key building block is thus to build the capacities of young people and communities to undertake their own assessment and analysis as the basis for collective action. An example of this is the learning project on young people in humanitarian action done collaboration with Restless Development, where young leaders were involved in all process of the project.

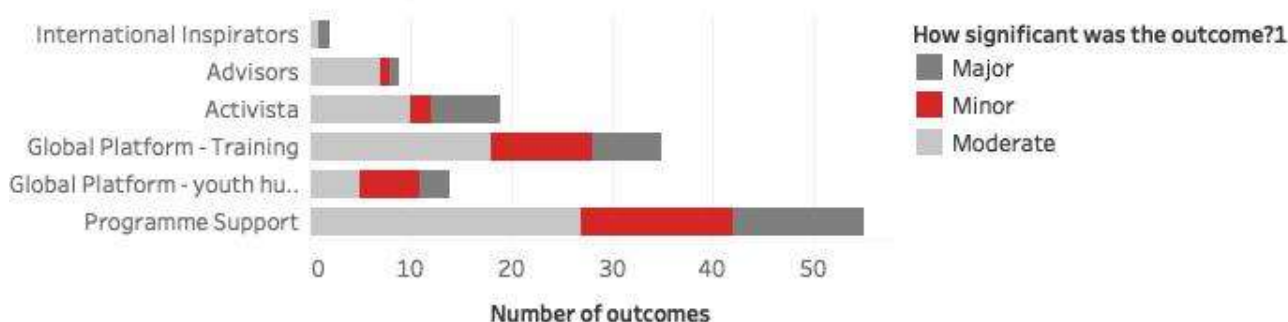
#### The capacity development modalities

A key focus in 2018 was to adapt the capacity development modalities to the new strategy and ToC with youth and organising taking a central position. The GPs are the core of the youth focus, where TCDC and the Advisors and Inspirators still need to be fully aligned with the youth focus. In an attempt to respond to this as well as to the increasing shrinking space that some countries are experiencing, national Inspirators have been introduced, since some countries are experiencing

problems in obtaining work permit for internationals. TCDC has convened learning meetings on social movements as well as an “Activists in Residence programme” to test and develop their role in supporting youth and social movements. In 2019 and 2020 further adjustment of the capacity development modalities to underpin the youth focus will be emphasised.

The figure shows the contribution from the different capacity building modalities towards the outcomes harvested on the programmes in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Several modalities can contribute to one outcome.

### Outcomes per modality



International Inspirators, Advisors, Activista, Global Platform - Training, Global Platform - youth hub and other support/follow-up after training and Programme Support. Color shows details about How significant was the outcome?1.

For CIV LOT, an important aim of the YOL model is to gain learning on how to adjust the capacity development modalities to more flexible, non-traditional programmes with a key focus on youth organising and leadership. The outcome harvesting in Zambia and Zimbabwe showed that the programme support is the backbone not only of full-country programmes, but also of YOL programmes. AADK will assess this further to see how programme support is best used in a flexible manner responding to emerging youth issues in changing contexts relating to both shrinking and opening spaces. This will also touch upon how to strike the right balance between flexibility and longer-term engagement with partners.

Activista contributed to a high number of the outcomes and is to a large extent a volunteer driven network and does not as such require substantial funding. However, Activista depends on the AA country office and the programme support for logistics, advocacy and access to various policy fora etc. And the Activista related outcomes would not have happened without the programme support. TCDC, national Inspirators and digital tools does not come out as strong contributing modalities. TCDC has through the years contributed to building the capacities of AA and partners, where e.g. AA Mozambique and Tanzania have good examples of how the training at TCDC of AA staff and partners built a platform to further train local partners and communities. However, as mentioned the transformation of TCDC and P4C to youth focused modalities is still a point of attention.

The national Inspirators is a new modality and has seen some administrative challenges in getting fully used and implemented. Mozambique and Bangladesh have national Inspirators placed and is the two countries where the new modality is most successful. The fact that the digital tools did not come out very strong does not imply that online mobilisation and usage of e.g. social media does not contribute to the outcomes, but that the tools centrally developed from AADK has not fully corresponded to the needs of the partners or that the tools are not widely enough disseminated and

visible to the partners. There are numerous examples of digital aspects of youth activism, which are reported in the country sections. AADK is planning to do a review of digital aspects of activism and organising to identify how digital elements and support can strengthen the organising approach. AADK has responded to the challenges related to the centrally developed digital tools, which are further described in the section on Value for Money.

Many of the changes at the national level is based on local level engagement and mobilisation – the locally rootedness being a key feature of the AA way of working. A learning point that came out of the first year of implementation of the programme is that the youth focus at local level could be further strengthened by linking local level AA programmes with the local Activista chapters.

For HUM LOT, the modalities are part of the programming, but to a lesser extent. In Palestine, restrictions on free movement between West Bank, where the GP is placed and programme areas in Gaza has hindered close collaboration and international Advisors have been hard to recruit for Gaza for the same reason. Being the first year of implementation, 2018 was also a year of building capacity at the GPs and TCDC on our humanitarian approaches and programming.

### **2.3 Risk – development in key risk factors**

AA requests that all Country Programmes share risk registers with the federation regularly. These highlight any development in key risk factors that impact operations and organisational reputation. Additionally, each Country Programme reported biannually on programme risks as part of their performance monitoring.

The situations in Gaza and Lebanon became more volatile during 2018 (see more detail in the country specific sections), which led to changes in how activities were implemented, yet key assumptions remained valid. For example, using protection activities and livelihood support as an entry point for engaging harder-to-reach women has proven to be effective in overcoming the foreseen risk that women are not permitted by their male relatives to participate in the activities. However, it has become evident that there is a greater need to monitor risks more closely in the protracted crisis settings, which led to a change in the risk registration format as well as frequency of monitoring, reporting and reflection on key risk factors.

As part of the AADK delegation on institutional resilience a more targeted approach to shrinking political space, hereunder risk assessments and mitigation, is being developed and tested. This involves a close focus on youth, social movements and activists and how the programmes encompass this. AADK in collaboration with AAI's Working Group on Civic Participation produced the report "Attacks on Civic and Democratic Space: Strategies and Lessons from ActionAid's Response" generating evidence on how closing civic space has impacted AA and its partners and providing learning on how AA countries have responded to this. This constitutes the basis for trainings for staff and partners in risk management and scenario planning.

### **2.4 Update on partnership engagement**

AA was among the first INGOs to nationalise and transform into a democratically governed federation of nationally rooted and independent civil society organisations with their own governance structure and boards. Thus, the national AA organisations are not INGOs, but national civil society organisations engaging with governments and duty-bearers alongside other national civil society actors. The national AA organisations in turn have a range of mutual partnerships with other local actors such as community-based organisations (CBOs), civil society organisations (CSOs) and social movements. As part of the SPA, AADK has signed partnership agreements with 11 AA country offices, covering 12 countries, namely: AA Kenya, AA Tanzania, AA Uganda, AA Nigeria, AA Zambia, AA Zimbabwe, AA Mozambique, AA Bangladesh, AA Myanmar, AA Palestine and AR Arab region (covers Jordan and Lebanon). All 12 countries and AADK gather at least once per year to cross-learn and discuss common issues in relation to the SPA.

Since 2015 AADK has focused on handing over the ownership of the GPs. In 2018, an external review of the GP was carried out aimed at giving practical recommendations regarding the national AA organisations' ownership of the GP in their country. These recommendations are now under implementation.

The federated structure has shown effective in linking local, to national to global level advocacy, hereunder bringing in local voices into international policy fora (see more in the HUM section as well as the section on SDGs). Throughout the organisation and at all levels AA has a strong focus on engaging in networks and alliances. In line with our partnership policy these are not only formal partnerships with signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs), but also more flexible issue-based alliances with e.g. social movements. In 2018, the most important engagement of AADK in global alliances and networks under CIV LOT were the continued cooperation with the Fight Inequality Alliance, Africans Rising and Restless Development as well as the Global Campaign for Education and the Global Alliance for Tax Justice. Under HUM LOT, the most important engagements in global alliances and networks were the Global Protection Cluster, Grand Bargain and the Friends of Gender under the Grand Bargain, the Compact on Young People in Humanitarian Action, and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience.

## **2.5 Use of MFA funds towards co-funding**

Danida funds have been allocated as co-funding on **the Africa We Want project** funded by the EC. 13 national and regional civil society organisations across 8 African countries (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda) are engaged in the project. The aim is to advocate for the implementation of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG), which is a roadmap setting out international standards on democracy and good governance on the African continent by the African Union. The project mobilises especially young people to claim their rights. AADK, AA country offices and partners have, on the one hand, managed to mobilise grassroots organisations and young activists and, on the other hand, been invited in by the African Union to present recommendations e.g. on free and fair elections. The AWW project is closely linked to the global programme on participatory democracy, where results are described in section 5.2.

Under the **EU Aid Volunteers Initiative (EUAVI)**, AADK is currently coordinating two capacity-building projects: 1. The GESHAVO project ('Gender Sensitive Humanitarian Aid Volunteering project running until February 2020) which seeks to build the strength of women volunteers who are prone to humanitarian disasters and conflicts. The project is implemented in cooperation with AA in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Kenya. 2. Empowering Youth Led Volunteering in Local Level Responses (YLVO), runs until December 2020 and seeks to build the capacity of young men and young women to become actively engaged in humanitarian responses. The project is being implemented in cooperation with AA Hellas and Alianza Spain as sending organisations, and AA Nepal, AA Uganda, AA Sierra Leone, AA Liberia, and Alianza Colombia as hosting organisations. In both projects volunteers are involved as Inspirators. There are thus strong strategic ties to the SPA HUM programme and furthermore it provides a learning possibility on how to adjust the capacity development modalities such as the Inspirators to a humanitarian setting.

## **2.6 Evaluations and assessments**

AADK has through the last years enhanced the focus and capacity to undertake internal reviews and assessments - mainly Outcome Harvesting and Value for Money assessments. In 2018, Outcome Harvesting assessments were done in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania (early 2019). Based on a model developed by AADK Outcome Harvesting and Value for Money were combined, with the first tests made on the Zambia and Zimbabwe programmes.

In 2018 the following external reviews and assessment were completed:

- An external review of the SDG related interventions implemented by AADK under the Danida Framework agreement to inform the strategic design, approach and structure of future SDGs interventions under the SPA programme. Based on the review an SDG coordinator was hired and a study of relevant cases from SPA countries conducted. This informed the advocacy strategy leading up to the HLPF meeting in June 2019.
- A review of the AADK Learning & Capacity unit was done to enhance this strategic focus. This led to a clearer strategic focus on Organising.
- A review of the GPs yielded recommendations for the future ownership structure and administrative set-up, hereunder the hand-over of the full ownership of the GPs to the AA country offices, which has been in motion since 2015.
- An assessment on the level and type of local participation and decision making at the main global resilience and Disaster Risk reduction (DRR) platforms and an assessment of the level of global funding allocated to women's protection was carried out to inform AA's localisation advocacy strategy

## **2.7 Capacities for delivering and documenting results**

In the first year of the SPA programme key focus was on developing of the MEL frame, reporting formats and counting methodology. A workshop was held in March 2018 for MEL and programme staff from SPA countries as well as GPs to ensure a joint understanding and ownership to the MEL frame. This also entailed a detailed and practical approach on how to strengthen the counting methodology and data gathering, where distinctions between estimations and actual counting is clarified both in data gathering and reporting. This e.g. applies to the impact level indicator on the number of people accessing improved public services, where qualified estimations based on e.g. data from health clinics, number of pupils attending a specific school, where improvements were implemented or number of people living in a community where improved access to water was experienced. Data on online and media engagement is divided into actual number of people reached e.g. specific data from facebook, petitions etc and potential listeners/readers through radio, newspapers and TV. For the semi-annual reporting deadlines, webinars are held to update all SPA programme partners on reporting formats, data sheets and counting methodology. All reports and data are quality assured by the AADK senior programme coordinators and the PME coordinator, discussed in the country project groups and subsequently feedback is discussed with the partnership countries.

Outcome Harvesting was piloted under the framework agreements and was integrated on parts of the SPA programme. AADK has applied a step-by-step approach, not rolling out Outcome Harvesting across the full programme from the outset. This has allowed for learning, flexibility and adjustments, where we e.g. developed our own dynamic database in the IT-programme Podio for storing outcomes. The AADK Podio database has been shared with the Danish CSO community, where several organisations are using the same set-up. Also, our experience, hereunder the set-up for the database, has been shared internationally, as part of the European Evaluators Society bi-annual conference in October 2018 in Greece. AADK has played a key role in the Global Focus MEL network by sharing experience and facilitating meetings. To build capacities in the AA Federation on Outcome Harvesting, representatives from AAI and AA country offices were invited to participate in Outcome Harvesting trainings under the auspices of Global Focus, where AADK co-facilitated the training.

In 2018, AADK started its independent Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) group verification scheme along with 15 other AA members, which began right after AADK's first CHS self-assessment. As part of the process, an improvement plan was developed and a reference group set up, chaired by the Operations Director. The reference group oversees the implementation of the improvement plan as well as the AA group verification process. The Humanitarian Quality Assurance Initiative

(HQAI) audited AADK in late June 2018, with the audit report completed in August 2018. AADK was granted CHS verification in May 2019. The audit clearly showed that AA's way of working is very much aligned with the CHS commitments and values. Our highest score was on communication, participation and feedback of affected populations. Accountability to affected populations is a core component of AA's humanitarian signature and we were happy to see that come out strongly in the audit. A number of minor weaknesses were also identified, among them insufficient use of the technical expertise available in the federation, not enough attention to security and safety of staff as well as weaknesses around complaint mechanisms. These issues are now placed in the action plan and will be addressed during the coming period.

The findings from the combined Outcome Harvesting and Value for Money processes as well as reporting from all SPA countries pointed to a lesser use than anticipated of some of the digital tools developed centrally by AADK. In order to streamline and make the digital interventions more effective AADK decided to close down the digital portal Volunteer Connect and the Global Change Lab. In addition to the VfM assessments done in Zambia and Zimbabwe with a key focus on cost-effectiveness related to programme implementation, AADK continuously looks for ways to improve effectiveness. In late 2018 the Operational Reboot was launched focusing on improving and streamlining procedures. In 2018 transactions and requirements for a new financial system were mapped.

#### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- The closer integration of programme support, Advisors and Inspirators as well as the GPs, hereunder the full country level ownership of the GPs calls for a full integration of the MEL procedures anchored at the AA Country offices. The first steps to initiate this have been taken. A further streamlining will take place in 2019
- Capacity building and the integration of Outcome Harvesting need to be intensified to get more countries and programmes on board. This will be addressed in 2019.

### **3. General overview of results - CIV LOT**

#### **3.1 Overall progress, deviations and challenges**

This section gives a very broad overview of progress, deviations and challenges for AADK's CIV LOT. The specific deviations and challenges for the individual country programmes and global programmes are dealt with in the sections below.

AADK has as mentioned had work relations with offices in the 11 countries over the last year, however not all of these relations have been part of the Danida framework programme, as some cooperation has been around smaller programmes or single country interventions. The new partnership in Nigeria had a slow start. Nigeria is a YOL country, with the GP in Ghana providing training and knowledge around youth-led programming. Initial time was spent finding the right set-up and cooperation modus with GP Ghana, as well as defining the connection and added-value of the YOL programme to the programmes of AA Nigeria. Also, the AADK capacity development package was challenging for a new office to fully grasp and implement. Based on the feedback from countries AADK has adjusted and streamlined the capacity development package. This e.g. entails more flexibility in transferring funds between the modalities and clearer guidelines on the P4C categories. In Nigeria, a dialogue was also started in 2018 on how to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus, with a youth perspective.

When looking across the indicators for the CIV programme some results are far above targets e.g. the intermediate outcome indicator on "number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media etc" as well as the strategic objective indicator on the EODWY programme on "number

of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralised public funds for youth entrepreneurs/public credit schemes)”. At the intermediate level indicators for country levels, there was an under-performance in terms of the number of people taking action on common causes. This is a new indicator, which has experienced challenges related to counting methodology and data gathering. Also, the shrinking political space in some countries such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia and Uganda led to some of the direct campaign activities being redesigned. However, the metrics for online engagement were far above target, with high numbers particularly for cases from Tanzania and Bangladesh. In Bangladesh the high number of online engagements comes from a substantial number of youth-led campaigns each reaching a large number of people. The EODWY programme as a thematic area is new and has at the global level had a slow start, which is also shown by the global level indicators. However, at country level especially Tanzania but also Mozambique, and Bangladesh have been successful through their GRPS programme in ensuring the access of young people to public credit schemes.

The results on the strategic level indicators on “number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) contributing to increased progressive revenue” as well as “number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed” fall short of the target. The global tax programme has suffered from a general downgrading at the Federation level as well as a change in focus from e.g. Zambia, who previously had a strong tax justice programme. Zambia, a YOL country, now focuses solely on youth participation. AADK will take a closer look at the tax justice work, hereunder the link between the global programme and the country level programmes and consider whether adjustments are needed. The ‘number of corruption cases being addressed’-indicator is also behind target. This was a new indicator introduced with the SPA programme. Corruption is of course closely related to governance and accountability work; however only Uganda is targeting corruption, specifically in their programmes. Related to corruption, a first step would be to reassess and reinforce the counting methodology and submitted reporting to assess whether the low performance is due to a weakness in reporting rather than a weakness in performance.

All indicators are disaggregated according to gender. This has not been included in the country overview of indicators for this report, as this would further expand the already comprehensive data sheet (see annex 1). Access to GPRS, as indicated in the title, specifically focuses on women’s access as well as sectors such as health, water and education prioritised by communities and women. Examples from the country reporting shows that e.g. in Bangladesh and Kenya approximately twice as many women as men gained access to public services. For the indicator on young women and men being elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making, the gender balance is more or less equal for most countries, where the numbers for countries such as Kenya who specifically focused on women’s participation only refer to women.

Summing-up, the challenges were:

- A slow start to the country programmes. This was due to engaging new countries as well as engaging new youth partners in existing partnership countries
- Fully adjusting the capacity developing modalities to the youth focus of the SPA programme
- The introduction of new reporting formats, data sheet and counting methodology need further support and dialogue with countries

However, 2018 being the first year of implementation of the SPA programme, the progress and performance are deemed satisfying, thus providing a good platform for future engagement.



### **Strengthening civil society**

The overall aim of the LOT CIV SPA programme, as outlined by Danida, is to strengthen civil society in the Global South so that it has the independence, space, diversity and capacity to work for the implementation of the SDGs. AADK and AA has in line with our partnership approach and the programmatic approach a focus on organising and rooted community work, where the entry point is not always established CSOs, but also youth activists, community groups and social movements aiming to build their capacities to act and facilitate vertical and horizontal linkages through building of alliances. Our focus is thus on organising, networking and alliance-building rather than more traditional organisational capacity development activities. The GP and the community level engagement under the country programmes applies an action-learning approach, and enhanced capabilities are thus measured through indicators on action after training and people taking action on common causes as well as GP and AA engaging in strategic alliances. The contribution of the SPA programme to organisational changes is also documented qualitatively through reporting on how we influenced boundary partners as well as through Outcome Harvesting assessments.

Examples from e.g. Bangladesh showed capacity development initiatives empowering marginalised community to demand accountability from authorities. Furthermore, 165 young people were trained by the GP in Bangladesh on organisation development. As a result, young people have started leading their groups and platforms; gradually shaping them up into organisations with a strong local rootedness focusing on advocacy for public services and challenging community stereotypes.

Within partner organisations as well as AA Country offices, AADK has contributed to enhancing the youth focus. As an example, AA Zambia established a youth team. In Bangladesh, young people from the partners organisations HEAD, USS, ALO, Nari Maitree and YPSA, were trained by the GP on leadership and youth programming, which contributed to the partner organisations enhancing their youth focus. In line with the ToC and the partnership policy a priority is to engage in alliances and networks to build collective actions. An example is AA Bangladesh pushing for a stronger youth focus from a coalition led by the Centre for Policy Dialogue, where over 100 organisations push for citizen led advocacy on the SDGs. The Tax Justice coalition in Mozambique and Tanzania are also examples of AA contributing to building of coalitions for collective actions.

The Advisors and Inspirators are placed with AA country offices or with local partners and focus on building capacities; organisational and within the thematic areas under the SPA programme. A survey showed that 52,6% of the host organisations thought their capacities to implement programmes had been strengthened and 36,8% found their organisations performing more effectively and/or efficiently.

## **4. General overview of results – HUM LOT**

### **4.1 Overall progress, deviations and challenges**

This section gives a very broad overview of progress, deviations and challenges for AADK's HUM LOT. The specific deviations and challenges on the individual country programmes and global programme are dealt with in the sections below.

#### Programme implementation

The first year of implementation saw good progress on the global programme with evidence-based learning driving the localisation agenda forward with a number of successful high-level engagements. Despite the complex and challenging context in Gaza, AA Palestine successfully implemented activities as anticipated. The country programmes in Jordan and Lebanon faced some initial challenges when starting-up interventions, but successfully overcame these ending the year with a number of achievements as set out below:

- 5 local partner organisations across Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine are working alongside AA to implement programme activities
- Women-led protection committees in Jordan, Lebanon and Gaza facilitate protection sessions and carry out community engagement initiatives addressing local protection needs
- Women's Safe Spaces was established in and/or supported by Jordan, Lebanon and Gaza respectively and referred Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) survivors to comprehensive case management service providers
- The linkage between women's protection and economic resilience in form of income-generating initiatives are being explored and tested, with the training programme initiated and the first grants awarded to women in Palestine
- Research into existing approaches to accountability in protracted crises has been conducted via our local partner in Palestine, with guidance on ensuring accountability to affected communities in development
- Local partners and community members have participated at three key global platforms to advocate for AA's approach to strengthening rights and building resilience in crises, and AA is actively advocating its women-led community-based protection approach to the protection cluster at the global level through its role as co-lead of the Gender Based Violence (GBV) AoR Localisation Task Team
- An AA report "Not What She Bargained For? Gender and the Grand Bargain" has been published to advocate for women and girls' rights in Grand Bargain workstreams and recognised by the Friends of Gender circle under the Grand Bargain to have had a significant agenda setting impact.

As mentioned above, the AA Arab Region (AAAR) office, managing the Jordan and Lebanon programmes, experienced a delay in initiating programme activities due to a delay in obtaining approval from the Jordanian authorities. For 2018 a focus on the protection components was chosen as these serve as the foundation for the other programme activities. While this delay held up activity implementation, AAAR and AADK are confident that the results will be achieved as expected. As the first evidence of change emerges in 2019, we see protection work progressing as anticipated with the women-led protection committees leading community initiatives.

The first year of implementation identified the need for improvements in programme management both at global and country levels. At the global level, evident needs were those of greater coordination between the programme partners as well as better linkages with other federation members working within the humanitarian space. This led to the creation of a new global project manager role. At the country levels, the need for programming to become more context-specific and needs for stronger monitoring, evaluation and learning processes to be embedded in the programme were identified. To this effect, a humanitarian monitoring, evaluation and learning specialist role was created.

## 5. Global interventions

The thematic programme priorities at the country-level and the global programmes are mutually interlinked by their specific focus on bringing in youth voices to global policy processes as well as ensuring that progressive international policy is used by citizens to advocate for implementation at national and local levels. The AADK global programmes are linked directly to the country programmes and add value to them through global learning, evidence and networks. The AA Federation has established four thematic International Platforms (IPs), where specifically IP2 on participatory democracy and IP4 on humanitarian action and resilience are of key relevance to the SPA programme. The global programme on GPRS funded by progressive taxation as well as participatory democracy link up with IP2. The global programme on rights and resilience in protracted

crises and disasters links up with IP4, where AADK is engaged in strengthening the role of young people in humanitarian action. AADK is working closely with IHART as well as AA Kenya to implement the global programme and utilise learning and good practice in strengthening AA's humanitarian signature and influence the sector. The Youth Working Group and Youth Community of Interest cut across all AAI International Platforms aiming to integrate youth as a cross-cutting theme. The GPs and Activista play a key role in capacity development and connecting youth enabling them to take part in policy processes also at the international level. The SDGs constitutes the promising common international framework for holding duty bearers and the private sector accountable. All global programmes will accordingly refer to the SDGs. The approach of AADK to the global programmes are thus through 1. Support and engagement in the AAI International Platforms, 2. Pushing for youth as cross-cutting on all themes 3. Linking country level interventions and global programmes building on the programmes in the 11 SPA countries.

