

DANIDA FRAMEWORK GLOBAL RESULTS REPORT 2017



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1. Introduction and Organisational Development

2017 was for ActionAid Denmark (AADK) an important transition year, marked by both the development of a new ActionAid (AA) strategy and a new strategy for AADK. It was also a transition year between the last year of our framework agreement and the application for a new strategic partnership with Danida. A major focus was on the coordination and alignment between these different but interlinked strategic processes. Our strategic priorities focused on utilizing 2017 to prepare our organization and our programmes for the priority areas in the emerging strategy and strategic partnership application. This included three focus areas, which were prioritized in 2017. One focus area was thematic. This included the transition from a primary focus on gender responsive public services, economic inequality and tax, to the consolidation of democratic participation not only as key part of our Theory of Change, but as a thematic area in itself. Similar it included our development and piloting of a new focus on Humanitarian work building on our local rootedness applied in areas affected by conflict. A second focus area was on Youth. This focused on ensuring inclusion of Youth in the new AA strategy and a focus on youth not only as a target group, but on how we work with youth through youth-led action, activism and organizing. Our third focus was on how we organise internally adjusting our way of working with partnership countries to a more integrated country partnership model where partnership funds, Global Platforms and other AAKDK modalities were focused on common outcomes. To support this organizational change and new ways of working AADK also reorganised internally, as outlined in the paper "Building a global activist organization for the 21st Century" replacing the previous "Open & Focused." Following the approval of the AAI strategy in late 2016, AADK engaged in operationalising of the strategy, hereunder development of the AAI MEL frame and through the Youth Working Group (YWG) focus was on developing manual and toolkit based on existing best-practices. It's especially positive that the AADK youth training centres/the Global Platforms, is increasingly being embraced by AAI and the AA Country Offices as an innovative platform for supporting youth activism.

2. Our Programmatic Approach and Integrated Capacity Development

The programmatic focus of AADK is on good governance and youth engagement, referring to three interlinked overall objectives: 1) Securing improvement in the quality, equity and gender responsiveness of public services for people living in poverty (Gender Responsive Public Services); 2) Securing fair redistribution of resources through taxation (Tax Justice); and 3) Mobilising young agents of change to campaign for more democratic and sustainable societies. In the strategy and approach of AADK youth is both a strategic objective and a cross-cutting theme applying to all activities and themes. In 2015, AADK had been delegated the responsibility for all governance work in ActionAid (AA). The federation-wide delegation provides AADK with an opportunity to play a strong role in the governance work of AA, where despite limited resources, AADK can contribute to larger results on a global level, reaching beyond the partnership countries that AADK directly supports. The delegation of AADK was successfully concluded in June 2017, where most federation delegations were ended. During the second half of 2017 AA evaluated the mechanism of delegations. Three key conclusions were that 1) the mechanism of delegations was successful in building a more integrated and networked federation, 2) that there should be more and smaller delegations to ensure that not only larger, and primarily northern members had the resources to hold delegations, and 3) that North-South partnership delegations or North lead resourcing of south delegation, similar to AADK's support to Kenya on their delegation on Humanitarian Accountability, was a preferred model. Towards the end of 2017 the Federation launched a call for new delegations aligned with the AA strategy. AADK applied for delegations on facilitating a Youth Community of Interest and Learning together with AA Bangladesh and one on Deepening Democracy together with AA Uganda and AA Sweden. Both delegations were approved in June 2017.

AADK provides programme support to eight partnership countries (Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Nepal and Bangladesh) as well as support to global policy related programmes. In addition to this AADK facilitates capacity development, which are integrated in country programmes and aligned with the thematic priorities on Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS), Tax Justice, Deepening Democracy and Youth. The capacity building modalities are:

- People4Change (P4C) facilitates cross-country, face-to-face mentoring and capacity development through placement of 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.

- Training4Change (T4C) consists of: 1) AADK Training Centre of Development Cooperation in Tanzania (TCDC) providing training for AA staff and partners on aspects such as good governance and tax; and 2) The Global Platforms (GPs) which is a global network of youth centres providing training and supporting youth activities.
- Knowledge production and sharing is achieved through: 1) Skillshare; 2) Beautiful Rising, which is an online toolbox for youth activists; and 3) Through the online network toolbox that consists of accountability and governance related tools.