### **5.1 Quality gender responsive public services funded by progressive taxation (LOT CIV)**

The question of financing of the SDGs is closely linked to a fair and progressive taxation at country and international levels (SDG 17.1 commits governments to strengthen domestic resource mobilisation). Every year developing countries lose billions of dollars due to illicit financial flows and harmful tax incentives. The ability of developing countries to raise taxes is a precondition for the countries being able to deliver public services to their people. Raising taxes is thus only a means to ensuring the delivery of GPRS. Taxation is a national competency; however, many tax agreements and some legislation are decided on at regional or international levels. Hence, AA works at both national, regional and international levels. It is not only a matter of how much money is raised, but also how it is raised. If taxes are regressive, they may in fact lead to increased inequality impeding the attainment of SDG10 on reducing inequality. Therefore, AA advocates for progressive taxation, which means that those more able to pay, should pay more and those less able should pay less. Some of the taxes traditionally perceived as relatively progressive are for instance income taxes (both personal and corporate), property, inheritance and wealth taxes. AADK approaches tax justice by pushing for fair and progressive taxation as well as responsible business behaviour and investments as a prerequisite for governments being able to deliver quality public services to the citizens. AA's global programme on tax and access to GPRS addresses public revenue and public spending respectively, and thus represents a holistic approach to governance. However, the global policy fora where public revenue and public spending are discussed are separate, and the global programme thus addresses different global fora. And public spending is mainly addressed at the national level; closest to where the public services are provided to citizens. The global interventions related to GRPS is through the Global Campaign for Education, where AA is pushing for youth participation.

#### **Global programme component on tax**

AADK supports the AA Global Tax Working Group, which is part of IP2. The support from AADK is two-fold; a) by financing two global tax Advisors b) by providing technical support and coordination as well as financial support. The focus is on strengthening the public perception around progressive taxation and influencing policies and institutions.

The most important results related changing **public perceptions** are:

- AADK has contributed to the general debate in the media on tax justice. This e.g. includes: an article in Politiken on tax fraud and money laundering one year after the Paradise Papers; linked to the participation in the International Anti-Corruption Conference held in Copenhagen AADK wrote an article on the link between money laundering and corruption; AADK had an article published in Politiken on the issue of McDonald avoiding paying taxes by profit shifting; AADK had an article in Berlingske Tidende questioning the amount of tax flowing out of Denmark – the article got some attention and resulted in a meeting between AADK and the CEO of McDonald's in Denmark; also AADK published an article on money laundering, encouraging politicians to act in order to prevent further scandals. The AA Global Secretariat also managed to get media

attention in Brussels and AA country offices mobilised citizens and got pieces into the news in their respective countries.<sup>1</sup> This is further covered in the country sections.

The most important results related to **influencing policies and global and regional institutions** are:

- The AA global tax working group produced eight policy briefs on progressive taxation, which have been very well received and provided a basis for AA to be invited for several debates and conferences giving a possibility to influence policy fora. Examples of this are: 1. AADK organised a conference “Tax as a force for progressive development” in the Danish parliamentary buildings with Oxfambis. The panellists were e.g. the Minister of Finance from Burkina Faso, the Director of Tax Justice and Human Rights in the Tax Justice Network, a Senior Advisor in the Norwegian Foreign Ministry and the National Director in the NGO REN-LAC from Burkina Faso. The AA briefs have inspired further joint research with TJN-Norway, Norwegian ChurchAid, Diakonia, Flngo and AADK. 2. AADK presented the briefs on progressive taxation at the EU Commission platform for Tax Good Governance and during an EC Tax Justice Europe Meeting in Brussels and London.
- In April a representative from AADK and the tax Advisor based in Tanzania participated in the Financing for Development Forum in the UN buildings in New York. On behalf of the participating CSO’s, the AADK Tax Advisor stressed the necessity for the international society to unite and implement a common legally binding company tax law that prevents illicit financial flows.
- As part of the Financing for Development Forum in the UN buildings in New York in April 2018, AA coordinated and co-hosted a side event on tackling illicit financial flows.
- AADK published an updated version of the report “Stemming the spills” focusing on how national taxation influence other countries, including developing countries. This report was presented at the Tax Justice Europe Meeting in Brussels. Also, AADK was invited by the European Commission to give a presentation on spill-over analyses related to double taxation treaties. Finally, and of key importance, AADK was invited to present on spill-overs of tax policies, including double taxation agreements at the European Parliament’s Tax3 committee meeting. This provided AA with the opportunity of conveying our message to many of the key European Parliamentarians who take part in hearings on tax.
- One of the most important outcomes was the change in the Danish Government’s position on Public Country by Country reporting. On December 12<sup>th</sup> during a public hearing the Danish Government stated that it now supports a global Public Country by Country reporting, a proposal that is more extensive than the one proposed by the European Commission. This position was confirmed by the Minister of Business, Industry and Financial affairs in an open consultation on December 18<sup>th</sup>. AADK alongside Oxfambis have been advocating for this for years
- The AADK tax Advisor participated in a meeting of the UN Tax Committee in Geneva to meet with officials from countries worldwide participating in the UN body, where AA aims to strengthen and unite the representatives from the Global South in creating a fairer format for deliberation on global tax rules.
- The OECD Inclusive Framework indicated agreement in principle on modalities for taxation of large digital technology companies (the ‘GAFAs’ – Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon). AA contributed through our participation in the Independent Commission for the Reform of International Corporate Taxation’s, and AADK worked with Tax Justice Network Africa on their position statement.

The previous phase of the tax justice programme was to some extent characterised by capacity development and research leading to national and global policy work, which has built the capacity and recognition of AA as a key global stakeholder on tax issues. One of the key features of AA is

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<sup>1</sup> EU Reporter interview with Hannah Breinholt after the TAX3 hearing: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vKgWRwDUzTI>, From Bangladesh: <https://www.dhakatribune.com/opinion/op-ed/2018/11/20/what-property-taxes-can-do>.

the local rootedness and there has thus been a focus continuing, in 2018, ensuring the rootedness of the tax justice work with the communities we work with. AA has assisted various countries including Mozambique, Ghana, Bangladesh, Sierra Leone, and Burundi to reach out to communities and women's organisations on tax-related issues. Youth engagement has also been a key focus, which was done jointly through a Norad funded project on tax & education. Four regional trainings were done in 2018 with AA staff and partners.

### **Global programme component on gender responsive public services**

The key advocacy intervention was related to the Global Campaign for Education World Assembly, which takes place every three years, and the intervention aimed at ensuring truly youth-led participation advocating for free higher education. The Global Campaign for Education (GCE) is a civil society movement that promotes and defends education as a basic human right representing more than 100 national and regional education coalitions and international organisations. One of the main aims of the GCE is to influence the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), as GPE is the main global fund for education, channelling \$2,3 billion to 68 countries around the world and with all the major bilateral donors and UN agencies around the table as well as Ministers of Education from developing countries. However, in the past youth-led organisations and student movements have not been well connected to the GCE and thus a key objective of the GRPS component of the global programme is to enhance the youth participation in the GCE and thus in turn influence the GPE and national governments to deliver on the full agenda of SDG 4 including target 4.3 (on equal access to technical, vocational and tertiary education) and 4.4 (on youth having relevant skills for decent work). An important step towards these aspirations was taken in 2018 where a youth caucus at the GCE World Assembly in Nepal was formed by means of the support from AA. This youth caucus had a very significant impact:

- 40 youth activists from national education coalitions (and two AA youth representatives from Nigeria and Zambia) met for two days before the main GCE World Assembly and laid out a strong agenda for the wider movement
- For the first time the GCE Board elected a youth representative who is from the student union movement
- The Assembly agreed to a process over the coming year whereby a second board with seats reserved for youth-led and student organisations would be created
- Presentations from diverse activists in the youth caucus were regarded by many as a highlight of the World Assembly
- Activists in the youth caucus laid the foundation for creating a legally registered, democratic youth movement organically connected to the GCE

Moreover, AA developed a policy motion for free higher education and decolonisation. At the World Assembly this motion was wholeheartedly approved, representing a significant breakthrough in the GCE in terms of taking on a transformative youth-led agenda. The policy motion was developed with diverse youth inputs from across the AA federation. The GPs in relevant SPA countries convened and mobilised young activists linked to the education movement.

### **Lessons learned, challenges:**

- It has been difficult to link tax work to the new AA global campaign, which has changed its focus from Tax to 'Women's Labour, Decent Work, and Public Services'. With the AA global tax power campaign coming to an end by the end of 2017 the tax work has lost a lot of resources, especially human resources. Notably Zambia has unfortunately had very little resources for joint tax justice work, which is a real pity as AA Zambia had impressive results during the last phase. And with AAUK refocussing their work and cutting policy resources on tax, AA has been left with its research and policy capacity lowered.
- With another debt crisis looming around the corner, there may be reason to broaden some of the tax work and start looking at fiscal justice and debt, which was a strategic focus area for

AADK in the past. However, AA will need to discern its comparative advantages and how best to help further the agenda of fighting inequality as well as looking at what other CSOs in the field are already covering.

- The AA facilitated youth caucus was an important step in enhancing youth participation. However, making space for a truly youth-led process was challenging for some of the other international organisations represented at the GCE. This created some tensions in the movement and thankfully, the youth caucus themselves ended up pushing back and demanded their own autonomous organising space, which has since been fully respected. AA's low-key support from behind the scenes was much appreciated by the youth.

## 5.2 Participatory democracy (LOT CIV)

The global programme on participatory democracy notably relates to SDG 16 and SDG 5, specifically SDG16.7 and SDG16.10 aimed at improving fundamental freedoms and participation, accountability and transparency of governance processes, as well as, the regional frameworks such as the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG), and human rights frameworks. The global programme on participatory democracy builds on the long-term experience of AADK on governance interventions, strategies to fight shrinking political space, and supporting youth participation and social movements. The work under the global programme in 2018 was centred around: 1. Supporting the International Platform 2 Working Group of the Federation (civic participation). The activities implemented by AADK specifically focuses on supporting the representation and influence of youth and marginalised groups in regional and global policy fora. Seven of the AADK partnership countries are members of the working group; these are Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe; 2. Supporting the Shrinking Space/Human Rights Defenders delegation, which AADK holds jointly with Sweden and Uganda/the delegation on institutional Resilience.

The recent Danida Review concluded that: *AADK has been an important locomotive to continuously develop and advance the governance agenda among Federation members and their partners through the Global Programme and enabling for delivering of results, where the work on shrinking political space under the Framework Agreement had set the foundation for the work that now continues under the SPA programme.* Furthermore, it is noted in the Danida Review Report that *AADK has played an important role, added value through the delegation and the assessments conducted, tools applied, and advocacy work to address the shrinking space situations.* This was said to be very important to the Federation because it provides thought leadership on how the Federation could become more coherent and strengthen collaboration across its membership. 2018 being the first year of implementation, a key area of focus was building knowledge and documentation as a platform for youth engagement and policy influence. To provide a baseline and inform the strategy of AA and partners to fight back on shrinking political space the following assessment and mappings were made by AADK and the AA Civic Participation and Democratic Space working group:

- Existing or new regressive laws and policies in 19 AA countries that undermine civic space, as well as inclusive strategies used by other actors like the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly and International Service for Human Rights on articles 19 to push back/resist shrinking space were mapped
- Case studies of human rights defenders/social movements work in contexts of shrinking civic space in 9 countries: Bangladesh, Guatemala, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe were compiled in the report "*Attacks on Civic and Democratic Space: Strategies and Lessons from ActionAid's Response*"<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Survey and publication on "*Attacks on Civic and Democratic Space: Strategies and Lessons from ActionAid's Response*" available at: <http://www.actionaid.org/publications/attacks-civic-and-democratic-space-strategies-and-lessons-actionaids-response>;

- A survey and documentation aiming to capture how AA countries and partners engage in electoral processes to ensure participation of excluded groups, including young people and women, were conducted in six countries (Brazil, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Uganda, Sweden and Zimbabwe)

These knowledge products informed trainings and learning events, such as an online discussion on civic space and a global training & strategy workshop on Electoral Accountability and Shrinking Civic Space. Furthermore, the knowledge products have been disseminated at regional and continental events organised by the AAI, AADK and the AWW Alliance.

Through engagements such as joint advocacy planning events, CSO forums in for instance Southern African Development Community (SADC), and side-events at regional AU meetings and summits such as the bi-annual NGO Forum preceding the Ordinary Session of the African Commission for Human and People's Rights, relationships and alliances have been formed and advocacy on key issues pertaining to electoral accountability and inclusive democracy has been carried out. This involved AA country representatives, regional CSO Forums, youth activists and journalist from the AWW Alliance, who has engaged with Africa Union (AU) and Regional Economic Community (RECs) representatives from Southern African Development Community (SADC), East African Community (EAC) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The working group and the AWW Alliance also supported individual countries experiencing shrinking civic space during elections such as Zimbabwe by facilitating joint support action and highlighting their issues at the national, regional and continental levels.

Another key focus has been bringing in voices of youth and marginalised groups in regional and global political fora by empowering and mobilising from below. This has been done partly through the Danida funded global programme and partly through the EC funded AWW project. Some concrete examples of bringing in youth voices in regional and global fora as well as influencing policies are:

- Zimbabwe signed the ACDEG in March 2018. The project contributed through a series of meetings with state representatives pushing this agenda, as well as advocacy from the AWW partner SADC-CNGO and AA Zimbabwe. Botswana, who has not signed any continental protocols and/or charters, or even participated in AU Meetings in the past 10 years, has announced that they are signing the ACDEG. The advocacy by the AWW project contributed to this. Gambia announced in October 2018 during the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights, which was attended by the AWW project, that they have ratified the ACDEG. This is also a result of targeted advocacy interventions from the AWW project, Africans rising and AA Gambia.
- The African Union's Department for Political Affairs and the African Governance Architecture Secretariat has strengthened the MoU with AA, including awarding the AWW project the responsible for training Members of Parliament on the ACDEG in collaboration with the AU
- ECOWAS has asked the AWW project to join as experts and support the training of journalists; CSOs and Members of Parliament on electoral accountability in Senegal. Members of the East African Legislative Assembly were trained in December 2018.
- As part of the AWW project, regional youth leaders were trained on the ACDEG and developed youth positions and declarations on the ACDEG and SDG 16. Later, these were presented to the CSO Forum organised by the regional CSO partner in Gaborone in August 2018 as well as to the SADC Heads of State and Government. The youth demanded more democratic states, upholding specific youth rights and implementation of ACDEG in the SADC Region; especially in Zimbabwe as an answer to the conflicted situation
- AA staff and partners from Bangladesh, Zimbabwe and Malawi joined forces with Feminists4BindingTreaty and the Treaty Alliance Coalitions, when participating in negotiations for a *UN Legally Binding Instrument on International Human Rights Law and the Activities of*

*Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises* at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva. Leading up to the conference in Geneva AA facilitated that affected mining communities, civil society, government agencies, business and labour shared perspectives on key issues that should be addressed by the Treaty. Governments have taken a positive step despite enormous pressure and opposition from corporate actors to it in October 2018 at the UN Human Rights Council. Once adopted, the treaty will contribute to improved protection of human rights defenders challenging corporates and protecting civic space.

- East and Southern African youth leaders were supported in developing and presenting youth positions on the SDGs and the ACDEG in SADC, EAC AU decision-making spaces
- In collaboration between the AWW project and the Global Programme, a capacity development workshop was held at the GP in Zambia for 20 young people from the Southern African region. The objective was to develop advocacy positions on ACDEG and SDG 16. These positions were presented at regional events such as the SADG Social forum in connection with the SADG Summit in Gaborone in August 2018.

The global programme has contributed to several results at the country level by disseminating knowledge products and tools and by facilitating country representatives' participation in regional and global events. In Zambia the youth movement Youth4Parliament, who advocated political parties to commit to youth representation, were inspired by research on shrinking political space done under the Global Programme. Research and advocacy strategies on decentralisation as a method for raising citizens' participation supported AA Mozambique when engaging in debates in government commissions and Parliament on revision of the law on local authorities. In Zimbabwe and Mozambique, AA, partners and youth carried out shadow monitoring of the electoral processes, which were presented to government and shared with media. Also, citizens manifestos to hold candidates to account were developed with inspiration from the Global Programme.

#### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- The AA International Platform was to some extent hampered by inefficiency. This was addressed by changing the working group membership from senior management representatives to more policy-oriented and hands-on programme staff
- It takes a lot of effort to get feedback from countries which are not part of the working group or interest them and their partners in participating in regional and international processes to advocate for civic space and protection of human rights defenders. For instance, none of the countries outside the working group supported human rights defenders in participating in the Human Rights Defenders Summit 2019
- Some AA countries experiencing closing space did not participate as envisaged in internal learning and exchange platforms that could enhance their resilience due to fear of repression from the state. Delays in rolling out interventions of the AA delegation on enhancing institutional resilience left such countries without the much-needed support to respond. The delay was mainly due to AA Uganda not providing input and leadership related to the delegation. AADK is addressing the issue
- In addition to the general picture of shrinking space in many countries, there are some opportunities for spaces opening such as Ethiopia. AADK are, together with the Federation, looking into how to provide flexible support in such cases

#### **5.3 Economic opportunities and decent work for youth (LOT CIV)**

Some of the partnership countries (e.g. Kenya and Bangladesh) have been working on EODWY-related initiatives for a while. However, to AA and the Federation the cross-country programme and linking it to global policy fora is new. A thorough context analysis with a youth focus, a mapping of stakeholders, and an identification of key advocacy agendas were done in 2018. An aim was to identify how the AADK-driven initiatives on responsible investments can strengthen the work done



in national SPA-programmes. An example is the investments by Danish pension funds in the extractive industries in Mozambique, where collaboration between AADK and AA Mozambique led to Danish international pension investments in Mozambique being redirected to other industries with a more sustainable and socially acceptable impact.

Presently, the need to include young people is a growing area of focus, however none of the recognised stakeholders (incl. International Labour Organisation (ILO) and International Organisation of Employers (IOE)) have been successful in including the most marginalised youth. This provides an opportunity for AA influence. Both the ILO and IOE have agreed to be part of the Reference Group which will formally be set up to provide advice and input for the global programme on EODWY. Attempts were also made to meet with the youth programme of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC). This will happen in 2019. AADK participated in Danida's SPA cluster on the private sector, growth and employment (privatsektor, vækst og beskæftigelse) and participated in the SPA labour market consortium's international SDG 8 conference with the purpose of aligning with other initiatives. In addition, AADK is in dialogue with the consortium partners of the Lot Lab (Ulandssekretariat, 3F, and Dansk Industri).

To inform the policy and programme approach in the global programme, a study exploring the experiences in AA countries and the Federation with regards to social entrepreneurship and youth will be done. The study will reflect on how innovative ways of the 'commons' can benefit young people and their access to and control of economic resources and opportunities. In this regard, the "commons" are to be understood as resources (such as land, water, communal infrastructure, etc.) belonging to or affecting the community as a whole. Rights of access to the commons (for example land) could be a significant input for social enterprises for young people in rural areas, where youth un- and underemployment is particularly high. The aspiration is to develop innovative models for using the commons to create economic opportunities for otherwise resource-poor young women and men. This work is carried into 2019. In November 2018, the global programme on EODWY held its first regional youth dialogue bringing youth representatives and AA staff from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia together. To follow-up, a training targeting youth without tertiary education will be developed in collaboration with the GPs in 2019.

#### **Learning, challenges and deviations:**

- Setting up a new thematic global programme takes time; especially when the national programme components are to be kick-started first. However, when assessing the achievements of the global programme it must be understood in light of the spending which was lower than planned and lower than other of the global programmes.
- The need to include the most marginalised young persons on the global agenda on unemployment and decent job is recognised, but there is very limited practical knowledge and experience in the sector on how to do so

#### **5.4 Rights and resilience in protracted crises and disasters (LOT HUM)**

In 2018, the primary focus for the global programme on rights and resilience in protracted crises was to build an evidence base from across the Federation and sector in order to initiate and drive forward global advocacy.

##### Building an evidence base

Good practice and learning from across the Federation and sector were used to improve AA programming and strengthen the sector through our global advocacy work. This resulted in updates to AA's Women-Led Community-Based Protection manual, the Resilience Handbook and the Strategic Humanitarian Assessment and Participatory Empowerment (SHAPE) Framework, a self-assessment tool for local partners, as well as the development of a Guidance Note for Participation

of Local Women Responders in Global Humanitarian Spaces to drive the Localisation agenda forward.

In November 2018, IHART led a workshop in Kenya as a first step in updating the SHAPE framework to ensure sufficient emphasis on women's rights and protection, as well as make it functional for protracted crises contexts. Fourteen local organisations from twelve different countries participated, alongside staff from AA, Oxfam, Tearfund and the protection cluster. The workshop proved a great opportunity to identify the successes and challenges in implementing the SHAPE framework for capacity building and shifting power.

In November 2018, together with Restless Development, AADK initiated a piece of research to explore how young people are involved in humanitarian action in countries where AA and Restless Development operate. This research constitutes the basis on which AADK, and the wider Federation, will advocate for humanitarian actors to place more emphasis on young people, and strengthen our own work with young people in emergencies. This research was published in June 2019, identifying lessons and good practice for shifting power to young people in humanitarian action.

AA also provided inputs to the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Coordination Handbook and co-funded a Global Mapping Study on localisation in GBV sub-clusters. This study was subsequently shared at various events in the first quarter of 2019 including the annual meeting of the Gender Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR) in March 2019.

#### Initiating and driving global advocacy

The programme also sought to develop a global advocacy strategy critically focused on localisation, which has driven our global advocacy in 2018. This was evident in AA's participation at three global humanitarian platforms, namely the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR), the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) Localisation Round Table, where local partners spoke on panels at each event to ensure local voices being represented. At the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment in New York in June 2018, Brenda Moore from the local partner 'Keep Liberia' spoke at several events including the High-Level Panel on Gender being one of very few local partner representatives attending the meeting. To further advance AA's localisation agenda, AA is co-leading a GBV AoR Localisation Task Team (with CARE International). During the Task Team's inception meeting in Brussels 25-26 June 2018, it was recognised that without AA, local voices would have been absent from the room. Additionally, AA's leading role in pushing for a more inclusive global humanitarian platform is also reflected in the recent election of AA Kenya's Executive Director, Makena Mwobobia to the Board of the Core Humanitarian Standards Alliance.

AA formally signed the 'Grand Bargain' in February 2018. On the June 18<sup>th</sup> 2018, AA attended the Grand Bargain Annual meeting in New York. It was not possible to bring affected women or their organisations to the meeting as only one representative from a signatory agency could attend. With this in mind, working with AAUK and CARE International, AA produced a report for the meeting titled "Not What She Bargained For? Gender and the Grand Bargain" to help bring the voices of affected women and girls to the meeting. It had a significant impact on the narrative at the meeting and was commended by several donors. At the end of the meeting there was consensus on the need to ensure greater focus on gender in the Grand Bargain workstreams going forwards.

The Chair's summary following the meeting asserted that:

*"Proper attention should be given to gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, as it is central to effectiveness and efficiency as well as being an important moral imperative. Similarly, attention should be dedicated to protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). For example, Signatories should include gender consideration in their localization efforts and cash assistance, because women's organizations on the ground offer invaluable local knowledge while gender-responsive cash-based interventions can enhance protection and resilience."*

And made the following recommendation:

*“Signatories should report more extensively on gender and find ways to increase attention to gender and women’s empowerment in their work, including through support to and engagement with the Friends of Gender Group”*

#### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- The resilience baseline confirmed as suspected that the participation of local organisations in global humanitarian spaces is very low. This led to the development of the Guidance Note for Participation of Local Women Responders in Global Humanitarian Spaces on how to make local women leaders’ participation in global spaces meaningful. This will continue to be a top priority for AADK in the upcoming years.
- A key challenge highlighted during the ECOSOC event in June 2018 is that although there is a push for ‘localisation’ following the World Humanitarian Summit, the ‘global system’ is not set up to facilitate this. Places are often reserved for INGOs and only they can speak at the events. Furthermore, the logistics in terms of visas and translations are very time consuming. For example, AADK supported a local young female Syrian refugee working on the AA Arab Region’s Lebanon programme to attend and speak on a panel event in Malaysia at the GNDR global platform. Despite getting a written approval from the Lebanese government allowing a passport to be issued for her and that an exit and re-entry permit would have no ramifications for her refugee status; the Lebanese government recently changed their mind. It was decided that as she had left the country she would no longer be sponsored by the government as a refugee. AA has now funded her refugee status through UNHCR at \$600 for the next two years. The Lebanon team explained that this is an increasing challenge with the Lebanese government changing their rules, protocols and minds about refugee statuses, rights and access to services.