The capacity development modalities are striving to be more strongly integrated and mutually supportive, in order to ensure a comprehensive capacity development approach. Most Advisors are placed according to the key thematic focus. Youth is framed and prioritised at AA federation level by the Youth Working Group. To further increase the synergy, facilitate learning and strategic alignment at federation level, all Advisors are obliged to spend 15% of their time and resources on global knowledge production and knowledge sharing. For example, curriculum development, contributing to global research, and being co-trainers at TCDC and at the Global Platforms. Previously, many Inspirators supported broader organisational development of the partner organisations. In a recent AADK commissioned external review this was to a large degree concluded as successful and the focus of the Inspirators are now much more closely linked to the thematic priorities as well as a general focus on youth and organizing. One of the key recommendations from the Review was to introduce national Inspirators, as the international recruitment and getting work-permits are time-consuming for a relatively short contract period. Also, it takes time for an outsider to build the relationships necessary to carry out their work. National Inspirators have thus been included in the new SPA programme starting from 2018.

The closer integration of capacity development modalities in accordance with the thematic priorities is increasingly showing results. An example is that the Youth Advisors are e.g. involved in programme design, where the youth Advisors in Zambia and Bangladesh contributed by bringing in a youth perspective into the Country Strategic Paper (CSP) tying up different youth components (Global Platforms, Activista, programme support and P4C) into a youth streamlining into all programmes. In addition, the youth Advisor brought the country programme closer to working with social movements and built capacity of staff in working and engaging with movements. The link between the work of the Global Platforms and the youth Advisors have been strengthened, starting with the international youth strategy meeting at TCDC in January. Other examples of increased blending of our modalities includes that many Inspirator terms included a responsibility of contributing to and facilitating the use of the digital tools such as Networked Toolbox and Beautiful Rising. Another example is the skillshare, where experienced practitioners are brought together for mutual inspiration and capacity building. Here, a combination of Advisor resources, face-to face skillshares, expert staff, Networked Toolbox and TCDC were used strategically as part of a blended learning approach.

3. Capacity for Delivering and Documenting Results

The M&E Unit of the AA International Secretariat has been facilitating a debate on the M&E setup related to the previous strategy aimed at drawing lessons-learned for the design of the M&E frame for the new strategy. The debate was based on a thorough consultation that also included external stakeholders and communities. During 2017, AADK engaged closely in the debate providing input on drafts and sharing of our experience, methods and guidelines. The AA MEL frame was not finalised before mid-2018 and was being fully developed in parallel with the implementation of the new strategy, which started in January 2017. As part of the SPA application and preparation of the implementation of the SPA programme, AADK had to move ahead and develop a MEL frame. This was done in close dialogue with AA and the relevant countries and gave a possibility for AADK to inform the AA MEL frame by e.g. introducing Outcome Harvesting. The experience of AADK in using Outcome Harvesting for evaluation and monitoring, was taken one step further in 2017, where AADK in the auspices of Global Focus co-facilitated three trainings for Danish CSOs (one in 2017 and two in 2018). The courses were highly popular and fully booked in very short time. AADK has integrated Outcome Harvesting in our ongoing monitoring and planned for capacity building of staff at AA country offices using peer-to-peer learning approach. Also, Outcome Harvesting has been successfully used to document results of AADK programmes in Denmark. A key focus the recent years has been to strengthened the outcomes level monitoring and reporting using this to inform planning and

programme design. This includes regular dialogue and feedback with countries and Global Platforms on their reporting, where clear improvements in reporting can be seen.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- The conclusions from the assessment of the previous global M&E frame pointed to a too high emphasis on reaching the numeric targets and a maybe too centralised and rigid Global Monitoring Matrix aiming at aggregating data across countries. Seen from the point of AADK, there is however a risk that the new, looser, MEL frame with a focus on more qualitative learning reviews and a basket of indicators, will not provide the necessary coherence and alignment across countries and programmes, thus entailing a risk that parallel MEL and reporting systems will be set-up for various donor streams.
- The AA Value for Money approach is central to the new AA MEL approach. However, there seems to lack resources from AAI to support the countries in applying it. AADK is looking into how to integrate it with Outcome Harvesting.