#### **5.5 Global youth community and networks; organising and social movements**

With the SPA programme the youth focus has been enhanced and mainstreamed into all programmes and capacity development modalities. The capacity development modalities are closely tied to youth and organising, where e.g. the Inspirators are linked to the GPs supporting youth activists and organisations after the trainings. In 2018, AADK has focused on sharpening our youth approach and reifying it as a platform for strengthening our engagement with AA countries and AAI as well as to constructively enter and influence external debates on youth engagements. One example is how AADK was engaged as a partner, together with DUF, on the planning and implementing of the Danida seminar “Youth in Development – from policy to practice” in December 2018. AADK facilitated a session on youth in governance with a representative from Activista from Zimbabwe and organised a community dinner for all participants at the AADK Globalhagen Kitchen. Also, AADK was involved in the development of Danida youth programming tools. As part of the youth seminar, AADK invited the UN Youth Envoy to meet with young people in Tingbjerg. Subsequently, closer collaboration has been initiated with the UN Youth Envoy around the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) meeting and a shared youth event at the UN General Assembly 2019.

#### **Global Platforms**

AADK supports Global Platforms in Bangladesh, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Myanmar, Palestine, Uganda and Zambia. The GP in Ghana supports the SPA programme in Nigeria. The GP in El Salvador has through the last years had an important role in developing new innovative models and ways of working, subsequently shared with the other GPs. In the SPA countries Zimbabwe, Nigeria and Tanzania there is no physical GP i.e. a permanent training facility. However, the roll out of Youth Hubs based on the core GP principles is in preparation. The specific results related to youth engagement are integrated in the sections on the global programmes and the country results. This section highlights and sums-up the cross-cutting issues related to youth, social movements and global youth community and networks.

The GPs trained a total of 5,721 people and engaged 35,456 people through youth hub activities<sup>3</sup>. Participants were mostly young people from AA partners including youth organisations, networks, alliances and movements at local, national and international levels. Cooperation took place with Young Urban Women Movement, Africans Rising, Solidarity Uganda, universities student bodies, Oxfam, Restless development, Wateraid, and UN institutions to mention a few. On average 55.4% of former participants have *taken action* after participating in GP trainings (GPZ 70%, GPU 60%, GPP 67%, GPK 30%<sup>4</sup>, GPB 50%, GPM not reported). Examples of *actions* are step-down trainings, advocacy and campaign initiatives, sharing with peer groups, meeting with public authorities, starting a petition, etc. The GPs have contributed to building individual and collective power in youths by inspiring and developing youth leadership, strengthening young groups, networks, and movements and influencing social norms. The GP youth-friendly and non-hierarchical spaces contribute to making room for youth leadership and community building, where former training participants are given a possibility to test and practice their leadership skills by organising events.

The GPs have connected young people from a wide variety of backgrounds, experiences, and across geographical spaces by creating spaces to meet, discuss, network and organise. The recruitment of participants for trainings is mainly done through the AA programmes as well as partnerships with movements and organisations, where the crucial criteria is a motivation to learn and act. The GP trainings are designed with the ambition of creating a space, where the more marginalised and the more resourceful youth meet, aiming to give the marginalised a voice, and ensure that the more resourceful also engage in the struggle to ensure broad constituency and engagement. All participants attend out of pure interest and passion as no per diems are paid. Transportation expenses are covered to avoid excluding anyone from the trainings. While the GPs in Palestine and Jordan are part of the programme on rights and resilience in protracted crises and disasters, dialogue on strengthening young people in humanitarian action was also held in 2018 with GPs Bangladesh and Kenya.

#### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- Supporting the LGBT network in Kenya has generated a lot of learning on how the physical GP can act as a facilitator and meeting point for a loose, more underground type of social movement. This learning along with other inputs are taken further in the GP start-up package, where AADK will be experimenting with a more flexible GP set-up

#### **Social movements**

In the face of shrinking political and civic space in many countries supporting activists and movements is critical. Under the framework agreement AADK piloted and tested ways of supporting social movements. This has informed the SPA programme, as well as the AAI and AADK strategy where programmes increasingly reach out to and engage social movements along with other civil society organisations. AADK has further sharpened the approach to working with movements with the following key actions: 1. Developing tools for campaign and strategising; 2. Convening movement leaders; 3. Coaching and long-term leadership development; 4. Building solidarity between movements; 5. Safety and digital security and 6. Flexible resources and organisational infrastructure support.

In 2018 the AADK's support of movements falls into four intervention areas:

- Developing of knowledge products and facilitating learning processes

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<sup>3</sup> This is the total figure including GPs in Ghana and El Salvador

<sup>4</sup> The figure reported from GP Kenya is rather low. The trainings were mainly implemented since April and GP Kenya will begin tracking the aft training actions of the participants from 2019, since it usually takes time before participants begin there after training actions.

- Supporting country programmes and global programmes in reaching out and engaging social movements. As well as building the capacity of movements to be able to engage with organisations and programmes. These results are reflected in the country sections.
- Flexible support to new and emerging social movements based on needs and opportunities, hereunder building security practices and safety plans for movements acting in areas of shrinking political space
- Long-term supporting to selected social movements (Fight Inequality Alliance, Africans Rising and the African Youth Movements leadership program “Afresist”). This was mainly funded through unspent frame funds transferred into 2018, as the MoUs with Fight Inequality Alliance and Africans Rising were signed under the frame agreement and continued during the SPA programme as they align well with the SPA thematic focus. Reporting on unspent frame funds can be found in a separate document submitted to the MFA.

### **Developing knowledge products and facilitating learning processes**

In 2018, AADK supported the production of the African Edition to the Beautiful Rising toolbox, which will be launched in 2019. Also, the revision of the AA HRBA handbook entailed stronger emphasis on social movements. AADK provided input here. In October 2018, AAI Senior Leaders held a learning meeting to explore best practices and discuss how AA can engage further with social movements. AA Secretary General Adriano Campolina stressed the importance of the SPA programme as a driver of this transformation, due to its focus on youth and organising and the number of countries involved. In collaboration with Africans Rising, a one-week workshop on digital activism and security was held at TCDC. This provided a space for co-learning and collaboration on how to effectively use the internet to advance human rights, democracy and accountability. Another example is the workshops held in Uganda and Bangladesh, for academics, artists and activists, co-hosted with the Centre for Applied Human Rights (CAHR), University of York, to explore how art could help civil society, including young people and social movements, in opening spaces and articulating alternatives. This has led to ideas for future joint research and projects on creative youth activism. This is an example of how AADK facilitated the inclusion of social movements and new innovative alliances between e.g. movements and research institutions.

### **Flexible support for new and emerging social movements based on needs and opportunities**

The partnerships with social movements AADK engaged in were selected in collaboration with the country program and/or through the GPs. A key focus in selecting which movements to engage with is their ambition to engage in organising and rooted campaigning, looking into how AADK can add value. The following are examples of the support AADK provided and the results achieved:

- Fifteen African activists from eleven countries came together at TCDC to support the democratic struggle in Togo. This led to a stronger solidarity network amongst African movements on the situation in Togo and a shared petition and declaration that was brought to the AU
- A strategy workshop was held at the GP in Zambia with youth movements, trade unions, and association leaders from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As a result, a more united, common agenda across social movements and associations in the DR Congo was developed. After the workshop, Africans Rising has facilitated collaboration among the various groups in DR Congo and the Diaspora.
- On April 18<sup>th</sup> 2018 protests against President Daniel Ortega began in several cities across Nicaragua. Despite killings and disappearances of young people, the situation received little attention in Europe. Using innovation funds, AADK supported an information caravan bringing three young movement leaders to Europe to build solidarity and stir international attention. The three young women participated in public meetings all over Europe, did interviews (eg. DR, CNN and Deutsche Welle) and met with governments and politicians to advocate for a resolution from the EU. The first EU-resolution on Nicaragua was adopted in May 2018. This provided a model for how to facilitate fast responses aimed at building a global youth community and solidarity.

Support of movements in the SPA countries are described in the country sections, where one of the most prominent examples is the support to the LGBT+ movement in Kenya.

**Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- AADK engaged closely in supporting Africans Rising over a longer period. This provides a test bed for germinating knowledge and learning as a central part of our work
- The GPs have increasingly acted as a youth hub for movements to convene. The next step is thus to connect the many different alliances, organisations and movements to scale-up and enhance their common effort

**Global youth community and networks**

Activista continues to be a strong youth movement in many AA countries. In countries like El Salvador and Gambia, Activista has been active for years while countries like Zimbabwe and Palestine have rather new Activista groups. AAI has decided to reprioritise previous global support of Activista toward the Youth Working Group and the global campaigns, giving the argument that Activista should be nationally owned. However, AADK sees an untapped potential in linking groups and struggles, which we will address through the Youth Community of Interest in cooperation with AA Bangladesh. A global Advisor placed in Bangladesh was recruited in November 2018 to support the Youth Community of Interest. The ambition is to develop linkages between the different youth work projects in the Federation and thereby create a relevant community of practice for youth, activists, social movements including Activista. The facilitation of a Youth Community of Interest requires strong communication, here the Beautiful Rising and the GP communication work will be used as inspiration. The GP facebook page has 203.416 followers and each national GP has between 5,000 – 10,000 Followers. The short videos produced have been especially successful in sparking “global” discussions. The video “Together against child marriage” reached an unprecedented 1.200.000 views on Facebook, 16.000 likes and 971 comments/shares and the video “Boost the minimum wage” reached 508.000 views on Facebook and had 127 shares. A new GP website was launched in 2018. This led to more external partners contacting the GPs for cooperation, and a new agreement with Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) was reached.

Regional gatherings and connecting of youth took place in 2018. The second edition of the YouLead Summit was organised by TCDC, the intergovernmental East African Community’s (EAC) Political Affairs Department and Young Men’s Christian Association’s Africa Alliance. YouLead is East Africa’s biggest youth gathering that was inspired by the EAC Youth Policy (2016) which mandates the EAC Secretariat to build networks and partnerships to, ‘Institute an Annual Youth Leaders’ Forum.

**Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- With the present set-up the GPs do not have the capacities to produce high quality communication products. AADK focus on building these capacities and as a test a GP Zambia staff member has 50% time allocated for communication.
- Posting more political content requires a set-up for moderating the discussion - also in local languages - as was the case with the video on child marriages in Bangladesh.

**5.6 The Sustainable Development Goals as an overall thematic frame**

The 2030 Agenda plays a central role in the SPA programme. Pilot interventions done under the framework programme linking local level accountability to national and global SDG policy processes informed the SPA programme. Our thematic priorities are emphasised with a specific focus on youth participation across the SDGs. As a social justice organisation AA believes that in order to address the transformative agenda of the 2030 Agenda, the structural issues (civic space, climate, gender,

inequality, financing, accountability and participation, etc) are key areas to be tackled head on understanding the SDGs as interrelated.

The engagement with the Leave No One Behind Coalition (LNOB) which brought together 14+ International CSOs was the first of its kind in ensuring that the most marginalised are able to demand and have their needs met by governments at local and national levels. AADK was delegated the lead on behalf of the AA Federation to engage in the Leave No One Behind Coalition. The coalition was coordinated by the International Civil Society Centre in Berlin. In 2018 Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Nepal and Vietnam were selected as pilot countries, where joint data collection and advocacy were undertaken. This provided a good opportunity for AADK to further use the documentation from the SDG accountability project implemented under the framework agreement focusing on Vietnam, Kenya and Bangladesh (see separate reporting on remaining frame funds). A key aim for AADK was to push not just for a youth focus but a truly youth-led approach to data collection and advocacy. AADK and AA Countries contributed significantly e.g. by drafting the concept, developing the project proposal, phrasing key advocacy messages, providing inputs on the methodology and overall advocacy efforts. AA co-led and led efforts in Kenya and Vietnam respectively. The national members of the coalition were engaged in citizens' SDG platforms/forums, where the coalition strengthened links between national, regional and global advocacy spaces.

Vietnam did well in 2018 in terms of contributing to the CSO report for the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), engagement in HLPF, regional forums, and with the national government. The AA Vietnam Country Director delivered a joint CSO statement and questions to the government on behalf of more than 160 Vietnamese CSOs in the official VNR session. AA Vietnam was the only Vietnamese organisation that registered to participate in drafting the civil society statement and questions for the VNR session - and therefore connected to local CSOs and included them in the process. Without AA Vietnam, it is likely that the Vietnamese CSOs would not have been connected to the process in time to meaningfully contribute. After returning from New York, the MFA requested that AA Vietnam conduct a briefing on the SDG process to all outgoing Foreign Affairs Diplomats to be based in their overseas missions. This was supported by an Advisor under the framework programme and provided a blueprint for how to engage in national processes such as the VNR across AA.

Five AA Country representatives (Bangladesh, Denmark, Nigeria and Vietnam) and one youth partner from Zambia attended the High-Level Political Forum in New York in July 2018. AADK together with the UN Youth Envoy, Governments of Bangladesh, Denmark and Dominican Republic, UNDP and Restless Development hosted a roundtable on youth-led accountability work. The AA/AADK publication "Raising Voices of the marginalised communities in the implementation of the sustainable development goals" was launched at the roundtable. The youth partner from Zambia also joined the facilitation of the VNR Lab on mobilisation as well as an SDG Media Zone event with the UN Youth Envoy. The AA Vietnam Country Director also spoke about the experiences of engaging civil society in the VNR process.

AADK's Secretary General attended the UN General Assembly in New York in September as a member of the Government of Denmark Delegation. He was invited to attend the UNDP Flagship Event "Cure or Cure: Leaving No One Behind in the Age of Technological Revolution where he briefly shared AADK's programme priorities and posed questions to the High Level Panel as a CSO representative. The questions were on the link between innovation and technology and the agenda of leaving no one behind as well as accountability and transparency of large tech-companies. Engaging with the UN Youth Envoy during the HLPF resulted in further cooperation, where the UN Youth Envoy during her visit to Copenhagen as part of the Danida youth seminar in December 2018, visited the local democracy project in Tingbjerg, which provided an opportunity to link initiatives in the Global North and the Global South. This was covered by Danish media.

National level follow-up after the HLPF was done e.g. in Ghana, where AADK supported the Youth Advocates Ghana engagement in the regional African Youth SDG Summit by co-hosting 4 side events (youth leadership, HLPF, employment and young women, and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights). Thirty youths from AA Ghana and partners participated in the sessions which included young parliamentarians, young women activists from the Fight Inequality Alliance, the AWW project and the GP.

The third edition of “Progressing National SDGs Implementation” which reviewed all 46 Voluntary National reviews (VNRs) presented at the HLPF in 2018, was supported by AADK. The report provides essential insights key to 2019 HLPF discussions and the official review of the HLPF that is scheduled to take place during the 74<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly (2019-2020). The authors analysed all VNR reports submitted in 2018 to the HLPF and a sample of 2018 civil society reports.

### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- The value of the LNOB coalition is that for the first time, coordinating engagement across 14 ICSSOs has been possible. However, in looking ahead, the ICSSOs who have been leading/active at the country levels must bring others on board (in terms of engagement at the national level, allocation of human and financial resources etc).
- Whilst there was rich content, given the time to prepare for engagements especially at HLPF – we were not able to capitalise with strong and clear advocacy messages available. These should be developed in due time in advance, shared with all AA delegation members, and supported through the AA Global Secretariat and Country Offices
- Building on AA Vietnam’s experiences, AA needs to be aware of ongoing, national development reporting priorities and ensure that from the earliest opportunities young people, women and civil society join and contribute.
- 2018 being the first year of implementation of the SPA programme and thus the related SDG engagement, strategies and intervention logic were tested. The engagement with the UN Youth Envoy speaks directly to the AADK ToC and is where we can add value to the general engagement of civil society in the SDG process. The cooperation with the UN Youth Envoy will thus be a key focus in the coming years for the AADK engagement in the SDGs.

## **6 Country level results**

The AADK ToC is rooted in the context and needs of local communities and aims to bring the community voices and concerns directly to the decision-making table, thus enabling engagement between local, national and global authorities and citizens. The focus is on empowering communities to understand the causes of poverty and injustice, creating the space and tools for informed debates, and supporting community groups and youth in pressing for change on issues such as: fair taxation, access to public services, and protection and transparent and inclusive decision-making. The starting point for our interventions is the local communities illustrating our local rootedness. The issues are then raised through coalition-building and networks on both district and national levels. Some examples of this can at first glance seem insignificant e.g. in terms of the concrete number of people getting access to improved public service delivery; however, it’s important to keep in mind that, all examples illustrate peoples’ participation and that some local community members are raising their voices for the first time to demand accountability, protection and access to public services. Furthermore, the GRPS framework developed in 2016 points to the transformative potential, especially for youth and women, that access to public services can have. For example, easier access to water frees-up time for income-generating activities; access to quality education is essential for young people’s futures; and access to proper health care is a fundamental right and precondition for any other engagement in society. Our focus on locally rooted communities, youth groups and social



movement is also reflected in the approach to strengthening civil society, where our approach has a broader focus than the established CSOs, as described in section 3.1.

The concrete examples in the section below describe essential democratic processes leading to actual political changes, thus being important steps in a long-term process of creating more democratic societies, where authorities and communities mutually engage. In our resilience work, we work with individuals and groups experiencing high levels of marginalisation, meaning that the individual's journey towards actively participating in democratic processes may be longer and more complex.

As mentioned in the introduction, the full country programmes refer to one or more of the thematic areas and are designed around a more traditional intervention logic with a number of key partners and result frames/critical pathways. These programmes relate to all change levels of the critical pathway. The full country programme has a number of key partners with a signed MoU for the programme period. As seen in the overview of country level results the full country programmes refer to indicators at the strategic level. As the YOL countries focus on youth leadership and organising by infusing a youth perspective into other programmes and emerging initiatives. The YOL programmes thus do not always refer to the strategic level indicators, and results are documented e.g. through Outcomes Harvesting capturing emerging and unexpected results too. The country sections for the full country programmes thus follows the thematic areas of GRPS & Tax; participatory democracy and Economic opportunities; and the YOL sections focus on youth and organising and democratic participation more broadly.

## 6.1 Results

### Full country programmes (LOT CIV)

#### Uganda

##### Context and risks

Civic space in Uganda has been steadily narrowing for the past two decades, and it has worsened with every successive general election-cycle. The recent social media tax is seen as yet another way for the government to restrict freedom of expression. The early campaigns and politicking already gaining speed ahead of the 2021 general elections provide impetus for stifling the space further. Civil society has increasingly played a key role in building civic competency of the citizenry and democratic participation. CSOs also play a key role in engaging in political processes such as constitutional reforms, electoral observation, and anti-corruption, all of which pose a threat to the ruling party. The number of arrests, illegal detentions and torture is rising. This influences the AA programme too, as the current political climate may not easily allow the organising of social movements and e.g. the Black Monday campaign. Also, partner-CSOs and AA Uganda faces the risk of being labelled as political opposition, when criticising the regime.

##### Overall results – Uganda

AADK programme support in 2018	6.004.206 DKK <sup>5</sup>
Thematic areas	Gender Responsive Public Services funded by progressive taxation (CIV LOT) Participatory democracy and youth representation (CIV LOT)
Most significant outcome	The Global Platform was launched connecting youth organisations, movements and activists

<sup>5</sup> This is the direct programme support, cost related to Advisors, Inspirators, Global Platform and training at TCDC

### **Participatory democracy**

The GP located in Apac in the North of Uganda was launched in 2018. The Advisor supported the initial steps of establishing the GP and led capacity development initiatives to enable young people to actively participate in decision-making processes and accountability work. The Inspirator also contributed to establishing the GP e.g. by mentoring and training young people. The GP engaged with Activista, Recreation for Development and Peace (RDP-Uganda), Femme Forte, Restless Development, Action Alliance (Solidarity Uganda), and Higher Learning Institutions as well as community groups and individual activists. The GP trained and supported nine young people, who were elected to education and health committees. One youth representative was elected the minister in charge of youth affairs in the Nabitula Neighbourhood assembly. Additionally, a youth councillor was approved as the secretary of finance in Nsinze subcounty. Supported by the partner organisation Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) 40 youth budget advocates participated in an inter-face meeting with local government leaders and engaged with members of parliament. The partner organisation Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda (ACCU) supported young leaders from universities in Makerere, Gulu, Kumi and Kampala in advocating for a more inclusive approach, hereunder inclusivity to youth living with disabilities. University authorities have committed themselves to the agenda, though funding has not been allocated yet.

AA Uganda and partners campaigned against the presidential directive to procure armoured vehicles for the Members of Parliament (MPs). MPs were urged to reject the proposal and citizens encouraged to state their opinion to MPs from their constituencies.

The Neighbourhood Assemblies are supported by the partner organisation the partner organisation the National NGO Forum (NNGOF). 60 young people were mentored to take leadership in the Neighbourhood Assemblies, where citizens meet to identify, analyse and discuss local issues that affect them and subsequently bringing it up with authorities. Youth leaders in the Gulu district advocated against charcoal burning and related injustices such as low wages, non-payments and high school dropout rates. As a result, the district council temporarily suspended timber logging in some areas and initiated reforestation. The district community development officer in the Namutumba District involved young people in budget discussions. Some sub-counties also invited young people to attend council sessions. AA Uganda and the GP collaborated with the AWW project, Restless Development, Farajah Africa and Plan International on organising a youth moot parliamentary session, where young people from across the country gathered in the Ugandan national parliamentary chambers, in which they deliberated and made resolutions on pressing issues affecting the young people in Uganda, hereunder the 2030 Agenda commitments.

### **Gender responsive public services (GRPS) funded by progressive taxation**

AA Uganda and the partner organisation ACCU have for years focused on anti-corruption. In 2018, CSO leaders and key actors discussed strategic ways to revamp the Black Monday campaign considering the continued shrinking space for civil society. ACCU also supported youth mobilisation and engagement with duty bearers in the Lira district on issues of corruption and access to public services. Here, the district's youth council leadership increasingly follows up on reported cases. An example of following-up on corruption cases is how 46 Million Ugandan shillings allocated for land title (registering land) for the Kabalye Police Training School were recovered and the officers involved were interdicted. Young people also protested the extortion committed by authorities from applicants for a youth livelihood program. This led to the recovery of money extorted from the youth.

In Iganga municipality garbage collection has improved, which has positive implications for health. 150 citizens presented a report on service delivery issues, where poor garbage management and disposal were presented as the biggest challenge. A local radio produced shows on the issues of poor waste management. As a result, days have been gazetted for garbage collection at the parish level, the municipality has revived the night sweeping system, and an agreement was signed to construct a factory specifically to recycle waste and generate charcoal and briquettes from it. A large

number got access to improved public service in terms of education due to a better utilization of the universal primary education grant, improved attendance of teachers and improvement in quality of infrastructure as well as better functioning of school management in several districts.

In 2018, AA Uganda, through the Tax Justice Alliance, proposed to tax used goods vehicles as an environmental levy. This was adopted by the government. The government also withdrew the tax on mobile financial transactions. AA Uganda and partners have advocated for this as it was a non-progressive tax more burdensome for the poor. However, the contested social media tax, which AA Uganda and partners advocated against is unfortunately still a reality. The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development carried forward a proposal by the CSO coalition to cap the period in which a company can perpetually carry forward losses to five years. However, the latter proposal was dropped by Parliament when passing the bills. AA and partners will continue to lobby for this.

#### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- The introduction of the social media tax has affected youth engagement on social media platforms. This has also affected the GP's strategy to use of social media to spark discussion and advocacy
- Many young people and youth leaders have outgrown the Activista age threshold. Continuous efforts to reorganise and build new teams and capacities are undertaken
- Some youths have little interest in engaging in processes around public budgeting and fiscal issues because of its complex and technocratic nature. Therefore AA Uganda, partners and the GP want to explore innovative ways to engage young people in public fiscal matters too

## **Kenya**

### **Context and risks**

At the national level, in the course of 2018 two bills were introduced in Parliament in relation to the not more than 2/3 gender rule as enshrined in the Constitution. One of the bills sadly proposed to have the provision realised progressively over a period of 20 years. While the other provided a formula for realisation of the principle in line with the Green Amendment Campaign. However, the Green Amendment Campaign formula has not yet been passed and is experiencing a lot of opposition and propaganda e.g. allegedly leading to an inflated wage bill. In the light of these changes, AA Kenya is now re-strategising on how to achieve the Green Amendment Campaign objectives. In relation to devolution and county level decision-making, the general elections brought to power the second administration in the devolved governance structure with some leaders being re-elected while others are new. The year saw the counties developing County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) that are supposed to be the county blueprints for their development agenda over the next 5 years. The development of the CIDPs provided an opportunity for the counties to integrate the national government's road map into their local efforts towards delivery and achievement of the SDG commitments. The communities that AA Kenya works with were mobilised to demand that their priorities were included in the CIDPs, especially regarding the provision of GRPS. Some of the priorities were included in the CIDPs, depending on the county, and some were not included. AA Kenya will continue to support communities to hold the county governments to account for the provision of GRPS.

## Overall results – Kenya

AADK programme support in 2018	5.049.965 DKK
Thematic areas	Gender Responsive Public Services funded by progressive taxation (CIV LOT) Participatory democracy and youth representation (CIV LOT) Economic opportunities and decent work for youth (CIV LOT)
Most significant outcome	LGBT+ activists and religious leaders engaging in joint advocacy focused on non-discrimination of minorities leading up to the High Court Case

### Participatory democracy

A highlight from the activities in 2018 has been the support of the LGBT+ movement and activists. The GP in Kenya has in alliance with AADK and the CSO ALL OUT strengthened the LGBT rights movement. In December 2018, GP Kenya organised dialogue between LGBT+ activists and progressive community- and religious leaders from the Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, Hindu and Traditional African communities. The workshop's success was beyond expectations, where a group of 250 influential religious and political leaders committed to future cooperation. The LGBT+ activists and religious leaders were supported with grants for actions related to the High Court case on repealing the law against homosexuality (ruling happened in May 2019), awareness raising and dialogue in churches and mosques, and media engagement (see more in the case section). The project also contributed to AA Kenya building capacities and knowledge to engage in LGBT+ issues. AADK and the GP has created trust with the community of LGBT+ organisations in the region and provided a safe space for organising, where activists from more than 40 organisations have been connected and supported on advocacy and digital security.

Since 2015, AA Kenya and partners have through the Green Amendment Campaign focused on the implementation of the constitutional provision of the 2/3 gender rule i.e. that all elective and appointive public bodies cannot have more than 2/3 of the same gender. In 2018, AA Kenya and partners continued to mobilise for the Green Amendment Campaign reaching e.g. informal settlements in Nairobi. The GP and AA Kenya supported young people's participation in the review of the national youth policy. In May 2018, a group of young people from Kenya presented a charter of demands to the Kenyan Ministry of Gender and Youth Affairs detailing their priority issues as input to the youth policy review process. The propositions made in the submitted charters of demands were adopted in the draft policy. The engagement will continue in 2019.

### Gender responsive public services (GRPS) funded by progressive taxation

The GP conducted a GRPS Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop in Makima targeting partners from Makueni, Kajiado and Embu counties. And TCDC trained partners from Kilifi, Mombasa, Homabay, Nairobi, Makueni, Kajiado, Baringo counties. This build the capacities of youth and communities to demand accountability and access to public services. Young people from 5 wards of Baringo county presented their community-led development plans at public forums with authorities as an input to the annual development plan and budget. Facilitated by AA Kenya and partners, the Baringo Civil Society Forum consisting of 27 CSOs and CBOs advocated for better public services. As a result, the Department of Treasury and the County Assembly increased budgetary allocation to equipment and staffing of health and educational facilities instead of more structural development. At a general level, the county government of Baringo significantly increased the annual allocation towards GRPS. The allocation to education increased from 5% in 2017/18 to 9% in 2018/19; health sector allocation increased from 35% in 2017/18 to 39% in 2018/19 and 9% towards water up from 5% the previous year. An audit done by Baringo CSO forum revealed a huge wage bill that didn't commensurate with the status of service delivery. As a result, the authorities conducted a total headcount of its employees amid allegations of the existence of ghost workers, double employment, redundancy, stalled promotions etc. Follow-up will be done in 2019. The Kilifi Citizens Forum analysed the proposed county budget 2018/19 and found that resource allocation to almost all departments

directly targeting GRPS delivery had seen a decrease. Subsequently the Kilifi Citizens Forum started a petition, which was presented to the County Assembly Budget Committee, which resulted in a review of the budget allocations in favour of more resources for public services. An example of the improvement is a water project benefitting an estimated 10,500 people. About 30% of the proposals from the Kilifi Citizens Forum were included in the county budget 2018/2019 and all sectors prioritised by the community (health, education, agriculture and water) saw a slight increase. Also, the County Budget and Economic Forum nominating community members and youth to sit on the committee.

Following advocacy on the poorly functioning revenue collection system, the county government of Baringo has embarked on digitisation of the revenue collection system, which reduces corruption. Kilifi Citizens Forum disseminated a Tax Justice report and facilitated youth engagement, which resulted in the formation of 50+ youth movements in each of the seven sub-counties of Kilifi county aimed at monitoring revenue collection and public spending. A petition was also launched, focused at reintroducing the digital revenue collecting machines, which had been taken out of use.

### **Economic opportunities and decent work for youth (EODWY)**

Despite EODWY being a new programme, important partnerships and results were created in 2018. To inform the intervention, AA Kenya in conjunction with PAWA 254, GP and Activista conducted a study of existing legislative and policy frameworks on youth employment. Several challenges were identified for marginalised young people trying to access government credit schemes. As a result of advocacy by the partner PAWA254, the government Youth Enterprise Development Fund decided to exempt young people from registration in the Credit Reference Bureau listing in case of defaulting on timely repayment, as well as to allow youth to apply for loans without providing security. The partner Sauti Ya Wanawake engaged with the department of trade and industrialisation and the National Government Affirmative Action Funds (NGAAF), which led to an agreement that the department would train young people and women on how to access funds as well as including some of the Sauti Ya Wanawake members in the committee of NGAAF. Also, they engaged in dialogue with Kenya Private Sector Alliance on supporting youth's skills development and apprenticeships. Follow-up will be done to translate the promises into action. As a result of Bare Care advocacy efforts, Baringo county government has rolled out an internship program for young people and allocated funds for youth training on entrepreneurship. The SDG-Ambassador project funded under the innovation fund, focuses on promoting social enterprises linked to the SDGs. The project has contributed to establishing AA Kenya as a central actor on social enterprises and youth engagement. SESOK, the umbrella body for social enterprises, invited AA Kenya to participate in the formulation of a social enterprise policy (see more in the section on innovation)

### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- Mentorship has shown crucial for young women and men to engage in social entrepreneurship. This will be the main focus of the SDG-Ambassador project in 2019.
- Mobilisation of young people in their wards to develop community-led change plans is a first step. A challenge has been for young people to understand and accept the rather time-consuming political process of their plan being adopted through the county planning cycle. There is thus a need to support the young people in all aspect of the process to ensure that they will not losing their engagement.

## **Tanzania**

### **Context and risks**

The space for civil society actors is under increasing pressure in both law and practice. Basic civil and political rights are violated through harassment, arrests and attacks on journalists, activists, politicians and others, ban of certain media, and application of laws arbitrarily constraining civic space. In May 2018, 65 civil society groups called on the Tanzanian Government to address the

rapidly deteriorating environment for media, human rights defenders and opposition party members. One of the special concerns was “The Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations”, which was signed into law in March 2018, as it criminalises a broad spectrum of legitimate forms of online freedom of expression. Under the regulation, all bloggers and persons operating online radio and television streaming services must secure a license and pay an annual fee of more than \$900 before they can publish any material online. The shrinking political space also directly affected the partners on the programme, where the CSO Policy Forum were not issued permit for engagements with various committees in Dodoma. Also, the local partners of Youth Participation Countrywide (YPC) are waiting a working permit to conduct research and baseline surveys. AADK, AA Tanzania and partners are discussing how to respond to the shrinking space situation.

### Overall results – Tanzania

AADK programme support in 2018	5.211.860 DKK
Thematic areas	Gender Responsive Public Services funded by progressive taxation (CIV LOT) Participatory democracy and youth representation (CIV LOT) Economic opportunities and decent work for youth (CIV LOT)
Most significant outcome	As a result of sustained advocacy from AA Tanzania, partners and broader civil society the government took steps to implement national youth councils

### Participatory democracy

To mobilise for local elections in 2019 and general elections in 2020, a ToT on electoral accountability was done by GP Kenya for Tanzanian youth activists. Based on the National Youth Council Act from 2015, the government appointed a special committee to facilitate the formation of National Youth Councils from ward level to national level. AA and partners had through the recent years advocated for an implementation of the Youth Council Act, with the partner YPC analysing the Act and putting forward recommendations on how to ensure an implementation. In collaboration with the government (Officials from the Ministry of Labour, Youth, and Employment & People with Disabilities) and relevant stakeholders, the partner YPC produced a simplified version of the National Youth Council Act in Swahili to allow for broader youth engagement. The Deputy Minister from the Prime Minister’s Office as well as other government officials participated in engagement meetings to discuss an effective implementation of the National Youth Council Act. As part of the advocacy approximately 1,200,000 people were reached through social media coverage. Youth activists were trained and supported by the GP. Furthermore, AA Tanzania and partners critically reviewed the National Youth Development Policy from 2007 and The National Policy on NGOs to inform advocacy work in 2019.

In 2018, the civil society Policy Forum collaborated with the Ministry of Finance and Planning producing a citizen’s budget document, where the Policy Forum focused its analysis on the budget allocation for youth. The government are committed to following-up on this.

### Gender responsive public services (GRPS) funded by progressive taxation

AA Tanzania and partners have been successful in using social media for large scale campaigns. In 2018, a social media campaign was done by the partner Tanzania Youth Vision Association (TYVA) on tax justice and GPRS using the hashtag #HudumaBoraZaJamii (quality public services). With 21.4 million impressions of 2,673 tweets the campaign drew attention from government officials and members of parliament, who were targeted by their constituency and local communities. In October 2018, young people trained at the GP engaged with local and district radios covering the island of Pemba and Unguja airing a talk show on progressive taxation and access to public services potentially reaching 125,000 listeners. As a result of advocacy done by communities in Kilwa, the district council constructed seven holed toilets in Lihimalyao primary school, four classrooms, two teacher’s offices, two toilets and three water harvesting systems in Migeregere primary school and

in Mavuji village eight holed toilets were constructed. A GRPS training done by GP Kenya contributed to this by building capacities in the community. Three Inspirators developed tools to support local rights programs in Unguja, Newala/Tandahimba and Singida/Dodoma, where they through engagement with the partner TVYA supported communities, reaching beyond the SPA programme. Also, the Inspirators provided linkages between the GP trainings and the Advisor by supporting follow-up at the local level.

The tax justice interventions at the community level have been enhanced, hereunder linking revenue collection and public spending. As a result of advocacy done by young people trained at GP Kenya, the Kilwa District Council has embarked on digitalisation of the revenue collection system to seal revenue leaks. The Advisor and AA Tanzania facilitated the sharing of experiences from other districts, where installing a digital system has doubled the revenues collected and minimised corruption. Through participatory research engaging the local community in Mafia district, young people gained awareness of the gaps in revenues collection from the hotel and fishing industries. The young people subsequently formed tax advocacy teams in 23 villages across the district, with each of the 23 teams consisting of approximately 30 young people who meet on a monthly basis.

### **Economic opportunities and decent work for youth (EODWY)**

In Mafia youth advocated the district committee to allocate 4% of the youth funds to boost youth economic initiative. As a result, more than 1.300 youths were trained on entrepreneurship skills. Some of the young people started small scale businesses in the tourism sector and about 20 women groups were given loans. Also, two women from the women's organisation SAWAMA were elected for a committee to ensure transparency in distributing the youth funds. Under the previous Danida frame programme, AA Tanzania and partners focused on transparency and access to the 5% funds which young people can access for financing small scale-businesses and entrepreneurship. This continued under the SPA programme and provides a model for combining the strong AA governance and accountability work with youth employment. In December 2018, young people in North Unguja marched to the local council to demand access to the 5% funds. And the Micheweni and Wete district councils met with the youth to discuss access to the 5% youth development funds. In October 2018, the Executive Officer of the Ministry of Labour and Employment met with youth in Dodoma, who presented the challenges they had in accessing the youth fund. The Minister committed to follow-up on this, hereunder to facilitate that the youth also present their concerns and recommendations for the budgetary committee.

A Baseline Survey on labour policies and laws was conducted to assess the extent to which employers meet the ILO standards of decent work. The study showed that most youths do not have written contracts, work more than 9 hours and have no freedom of association. Based on the study the partner YPC conducted a national dialogue, which was attended by a large number of government officials, university students, civil society organisations and media. Several recommendations came out of the study, which will be taken up in 2019.

### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- The tax Advisors focuses on building capacities of staff and partners. However, the high staff turn-over has posed challenges in building up permanent capacities at AA Tanzania and partners on tax justice
- Low capacity has been seen for AA Tanzania and partners related to MEL and reporting. AADK has pay high attention to this e.g. by supporting and mentoring new staff. This will further be addressed in 2019, where a data collection and reporting workshop will be held.

## Mozambique

### Context and risks

In Mozambique, the municipal elections took place in October 2018. Traditionally, the opposition party RENAMO and the ruling party FRELIMO contest the elections results. Governance initiatives such as that of AA Mozambique are thus at risk of being seen as political rallying. Consequently - particularly the month prior to and after the elections - activities cannot be carried out at the usual pace. Because of civil attacks in Cabo Delgado province, activities were changed to concentrate more in Pemba. Furthermore, floods and climate change affected not only the implementation of the programme but also the results achieved through previous interventions, through destruction of infrastructures and displacement of people.

### Overall results – Mozambique

AADK programme support in 2018	5.930.363 DKK
Thematic areas	Gender Responsive Public Services funded by progressive taxation (CIV LOT) Participatory democracy and youth representation (CIV LOT) Economic opportunities and decent work for youth (CIV LOT)
Most significant outcome	Enhanced cooperation between AA Mozambique and the Central Office of Combatting Corruption, hereunder signing of a MoU at local level

### Participatory democracy

Spaces for formal participation created by the state do not allow strong participation from citizens, due to e.g. lack of knowledge among young people on how to access these spaces, illiteracy and the lack of openness of the political system. However, the district CSO platforms facilitated by AA Mozambique and partners provides an alternative space for participation where young people can present and discuss issues that concern them. As an example, in Maxixe, 600 people representing different provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane and Cabo Delgado) participated in discussions on the election process and a women electoral manifesto, which were presented. The local elections provided an opening to push for the participation and representation of young people, which was addressed by the partner organisations AMOCA, SA, CCM-CD. This resulted in e.g. two young people in the Namaacha district taking political positions at the local level.

AA Mozambique engaged specifically with the Parliament Committees on Plans and Budgets, Social Affairs and Gender as well as Agriculture and Food Security, where AA and partners engaged in planning, decision-making and overseeing the implementation of public policies.

### Gender responsive public services (GRPS) funded by progressive taxation

Key partner were trained by TCDC and subsequently carried out a step-down in Gaza and Inhambane. As a result of community monitoring of local plans and budgets in Namaacha, Marracuene, Inharrime, Chibuto and Metuge, local authorities constructed 10 classrooms in Marracuene; school toilets for girls were built in Mamonho, Bilene District, and desks were distributed for schools in Namaacha, Changalane, Mugado, Matianine Mahelane, Changalane, Cocomela, Macanda, Ndividuane, Goba and Xilatine. As a result of advocacy, the local government constructed water supply infrastructure in the health centres of Ravene, Naconja, Additionally, 11 boreholes were built in Matalane, Ngalunde, Taula, Inharrime, Nhanombe, Mafuiane, Changalane, Impaputo and Mahelane. A maternity ward was established in Mafuiane and in Massinga, and a health center was rehabilitated and expanded with e.g. sanitary units in Nanlia and Namuapala.

Through alliances and CSO networks, the local level advocacy on public services and progressive taxation was taken to the national level. The Mozambican Debt Group, which AA Mozambique is part of, engaged in discussions with the Committee on Plans and Budgets of the Assembly, the



Ministry of Economics and Finance, and the tax authorities on progressive revenue collection for financing of public services. The revenues were increased by 3.981 billion meticaais, the equivalent of 8% of the budget. The Transparency and Tax Justice Coalition, AA Mozambique and Activista initiated dialogue with the AU Ambassadors as part of the AU ambassadors meeting in Addis Ababa in June on the urgency of tax reforms. 23,000 citizens signed a petition on ensuring progressive taxation, including an increase in property tax, VAT exemptions for essential products, and greater transparency in collection of informal sector taxes. The signatures were handed over to Parliament. The campaign was covered in widely in newspapers.

AA Mozambique has, throughout the years, focused on anti-corruption, with successful results e.g. related to the health sector, as described in earlier reports to Danida. In 2018, illegal fees for maternal health were abolished in Chibuto, Namaacha, Jangamo following advocacy by AA Mozambique and partners. And in Namaacha, Marracuene, Bilene, Chibuto, Metuge, Inharrime and Jangamo illegal sales of vacancies in secondary and primary schools were stopped. The transparency and Tax Justice coalition carried out a campaign and submitted a position paper on corruption to the National Parliament and the Central Office of Combatting Corruption. The Position paper was also published in newspapers. As result Activista, AA Mozambique and members of the coalition was invited by the Central Office of Combating Corruption for further discussions and in Inhambane province the Office of Combating Corruption signed a MoU on future cooperation with the local partner of the Transparency and Tax Justice Coalition.

The Transparency and Tax Justice Coalition launched a petition and a social media campaign on the huge debt scandal, where the Mozambican state ended up with excessive debt after ministers contracted external debt to finance three private companies (the Mozambican Tuna Company; Company Mozambique asset management, and company Pro-Indicos), who were subsequently declared bankruptcy. AA Mozambique, with the coalition, is following this closely e.g. pointing to the effect of the debt scandal on the ability of the state to deliver public services to the citizens. AADK engaged in an international coalition, the Jubilee campaign, focusing on the case.

### **Economic opportunities and decent work for youth (EODWY)**

Despite this being a new thematic area important results were seen both in terms of concrete changes as well as establishing new partnerships. Initially, youth were capacity build by the GP Zambia on labour policy and employment policy. Furthermore, a training at TCDC on youth leadership inspired young people on how to engage in social entrepreneurship. A participatory mapping was done at the local and national levels, where communities and youth groups engaged in discussions on decent work. A need for CSOs to strengthen their engagement with the institutions that protect employment and the private sector was identified. AA Mozambique and youth activists jointly mapped the jobs created by the Government of Maputo Province – 26,903 jobs out of the 39,448 planned, and only 125 out of 300 planned internships had been created. This will be monitored in 2019.

The partner organisation Mozambiquean Association for Active Citizenship (AMOCA) initiated cooperation with the Confederation of Economic Associations (CTA). This is the first time CTA engage in partnership with a CSO, and AMOCA was e.g. invited to join the construction, hotel and transportation commissions. Following dialogue and advocacy several smaller changes were seen, such as: The National Institute of Employment establishing one focal point that shares information on internships for young people; the National Institute of Social Security aiming to support young people employed in the informal sector with enrolment in the social security system, and the district authorities in Namaacha and Marracuene committing to a more pro-active role in supporting young people to access governments funds for social entrepreneurship (FDD funds).

### Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- The extractive industry and its entire value chain provide job opportunities for a lot of people. There is a need to advocate for women to access these job opportunities. And to ensure that there is an overall focus on decent jobs, accountability and transparency in the extractive sector.

## Bangladesh

### Context and risks

Even though the development trajectory of the country is widely seen in a positive light, around 22.8 million young people are unemployed as per data provided by the government. The government of Bangladesh, motivated by the SDGs, 2030 agenda has developed its 7th Five Year Plan for taking comprehensive development initiatives. Recognising the current situation, significant investment is required in young people, particularly in marginalised youth and young women, focusing on education and health sector. Unfortunately, the budgetary allocation for the education sector decreased this year (from 12.6 percent in 2017/18 to 11.41 percent for 2018/19 fiscal year), leaving very little to invest in quality skill development interventions. In the general elections held in December 2018, Sheikh Hasina of the Awami League won in a landslide victory, securing her third consecutive term. The opposition contested the results adamantly, calling the elections “farical”. The biggest challenge for the Election Commission is to create an environment of confidence supporting voters to go out and vote. This is also a concern for the youth, who wanted free and fair elections. Youth in general are growing increasingly unhappy with the political environment in Bangladesh and two-party politics, seeing little change in the future. In 2018, youth took to the streets of Dhaka on two separate occasions to protest the government, demanding state reform and expressing their anger with the system. While the protests were sparked by the road accident of a speeding bus that killed two teenagers, the grievances are rooted much deeper around issues such as absence of accountability in governance and rule of law.

### Overall results – Bangladesh

AADK programme support in 2018	4.065.493 DKK
Thematic areas	Gender responsive Public Services funded by progressive taxation (CIV LOT) Participatory democracy and youth representation (CIV LOT) Economic opportunities and decent work for youth (CIV LOT)
Most significant outcome	Young people are increasingly taking leadership at local level and are being elected/appointed for local level decision-making fora. 46% are young women, which is an important achievement in a conservative political environment

### Participatory democracy

A total of 94 young people was appointed and elected as new members in local level formal decision making structures in Kushtia, Nilphamari and Chattogram districts. Additionally, young people were included in formal and informal decision-making spaces such as the local government standing committee and school management committee. The Union Parishad (UP) is the lowest level of the governance structures and thus provide a possibility for communities to engage in decision-making structures. According to the law, each UP should form 13 Standing Committees (SC) responsible for particular issues (e.g. finance, agriculture, health, sports). Each SC is required to co-opt five to seven members representing the local community. AA Bangladesh and partners are pushing for a full realisation of these structures currently not fully implemented. In Kushtia, 28 young people were nominated for the SCs and a School Management Committee. In Fulbaria UP the SC meetings were not organised regularly, and none of the SCs have a member under the age of 30. Supported by the partner organisation ALO, continuous negotiations with the Chairman and the members resulted in 26 young people getting positions in the SCs. As a result of advocacy effort of young people, the authorities in Nilphamari included youth in the health committees, and 13 SCs have each included two young people. In Chattogram, one youth was included in the disaster management committee

of Ward 19 and 35. The young people elected were supported by the GP e.g. through leadership training. A participatory baseline on representation in local level decision-making structures helped the young people to better understand the representation situation and to develop relevant action plans. An Inspirator supported the advocacy strategies of the young people. In July 2018, a group of young people associated with the partner organisation Udayankur Seba Sangstha (USS), analysed local plans in Bamunia Union Parishad. Based on community consultation done by the youth in collaboration with UP representatives, new priorities for all nine wards were set.

As part of a youth-led initiative on developing a youth manifesto, 82 young people (including youth groups representing indigenous people) evaluated the electoral manifestos of major political parties to identify gaps between commitments and the actual policy. The issues identified were a) a lack of youth representation in both local and the national decision-making structures, b) non-youth responsive public services and c) too little focus on youth unemployment and youth entrepreneurship. Recommendations were made linked to the national parliament election. Young people organised debates with politicians, civil society members, CSOs and media. This received high media attention, including from the two most prominent national newspapers in Bangladesh. In collaboration with the national alliance Citizen Platform for SDGs, a national level conference titled 'Youth Conference 2018: Bangladesh and Agenda 2030: Aspirations of the Youth' was organised. 1,500 young people from across the country participated in the conference along with other state and non-state stakeholders. The Advisor to the Prime Minister on International Affairs also participated. In the closing session, a Youth Declaration was adopted. This led to AA Bangladesh presenting a paper at the ECOSOC-convened HLPF highlighting the gaps and challenges in reaching the SDG targets on Goals 5, 8 and 16 in Bangladesh. This was part of the coordinated effort of AA at the HLPF.

### **Gender responsive public services (GRPS) funded by progressive taxation**

An example of improvements in access to public services is the recruitment of four additional staff in community clinics in Nilphamari following a public hearing. In Bagerhat, a deep tube-well was installed in a community clinic ensuring clean drinking water. Two community clinics disseminated Citizen Charters on their premises for citizens to know their rights. In Dhaka, a government hospital improved the drinking water supply and sanitation system. Furthermore, the government hospital Mitford improved the quality and timeliness of their services as promised during the public hearing. Supported by the partner USS, youth conducted social audits in community clinics and schools leading to advocacy against the illegal fees demanded by three local schools. As a result, 252 pupils were relieved of the illegal fee. Preparing the public budget is a highly centralised process and does not reflect people's participation. Even the Members of Parliament are not properly consulted before the budget is brought to the Assembly. The lack of public awareness and participation in the budgeting process results in corruption and unjust distribution of resources. AA Bangladesh promotes participatory planning and devolution of the budget. The partner organisation, Democratic Budget Movement (DBM), developed "the Budget Olympiad" as a model to popularise the budget discussion and involve young people. 100 young people participated in budget discussions.

In November 2018, AA Bangladesh in cooperation with the AA Global Tax Justice team organised a Citizens' Tax Tribunal. A public Taxes Appellate Tribunal was established to deal with tax justice for ordinary citizens. However, VAT does not fall within the formal personal income tax system, and thus is not targeted by the Tribunal. The aim of the Citizens' Tax Tribunal was to create a space to discuss VAT being a none-progressive tax and draw the attention of policymakers. Testimonies were given by a range of people; including people living in slums, students, and micro-entrepreneurs. The 400 participants contributed the recommendations to policymakers and duty bearers. To ensure that the issues were shared widely, fellowships were given to nine journalists who wrote articles on tax issues leading up to the hearings.