4. General Overview of Results

The annex contains an overview of results reported against quantitative key performance indicators, which have been set for the strategy period. Additionally, more qualitative process indicators were outlined in the strategic plan for 2017, submitted to Danida (see annex 2). Performance of key indicators at impact level on people living in poverty getting access to improved public services is above target; especially Uganda and Zimbabwe are performing well. AA Uganda has successfully designing strategic interventions at district level, which in the end benefits a large number of people. In Zimbabwe, the high number of people getting access to improved public services is a result of a long-term engagement, which is finally bearing fruit. Also, the key indicator related to progressive taxation is over target (steps taken by governments to introduce a progressive system of taxation). However, this is a mixed indicator, where the actual figures cover both larger steps and important but less significant steps. The narrative section on tax for each of the partnership countries unfolds the qualitative cases behind the figures. At the output level indicators at country level, there was an under performance in terms of the number of people participating in accountability related training and the number of people participating in discussions on plans and budgets. This is due to budget cuts. The number of people involved in campaigns is above target, but where 96,500 of the total 131,043 is reported from Kenya. This is due to election related mobilising. In many countries, online campaigning, media engagement and petitions is to some extent replacing more traditional campaigning, since it has shown to be effective. Also, the shrinking political space in some of the countries such as Zimbabwe, Zambia and Uganda led to some of the direct campaign activities being redesigned. The reason why the performance on impact level indicators (number of people getting access to improved public services) is high even with underperformance on output level indicators (number of people trained and number of people participating in discussions on plans and budgets) is that AA country offices and partners have had a long-term engagement focused on empowering and mobilising communities. Furthermore, the funding from AADK is tying into and supplementing the child sponsorship funds mainly used at community level, building district and national level advocacy leading to higher level results. The number of people trained at the Global Platforms and at TCDC is slightly above target. The number of youth participating in youth hub activities and step-down training were lower than expected, however outcome harvesting and certificates-after action show that a high number of people are reached and impacted e.g. through young people carrying out campaigns and advocacy; the indicators don't fully capture this. The global interventions on Tax Justice are building on the good results from the previous years and succeeded to influence key decision-making spaces. AADK has provided more support for global interventions related to Tax Justice and Youth than to Gender Responsive Public Services and Deepening Democracy. The weight and richness of the results reported on the global intervention are partly a reflection of this. The results of GRPS are strong at country level, with 589,700 people living in poverty getting access to public services. The key focus in the strategy and approach of AA and AADK is to push for structural changes and redistribution based on peoples' participation, where young people and communities are empowered to act. The examples from the partnership countries in terms of access to improved public service delivery, are all illustrations of how people have been empowered to demand their rights. Hence, the cases are examples of improved service delivery, but equally, they illustrate people's participation and more responsive societies, where citizens and authorities interact.

FRAME - %								
Strategic goals	Modalities	Partnership	Other partnership-support	Methodology development	T4C	P4C	Work i DK	Total
SO 1		14%	5%	10%	8%	8%	0%	45%
SO 2		7%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	19%
SO 3		2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
SO 4		0%	0%	2%	20%	4%	0%	26%
SO 5		0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%
SO 6		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SO 7 & SO 8		0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	5%
UN Volunteer		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total		23%	8%	19%	30%	15%	5%	100%

Strategic goals refer to the AADK strategy, where SO1 is GRPS; SO2 is Tax; SO3 is Accountability in Emergencies; SO4 is Youth; SO5 relates to the Arab Regional Initiatives; SO6 relates to HRBA, which after being a separate intervention has been mainstreamed into all other activities. Thus the current trainings have a thematic focus on e.g. participatory democracy, tax and GRPS, but building on a HRBA approach. Support to SO1 is slightly higher than last year, mainly due to the training (T4C) being thematic instead of general HRBA training. There is a higher allocation to Youth reflecting this as a key priority.