## **Economic opportunities and decent work for youth (EODWY)**

AA Bangladesh focused on the informal sector, where young people are often not aware of their rights nor organised. In collaboration with the Institute of Labour Studies (BILS) research on the rights of workers in the informal sectors was conducted. The research showed that 52% have no written contract; nine out of ten work more than eight hours every day; and 36% work for more than ten hours. Based on this research, policy asks were developed around improvement of skills for the workers in the informal sector, hereunder ensuring ID cards, rights, access to social security, and compensation for informal workers in cases of work-related accidents. Previously BILS and the 12 major National Trade Union Federations associated with BILS focused more on the formal sector. Through the partnership with AA Bangladesh, BILS reinforced its focus on the informal sector. Another intervention area was public skills training, where AA Bangladesh and partners focused on bringing stakeholders together in a more coordinated approach to marginalised youth. There are 28 departments in 23 ministries directly involved in skills development initiatives and vocational education and training. AA Bangladesh is advocating for relevant government departments to adhere to the same standards and quality. Also, AA Bangladesh forged a strategic partnership with the government initiative Access to Information (a2i) on a pilot initiative of running apprenticeships with workers from the informal sector at Kalishpur in Khulna District. AA Bangladesh pushed especially for the involvement of youth from the informal sector. If this proves successful, the model could be scaled to the national level. Inspirators trained and supported local partners and Activista in their advocacy with relevant government departments in Chattogram and Satkhira District to ensure involvement of marginalised youth in skills development initiatives. The GP developed trainings on decent work and rights. Following a training, five young people in the Balumath area spoke against the sudden dismissal of a young female worker from a local factory. As a result of the engagement of the youth and the workers' movement, she was subsequently paid her dues.

### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- In 2018, two major youth movements (the quota reform movement and the safe roads movement) protested against a number of government policies. In order to remain non-partisan, the GP was unable to engage in these movements. A strategy on how to engage with more radical movements without putting the GP and AA Bangladesh at risk is thus needed. This will be addressed in dialogue between the GP, AA Bangladesh and the AADK social movement project.

## **Palestine (West Bank)**

### **Context and risks**

The West Bank is characterized by a volatile environment with protracted conflict and widespread rights violations committed by both the occupying power and the Palestinian Authorities. Part of the problem relates to increasingly shrinking political space and reduced freedom of speech for activists and human rights defenders. As an example, new and restrictive cybercrime laws put in place by both Israeli authorities and Palestinians authorities pave the way for unlawful hacking and digital rights violations. On top of that, the young activists generally operate in a rather conservative context dominated by traditional cultures in which young female activists are often confronted with stereotypes, threats and obstacles when trying to carry out their social change initiatives. Consequently, the safety and protection of the young activists involved in the program is of highest priority – both in terms of capacity support and close mentorship. On the positive side, the current political system in the West Bank allows for youth influence at the municipal level. One concrete example is the local youth councils, a structure set up to give youth a more formalised role in local decision making. Each youth council, comprised of same number of people as the municipal council and elected by a youth assembly, has the right to part-take in meetings of the municipal council to give their inputs and advise.

## Overall results – Palestine (West Bank)

AADK programme support in 2018	4.684.199 DKK
Thematic areas	Participatory democracy and youth representation (CIV LOT)
Most significant outcome	MoUs were signed between AA Palestine and municipalities in Bethlehem and Hebron, on increased youth participation in decision-making through the youth councils. Youth trained at the GP were elected for a significant number of the seats in the youth councils.

### Participatory democracy

The GP plays a strong role in the SPA programme in Palestine offering safe, physical spaces and training thus providing a platform for youth from different communities across the West Bank to organise. Members from 12 youth groups and five local youth councils in Hebron and Bethlehem were trained by the GP on youth leadership, creative activism and campaigning. Six of the youth groups in Hebron were established three years ago while six new youth groups have been formed recently. Establishing six youth groups in new communities with new strategic partners in Bethlehem Governate required intensive support in building capacities and establishing a common strategy. In 2018, the youth groups were supported by the GP and e.g. involved in youth hub activities contributing to strengthening their groups as well as further mobilisation and engagement in their groups. In 2018, AA Palestine and the GP successfully supported young people in engaging in councils. According to the young people elected for public positions, the support from the GP enabled them to take leadership, mobilise young people to go and vote as well as organise campaigns for a certain political cause. Eight out of 15 elected members of the Youth Council were active trainees, volunteers and associated trainers of the GP. 15 youth-led initiatives were identified and implemented by the youth groups and youth councils. An example is the Al Kom youth group's campaign against Early Marriage. The starting point for the campaign was a survey conducted by the youth group, which found that of the 4,000 inhabitants 40% of girls in the village got married off before turning 18. The youth group organised community meetings targeting both men and women with more than 100 attendees. Leaflets and a short video were published, and a play was shown in one of the meetings. As a result of the campaign, it was decided to draft a code of conduct in collaboration with authorities, that condemns early marriages and stress the importance of girls' right to education and freedom of choice. The code of conduct will be signed in 2019.

Due to a strategic effort from the GP as well as a closer integration with the AA programme, a much higher number of activists took action after the training. Some organised debate clubs e.g. with the Palestinian Official Youth Department as well as information seminars on labour rights. Meetings between and the Ministers and government representatives were organised to discuss the high level of unemployment. In April 2018 one of the young activists who participated in GP trainings and debates was selected as debate trainer by the Youth Voices Association and the international media organisation IREX Foundation to develop the skills of young people in the Arab region. Some of the activists engaged in volunteer work in their communities e.g. constructing a football field in Al Walajeh Village. Another example is the youth groups in Abda and Immrish mobilising local community members, local leaders and the local government in rehabilitating classrooms at the secondary school. Also, the GP engaged in AADK's Global Contact summer school, where participants from Denmark along with Palestinian volunteers engaged in a cross-culture activities.

A partner, MASARAT, developed an online and communication forum bringing together Palestinian youth as well as diaspora. Currently the forum has over 300 users. Based on a research report conducted by MASARAT on political participation an in-depth capacity building programme on policy analysis and strategic thinking was designed. This is now used as part of the youth training programmes, as a supplement to the more "tool oriented" GP training. Another partner organisation, 7amleh, did a presentation on digital activism and freedom of expression at the Shrinking Space

conference “Claiming Civic Space Together” held in Copenhagen in March 2019 under the auspices of Global Focus to provide recommendations to how Danish civil society, the Danish government and Danish private sector can protect and enhance civic space globally.

MoUs were signed between AA Palestine and the municipalities in Bethlehem and Hebron on increased youth participation in decision-making processes, in monitoring public services as well as on providing internships at public institutions. AA Palestine facilitated 3-months-internships at five Municipalities for 59 young Palestinians from Hebron and Bethlehem.

**Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- The Palestinian society is highly politicised. The GP wants to reach out to a diverse group of young people, and informed by a mapping, a strategy on ensuring a broad diversity of youth groups is included programme will be developed
- Increased funding and focus on the local youth council enables the GP to engage in the process and deliver training beyond the SPA programme and thus accelerate youth participation in political processes

**Youth organising and leadership (LOT CIV)**

**Zambia**

**Context and risks**

The political space in Zambia has been shrinking in recent years with attacks on freedom of expression and association increasing rapidly<sup>6</sup>. A wide range of factors contribute to this, including economic discrimination, social media manipulation, and legal harassment. Legislation such as the NGOs Act, the Independent Broadcasting Act and the proposed Cybercrime Act was recently introduced to regulate and restrict freedom of speech and association. AA Zambia also felt this pressure as the GP is becoming more widely known, with incidences of their Whatsapp groups and Facebook pages being watched.

**Overall results – Zambia**

AADK programme support in 2018	2.425.819 DKK
Thematic areas	Gender Responsive Public Services funded by progressive taxation (CIV LOT) Participatory democracy and youth representation (CIV LOT)
Most significant outcome	The social movement Youth4Parliament successfully advocated for youth participation in political parties

In Zambia, the YOL programme contributed to infusing a strong youth focus across programmes, and an AA Zambia youth team was established consisting of the Youth Advisor, AA programme staff and the GP staff. At the governance level, the youth focus has been strengthened by establishing a youth board to ensure accountability to the young people that AA Zambia works with. Training and support have been provided by the GP and the Advisor to various youth groups, social movements and activists. Based on inputs from the participatory review and reflection processes (PRRP), the GP launched new youth hub activities such as Word Smash Poetry, Book and Blog Club and Youth Networking, where youth activists share their knowledge with other young people. One such event focused on CV writing. Every Friday, a Feminist Friday event is led by participants, who attended a Feminist Governance training in 2016. One of these sessions was carried out in Matero Township in Lusaka in order to reach new groups. Word Smash Poetry nights have proven a creative way for youth to express themselves, especially in a context of shrinking political space. Two poets were invited to recite their poems during Drug Prevention Week to the President, government ministers

<sup>6</sup> Shrinking Space in Zambia: Time for Action, Policy Briefing March 2019, ActionAid

and other key stakeholders. This was covered by the Zambia National TV. In 2018, the GP launched a recording studio for young people to use radio as a platform for engagement and advocacy; here, also the young people trained by the AWW programme produced radio shows on ACDEG. Themes discussed in the radio shows were subsequently taken up by the university radio and the Prime TV. There are several examples of young people taking action after training. After a social media training, participants used social media to document whether the ruling party was meeting its campaign promises. The findings were posted on their website. Following a training, youth in Mbala, in collaboration with the community, did a radio show on issues affecting young people. Inspired by the GP, the Alliance for Advocates of Accountability Zambia (AAAZ) turned their office space into a youth hub for young people to join and participate in political discussions. Young people from the organisation Budget Trailers trained at the GP, organised a peaceful protest at the National Assembly on the day the national budget was presented. 120 people participated to express their discontent in how the government is spending the national budget. The protest was covered by mainstream media in Lusaka.

Youth4Parliament is an emerging social movement seeking to increase the number of youth representatives in Parliament. In August 2018, Youth4Parliament facilitated the signing of a social contract between young people in political parties and the Secretary Generals of seven major political parties. The contract states that the parties should prioritise young people as candidates in at least five constituencies in each of Zambia's 10 provinces for the 2021 general election and recognise gender-balance by ensuring that at least 50% of these seats are awarded to young women. The AA Zambia youth team supported the Youth4Parliament in networking, advocacy and campaigning, hereunder in linking advocacy to the amended constitution and the Public Order Act. The GP has provided a space for meetings, debates, and to access radio shows, meaning the movement reached a larger audience (see more in the case section). Youth4Parliament participated in the workshop in Denmark in December on shrinking space. Since 2016, Zambia has had no students' unions. In October 2018, the Minister of Higher education rescinded the decision to employ a guild system in tertiary education institutions and reverted to the student union model built on democratic principles. The GP and AA Zambia supported the students in mobilising fellow students, protesting peacefully, e.g. by using forum theatre, and strategically engaging authorities.

Young people analysed constitutional gaps and presented their recommendations to selected MPs aiming to influencing the MPs submissions to the amended Constitution set to be debated in the National Assembly. AA Zambia was nominated to participate in the National Forum established by the government to look into the amendments to the Constitution, the Public Order Act and the Electoral Act.

Zambia's Seventh National Development Plan, launched in 2017, is a key mechanism through which Zambia has domesticated its SDG commitments. The partner, AAAZ, mobilised more than 1,000 young people from across the country to monitor the SDGs and the Seventh National Development Plan. This was done e.g. through roundtables with representatives of relevant ministries, the National Youth Development Council, UN Agencies, NGOs and others. AAAZ with support from AA Zambia, also undertook trainings building young people's capacity to advocate for implementing the SDGs and the Seventh National Development Plan in their local areas. Moreover, the Advisor supported communities in collecting information at the local level on the implementation of the SDGs.

#### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- A need for closer coordination between the GP and the AA Local Rights Programmes when selecting participants for trainings and ensuring a proper follow-up was identified. This will be a focus area for 2019.
- The GP aims to bring youth from different communities and backgrounds together. This has been done by replicating youth hub activities at the community level. In 2019 another approach,

bringing youth from communities to the GP by bus on a monthly basis, will be tested. The impact versus the cost will be assessed.

- The restriction and pressure on freedom of speech, led AA Zambia and the GP to review what is put out on social media more carefully.

## Zimbabwe

### Context and risks

In 2018, Zimbabwe was preparing for elections, after the ushering in of a new government in November 2017. During the first quarter of the year, the new Government showed commitment to international norms and standards on democratic governance including signing the ACDEG on March 21<sup>st</sup> 2018. The elections took place on July 30<sup>th</sup> and saw significant improvements compared to the elections in 2008 and 2013 including an invitation to international observers outside Africa for the first time in two decades. However, immediately after the election, protests were violently crushed by the police and army. Six people lost their lives. The results showing that Emmerson Mnangagwa won the election were contested by the opposition, but it was upheld by the Constitutional Court, however, with segments of the Zimbabwean population remaining sceptical and disengaged from the government. The reaction of the government to continued citizen protests was to blame civil society and opposition parties resulting in a crackdown on Human Rights Defenders including Activista, who were vocal in demanding free and fair elections. Since the election and concurrently with the economic crisis worsening, the space for civil society has shrunk. Both Activista and AA Zimbabwe received allegations and threats. Mitigation measures included working in alliances with other NGOs e.g. the National Association of Youth Organisations (NAYO) and carrying out security training for activists.

### Overall results – Zimbabwe

AADK programme support in 2018	2.416.529 DKK
Thematic areas	Gender Responsive Public Services funded by progressive taxation (CIV LOT)
Most significant outcome	Activista played an important role in mobilising young people around the election, connecting activists and local organising with national level partners

The programme in Zimbabwe is conceptualised as a YOL programme which meant a significant shift in the way of working from the previous programme period. In 2018, Activista and new youth partners such as NAYO played a key role in the implementation. Working with social movements such as the Citizen's Manifesto has been emphasised. A group of social movements, including Activista, participated in national processes and partnerships driving activities such as the Citizen's Manifesto, the Budja Festival, the Young Leaders' Directory, the Leave no Youth Behind Campaign, the Watchdog as well as activities to increase participation of young people in the 2018 elections. A Youth Hub/GP satellite was established in Harare as a meeting place for Activista, youth groups, and activists. The Youth Hub will in the future also provide training on campaigning, organising, movement building etc. based on GP Zambia Training of Trainers (ToT) courses. Activista and the partner NAYO organised a national conference with 160 Activista members from across the country. Activista's Zambian and South African divisions also participated. The conference was a platform for reviewing activities for 2018 in each province and planning for 2019. Capacity building regarding social media, security and safeguarding was also completed in order to cope with the shrinking political space. Subsequently, provincial level conferences were held engaging approximately 480 from Activista. In total, Activista reached more than 1,000 young people in the provinces through gatherings, press conferences etc. by focusing on issues affecting young people such as unemployment, corruption, rule of law etc.



The key focus for 2018 was the election, where AA Zimbabwe supported mobilising around the election focusing on youth. This was successfully done by linking local level activists/volunteers and national level strong CSOs, where e.g. ZimRights played an important role<sup>7</sup>. Some results were:

- Volunteers from Activista did a door-to-door campaign reaching 3,300 houses encouraging people to go and vote. Also, Activista and partners did voter education reaching approximately 3,650 people through roadshows and community gatherings
- Young people ran as candidates in the election and the Activista national treasurer was elected Mayor of Chitungwiza. Moreover, a woman from Nkayi was elected for House of Assembly beating two male candidates. The woman elected was part of a young women's coalition supported by AA Zimbabwe. And in Chitungwiza and Bulawayo 3 young women supported by the partner Institute for Young Women Development (IYWD) were elected for public office
- Young people were accredited as official election observers and 50 Activista members in 10 provinces were posted at polling stations
- CSOs, CBOs and individual citizens came together to write a common Citizen's Manifesto in order to hold politicians accountable and create 'the Zimbabwe we want'. This was the first-time citizens and a broad range of CSOs came together with a common, written manifesto for facing the government. The launch took place in the big park in Harare and more than 1,000 people attended. Kofi Annan, Mary Robinson (former President of Ireland and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights) and Lakhdar Brahimi (former Foreign Minister of Algeria and UN diplomat) participated in the event. AA Zimbabwe was one of the organisers of the event, facilitating the involvement of a broad range of actors, including movements and Activista.
- At the local level citizens were also mobilised, and 200 citizens in two communities participated in rallies to hold their MPs accountable for their political promises after the election

Movements and unions participated in a common retreat in the beginning of June 2018 to strategise for the election. However, the main achievement was the post-election collaborate effort, where the Amalgamated Rural Teachers Union Zimbabwe (ARTUZ) together with nurses and doctors' associations led a salary campaign demanding real salaries for public sector workers. They strategically made use of nonviolent tactics gained from the training, including marches and strikes. When the government announced the high increase of fuel prices in beginning of January 2019 the leaders from the retreat announced a three-days stay away/shut down. AADK has over the last year supported the movement This Flag, and in 2018 the leader of the movement, Evan Mawarire visited Denmark, where he talked to the AADK board, Danish media and met MP Nicolai Villumsen (Ø), who subsequently raised the Zimbabwean situation in the Foreign Policy Committee (Udenrigspolitisk udvalg)

The focus on GRPS and tax was less pronounced leading up to the election. In Kadoma, local authorities repaired a damaged road as a response to an innovative campaign by Vision Africa/Activista. Following a social accountability training done by TCDC and AA Zimbabwe, a step-down training was done for 50 community leaders. As a result, cooperation between community leaders and local Activista chapters was established and young people are now involved in community meetings and developmental processes. The partner Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) has been supported by AA Zimbabwe the last years focusing on mining and tax, e.g. through the Danish TV collection and by Inspirators. As a key result, the Zimbabwean government put a ban on chrome mining in Midlands province (Zvishavane, Shurugwi) in August 2018.

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<sup>7</sup> The funds for ZimRights was unspent funds from the Framework Agreement described in a separate document. However, the role of ZimRights played into the general activities leading up to the election and is thus described here as a coherent intervention.

### Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- Even in the politically sensitive situation in 2018, AA Zimbabwe and partners managed to influence formal decision-making structures and build relationships with authorities. However, this was mainly leading up to the election. The deterioration after the election calls for a thorough analysis and risk assessment related on the balance between engagement and non-engagement with authorities
- Activista is a network/movement of volunteers, and no or little funds are provided for project activities. However, possibilities at e.g. the local level are emerging, where funds for a specific follow-up activity could contribute to results and scaling-up activities. How flexible funds for activities could be linked to the youth hub is an ongoing consideration of AA's

## Nigeria

### Context and risks

With the biggest population and the biggest economy on the African continent, Nigeria is of great importance both economically and security-wise. Particularly the north-eastern part of the country is in a dire humanitarian situation due to the insurgency of Boko Haram. Traditionally this part of the country has suffered from higher levels of poverty and marginalisation. But, since 2009 Boko Haram has exacerbated pre-existing challenges and caused widespread devastation to homes, livelihoods, and families. Estimates point to more than 2 million persons displaced with many still living in camps and in host communities. As 2019 is an election year, the SPA programme – in 2018 - focused on strengthening young people's interest in and knowledge of how to register to vote.

### Overall results - Nigeria

AADK programme support in 2018	954.352 DKK
Thematic areas	Gender Responsive Public Services funded by progressive taxation (CIV LOT)
Most significant outcome	The campaign "Not Too Young to Run" mobilised young people leading to the passing of a bill amending the age limits for running for elected office

AA Nigeria is a new partnership country, and time was spent defining the partnership and for AA Nigeria to operationalise the YOL programme and the capacity development modalities to contribute and add value to existing initiatives. This turned out to be more time-consuming than initially assumed. AA Nigeria has formalised alliances with key youth partners, most importantly Connected Development (CODE) and Youth Initiative for Advocacy, Growth & Advancement (YIAGA). Both YIAGA and CODE are youth organisations fighting for participation and accountability. CODE was established as a social movement of young people questioning whether public funds were spent according to budget. It is now a nationally recognised youth organisation working on advancing young persons' rights to access to information and influence.

Further mapping in the six states was undertaken to fully assess whether the partners had the capacity to further organise and establish local youth networks and coalitions after trainings. Trainings on accountability and governance as well as research and advocacy were carried out to strengthen the organisational capacity of the youth platforms in the programme target areas. The participants represented a broad spectrum of youth groups with different strengths facilitating mutually learning and networking. The participating youth groups were Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC); youth representatives from the political parties focusing on the 2019 general elections; the Students Mobilisation Platform and the Education Rights Campaign as well as Activista and the key partners YIAGA and CODE. After the training, step-down trainings were done to further mobilise youth in each of the regions. Also, a key focus of most of the youth partners in the SPA programme was the Not Too Young to Run campaign aimed to lower the constitutional age limit for running for

office. The campaign mobilised thousands of young people and resulted in a bill passing, amending the age limits in accordance with the campaign's demands.

**Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- The collaboration with GP Ghana has brought in unique expertise on youth organising and campaigning, however a challenge for the trainers at GP Ghana is contextualising the trainings to Nigeria. A lesson learned is to have future trainings co-led by the GP and local Nigerian trainers
- As AA Nigeria is a new SPA partnership country, the programme budget is relatively small compared to the amount of human resources needed to get the SPA programme started. A lesson learned is that a higher programme staff allocation should be allowed for the initial cycle of a new partnership to allow for adequate time for the teams to acquaint themselves with obligations and requirements

**Myanmar**

**Context and risks**

Despite the reform process and the introduction of a civilian government, the Tatmadaw (Myanmar's military) remains the most powerful political actor in Myanmar and its policies and positions are central to the pace and direction of political reform and civic space. The peace process faces significant challenges, and conflicts have re-emerged in regions where ceasefires had been negotiated. The atrocities in Rakhine State caused loss of lives, gross human rights violations, and large flows of refugees as well as a shift in the political dynamics with Myanmar allies, both internally and externally, with the International Criminal Court having opened a Preliminary Examination concerning the alleged deportation of the Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh. The response from AA Myanmar is to strengthen its work on social cohesion and inclusion addressing the protection and promotion of civic space, the delivery of GRPS, and young people and women. Moreover, the characteristics of the administrative system with a top-down approach and little coordination among ministries continues. This is addressed by the SPA programme through active engagement of line departments at the township level.

**Overall results – Myanmar**

AADK programme support in 2018	2.729.251 DKK
Thematic areas	Gender Responsive Public Services funded by progressive taxation (CIV LOT)
Most significant outcome	The Village Books, facilitated by the youth fellows, is a best-practice also integrated and further scaled by the authorities. This is the building block for CSO platforms.

The bottom-up, participatory planning model named The Village Book, developed by AA Myanmar during the last years, has been recognised by the government and other stakeholders, who have scaled the model further. However, there is no formal decentralisation framework from the government and no institutionalised platform for citizens' participation in the planning processes. To respond to this challenge, the SPA programme has taken the participatory planning process above village level by facilitating CSO platforms at township level. The strengthened capacities of the CSO platforms and the facilitation of engagement with authorities led to concrete changes in terms of improved public services. As an example, following an interface meeting, the authorities made a plan to provide electricity for two villages (Htee Than Yin and Htee Than Auk). The full implementation of this will be monitored in 2019. The support of the Advisor contributed to effective coordination and the facilitation of interface meetings with service providers, AA local staff, and CSO platforms. Citizens in two villages in Pyapone got access to water benefitting 575 people. An obstacle to service delivery at the local level is the lack of knowledge among citizens of which authorities are responsible for the delivery of which services; as well as a lack of cooperation between public institutions. As a

response, one-stop-services engaging all relevant public institutions were established in Daw Nyein and Htee Than Yin villages resulting from pressure from CBOs. Through the one-stop-shop national identity cards were issued to 1,750 people. Since 2013, AA Myanmar has engaged in the development of the first National Youth Policy (launched in December 2017) pushing for involvement of young people in the process. In 2018, the GP facilitated discussion between youth networks in Kachin, Mandalay and Magway and the Youth Affair Committee responsible for developing the Youth Policy. The GP also brought leaders from the Youth Affair Committee from different regions (Kachin, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Sagaing, Mandalay, Shan, Magway, Bago, Naypyidaw, Irrawaddy) together to share their experiences and challenges related to the implementation of the Youth Policy.

**Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- The fragile peace process affects the programme implementation in some regions. This is mitigated by applying the HRBA and conflict sensitive approaches
- Many CSOs platform members are from self-help groups, community-based- and charity organisations, and thus do not have experience with advocacy and governance. Therefore, trainings on basic concepts such as the HRBA were needed as a starting point
- Applying a truly youth-led approach poses some challenges in Myanmar. Reasons for this can be partly contextual, but the GP set-up also needs to be revitalised to strengthen synergies between the GP, Village Books youth fellows, local CSOs, and the area-based CSO platforms. AADK will continue its dialogue with and support of AA Myanmar on this

**Jordan**

**Context and risks**

The Jordanian context poses a number of barriers and risks for civil society but also some opportunities. On the positive side is a declared will of the government to strengthen the political engagement of youth in more formalised democratic structures such as elections as well in decision-making processes at local level. However, simultaneously the government is tightening the control of youth and digital activists, for example by issuing a new cybercrime law which contains criminal penalties based on a vague definition of hate speech, which civil society fears could easily be used to target activists and human rights defenders. This means that there are openings for involving youth in local governance, which the CIV programme is aiming to take advantage of, but local partners also have to act carefully and be aware of some of the red lines when organising and hosting youth hub events.

**Overall results - Jordan**

AADK programme support in 2018	2.055.249 DKK
Thematic areas	Participatory democracy and youth representation (CIV LOT)
Most significant outcome	A Youth Hub was established as a space for youth convening and organising

The YOL programme aims to link-up with existing programmes adding a youth focus and value through the AADK capacity development package. In Jordan, the CIV programme is supplementary to the Danida funded DAPP project. The specific focus of the CIV programme is to strengthen the capacity development element of the Youth Hub to enable it to become a future GP initiative and to give youth in Amman a better foundation for being politically active. The Youth Hub has been established together with the local partner Tammei for Human Development and was officially opened in August 2018. The Youth Hub is a convening space for young people to gather, debate on youth issues, and organise around common agendas. In 2018, a number of trainings have been carried out on youth-led research and formulation of policy papers as well as training on youth leadership.

Following the training and thematic meetings, the young people developed two policy papers, one on “Freedom of Expression on the Internet” which aims to ensure youth activists’ freedom and rights online and amend the new “Cyber Crime Law” in Jordan. Together with other NGOs, the youth hub mobilising a critical opinion against the law and due to pressure from civil society the Jordanian government announced the withdrawal of the draft law of 2015. However, 48 hours after the withdrawal, the government added new amendments to the bill before sending it back to Parliament for a vote. The government then refused to engage in any dialogue with community stakeholders at the national level on any text related to the cybercrime bill, and especially not with those who have reservations about the latest amendments. Civil society is currently planning their response to this sensitive issue. The second policy paper was on non-formal work aiming to achieve better working conditions and rights for people in temporary and flexible jobs. The paper has been submitted to the relevant ministry and a meeting was held with the youth.

#### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- The AADK and AA Jordan partnership has faced challenges and a partnership review facilitated by AAI was carried out in May 2018 to determine the way forward
- The road to establishing the Youth Hub as a GP initiative has been longer than anticipated due to differences in approach between AADK and AA Jordan

#### **Country programme (LOT HUM)**

##### **Jordan**

#### **Context and risks**

The high number of refugees add both economic and social pressures in Jordan. Even prior to the refugee influx, Jordan’s population were faced with very few natural resources and limited delivery of basic services. However, adding the Syrian refugees, the already overstretched public infrastructure, services and resources are increasingly failing to keep pace with demands, in particular for water, sanitation, electricity, solid waste management, health and education. Because of these constraints, refugees have since 2018 been required to pay the same rate as foreigners accessing health care services as opposed to free or subsidized rates prior to 2018.

The growing unemployment rates among Jordanians (18% on average, 30% for women and youth) contribute to deepening social tensions, with a perception that the ongoing presence of Syrian refugees in the labour market will continue to drive down wages. Syrian refugees are required to obtain work permits but despite changes to make the permits more accessible, only 129,154 permits have been issued as of end-2018. This covers less than 17% of the refugee population, and very few work permits – around 5% - are given to refugee women. Female refugees are disproportionately affected by the work permit regime as the permits mainly allow for work in agriculture and construction; sectors with only few jobs considered culturally appropriate for women.

Young women also face increased vulnerability as a result of both family and societal expectations with regards to caregiving and staying at home to avoid mixing between the sexes, further limiting their capacity to work outside the home and their sense of agency. This places greater pressure on women as they become reliant upon the men in their family and can suffer from restricted mobility or limited control of their own life, as a result of familial and societal expectations. Most recently, the UNHCR has identified community-based protection approaches as one of the main gaps of the humanitarian response in Jordan.

Following discussions between the Syrian and Jordanian governments, Jordan opened its Syrian border in October 2018. Contrary to expectations in Jordan, only a relatively small number of refugees – estimated at around 20,000 persons - have opted to return to Syria on a spontaneous

basis. The vast majority, however, remain in Jordan. The UNHCR is not promoting return presently due to the absence of conditions for a safe and dignified return.

## Overall results – Jordan

AADK programme support in 2018	3,678,526
Programme thematic area	Resilience
Most significant outcome related to youth and organising	The Women Protection Action Groups (WPAGs) and Women’s Circle members see the Safe Space as the first step to “break the culture of shame” which permeates their communities. In developing the case study annexed in this report, a member stated that they “have found ourselves as women...this is a safe space to voice our ideas”.

Due to delays in receiving project permissions from government authorities, activity implementation commenced in Q4 2018. Despite the short time for implementation in 2018, the protection stream made good progress towards delivering the expected results. Two safe spaces for women were established to enable women to access leadership and rights awareness trainings, as well as provide a space in which women can meet and share their experiences. These spaces also provide a secure location for women to take leadership in collectively addressing the protection and resilience concerns they identify within their community. To lead this work, the Women’s Protection Action Groups (WPAGs) were formed through an open selection process where 270 applications were received with 26 women selected in Mafraq (12 Syrian and 14 Jordanian) and 25 women in Zarqa (13 Syrian and 12 Jordanian). The capacity-building programme for WPAG members was initiated intending to commence community outreach initiatives in early 2019.

The women targeted through the safe spaces and WAPGs had a limited understanding of protection and its importance in the community at the outset of the programme. They were more interested in receiving material goods e.g. distribution of non-food items. This is perhaps a reflection on the type of humanitarian interventions, delivered to date by the majority of INGO’s, and that these women have engaged with. The first couple of months therefore sought to explain AA’s approach to protection, and its intersection with holding authorities and service providers to account and building resilience through organising.

### Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- Due to the delay in permission from government authorities, focus was kept on the protection stream of the programme during 2018 as this serves as the foundation for the other aspects of the programme. The accountability and economic resilience activities have been postponed until 2019.
- Selection of partners commenced in 2018, which led to AA AR forming partnerships with Family Guidance Awareness Center (FGAC) in Zarqa and RAFD in Mafraq. The partnership with FGAC continued in 2019, while the latter partnership came to an end in March 2019 as a misalignment in values and approach emerged during the first year of partnership. A new partner in Mafraq was subsequently identified.
- It became evident as implementation started that the programme design needed to be more context specific and needs driven. Using the lessons learned in 2018, the programme design was strengthened in 2019 to ensure that the differences between Mafraq and Zarqa are more evident in the programme design and activity implementation.

## Lebanon

### Context and risks

According to the 2018 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon assessment, 73% of the interviewed refugees aged 15 and older reported not having legal residency. The lack of legal

residency poses significant protection risks for refugees, putting them at risk of arrests, harassment and detentions, possibly even deportations. This in turn limits their freedom of mobility, affecting their access to health services, education, and job opportunities and increases the risks of exploitation and abuse considerably. Even accountability and transparency initiatives targeting government authorities more broadly may pose a risk to the refugees participating.

The mounting pressures on both Lebanese and Syrian refugees in the Beeka region are documented by a UNDP-funded survey: The fraction of the public that consider relations between Lebanese host communities and Syrian refugees as “negative” or “very negative” rose from 29% to 43% in Baalbek and from 19% to 53% in Bekaa over the last three years. The negative portrayal of Syrian refugees was kept out of the May 2018 election but has since the establishment of the new government in January 2019 increased significant. The vulnerability of Syrian refugees feeds a sense of being exploited or unjustly treated by some of their Lebanese hosts. This is mentioned in relation to legal residency and work permit sponsorships – and more recently in reporting irregularities including Syrian owned shops and accommodation arrangements to municipalities. The Bekaa and Baalbek governorates are also prone to natural hazards such as floods, droughts and fires. The governorates have in recent years experienced one to two cases of flooding annually, a number that is likely to rise with climate change. Flooding and fires are particularly devastating for Syrian refugees living in informal settlements, which is the main form for shelters in these governorates. The constant threat of new humanitarian disasters poses significant vulnerability risks for refugees and Lebanese alike, and without significant improvement in the preparedness and first response to the expected disasters, these incidents will continue to hamper the progress made towards decreasing vulnerability. Security remains a concern in the area, although cross-border issues have stabilised since 2017. Curfews and checkpoints are common, especially in the Baalbek governorate. While men, usually, are more likely targets of scrutiny at the checkpoints, refugee women also face risks here, though typically different risks – e.g. gender-based violence, harassment, exploitation. These risks tend to not receive the same level of attention as arrests or deportations when families or individuals make choices about job opportunities, resulting in an increasing number of women working outside the home in informal jobs and crossing checkpoints, despite considerable risks of exploitation, abuse, and violence.

## Overall results – Lebanon

AADK programme support in 2018	Allocated as part of the AA AR budget
Programme thematic area	Resilience
Most significant outcome related to youth and organising	The Safe Spaces have allowed women to come together from across different demographics to interact and build a foundation for women-led, community-based initiatives. The Women Protection Action Groups (WPAGs) has been positioned to play a key role in using organising as a strategic approach in addressing protection and resilience risks.

The activity implementation in Lebanon commenced in Q4 2018. AA’s work in Lebanon depended on a permission from the Jordanian authorities due to our legal set up with AA’s office in Amman serving as the regional office. As in Jordan, the focus for activity implementation in Q4 2018 was the protection stream of the programme. Two safe spaces were established. A diverse selection process took place for establishing the Women Protection Action Groups (WPAGs) in Baalbek and Jeb Janin to ensure representation from Lebanese, Syrians, Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL) and Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS). A total of 39 women were selected, 20 in Baalbek and 19 in Jeb Janin. The capacity development programme for the WPAGs was initiated following the selection process, with community initiatives commencing in 2019. As the AA protection approach deviates from that of other humanitarian actors as it does not include distribution of goods or cash,

the first months of implementation focused on strengthening WPAG members' and partners' understanding of this approach. A number of awareness raising sessions and workshops were convened to this effect to ensure the buy-in from communities and target groups.

#### **Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:**

- From implementation of another project in 2018, the AA country team found accountability work highly challenging in the current context. Instead of targeting local authorities, the focus should be holding service providers –primarily UNCHR and I/NGOs – to account. This should also be approached with caution not to undermine UNCHR and other INGOs as this would fuel the already voiced criticism by government authorities and potentially jeopardise the cluster coordination system.
- Due to the continuous changes in the context and the increased risks identified above, it became evident that the programme design needed to be more context specific and needs driven – with an adaptive management approach driving implementation. Using the lessons learned in 2018 from this programme as well as other work of AA AR's, the programme design was strengthened in 2019 to ensure that changes in context are evident in the programme design and intervention logic.

### **Palestine (Gaza)**

#### **Context and risks**

The recent cuts to UNRWA funds have added to the pressure on the people of Gaza as two thirds of the 2 million Gaza population are refugees, supported one way or another, by the agency. This has caused deterioration of living standards and exacerbated the suffering of poor and marginalised people, particularly women and girls.

In March 2018, when “the Great March of Return” demonstrations began at the Gaza’s eastern ‘borders’ with Israel, the Israeli occupation response raised serious concerns about excessive use of force and violence against civilians. In November 2018, the Israeli Army commissioned a special force unit and entered Gaza in a civilian vehicle to conduct a covert operation. Shortly afterwards, the Israeli occupation Army launched several airstrikes in the area to cover the unit’s retreat, killing seven Palestinians and injuring twelve and one Israeli commander. This operation increased the security alerts at the borders in Gaza and caused additional security measures to limit external people’s entry into Khan Yonis.

The programme team experienced that the targeted GBV survivor women mostly come from harder-to-reach neighbourhoods where patriarchal attitudes control most aspects of women’s lives. Many women were not permitted by a male family member (brother, husband or son) to participate in the programme activities. Our partners Maan and Wefaq collaboratively worked around these issues, provided rights awareness emphasising women’s economic and social rights in a process towards dismantling some of those barriers that deny women the right to contribute effectively to their social and economic resilience. In relation to women’s access to Wefaq’s psychosocial and legal services, the programme intentionally involved women-focused local CBOs to gain access to women who experience marginalisation. Other mechanisms including a hotline service have helped women who prefer to remain anonymous in receiving advice as required.



## Overall results – Palestine (Gaza)

AADK programme support in 2018	2,492,969
Programme thematic area	Resilience
Most significant outcome related to youth and organising	Community committees ensured the establishment of street lighting in two marginalised and remote areas in East Khan Yonis. While the lighting itself was paid for by a small programme grant, the committees secured municipality support demonstrated through their provision of a crane truck and other necessary equipment free of charge.

Activities in Gaza were implemented on time according to the 2018 plan, in collaboration with the three local partners: PNGO, Wefaq and Ma'an. Three Women-led Protection Committees were established and led a process on identifying and analysing the protection threats in their communities with particularly focused on GBV. Subsequently, they led the process of developing community level protection plans to be implemented through small grants for addressing these treats. AA Palestine and partners also carried out awareness raising activities for women, youth and community leaders as well as responded to the immediate protection needs for women survivors of GBV which included provision of psychosocial and legal counselling sessions and home visits. Women were also referred to relevant service providers and provided with information on key actors and available services through the Protection Committees. These interventions contributed in enhancing access to psychosocial, legal and other services and addressed their needs in relation to GBV for vulnerable women. In addition to the Women-led Protection Committee, three Preparedness and Response Committees were formed. The Preparedness and Response Committees carried out a risk assessment and presented their plans to the duty bearers and stakeholders in the Gaza Strip by launching their plans alongside Protection Committees plans in Rafah governorate. Three community-led initiatives from these plans were successfully completed during 2018. Further, a research study and documentation of existing accountability approaches and methodologies of civil society in Gaza was conducted by PNGO and a practice guide on accountability in different sectors have been developed and published. To address a key vulnerability that women are facing, the programme sought to support the establishment of small food productions and businesses run by women. Maan undertook an initial mapping of target households' resources and capacities as well as market demands, upon which training, technical support and grants were provided to selected women. The targeted women have fed back that these projects make them more independent and have increased their ability to meet their families' basic needs. Some women have indicated that the small-scale projects have helped them to restore family cohesion and bring stability to their lives.

### Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- The aforementioned instability caused delays in implementation in Khan Yonis. After series of meetings between Wefaq and the Preparedness and Response Committee from one side and the Hamas-led Ministry from the other side, a special permit was given to Wefaq and Response Committees to implement initiatives.
- AA Palestine management team were unable to access Gaza due to permit denial from the Israeli authorities. Neither the team in Gaza and partners were able to take part in regional and international meetings nor the capacity development organised through the global programme in London and Amman respectively.
- The lack of access led to delays in the provision of trainings to Women-led Protection Committee and to PNGO members of accountability and localisation. In response, AA management team made the decision to hire a local consultancy team in Gaza to deliver training in line with AA's global methodology on the subject matter with close coordination with AA Palestine.
- The amount allocated for the small-scale food production or businesses projects was not enough to cover the full cost of setting up the initiative, which made it harder for these projects to

generate sustainable revenues, especially as the targeted women do not have financial capacity to expand their projects.

- The enhanced economic resilience of the targeted vulnerable women is tied with their mental well-being. It is therefore essential that psychological counselling services are available for the targeted women throughout the project.

## **6.2 Learning and challenges across countries**

- As much as communities are willing to support advocacy and accountability initiatives, they often demanded some financial 'compensation' to attend community forums. This precedent has been set by politicians and other organisations making it difficult to convince them to attend meetings without financial facilitation. AA and the GPs do not financially compensate community members for attending meetings or trainings. The processes should be community-owned for them to realise that sustainability of engagement cannot be premised on compensation or tokenism.
- Many countries' programmes saw a slow start. This was mainly due to the establishing of new partnerships with e.g. youth partners, new thematic areas and, for Nigeria and Myanmar, starting a completely new programme.
- Our humanitarian work in Gaza, Lebanon and Jordan demonstrates that organising as a strategic approach is also relevant in protracted crises contexts to drive forward women-led, community-based preparedness and response action.
- Protection is an effective entry point and accompaniment to resilience building in protracted crises. Supporting and enabling women to regain voice and agency over threats and risks which they face in the immediate, medium and long-term is an essential component of psychosocial support and wellbeing.

## **7. Use of flexible funds**

AADKs flexible funds are administered by IHART following strategic decision making from AADK on allocation of funds. The allocation of flex funds is guided by where the need is the greatest, and the availability of other funding. In total DKK 753,394.00 flex funds were used in 2018 to fund three humanitarian responses, supporting 22,418 disaster affected people. All responses applied AA's humanitarian signature of women's leadership, shifting the power and accountability to affected communities.

### **Bangladesh - flooding in Matarbari, July 2018**

In July 2018, heavy rainfall triggered flooding in Matarbari union of Maheshkhali Upazila in Cox's Bazar, flooding 22 out of 31 villages and affecting an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 people. AA Bangladesh's response was delivered in two phases. The initial phase was funded by immediate, short term funding from July to the end of August 2018. With a grant of DKK 210,538.00, AA Bangladesh was able to deliver a second phase focused on Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), from October 2018 till January 2019. AA Bangladesh installed 277 sanitary latrines, renovated 50 community tube-wells, and conducted 100 awareness raising sessions on WASH and primary health & hygiene. In total, 6,765 people were reached through the women-led response which saw 18 women leaders receive training on leading a humanitarian response, including how to establish a Complaints Response Mechanism.

### **Ethiopia - displacement in Gedeo, July 2018**

In April 2018, continued insecurity and localised conflict between communities in Gedeo Zone and West Guji Zone led to the rapid displacement of nearly 970,000 people (IOM, 18.7.18). A response plan was developed by the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners in June 2018, which called for \$117.7m for targeting 818,250 affected people.

AA Ethiopia undertook a rapid needs assessment and delivered a two-month response (July to September 2018) in Bule woreda in Gedeo supporting 8,798 pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly people, women and girls to meet their immediate needs. AA Ethiopia worked with local government to establish women-led structures in their response, including targeting, distribution and record keeping. AA Ethiopia's women-led humanitarian response was applauded and recognised as a model by regional, zonal and district level government staff and the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) themselves. For this response, DKK 333,890.00 were spent to complement AA Ethiopia's own contingency funds.

### **India - Cyclone Titli, October 2018**

In response to Cyclone Titli in October 2018, AA India addressed the immediate needs of 6,945 affected people by distributing food and non-food items and educational support. AA India and local partners formed Emergency Response Committees in 25 villages in Gajapati to lead the response. Community-led plans were submitted to the relevant authorities with communities undertaking activities to hold authorities to account. The response totalled DKK 208,966.00.

## **8. Innovation**

The operational framework for the Innovation funds developed in 2018 allowed AADK to work with new partners (individual activists, collectives, youth groups) who are not necessarily formalised CSOs, for shorter, collaborative pilot projects focused on testing new approaches and learning from these. The pilot projects initiated in 2018 focused on the following intersecting themes:

- *Economic Sustainability:* Alternative revenue models ensuring the sustainability of organisations, movements, and networks
- *Collaboration:* Alternative or 'unusual suspects' such as informal collectives and youth-led movements
- *Engagement:* New methods, tools, methodologies or (digital) platforms for strengthened youth mobilisation and political participation

Below the key pilot projects from 2018 and their initial outcomes are summarised:

### ***Economic Sustainability***

Accelerating social impact through new partnerships: In collaboration with AA Kenya, GP Kenya and leading actors in social entrepreneurship in East Africa such as Ashoka and British Council, this pilot project evolved around co-developing and testing a model for social entrepreneurship that aligns with AA's political agenda and target groups. A key focus was ensuring learning from the most progressive players in order to support social enterprises in accelerating innovative, sustainable and scalable solutions to gender related challenges and youth unemployment in Kenya. A case competition with more than 150 applications was conducted, establishing an SDG-Ambassador Network consisting of 6 social enterprises that will receive support in 2019.<sup>8</sup>

AADK Social Entrepreneurship Platform: A collaboration with Volcano<sup>9</sup> using their online platform, the existing GPs developed ideas and business plans for economic sustainability in a structured process throughout 2018.<sup>10</sup> Monthly webinars guided the process of idea development, including assessment of needs, mapping partners, user-tests and financial planning.

### ***Collaboration***

Regional GP network in Central America: The project comprises of several initiatives all part of a vision to strengthen and expand the work of the GP in El Salvador (GPES) to create a regional

<sup>8</sup> <http://sdg-ambassadors.com/>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.volcano.nu/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://actionaid.leanbusinessplatform.com/>

network with alternative and more mobile and cost-efficient setups. Considering the existing network and progressive political agenda of the GPES, the Central American context provides a unique opportunity to explore new ways of organising youth across national borders, highly relevant to our strategic aim of expanding our global youth network.

West African Center for Artistic Activism: GP Ghana, Center for Artistic Activism (C4AA) and regional partners such as Open Society Initiative for West Africa and Africans Rising are exploring ways to connect artists and activists across francophone and anglophone West African countries to promote collaboration and mutual learning and act in solidarity. The impact of a planned pilot project in 2019 will be measured using a new methodology developed by C4A for documenting the affect and effect of artistic interventions and support creative activists in assessing their tactics and impact.

### **Engagement**

Increased GP impact with chatbots: Collaboration between AADK, AA Bangladesh, GP Bangladesh and a local technology firm Mpower around developing a chatbot to better support participants after trainings and sustain and extend the learning beyond the GP. A key component is a dashboard for analysing data and making decisions regarding activities and content based on actual needs and actions of former participants. The first viable product is ready for testing in October 2019.

Bridging offline and offline youth engagement in Jordan: Based on a thorough analysis of the barriers for youth engagement in Jordan, the project will develop and test interactive ways of engaging participants at physical youth centres through online means that use insights from gamification theory to engage youth in dialogue and discussions on democracy, civil journalism and activism. It will be based on lessons learned from existing AADK digital tools such as *Global Change Lab* and *Beautiful Rising*, and will be further developed and adapted to the Jordanian context.

### **Key Learnings and challenges**

Rethinking support: In our exploration of new ways to overcome challenges related to political participation, we are increasingly focused on fostering a pro-innovation mindset rather than developing a technology, product or specific solution. Clear, applicable tools for idea generation and user-involvement must be further developed and made operational, especially in the first stages of problem analysis and idea generation.

Rethinking scale: 2018 has been spent developing our innovation strategy and testing the operational framework through collaborations with existing GPs. In 2019, besides engaging in the second phase/scaling of several of the current projects, 2-3 SPA partners have been prioritised, and pilot projects developed and carried out through a qualitative process from problem identification to idea generation, testing and disseminating learning.

Rethinking planning: It has been a challenge to introduce a logic of project design that is based on short timebound projects with an explicit emphasis on learning and risk taking, insisting on emergent strategies. Thus, we need to adjust our 'stage model' for pilot projects and see it less as a fixed model and more as a guiding framework that fosters a different logic about aims and process dependant on the specific initiatives.

## Annex 1: Results frame, overview of targets and results

### Summary Results Framework for Youth Action for Global Justice 2018 – 2021 (LOT CIV)

#### Strategic Objective 1: Quality gender responsive public service funded by progressive taxation

Participating countries: Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, (Light Touch: Myanmar, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

**Impact:** People in the partnership countries enjoy well-resourced, equitable, effective, non-corrupt and accountable public services

#### Impact indicators (national):

- Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in quality and gender responsive public services (e.g. increased quantity, improved quality, improved gender responsiveness as per 4A+S (available, accessible, acceptable, adaptable, safe).
- Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue (e.g. changes to tax exemptions for corporates and double taxation treaties).
- Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed (administrative sanctions, investigations and prosecutions)

**Evidence:** relevant legislation, implementation plans, budgets, sanctions, investigations, court cases, reviews and evaluations, data from Participatory Review and Reflection Processes

#### Impact indicator (international):

- Number and significance of changes to international and regional agreements curbing aggressive tax planning and increasing transparency
- Number of statements/commitments made by governments in favour of fairer international tax rules and global tax governance

**Evidence:** relevant agreements, legislation and implementation plans

#### We will contribute most notably to SDG indicators:

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

**Other relevant SDG Indicators for SO1: 1.a.2; 16.5.1; 16.5.2; 16.6.1.**

Long term Outcomes:	Indicators:
Youth in strong alliances with other actors (state and non-state actors) are influencing and holding governments and corporates to account on GRPS, Tax or anti-corruption issues at local, national and global level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and significance of advocacy initiatives</li> <li>• Changes in relationships, actions and practices of key stakeholders/ boundary partners</li> </ul>
Intermediate Outcomes:	Indicators:
Youth activists are empowered, take leadership and inspire other young people to engage in GRPS, Tax or anti-corruption issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people trained</li> <li>• Number of people taking action on common causes</li> </ul>
Youth activists systematically analyse experienced challenges within GRPS, Tax or anti-corruption issues and design advocacy strategies and plans towards local / national government and / or corporate actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and description of (youth-led) analysis and research reports</li> </ul>
Youth activists organize in networks and alliances with other actors in civil society at local, national and global levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in</li> <li>• Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, etc.</li> </ul>

## Strategic Objective 2: Participatory Democracy and Youth Representation

Participating countries: Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, Palestine, Tanzania, Uganda (Light Touch: ARI, Zambia)

**Impact:** People in the partnership countries enjoy responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making processes at all levels and protection of political rights and freedoms securing their right to participation, freedom of speech and assembly.