5. Global Interventions

The thematic global interventions are Deepening Democracy, Tax Justice, GRPS, Right and Resilience in protracted crisis and Youth. Under the AADK Democratic Governance delegation, a strategy meeting was held in 2017 aimed at giving input for the new AA strategy. AADK presented learning and results from the previous phase. Youth are not a part of the Democratic Governance Delegation but is facilitated through the Federation Youth Working Group led by AADK, where a learning and planning meeting was held in January 2017 at TCDC.

5.1 Deepening Democracy

The AA working group on Shrinking Political Space led by AA Uganda was transformed into a working group on Deepening Democracy to better address specific counter strategies in order to deepen democracy. Based on country experiences three areas of intervention was agreed namely; 1) Devolution of power and inclusive democracy; 2) Electoral accountability; 3) Political and civil rights. There was a recognition about the need to critically reflect and explore new ways of working to increase people's power, where direct support to social movements in Denmark, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Brazil and India was done to test different approaches and methodologies. Through this, AA gained knowledge and documented how to collaborate with social movements. In May 2017, the AADK supported network Africans Rising had the formal launch, where 10 million users were connected through social media (#AfricansRising & #25May2017), around 200 local, national and international media covered it and two thousand volunteers and partners organised 300 events in 42 countries. A key focus of Africans Rising is to provide support and show solidarity across countries in cases of repression. In September African Rising issued a statement in solidarity with the people of Togo and, subsequently a solidarity mission visited Togo to engage with stakeholders on all sides. At the departure of the mission, the Serious Crimes Unit of the Togo Police detained the delegation, confiscating laptops and passports. The delegation was released and could leave the country four days later. The work with social movements is further described in the youth section, and in the country section on Uganda are examples of the push-back strategies as a reaction to the shrinking political space.

The work within deepening democracy has further been developed through the AADK lead EC PANAF project 'Mobilizing Civil Society Support for the implementation of the African Governance Architecture (AGA)' leading to joint actions. As an example, AA had a stronger engagement in high-level African policy spaces such as the African Union (AU), ECOWAS, East African Community (EAC) and SADC on e.g. implementation of the AGA and especially the African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance (ACDEG). These advocacy interventions were facilitated and supported by AADK. Facilitated by AADK and the working group on deepening democracy, a meeting on electoral accountability was held at TCDC in September 2017, where AA, CIVICUS, Africans Rising,

CSO partners and representatives from the Political Affairs Department of the African Union and the EAC discussed constraint, possibilities and specific strategies for action to increase for instance youth involvement and influence in electoral cycles, securing adequate measures for party financing etc. Several results came out of the close cooperation with both CSO and social movement allies but also closer working relationships and engagements with relevant regional and continental institutions. As an example, AA's and allies' participation in the pre-engagement meeting to the AU summit, resulted in AAI signing a MoU with the African Union Commission (AUC) on areas of collaboration and to work together to realise Agenda 2063 in the African continent. Also, several youth representatives from Activista and other youth networks participated in the AU led youth consultations in the East, West and Southern African regions on youth involvement in electoral processes in Africa.

At a country level, the new conceptual framing for the area of deepening democracy supported the partner countries in developing stronger conceptual frames and solid programmes in their new countries strategies. Furthermore, the countries achieved results in organising and mobilising CSOs and youth to address and campaign on contentious issues such as electoral accountability, championing legislative and policy commitments for increasing public participation and change of repressive and undemocratic systems and practices. However, on the backside, the CSOs, youth and human rights defenders who participated in these activities also increasingly experienced intimidation and threats in several countries in 2017, as was the case for AA Uganda (see more in country section).

In 2017, AADK provided financial support as well as professional guidance and sparring to the Fight Inequality Alliance. The alliance grew significantly in 2017 to well over 100 groups, and strong regional platforms are emerging especially in Asia and Europe after the global gathering in Copenhagen in November 2017. The alliance strongly put inequality on the agenda related to the World Bank and IMF meeting in October 2017, where over 133 organisations, including social movements, NGOs, unions, and faith-based groups came together in a joint call demanding that the institutions stop fueling inequality. This included NGOs like Greenpeace, Oxfam, and the network Civicus standing alongside vibrant new social movements, from Fees Must Fall to Gambia Has Decided to young people who drove the Tunisian revolution. The actions of the Alliance also caught international media attention such as the joint communication around the launch of the Inequality report of Oxfam, as well as extensive social media reactions e.g. as part of a coordinated social media campaign related to the meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos. AADK has been a flexible and supportive partner in the initial phase of establishing the alliance and has specifically pushed the alliance to reach out to movements, where AADK has also provided them with tools and strategies to do so.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- The obstructive and repressive climate in some AA Countries undermines public participation and voice at national and international levels. Especially CSOs, movements and young people working to address and improve contentious issues such as electoral accountability are increasingly being attacked, there is a need for better systems and well developed rapid response mechanisms.
- Leadership and spokespersons coming from the grassroots is key to create legitimacy. In this regard, there is a need to strategically support and build this very deliberately in leadership structures at all levels.
- The Togo mission done by Africans Rising was the third solidarity mission done after the Gambia and Cameroon by the movement. This pointed to a need to have a mission support team and, deeper, more responsive networks with access to legal services, health and other security related items; as well as stronger strategic consideration on the impact of such a mission.

5.2 Tax Justice

AA and AADK continued to advocate for progressive taxation and responsible business behaviour and investments as a key element in the fight for equality and a prerequisite for governments being able to deliver quality public services to the citizens. The policy work in Denmark on tax and responsible corporate investments is not fully funded by Danida but constitute an important input to and informs the global work as well as the work in the partnership countries. Below is an overview of the various inter-connected interventions on the tax justice programme:

Intervention level/programmes	Focus and activities	AADK support
National level/partnership countries	Building of national CSO platforms, capacity development, mobilisation, research, campaigning and policy work aimed at building CSO capacities.	AADK provided programme support but also capacity development through P4C and T4C.
Progressive taxation – cross-country learning	AADK facilitated cross-country learning, creating a deeper understanding and policy stand on progressive taxation.	AADK and Advisors facilitated a cross-national thematic framework for research, knowledge sharing and multi-country advocacy. A synthesis report focusing on national level taxation such as tax on property, VAT and tax on labour was produced to inform the advocacy at national level.
Multi-country tax campaign/Global	Research, global advocacy and campaigning.	AADK provides financial support for the Global Tax Campaign, as well as technical input on research, advocacy and campaign activities. The Advisors offer technical input and ensure national/global linkages.
Responsible corporate tax behaviour and policy work in Denmark	Research and advocacy engaging the political level as well as corporates to promote responsible business behaviour.	AADK undertakes research, campaigning, and policy work in Denmark and towards the European level. AADK is a front-runner in the Federation supporting other AA countries on responsible corporate behaviour. These activities are only partly Danida funded.

Three tax Advisors and four Inspirators have supported the work on tax during 2017, where the Inspirators mainly contributed to enhancing the understanding of the linkages between tax and the right to public services on a local level; and the Advisors supported national level advocacy, capacity building, and research, as well as global linkages. AA remained an important CSO actor in international debates on taxation, especially at UN forums as well as in the EU and the G20 process. AA is a highly-regarded and appreciated member of the CSO community on tax justice, contributing with innovative and quality research and active advocacy efforts both in national and international spaces for instance in Financing for Development processes and meetings. The Outcome Harvesting evaluation done in early 2017 showed that most results were achieved at a national, regional and global level, where the evaluation pointed to a challenge in rooting the tax justice work locally with communities. However, there are more examples of results on a local level emerging, these are described further in the country sections. Also, through the global tax campaign attention has been paid to ensure that the tax justice work is locally rooted, where the update of the Reflection-Action Toolkit and training has given a significant boost to AA's capacity to engage local communities as well as social movements. A Training of Trainers (TOT) and Skillshare was held for AA staff and partners in June 2017 at TCDC. Subsequently, Step-down training was done to reach communities and local organisations.