### Impact indicators (national):

- Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level.
- Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities

**Evidence:** electoral acts and regulations, declarations by public office holders, independent monitoring reports (shadow reports by CSOs), policies, minutes from local council meetings

**Impact indicators (international):**

- Number and description of times governments invoke policy changes and reforms in support of implementing international frameworks promoting democracy and civil and political rights (AGA and ACDEG, SDGs, AU/UN Human Rights Charters, etc)

**Evidence:** Afrobarometer data, citizen’s reports, reports and minutes from meetings and summits

**We will contribute most notably to SDG indicators:**

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

**Other relevant SDG Indicators for SO2: 5.5.1; 16.7.2; 16.10.1.**

Long term Outcomes:	Indicators:
Youth in strong alliances with other actors (state and non-state actors) are influencing and holding governments and corporates to account on participatory democracy and youth representation at local, national and global level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and significance of advocacy initiatives</li> <li>• Changes in relations, actions and practices of key stakeholders/ boundary partners</li> </ul>
Intermediate Outcomes:	Indicators:
Youth activists are empowered, take leadership and inspire other young people to engage in participatory democracy and youth representation issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people trained</li> <li>• Number of people taking action on common causes</li> </ul>
Youth activists systematically analyse experienced challenges within participatory democracy and youth representation issues and design advocacy strategies and plans towards local / national government and / or corporate actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and description of (youth-led) analysis and research reports</li> </ul>
Youth activists organize in networks and alliances with other actors in civil society at local, national and global levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in</li> <li>• Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, etc.</li> </ul>

### Strategic Objective 3: Economic opportunities and decent work for youth

Participating countries: Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania.

**Impact:** Increased proportion of youth in the partnership countries experience better economic opportunities and decent work.

#### Impact indicators (national):

- Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work
- Number of young people living in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities
- Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth

**Evidence:** policies, budgets, guidelines, public statements, reviews and evaluations, data from Participatory Review and Reflection Processes

#### Impact indicators (international):

- Number of international fora in which the importance of increased youth focus in employment (formal and informal) and decent work policies and programmes are recognized.
- Number of corporates/major investors (also public) taking significant steps to promote employment or economic opportunities for youth through their investments

**Evidence:** declarations and statements by private sector representatives and representatives from individual companies.

#### We will contribute most notably to SDG indicators:

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

#### Other relevant SDG Indicators for SO3: 8.3.1; 8.5.1, 8.b.1

#### Long term Outcomes:

Youth in strong alliances with other actors (state and non-state actors) are influencing and holding governments and corporates to account on provision of economic opportunities and decent work for youth at local, national and global level

#### Indicators:

- Number and significance of advocacy initiatives
- Changes in relations, actions and practices of key stakeholders/ boundary partners



Intermediate Outcomes:	Indicators:
Youth activists are empowered, take leadership and inspire other young people to engage in demanding economic opportunities and decent work for youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people trained</li> <li>• Number of people taking action on common causes</li> </ul>
Youth activists systematically analyse experienced challenges within economic opportunities and decent work for youth and design advocacy strategies and plans towards local / national government and / or corporate actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and description of (youth-led) analysis and research reports</li> </ul>
Youth activists organize in networks and alliances with other actors in civil society at local, national and global levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in</li> <li>• Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, etc.</li> </ul>

## Summary Results Framework for Youth Action for Global Justice 2018 – 2021 (LOT HUM)

### Focus area 4: Strengthened rights and resilience for women and young people affected by protracted crises and disasters

Participating countries: Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan, *(Bangladesh, Kenya, Nigeria, DRC)*

**Impact:** To shift power to women, young people and their organisations in protracted crises and disasters in order for them to lead and influence humanitarian action that builds increased protection and resilience.

**Impact indicators (national):**

- Number of women and young people who report increased safety, resilience and active involvement in decision making in their local communities.

**Evidence:** TBD

**We will contribute most notably to SDG indicators:**

1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

**Other relevant SDG Indicators for focus area 4: 1.5.2; 5.5.2; 8.3.1; 8.6.1; 13.1.2; 16.6.2; 16.B.1**

**Other international frameworks:** Core Humanitarian Standards, Grand Bargain Commitment reports.

**Long term Outcomes:**

**Indicators:**

**Protection**

Women-led community-based protection mechanisms have increased the safety and dignity of women

- Number of women related protection threats that are addressed by duty bearers
- Number of empowered women's groups leading on protection activities in their communities
- Number of publications and actions by Global Protection Actors and or/Call to Action signatories that support and promote women-led community-based approaches to protection.

**Accountability**

Women, young people and their organisations effectively hold duty bearers to account for the protection, promotion and fulfilment of their rights and lead local humanitarian preparedness and response

- Number of women, young women and men and their organisations who influence or lead humanitarian response at the local level
- Number of women and young people related human rights issues that are openly recognized and addressed by duty bearers

<p><b>Social &amp; Economic Resilience</b> Increased social and economic resilience of women and young women and men in protracted crises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women, young women and men who experience increased economic resilience (livelihood and income empowerment) and social cohesion</li> <li>• Number of humanitarian actors who have recognized and adopted best practices/ models to strengthen social and economic resilience in protracted crisis</li> </ul>
<p><b>Intermediate Outcomes (Protection):</b></p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p>
<p>Women-led community-based protection structures are in place and address protection risks for women affected by protracted crises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of community-based protection mechanisms in place based on identification and participatory analyses of protection threats</li> <li>• Number of women and girls accessing effective formal or informal protection mechanisms in country</li> </ul>
<p>Crisis affected women are increasingly aware of the root causes of protection risks faced in protracted crises and have the capacities and knowledge to lead action and advocacy to address these together with young people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women, girls and organisations who have enhanced skills, knowledge and capacity to lead protection.</li> </ul>
<p>Women-led community-based protection is recognized as a best practice approach by national and international humanitarian actors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of humanitarian actors that we have shared best practice documents with and influenced</li> <li>• Number of women- and young people led advocacy initiatives addressing protection threats including GBV</li> </ul>
<p><b>Intermediate Outcomes (Accountability):</b></p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p>
<p>The organisations of women and young people have tools and mechanisms in place that are aligned with CHS and enable them to deliver accountable, coordinated humanitarian responses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of organisations who are familiar with the SHAPE framework and have taken steps to align with CHS</li> </ul>
<p>Women, young women and men and their organisations have increased awareness, access to information and strengthened capacity to engage with duty bearers at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women, young people and organisations who have enhanced capacity</li> <li>• Number of mechanisms in place that provides access to information about humanitarian assistance and available services</li> </ul>
<p>Women, young people and their organisations engage with humanitarian actors at community, municipal, national and global level to promote localization and hold them accountable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and description of meetings / events with presence of crisis affected women, young people and their organisations.</li> </ul>

Intermediate Outcomes (Social & Economic Resilience):	Indicators:
Women and young women and men have the tools and resources to collaboratively implement activities to build resilience through social cohesion and economic security activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of livelihood and income generating initiatives informed by risk and resilience analysis initiated by crisis affected women and young women and men.</li> <li>• Number of social cohesion (community togetherness) activities initiated by crisis affected women and young women and men</li> </ul>
Women and young women and men have strengthened capacities to build resilience, lead economic and social initiatives and to address risk and vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women, young women and men who have enhanced capacity to identify and address risk and vulnerability</li> </ul>
Women and young women and men engage donors, governments and partner organisations to effectively support and resource their resilience in protracted crises on the basis of best practices/models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of humanitarian actors that we have shared best practice documents with and influenced</li> <li>• Number of women- and young people led advocacy initiatives promoting economic rights, empowerment and social cohesion.</li> </ul>

**Indicators – baseline – targets and results 2018 – targets 2021 (LOT CIV)**

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target 2018 <sup>1</sup>	Accomplished 2018	Target 2021
Number of people trained <sup>2</sup>	0	12.200	18.950	33.000
Number of people taking action on common causes <sup>3</sup>	0	36.000	38.800 55.4% of GP participants	101.200
Number and description of (youth-led) analysis and research reports <sup>4</sup>	0	41	45	110

<sup>1</sup> A few countries and programmes didn't set targets for 2018, as it was a first year of programme implementation, where the final programme design was made. In these cases, 2019 targets were used.

<sup>2</sup> This number covers number of people trained by AA and partners at local level as well as number of people trained by the Global Platforms

<sup>3</sup> 38.800 is the number of people involved in campaigning, demonstrations, inter-face meetings with authorities related to and facilitated by the AA programmes. The 55.4% of GP participants taking action after training is an estimate based on concrete follow-up with a representative number of participants

<sup>4</sup> An example of this is the report "Youth Employment in Kenya; An analysis of policies and legislative gaps and opportunities", where AA Kenya, partners and youth analysed employment related to youth. A key feature of the AA approach to research and analysis is the active engagement and participation of the people that it concerns e.g. youth and marginalised groups.

Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in <sup>5</sup>	BL expected to be submitted with first annual reporting		84	350
Actually reached: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	0		27.194.331	1.853.500
Potentially reached: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc <sup>6</sup>			32.000.000	
<b>Long term Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives <sup>7</sup>	0	79	97	300
Changes in relationships, actions and practices of key stakeholders / boundary partners	Boundary partners defined in each country	Qualitative descriptions per country		Qualitative descriptions per country
<b>SO1: GRPS &amp; Tax</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services (Total across sectors): <sup>8</sup>	0	300.000		837.700

<sup>5</sup> The 2018 reporting constitute the baseline, where the 2019 reporting will only include new partnerships.

<sup>6</sup> The actually reached is the number of likes, interactions and shares on Facebook and twitter, number of signatories for petitions, and number of views of YouTube videos. The potential reached is the potential audience for TV, radio and newspapers. This is reported from AA countries and GPs related to larger campaigns. There can be double counting if one person e.g. shares a Facebook post and signs a petition or are active related to several campaigns. Both Kenya and Tanzania had large campaigns reaching a high number of people e.g. the SDG Ambassadors project in Kenya. It has been challenging to set meaning full targets on this an even the first year the actual accomplished has exceeded the initial target set for the full programme period.

<sup>7</sup> AA countries and GPs reports the most significant advocacy and campaign initiatives they are contributing to and being part of. An example is advocacy on developing of national youth action plan in Bangladesh.

<sup>8</sup> This is a qualified estimate of the number of people getting access to improved public services at local level as a result of advocacy done by AA and partners. An example is rehabilitation of bore holes in a community, where the number of people living in that community is reported as experiencing improved public services; when a school gets new toilets or additional classrooms,

• Education:			250.600	
• Water and Sanitation:			142.900	
• Health:			138.300	
• Social Safety net services:			1.840	
• Economic opportunities:			Reported under SO3	
Number and significance of changes in local and national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue <sup>9</sup>	0	13	5	50
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed <sup>10</sup>	0	70	9	280

the number of pupils is reported based on data from the school. Related to e.g. a general improvement in teacher's attendance rates in a larger district, then the number of pupils in the district is reported based on data from authorities. The number of people who experience improvement in public services are divided per sector and should as such not be aggregated since it can be improvements in one district both related to water and education. Targets are not divided per sector since its at the outset difficult to know in which sector the local level budget analysis and advocacy will happened.

<sup>9</sup> This is e.g. digitalisation of revenue collection that increased transparency and prevented corruption

<sup>10</sup> Under this indicator cases are reported, where AA and partners are raising issues and cases that the authorities subsequently are addressing either through the legal system or by administrative measures, such as dismissals.

<b>SO2: Participatory democracy and youth representation</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level <sup>11</sup>	BL expected to be submitted with first annual reporting	277	376	900
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities <sup>12</sup>	0	54	37	200
<b>SO3: Economic opportunities and decent work for youth</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work <sup>13</sup>	0	12	26	40
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralised public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes) <sup>14</sup>	0	1.000	3.475	3.500

<sup>11</sup> Under this indicator is measured young people being elected e.g. for local committees as is the case in Bangladesh or in Zimbabwe, where youth from the Activista network were elected for the national election in July or in Palestine, where youth trained at the GP are elected for the municipality level youth councils.

<sup>12</sup> This is changes to policies, budgets, practices and plans due to pressure from AA, partners and communities. This can e.g. be that public budgets are made public or quarterly local government meetings on public expenditure and implementation held and with the public invited in due time

<sup>13</sup> Steps that are counted could be that local government plans are including needs and priorities of youth related to employment and economic opportunities or that national policies targeting youth unemployment and economic opportunities for youth

<sup>14</sup> The number covers young people getting access to public credit schemes as a result of advocacy done by AA and partners. The figure also includes young people getting internships with companies and public institutions

Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth <sup>15</sup>	0	14	14	30
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### Global Programme indicators – baseline – targets 2019 and 2021 (LOT CIV)

Global Indicators (CIV)	Baseline	Target 2018	Accomplished 2018	Target 2021
<b>SO1: GRPS &amp; Tax</b>				
Number and significance of changes to international and regional agreements curbing aggressive tax planning and increasing transparency <sup>16</sup>	0	2	2	4
Number of statements/commitments made by governments in favour of fairer international tax rules and global tax governance <sup>17</sup>	0	3	3	10

<sup>15</sup> An example is e.g. municipalities in Palestine offering internships to young people

<sup>16</sup> The two changes to agreements are: 1. The OECD Inclusive Framework has indicated agreement in principle on modalities for taxation of large digital technology companies (the 'GAFAs' – Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon) 2. EC commission recommend doing spill over analysis in connection with tax agreements

<sup>17</sup> The Danish Government agreeing with Public Country by Country Reporting PCbCr at Denmark, agreement on progressive taxation as a general approach at EC and Nordic level



<b>SO2: Participatory democracy and youth representation</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
Number and description of times governments invoke policy changes and reforms in support of implementing international frameworks promoting democracy and civil and political rights (AGA and ACDEG, SDGs, AU/UN Human Rights Charters, etc) <sup>18</sup>	0	3	4	30
<b>SO3: Economic opportunities and decent work for youth</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
Number of international fora in which the importance of increased youth focus in employment (formal and informal) and decent work policies and programmes are recognized.	0	0	0	6
Number of corporates/major investors (also public) taking significant steps to promote employment or economic opportunities for youth through their investments	0	0	0	6

<sup>18</sup> The steps are Zimbabwe and Mozambique signing the ACDEG; Botswana announced that they are signing the ACDEG; Gambia has announced that they have ratified the ACDEG.

**Indicators – baseline – targets and results 2018 – targets 2021 (LOT HUM)**

Protection		Baseline	Target 2018	Accomplished 2018	Target 2021
<b>Intermediate outcome indicators</b>					
Number of community-based protection mechanisms in place based on identification and participatory analyses of protection threats		0	5	3	13
Number of women and young women accessing effective formal or informal protection mechanisms in country		0	80	42	3.100
Number of women, young women and organisations who have enhanced skills, knowledge and capacity to lead protection	Women:	0	100	475 <sup>19</sup>	420
	Org.:	0	15	21	30
Number of humanitarian actors that we have shared best practice documents with and influenced		0	16	0	45
<b>Long term Outcome indicators</b>					
Number of women- and young people led advocacy initiatives addressing protection threats including GBV		0	3	3	40
Number of women related protection threats that are addressed by duty bearers		0	2	3	8
Number of empowered women's groups leading on protection activities in their communities		0	0	3	20

<sup>19</sup> This is the number of people reached with awareness raising and/or training activities. We will initiate measuring capacity of specific targeted women and organisations in 2020.

Number of publications and actions by Global Protection Actors and or/Call to Action signatories that support and promote women-led community-based approaches to protection	0	3	0	10
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Accountability		Baseline	Target 2018	Accomplished 2018	Target 2021
<b>Intermediate outcome indicators</b>					
Number of organisations who are familiar with the SHAPE framework and have taken steps to align with CHS	SHAPE:	0	19	14 <sup>20</sup>	40
	CHS:	0	6	87 <sup>21</sup>	20
Number of women, young people and organisations who have enhanced capacity	People:	0	590	391 <sup>22</sup>	270
	Org.:	0	6	87 <sup>23</sup>	20
Number of mechanisms in place that provide access to information about humanitarian assistance and available services		0	4	0	7
Number and description of meetings / events with presence of crisis affected women, young people and their organisations.		0	20	2	100
<b>Long term Outcome indicators</b>					
Number of women, young women and men and their organisations who influence or lead humanitarian response at the local level		0	65	0	130
Number of women and young people related human rights issues that are openly recognized and addressed by duty bearers		0	3	0	10

<sup>20</sup> This is the number of organisations introduced to SHAPE. We will initiate measuring capacity of targeted organisations in 2020.

<sup>21</sup> This is the number of organisations introduced to CHS. We will initiate measuring capacity of targeted organisations in 2020.

<sup>22</sup> This is the number of people reached with awareness raising and/or training activities. We will initiate measuring capacity of specific targeted women and organisations in 2020.

<sup>23</sup> This is the number of organisations engaged through PNGO. We will initiate measuring capacity of targeted organisations in 2020.

Social and Economic Resilience	Baseline	Target 2018	Accomplished 2018	Target 2021
<b>Intermediate outcome indicators</b>				
Number of livelihood and income generating initiatives informed by risk and resilience analysis initiated by crisis affected women and young women and men.	0	30	42	180
Number of social cohesion (community togetherness) activities initiated by crisis affected women and young women and men	0	8	0	30
Number of women, young women and men who have enhanced capacity to identify and address risk and vulnerability	0	120	0	1.240
Number of humanitarian actors that we have shared best practice documents with and influenced	0	15	0	40
<b>Long term Outcome indicators</b>				
Number of women- and young people led advocacy initiatives promoting economic rights, empowerment and social cohesion.	0	2	1	7
Number of women, young women and men who experience increased economic resilience (livelihood and income empowerment) and social cohesion	0	30	0	1.700
Number of humanitarian actors who have recognized and adopted best practices/ models to strengthen social and economic resilience in protracted crisis	0	3	0	20

Impact indicator	Baseline	Target 2018	Accomplished 2018	Target 2021
Number of women and young people who report increased safety, resilience and active involvement in decision making in their local communities	0	0	0	2.900

## Annex 2: Country results

<b>SPA indicators (CIV) Actually accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>
<b>Intermediate Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	1.292	3.176	3.646
Number of people trained ( <b>GP</b> )	83	1.559	
Number participating in youth-hub events	465	5.500	
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	998	3.683	1.814
Rating of GP trainings (average for all trainings)	4,00	4,00	
Number and description of analysis and research reports	1	5	6
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in (AA and Partners)	9	19	6
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	158.922	3.051.269	23.604.384
Potential: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	2.503.000	2.502.500	1.437.000
<b>Long term Outcome indicators</b>			
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	8	15	7
<b>SO1: GRPS &amp; Tax</b>			
Education	219.830	249	20.454
Water and Sanitation	54.670	38.578	
Health		24.069	42.099
Social security cards			
Economic opportunities			2.745
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue.	2	2	1
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed.	2	3	
<b>SO2: Participatory democracy and youth representation</b>			
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level	12	24	3
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities	2	5	3
<b>SO3: EODWY</b>			
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work		3	
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralized public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes)	45	300	
Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth		3	



<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>Palestine (CIV)</b>	<b>Zambia</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>
<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>
1.786	1.854	442	525	944
	1.012	352	525	
	4.930	335	1.670	
27.846	1.314	210	231	711
	4,50	4,80	4,20	
7	20	2	2	
12	26	2	4	3
26.208	212.486	90.417	10.777	39.868
557.000	24.765.600	2.000	700	
21	15	15	5	3
9.640	373	73		
33.930	15.158			
72.169				
	90			
41	5			
4				
26	243	65	1	2
11	3	10	3	
17	5	1		
	280	59		
9	2			

## Annex 2: Country results

<b>SPA indicators (CIV) Actually accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Myanmar</b>
<b>Intermediate Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>
Number of people trained (AA and partners)		1.260
Number of people trained ( <b>GP</b> )	69	186
Number participating in youth-hub events		1.865
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	2.000	1.394
Rating of GP trainings (average for all trainings)		
Number and description of analysis and research reports		
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in (AA and Partners)		3
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc		
Potential: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc		
<b>Long term Outcome indicators</b>		
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	1	7
<b>SO1: GRPS &amp; Tax</b>		
Education		
Water and Sanitation		575
Health		
Social security cards		1.750
Economic opportunities		
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue.		
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed.		
<b>SO2: Participatory democracy and youth representation</b>		
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level		
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities		
<b>SO3: EODWY</b>		
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work		
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralized public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes)		
Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth		





<b>ARI (CIV)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
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<b>Accomplished 2018</b>	<b>Accomplished 2018</b>
236	15.161
	3.703
380	14.680
	37.203
2	45
	84
	27.194.331
	31.768.172
	97
	250.619
	142.911
	138.337
	1.840
	2.791
	5
	9
	376
	37
	26
	684
	14

## Annex 3: Follow-up on Review

### Follow-up on AADK Capacity Assessment and Review 2019 (Management Response)

The below Management Response was submitted to the MoFA in June 2019, and implementation of the various action points related to the 11 recommendations was soon after commenced. Following the submission, a meeting was held between AADK and the MoFA in which some of the listed action points were discussed. At the time of writing, AADK is awaiting final feedback from the ministry, subsequent to which an updated and final version of the matrix will be submitted.