An external review of AA International's multi-country campaigns, hereunder the tax campaign, was commissioned by AAI in 2017. The Review was partly financed by AADK. The aim of the Review was to inform the future global campaigns of AA. The Review documented key results related to tax justice and pointed to some important learnings:

- "AA's contribution towards tax justice has been significant, and the research papers produced generally have a high level of quality. National efforts are of course varied but several publications and research papers became reference points in the national public debate and some of these papers also made important contributions at relevant regional and global events and in the international debate. The tax campaign has been important for AA's public profile. Tax issues are controversial and frontpage news, and AA is in many countries associated with the tax agenda's many dimensions."
- "Building or joining national platforms or coalitions which consist of national and international stakeholders is applaudable in several perspectives: It makes the political pressure stronger; It offers some protection when the going gets rough; It enhances the legitimacy of the campaign; It lessens the dependency on one donor and makes the effort more sustainable." The AADK Outcome Harvesting Evaluation also confirmed that the voice of CSOs was increasingly heard by governments, the UN and

other forums. In many of the AADK partnership countries, AA has, with a key support from the Advisors, taken the lead in establishing the national CSO tax platforms.

The most important results related to global interventions on Tax Justice in 2017 were:

- AADK has together with other stakeholders and civil society actors been influencing a number of companies and pension funds to improve their corporate responsibility behavior. After pressure Sampension gave up their investments in two Israeli banks with clear links to the illegal settlements in the West Bank. AADK mobilised our members on the basis of a DanWatch report, where AADK supported an individual customer in Sampension to engage in dialogue and demand responsible investments from the pension fund.
- Through a collective action of producers, trade unions, embassies and NGOs pressure were put on the authorities in Bangladesh. As a result, union leaders were released, and thousands of workers were reemployed. The role of AADK was mainly in bringing Danish Fashion and Textile into the progressive coalition.
- After pressure from AADK and the 92-Group, the Ministry of Enterprise and Industry set up a working group to develop guidelines for responsible investments for institutional investors (pension companies, municipalities, etc.). As one of the few NGOs, AADK has been invited, on behalf of the 92-group, to participate in the working group.
- AADK launched a campaign against PayPal criticising that they are offering their services to Israeli customers but not Palestinians. Also, a joint AA petition in cooperation with AA Palestine was launched. Young people trained at the Global Platform in Palestine undertook social media campaigns. Paypal has responded that they will look into the possibility of offering their services to Palestinian citizens.
- AADK and AAI did the report “Stemming the spills: Guiding Framework for National Tax Spillover Analyses” on Double Taxation Agreements. It presents recommendations for what elements future national tax spillover analyses should consider focusing on the interdependencies between EU member states and developing countries. The report has had great influence and has opened a number of doors at European level: 1. It was presented at the EC’s European Development Days in Brussels at an event co-organised with the European Network on Debt and Development (Eurodad). 2. It was instrumental to AA’s participation in the Addis Tax Initiative meeting in Berlin, where recommendations were subsequently included in the official conference documents. The AADK senior policy advisor is part of the informal post-Berlin group. 3. The report has been presented at the EC Platform for Tax Good Governance Platform, where AA has a seat (AADK took over the seat from AAI staff). European Commission published a toolbox for the Member States on analysing the impact of their tax treaties on developing countries, where the report was explicitly recognised in the final text. 4. The report was shared with the Danish Minister of Foreign affairs, the Minister of Development, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Tax as well as the spokespersons of tax of the Danish political parties. 5. The report was presented at the meeting of the Policy for Coherence (PCD), where AA was invited by EC DEVCO. The report was very well received, and several countries expressed interest in further information.
- AA took part in the UN Financing for Development Forum in May 2017. AA co-organised a well-attended CSO side event “International Cooperation in Tax Matters: Pathways for an Intergovernmental tax body”, where AA Tanzania spoke on tax incentives and tax treaties. AA also prepared interventions in the Ministerial Roundtable highlighting the need for progressive taxation and ending of tax competition. Finally, AA contributed to the CSO reaction to the outcome document and reporting.
- The Advisor place in Tanzania represented AA during the Financing for Development – ECOSOC forum held in New York, where he shared presentations on domestic resource mobilisation, harmful tax incentives, and double taxation treaties aimed at influencing governments to consider a UN Tax Body.
- AA led, together with Global Alliance for Tax Justice (GATJ), the Days of Action for Tax and Women’s Rights which included actions in some 35 countries and advocacy around the UN Commission on Status of Women meeting. For the first time in inter-governmental forums, women’s issues were linked to financing for SDG commitments, which resulted in government commitments in the UN Commission on the Status