Recommendations 2019	Timeline for follow-up	Responsible	AADK management response 2019
<p><b>REC 1:</b> AADK should concretise the “Operational Reboot” in a consolidated and budgeted plan with prioritised activities and clear outputs/targets for 2019 and beyond. The reboot plan should especially consider systems strengthening in areas of project management, financial management, risk management, safety and security management, safeguarding, human resource management, if possible through integrated solutions across platforms.</p>	<p>2019-2020</p>	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Director:</u> Director of Operations</p> <p><u>Heads of Teams:</u> Finance, People &amp; Systems Development, Accountability</p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p> <p>Action Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The “Operational Reboot” will be outlined in a consolidated and budgeted action plan with prioritised activities and clear outputs/targets for 2019 and beyond (by September 2019).</li> <li>• An action plan covering safety &amp; security management, safeguarding and human resource management will be drawn up (by September 2019).</li> <li>• Staff trainings on Safety &amp; Security and Safeguarding will be conducted, based on newly revised policies and procedures (by October 2019).</li> <li>• A new federation-wide Contract Management System will be adopted by AADK and rolled out to all relevant staff (by December 2019).</li> </ul> <p>Note: in tandem with the finalisation of the Operational Reboot action plan, some key activities covered by the plan will be initiated, e.g. implementation of a new ERP system.</p>

<p><b>REC 2:</b> AADK should introduce a more structured and strategic approach to resourcing, assess staffing needs in relation to its strategic plan and the SPa, and develop a holistic, long-term staffing plan in this regard that rationalizes the staff contributions towards the SPa and other engagements. Capacities for financial management and management of humanitarian assistance should be strengthened, including through competence development and/or new recruitment.</p>	<p>2019</p>	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Director:</u> Director of Operations</p> <p><u>Head of Team:</u> People &amp; Systems Development</p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p> <p>Action Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strategic AADK approach to resourcing and staffing will be developed, with due consideration to striking a balance between, on the one hand, the requirement for assessing longer-term staffing needs and planning for competence development, and, on the other hand, the need for the organisation to uphold its ability to adapt to rapidly changing contexts, thereby sustaining its agility, creativity and relevance to young people (by December 2019).</li> <li>• A phased action plan for capacity strengthening within financial management and management of humanitarian assistance will be drawn up (by September 2019), and subsequently executed.</li> </ul> <p>Note: both of the above deliverables will take into consideration, and be aligned with, AADK's CHS Improvement Plan.</p>
<p><b>REC 3:</b> AADK should with AACOs develop and implement a system for more systematically assessing, documenting and providing for the organisational capacity building needs of partners. This should consider not only programmatic needs, but also organisational support needs. Capacity development plans should ensure learning objectives and should be linked to partner sustainability plans. AADK should also ensure that partner vetting (initial assessment) is consistently applied, documented and retained.</p>	<p>2019 (October)</p>	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Directors:</u> International Director, Director of Operations</p> <p><u>Heads of Teams:</u> International Programme &amp; Policy, Youth Organising &amp; Activism, Finance, Accountability</p>	<p>AADK partially agrees with this recommendation. While it is acknowledged that there are gaps in relation to consistent application of procedures in some cases and a need for updating of certain AAI partnership tools, a system for vetting, assessing and providing capacity building to local partners is already in place and thus do not need to be developed. Rather, the question is one of following up on the application hereof at AACO level.</p> <p>Action Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AADK will take active part in the current updating of AAI's various partnership tools, under the auspices of the AAI Grants &amp; Compliance Forum (by December 2019).</li> <li>• As part of the annual planning cycle, and in connection with both the annual partnership visits and the financial monitoring visits, AADK will strengthen its dialogue and engagement with AACOs concerning their use of AAI's partnership tools and ensure that a systematic discussion takes place in each country about how AADK can help to resource and enable AACOs to provide relevant capacity building to local partners (by December 2019).</li> </ul> <p>Note: in connection with the above processes, AADK will keep its core areas of expertise and value-add in mind and consider its experiences from engaging with new types of partners, such as youth-led social movements.</p>

			Working with such actors may call for adjusted and more flexible partnership approaches and tools – an area in which AADK is spearheading developments within AAI.
<b>REC 4:</b> AADK should review financial flows and distribution of costs within programmes with partners – and consider ways of increasing the share of the budget transferred to non-AA partners and expenditures made on behalf of partners with limited absorption capacity (e.g. social movements).	2019 (October)	AADK  <u>Directors:</u> Director of Operations, International Director  <u>Heads of Teams:</u> Finance, Accountability, International Programme & Policy, Youth Organising & Activism	AADK agrees with this recommendation.  Action points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AADK will map and analyse the financial flows, distribution of costs, and non-financial contributions within programmes with partners (by October 2019).</li> <li>• AADK will consider if this analysis provides grounds for increasing the share of the budget transferred to non-AA partners (by October 2019).</li> <li>• If relevant and feasible, AADK will reflect above considerations in the 2020 budgets (by October 2019).</li> <li>• AADK will consider how to strengthen its ability to code, track and consolidate distribution of funds when introducing a new ERP system (by 2020).</li> </ul>
<b>REC 5:</b> AADK should review and strengthen its humanitarian programmes. This should include a clearer mapping of the cluster system and other humanitarian actors working in the same space, articulation of alignment where relevant with broader cluster initiatives, and a stronger theory of change for how to influence the cluster system. AADK should consider to articulate an AADK humanitarian vision or “signature” and consider how this can be aligned around AADK’s core areas of strength and capacity, based on experiences from the current HUM programme.	2019	AADK  <u>Director:</u> International Director  <u>Head of Team:</u> International Programme & Policy	AADK partially agrees with this recommendation. The organisation acknowledges that there is need for strengthening the humanitarian programme by enhancing the mapping of the cluster system and developing a stronger ToC for how to influence this system etc. However, rather than articulating its own humanitarian signature, AADK intends to continue working within that of AAI, but will promote and strengthen the role of youth, organising, governance and accountability within this framework and seek influence on AA’s approach to protracted crisis. In short, AADK intends to strengthen the articulation of its humanitarian niche, role and value-add, but within the framework of AAI’s humanitarian signature.  Action points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive cluster system and stakeholder mappings will be carried out in AADK’s operational humanitarian contexts and relevant Programme Documents, ToCs and work plans will be updated accordingly (by 15 October 2019).</li> <li>• AADK will develop a humanitarian approach concept paper that sets out the organisation’s niche, role and value-add within the larger framework of AAI’s humanitarian signature (by December 2019).</li> </ul>

<p><b>REC 6:</b> AADK should reinforce its humanitarian “hands-on” operational capacity at head office to ensure the ability to engage more closely in humanitarian programming through strengthened analysis and closer programme support, monitoring and oversight. The collaboration with IHART should be reviewed to ensure that timely IHART support is provided to all the humanitarian programmes on a regular basis, including an immediate inception visit to each HUM programme if/where not already conducted.</p>	2019	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Director:</u> International Director</p> <p><u>Head of Team:</u> International Programme &amp; Policy</p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p> <p>Action points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The humanitarian programme management team has been strengthened with two additional positions: a Humanitarian MEL Coordinator based in Copenhagen, and a Humanitarian Project Manager based with IHART in London (by June 2019).</li> <li>• Enhanced clarity on roles and division of tasks between AACOs, AADK and AAI (IHART) will be ensured, with due attention being paid to the comparative advantages of each entity and avoidance of creating parallel systems (by June 2019).</li> </ul>
<p><b>REC 7:</b> AADK should strengthen its monitoring set-up, both in terms of programmatic monitoring and financial monitoring. This involves increasing AADK’s in-country monitoring frequency, particularly in high-risk programmes. The monitoring methodology should be strengthened with regard to verification of quality of results, and identification of capacity constraints that may require AADK support. The methodology should include check lists on finances, quality delivery and risk management. Programme monitoring should also include monitoring of risks.</p>	2019	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Directors:</u> Director of Operations, International Director</p> <p><u>Heads of Teams:</u> Finance, Accountability, International Programme &amp; Policy, Youth Organising &amp; Activism</p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p> <p>Action points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AADK’s programmatic monitoring methodology will be strengthened and streamlined through the application of procedures and tools included in AADK’s new Project &amp; Programme Management Handbook (by May 2019).</li> <li>• Reflecting that physical visits are only a small part of the total monitoring set-up, AADK will further strengthen the peer-to-peer learning initiated as part of introducing Outcome Harvesting, to cover the broader programmatic monitoring, thus facilitating sharing of best practice, building capacities and networking between the 11 SPa countries (ongoing).</li> <li>• AADK’s counting methodology for CIV will be updated and discussed with AA partners and a webinar held with M&amp;E and programme staff (by June 2019), and the counting methodology for HUM will similarly be updated (by November 2019).</li> <li>• Ongoing risk monitoring at project level will be enhanced through the implementation of AAI’s new Contract Management System, which includes a real-time risk management component (by December 2019).</li> <li>• For AADK’s HUM programme, risks will be monitored in real time and reviewed regularly at all levels – project team meetings, management committee meetings and steering committee meetings (by November 2019).</li> <li>• Local partners’ capacity building needs will be systematically addressed during annual partnership visits and financial</li> </ul>

			<p>monitoring visits, as mentioned under recommendation 3, (by December 2019).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AADK will recruit two additional controllers with an eye to strengthening the organisation’s financial monitoring capacity, thereby ensuring future compliance with the minimum frequency stipulated in AADK’s Financial Policy &amp; Procedures Manual (by August 2019).</li> </ul> <p>Note: to the extent possible, AADK will continue to participate in joint financial monitoring visits together with AAI Internal Audit. Alternatively, such visits will be carried out together with AADK’s Programme Managers, in connection with the annual partnership visits. As a risk-based approach is being applied, however, additional and extraordinary stand-alone financial monitoring visits may also be required.</p>
<p><b>REC 8:</b> AADK should further strengthen the Board Finance and Audit Committee and the AADK Finance Team, specifically with a view to support the implementation and financial monitoring of the SPa, including the HUM programme.</p>	2019	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Director:</u> Director of Operations</p> <p><u>Head of Team:</u> Finance</p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p> <p>Action points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Finance team will be strengthened with two additional controllers, one of which was already planned before the review (by August 2019).</li> <li>• The Finance and Audit Committee will consider how best to strengthen its composition (by October 2019).</li> </ul>
<p><b>REC 9:</b> AADK should develop a comprehensive procurement policy with process descriptions and specific methods and standards for procurement, HR, and risk management, and secure early transition to a new integrated financial management/project management system.</p>	2019-2020	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Director:</u> Director of Operations</p> <p><u>Heads of Teams:</u> Accountability, Finance, People &amp; Systems Development</p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p> <p>Action points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new comprehensive procurement policy, accompanied by relevant procedures, tools and a procurement register, will be developed, with due consideration being paid to eventual systems integration (by December 2019).</li> <li>• AADK’s due diligence screening procedure, including the Responsible Business Conduct Questionnaire, will be updated and integrated into the new procurement policy (by December 2019).</li> <li>• Efficient roll-out of the new procurement policy set-up will be ensured (by March 2020).</li> </ul>

<p><b>REC 10:</b> AADK should ensure that local audits are carried out in line with the MFA audit instruction and, although not an MFA requirement, consider providing funding to AA partners for SPa-specific project audits.</p>	<p>2019</p>	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Director:</u> Director of Operations</p> <p><u>Head of Team:</u> Finance</p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p> <p>Action points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AADK will ensure AA partners' compliance with the requirement for submission of a declaration form issued by AADK's auditor by which local auditors declare that all MFA requirements have been adhered to (by August 2019).</li> <li>• AADK will provide funding for specific project audits if MFA confirms that this practice is indeed requested as a preferred alternative to the current practice where AA partners receive a contribution to the auditing of their consolidated annual audits, into which the SPa project funds are integrated (by January 2020).</li> </ul>
<p><b>REC 11:</b> AADK should, apart from ensuring the full implementation of its own anti-corruption and whistleblowing policy, ensure that all partners have similar policies and reporting mechanisms in place, and that related partner training is provided at all levels.</p>	<p>2019-2020</p>	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Directors:</u> Director of Operations, International Director</p> <p><u>Heads of Teams:</u> Finance, Accountability, People &amp; Systems Development, International Programme &amp; Policy, Youth Organising &amp; Activism</p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p> <p>Action points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of all relevant staff will be conducted on AADK's newly adopted Anti-corruption &amp; Whistleblowing Policy (by November 2019).</li> <li>• During monitoring visits and annual partnership meetings, AADK will follow up with AA partners concerning their dialogue with, support to, and monitoring of local partners' anti-corruption policies and reporting mechanisms (by December 2019).</li> <li>• Finance will liaise and collaborate with AAI Internal Audit in order to ensure compliance at AACO level with regard to anti-corruption and whistleblowing, including monitoring of, and provision of support to, local partners (by December 2019).</li> </ul>

## **Reporting on PRI funds – 2018 results**

### **Verdensklasse.dk and mobilisation of volunteers around the SDGs**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have formed a frame around all of our communication, campaign and mobilisation activities in 2018 – with a special focus on Goal number 10 on reducing inequality. A survey conducted for the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rapporten: Danskernes kendskab og holdninger til det danske udviklingssamarbejde) in 2018 shows that only 16 % of the general Danish population have knowledge of the SDGs, whereas the percentage for young people between 18 – 24 years was considerably higher reaching a total of 33%. ActionAid Denmark (AADK) contributed to this through the “Verdensklasse” program. The programme is implemented in partnership with UNDP and Global High-Schools, where we run the most visited site dealing with the SDGs in Denmark - [www.verdensmaalene.dk](http://www.verdensmaalene.dk)

The site has proved to be a growing success with a total of 165.000 visitors during the first 6 months of 2019, whereas the number for the same period in 2018 reached a total of 60.000 visitors. The increasing number of visitors indicates a growing interest in the SDGs from the educational sector as well as the Danish public as such. In 2018, AADK focused on improvement of the content and learning material to secure the quality of the site, thus paving the way for further growth in the number of visitors.

The site does in no way stand alone. AADKs volunteer trainers conduct workshops for high-school students and teachers. The workshops are often tailor-made to the specific demands from the educational institution, where materials are provided, through the site, to be used before and after the workshops. In 2018, the volunteers carried out 50 workshops often with audiences reaching more than 600 students and their teachers - even a large-scale workshop reaching 800 students has been designed and tested. The educational material was developed in close cooperation with High School teachers and other partners to ensure that it meets the needs and objectives of the different educational institutions. The material, for instance “Min bæredygtige hverdag” (*My sustainable every day*) was developed for Physics and Chemistry classes in close co-operation with teachers from Kalundborg Gymnasium. It uses virtual reality making it concrete and relevant for the students. As far as we are informed, it is the first material developed in Denmark for the science classes focusing on the SDGs. The core principles and values cutting across the digital material and the workshops are involvement of the participants focused on empowering the students for further engagement with the SDGs and global issues.

As part of Verdensklasse, 50 schools are part of the network “Globale Skolepartnerskaber”, where they are connected to partner-schools all over the world and thanks to DANIDA a limited amount of travel grants are allocated for teacher visit to partnership schools around the world.

Some of the “Verdensklasse”-trainers from AADK are former volunteers from the Global Contact programme. The number of young people joining Global Contact increased to a total of 1.372 in 2018. In 2018, AADK updated and integrated the SDGs in the training-curriculum for the Global Contact courses, for the trainings in Denmark as well as the ones on the Global Platforms in El Salvador, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Zambia and Ghana where most of the trainings take place.

In 2018, a key area of focus was inspiring former and recently returned Global Contact participants to set up SDG-groups in different cities, where a total of three groups were established in Copenhagen and Aarhus. AADK has supported the new volunteers’ groups with training on event making and planning, tools on building a volunteer groups and presentation



tools. The groups decided to form an online alumni network for Global Contact volunteers, where they share information, ideas and events related to the SDGs. The network had 300 members by end of 2018, where the volunteers also engaged in other AADK volunteer-driven activities such as establishing and running AADK cafés in Copenhagen and Aarhus, welcoming initiatives for refugees, local democracy activities in disadvantaged neighbourhoods around Copenhagen. This contributed to giving an overall SDG-framework for many of the AADK activities in Denmark, with a particular focus on SDG 10 and the principle of *Leave No One Behind*.

### **General communication work**

In the broader communication to members, followers and e-mail subscribers AADK have tested a variety of different means of communication to reach new target groups. E.g. podcasts, freestyle rap, festivals and larger events and demonstrations trying to combine on- and offline activities to reach and engage especially young people.

Nearly half (41%) of AADKs followers on Facebook are below 35 years old – and our digital content was exposed to 21.906 person per day in 2018 (average reach per day). The AADK/MS Facebook page had 785 reactions per day (likes, shares, comments) on average throughout 2018.

Compared to other CSOs of the same size AADK has a moderate number of followers, however the level of engagement from our target group is massive – and benchmarked against other organisations our results are remarkable. And even though it can be difficult to activate young people, the mixture of online- and offline activities as well as the use of different digital platforms seems to activate a younger target group. In 2018, two of our member-magazines were centred specifically on the Global South focusing e.g. on solidarity activities, inequality and youth activism. All content was also available digitally. This was one step taken in testing the plan of moving all communication to digital platforms in the future, thus not distributing a printed member magazine. In line with the digital focus we also aired a line of Podcasts with a global focus on shrinking political space, climate and youth as well as active citizenship.

Again in 2018, AADK was chosen as a strategic partner by Roskilde Festival in line with their focus on activism and equality. 400 of our volunteers participated in the Festival e.g. engaging in debates on the Festival Site Flockr regarding social and economic issues with a focus on equality. Subsequently, AADK hosted a five-day equality Festival with activist talks from the Global South, debates, stand-up and music.

### **Lessons learned**

- We realised that the SDGs as such was too broad a theme to mobilise volunteers, and the focus was thus narrowed to SDG 10 and the principle of Leave No One Behind. However, the site *Verdensklasse* will continue focussing on all goals.
- When returning from a Global Contact stay young people are often in a transitional phase in their lives and hence find it hard to commit to the continuity of a volunteer group. Setting up a stable group of volunteers of Global Contact alumni, thus demand a strong presence from AADK to help the facilitation of the group. In the coming year AADK will develop a stronger format for the Global Contact alumni network and try to engage core volunteers to run the groups.
- AADK decided to close the paper-magazine distributed to all members. It is too costly compared to digital communication, where our experience shows that we reach more people with fewer resources, when focusing on the various digital channels. A new strategy will be developed to embrace the shift.



ANNEX 5. CASE STORIES FROM PALESTINE, JORDAN, ZAMBIA, KENYA, UGANDA AND NIGERIA





## SCHOOLS FOR PALESTINE

### **In Palestine a youth group organised their peers to do advocacy and mobilise funds to reclaim the right to education for the next generation**

In the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the education system is in disrepair, largely as a result of the Israeli occupation. Nevertheless, in Mreish, a village near Hebron in the southern part of Palestine, a small energetic youth group have achieved great improvements of the local school.

Through a persistent effort the youth group managed to raise almost 50.000 USD for the school. Beside of ensuring a general upgrade of the education quality, the money was spent on constructing six new classrooms. Not only did the youth group manage to ensure local education for all children from the village – they also set new and very concrete standards for what young people can accomplish collectively. The story of the youth group was acknowledged by the Ministry of Education and has inspired other young people to start their own youth groups.

For more than four years the youth group consisting of 15 active members have been supported by by ActionAid Palestine and ActionAid's Global Platform in Palestine through different forms of action-oriented capacity development.

Watch the full story on: [www.globalplatforms.org/stories](http://www.globalplatforms.org/stories)





## FEMINIST FRIDAYS

Since last year we have created a video about the concept!

### **Once a month young people with different backgrounds gather to put feminism on the Zambian agenda**

On March 8 people all over the world mark the International Women's Day. Each year this generates momentary attention to and discussions on women's rights and gender equality. At the GP Youth Hub in Zambia young activists do this all year round – through a concept called Feminist Friday. Feminist Friday is the first space of its kind in Zambia exclusively dedicated to feminism, where women and men can meet to discuss, share experiences and prepare strategies for incorporating feminism into different spheres of society.

Changurufaru Chibesa, a young activist and feminist, conceptualised and initiated the monthly event together with a group of activists she had met in connection with Feminist Leadership training at Global Platform Zambia. The monthly event has from time to time struggled with misinterpretation and low attendance – especially by young men. However, through different creative methodologies the young activists have managed to reach out to a lot of young women and men in their collective attempt to put feminism and equality on the Zambian agenda.

Watch the full story on: [www.globalplatforms.org/stories](http://www.globalplatforms.org/stories)





## SUPPORTING LGBT ACTIVISTS

### Breaking silos and building alliances for LGBT rights in Uganda, Nigeria and Kenya with ALL OUT and local LGBT organisations

In collaboration with All Out and local LGBT organisations, the Global Platforms produced a series of capacity building workshops for LGBT activists from Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria on digital campaigning, public mobilisation and creative non-violent action promoting LGBT rights. All Out is a global LGBT network with over two million supporters around the world that organises social media actions to gather support for emerging cases of violated LGBT rights.

As a result of the capacity building, the LGBT youth gained:

- Knowledge, skills and attitude to planning, strategizing and executing creative and targeted advocacy campaigns in their communities.
- Increased confidence and skills as community leaders capable of attracting support and connecting with important stakeholders and like-minded organisations. Many of the participants helped mobilise allies for Pride Uganda in 2017.
- Access to a network of dedicated and experienced LGBT activists. These more than 73 LGBT activists are still connected through WhatsApp and are supporting and building alliances across Africa on LGBT issues.



**MATT BEARD**  
Executive Director, All Out

“ This series of capacity development workshops has trained LGBT activists in Uganda, Kenya and Nigeria in critical digital and campaigning skills. But it has also created vibrant new cross-national networks and empowered our partners to work more effectively together.



## A YOUTH-LED SOCIAL MOVEMENT PUSHING FOR POLITICAL EQUALITY

**In Zambia an emerging youth movement; Youth4Parliament, is tackling political inequality and lack of space for young people to head on and making change happen**

*In Zambia only three of the 165 members of parliament are under 35, despite 79% of the total population being under that age (Central Statistical Office (CSO), Zambia).*

Youth4Parliament started when a group of young Zambians from diverse backgrounds attended training under the Programme for Young Politicians in Africa in early 2018. After the sessions, three participants started talking about what they could do to improve young people's representation in parliament. "The first night we had discussed it between the three of us, then said 'let's share the idea with the entire group'," co-founder Nawa Villy Sitali explained. Their initial idea – that young people could come together as a social movement to push for better participation of young people in politics and government – took off immediately. Since then it has grown into a diverse and powerful force for change.

As a social movement, Youth4Parliament has no formal organisational status, and young people can get involved in the campaign without needing to be members. Although funding is an ongoing challenge, the movement is continuing to build its profile and currently has a reach of 5,000 young people on its combined social media platforms. As Nawa explains, *“We didn’t want it to end with a conversation, but wanted something to have meaningful impact.”*

Youth4Parliament’s aim is to increase young people’s representation in parliament. Nawa points out, *“If we were to move it to proportional representation we would say young people are represented by the minority and the majority represents the minority. Our primary goal is to have 50% of members of parliament under the age of 35.”* Movement members also want to see more meaningful engagement of young people in politics. Currently, young people are seen as foot soldiers rather than decision-makers within political parties. *“Young people are given roles to chant slogans and sing songs for other older politicians. We want to move to a role where young people have meaningful roles in politics,”* says Nawa.

## SECURING POLITICAL COMMITMENTS

Youth4Parliament has already had success securing commitments from political parties. On 31 August 2018, Youth4Parliament facilitated the signing of a social contract between the Secretaries-General of the seven major political parties in Zambia and the young members of those parties (The contract is available at: <https://youth4parliament.com/2018/09/02/secretary-generals-sign-a-social-contract-with-youth-4-parliament/>). In the contract the Secretaries-General agreed to ensure that their parties will prioritise young people as candidates in at least five constituencies in each of Zambia’s 10 provinces at the 2021 general election, and to recognise gender balance by ensuring at least 50% of the awarded seats go to young women.

## INSPIRING PARTICIPATION

Youth4Parliament’s first campaign initiative – Get Out and Participate – focuses on motivating young people’s political engagement. Zambia’s 2016 elections were met with apathy from young voters, and many young people are afraid that being too closely associated with politics will dent their career opportunities in future. A key challenge faced by Youth4Parliament has been mobilising young people to get on board with the idea of participating in politics – especially young women. The Get Out and Participate campaign encourages young people to become Young people fighting for representative democracies 14 Champions and change-makers: Case studies of young leaders addressing inequality and promoting accountability in their communities more politically aware, take an interest in governance and become active citizens. The next two years will see the campaign shift to more practical concerns of voter registration and voting itself as the 2021 election draws closer.

*“I think Africa being a continent with a very young population – it is believed that, by the year 2030, 70% of the population will be under 35 – most of the decisions that are made affect young people because they are the ones who are going to face the implications of those decisions,”* Nawa explains. *“Young people need to get into parliament and have their voices heard so that the decisions that are made speak to the majority of the population – young people.”*

### Follow Youth4Parliament:

<https://youth4parliament.com/>

<https://www.facebook.com/Youth4Parliament/>







## WOMEN IN PROTRACTED CRISIS DRIVE SOCIAL CHANGE IN THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITIES

**Women in Jordan, comprising of both host community and Syrian refugees, find their way to safe spaces to address their protection concerns through driving social change in their communities**

In a country like Jordan, women face barriers to enjoyment of basic rights. Due to patriarchal norms, women are not perceived as decision-makers or may simply be denied leaving the house without their husbands' permission. This makes the mere existence of women fellowship groups in two traditional and refugee populated locations like Mafraq and Zarqa a great achievement though ActionAid's vision does not stop there. In our "Rights and Resilience in Protracted Crises" programme, ActionAid seeks to empower women to become leaders in their communities and drive social change.

## LASTING CHANGE STARTS FROM WITHIN

The women are enthusiastic about addressing sensitive protection concerns related to male dominance and inequality. In the safe space centers trainings in prevention of gender-based violence, child protection, concept of freedom, psychosocial support, hygiene, exercise and communication skills are well underway. These activities help to “*break the culture of shame*”, as the women themselves have put it. This is especially relevant in the context of protracted crises, where the women are extra vulnerable and benefit from protection awareness skills, fellowship and solidarity with other women. This is a much-needed project according to the women themselves: “*We have found ourselves as women... This is a safe space to voice our ideas.*” Many of the women in this programme are likely to return to Syria in coming months and years; change that starts from the inside out will be carried with them.

## WOMEN ARE LEADERS AND DRIVERS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

The response to recruit members to the Women Protection Action Groups (WPAGs) was overwhelming, with 8 times more applicants than available seats; filled by women from both the host community and Syrian refugees.

In Jordan, Women’s Protection Action Groups are helping increase levels of safety, resilience and active involvement in decision making for women in their local communities. The women were initially trained in participatory protection assessment tools which they applied with over two hundred women. These results were then used to shape a community protection plan to address protection risks for women in the community. Hilda, a WPAG member says: “*I want to thank AA for providing this safe zone for us. [...] Most other agencies don’t offer these services. We are applying what we learn with other women and groups in our communities. We are even inviting others to come along to take the sessions.*”



Awareness sessions were held in ActionAid Zarqa community centre, focusing on child protection, hygiene, sexual harassment, gender-based violence and Women’s Rights. Credit: Tala Mashaqbeh / ActionAid