of Women text. Advisors have played a key role by providing policy advice, input for research reports, coordination, representation and training of staff. Linked to this, AADK contributed to the report “Making tax work for women’s rights”, which was presented at the IMF spring meetings.

- Multiple tax-related issues were on the Danish media agenda, including a bill presented in October suggesting the possibility of hiding the address of beneficial owners in the CVR-register, the Paradise paper leak, and in December the adaptation of the EU blacklists of tax havens. AADK contributed to the debate with articles, hearing letters and has been quoted in several news media (e.g TV2, P1 Orientering)
- As a result of joint advocacy by Danish CSO, in which AADK played a key role, the notion of PCD and wording around tax is now included in the Danish Action plan to deliver on the SDGs.

Lessons learned, challenges:

- With the significant cut of staff and resources on the AAI work on tax and AAUK refocusing their work there is a risk of losing momentum and not being able to reap the fruit of some of the ground-breaking work done, e.g. in the EC Platform of Tax Good Governance. This adds pressure on AADK ensures that we as AA do not lose our momentum.
- AA’s campaign signature clearly focusses on bottom-up empowerment of communities and social movements as drivers of structural change. However, the external review of the AA campaigns states that: “The tax justice work, generally speaking, was driven by a thinktank type of work linked to media exposures and the perspective has been global or at times national, but very rarely local. It does call for further reflection about these approaches: When is top-down approaches useful and how can they be linked to and become rooted at the national and local level.” The tax justice work is increasingly becoming locally rooted which is reflected in the country sections; although it does call for a more contextualized ToC balancing more top-down research-based advocacy with broader mobilisation of communities and youth engagement.

5.3 Gender Responsive Public Service (GRPS)

The main results related to GRPS are seen at country level, where a total of 589,700 people living in poverty got access to improved public services across the eight AADK partnership countries. Tax calls for global and regional policy solutions, and the global tax programme, described above, thus focused global and regional advocacy aimed at solving the tax agendas transcending the national level. Access to gender responsive public services (GRPS) is mainly dealt with by national and local governments. At federation and global level the engagement by AADK related to GRPS has thus mainly been facilitation of cross-country knowledge production, learning and knowledge sharing also with external stakeholders. In 2017, the federation-wide cooperation on GRPS, led by AA Nigeria and AADK, focused on further rolling out the GRPS framework that was developed in 2016. In 2017, TCDC undertook GRPS training in Zambia, Mozambique and Vietnam with support from the GRPS working group. The GRPS Advisor from Myanmar trained staff and partners in Nepal. 7 Advisors have supported activities related to GRPS during 2017. They mainly contributed to capacity building at a local and national level, as well as linking the local and national level accountability work with international agendas such as the SDGs. In Vietnam the Advisor played a key role as the national level coordinator of the INGOs engaging in the “Leave No One Behind” project under the International Centre for Civil Society in Berlin. In Myanmar, the GRPS Advisor has capacity build local CBOs to undertake the accountability work and thus phasing out the direct implementation through the AA Local Right Programmes. This is a model that AADK has continuously promoted in the Federation to increase local ownership and sustainability. In Myanmar with a relatively weak civil society especially at local level this is a major achievement. Supported by the GRPS Advisor in Zimbabwe, AA Zimbabwe is part of the Technical Working Group on “Developing Gender-Sensitive Service Delivery Indicators in Local Government” with selected Government Ministries, Local Government Associations, Gender Links, Diakonia, UNDP, and UN-Women. The AA GRPS framework has informed the approach of the working group and AA Zimbabwe will continue to provide technical support to the local authorities where piloting of indicators will be undertaken.

Lessons learned, deviation and challenges:

- A general learning for the AA international working groups has been that it takes firm leadership to ensure progress and that the global level engagement has to be closely linked and add value to the work of AA staff and partners on the ground, in order for them to invest the necessary time and effort.

5.4 Rights and Resilience in protracted crisis

A huge challenge in the implementation of the SDGs is to ensure that people affected by long term, complex crises are not left behind. Especially in protracted crises, it is crucial to better combine immediate humanitarian responses with long term development approaches. In 2017, AADK has worked specifically to ensure that AA's approaches to humanitarian response was updated to incorporate protracted crises contexts. In 2017, AADK commissioned research from several protracted crises contexts to pull out experience on resilient livelihood, and women-led community-based protection as well as the linkages between the two. This further informed the AA protection framework by adding key elements on women and youth in protracted crises. The research and experience from nine protracted crisis contexts documented the benefits of AA's particular approach to protection, where women in affected communities organize themselves to manage or refer on protection cases. The benefits are, among others increased empowerment and leadership development of women, increased social cohesion (host and refugee populations for example), involvement of youth in challenging harmful societal norms, better access to basic psycho-social counselling, strong partnerships with local organisations that increase access to services, better sustainability of programming as well as flexibility in adapting quickly to emerging risks. In the research women stated economic empowerment as the top priority for them to protect themselves. In future programming, this crossover between resilient livelihoods and protection will be strengthened. In recognition of the challenges in securing livelihoods in complex crises, eight guiding principles for strengthening resilient livelihoods on protracted crises contexts were agreed by the Federation.

The work in Palestine constituted one of the cases for the research. In 2017, AADK provided program support to AA Palestine aimed at building the capacity of youth, especially young women, to engage in democratic processes, hold duty bearers accountable for provision of gender responsive public services and to enhance youth economic empowerment through entrepreneurship. As this is the first year of support to AA Palestine, it is still too early to document the wider impact, but all main performance targets were achieved. These include training and support to young people to undertake advocacy initiatives and campaigns on e.g. sexual and reproductive health and rights and access to education and health. Also, young people were trained on entrepreneurship and received seed funding to start their own businesses. In 2017, the Global Platform in Palestine trained 1,034 youth. Using the skills gained the participants engaged in various activities such as engagement with schools, summer camps and further mobilised for volunteer community engagements. An example is the International Volunteering Day, where a youth group mobilised the community to rebuild the mosque in the Omfagara village. The Global Platform managed through a partnership with Sharek Youth Forum in Ramallah to increase the reach to the North of the West Bank and thus widen the network.

Global level engagement and Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability (CHS)

In 2017, AADK continued its long-time cooperation with AA Kenya to strengthen governance in emergencies and accountability to affected communities. Staff from 27 countries were trained in accountability, including CHS standards. Across the Federation, 17 countries undertook work to incorporate accountability standards in their work and prepare to undergo independent CHS verification in 2018. AADK continued to support AA's representation at the CHS Alliance Board, which is critical as we continue to push for an increase in inclusiveness of national and local organisations into the CHS Alliance in the spirit of increasing localisation. In Denmark, AADK brought together a broad range of civil society organisations to discuss accountability and CHS.

On the ground, AADK responded the massive influx of Rohingya refugees into Bangladesh. The AADK project was an add-on to the more relief focused efforts responding to the refugee crisis at Cox's Bazar. The key outputs of the project were to: 1) Establish space for crisis affected people to participate in decision making regarding emergency aid and long-term support from government and NGOs and 2) Establish information sharing mechanisms through implementation of different tools such as information boards, radio messages/radio drama,

listening exercises etc. The Youth Advisor supported the overall coordination and information management of the intervention with AA and external partners including the coordination mechanisms at different levels. AADK furthermore worked with AA Bangladesh and the AA International Humanitarian Action and Resilience team (IHART) in information and data analysis as well as development of content for the international appeals. From public fundraising, AADK managed to fundraise 650,000 DKK to support the Rohingya response. In addition to the engagement in the Rohingya refugee crisis, the Global Platform in Bangladesh trained young volunteers in emergency/humanitarian response, where they subsequently took part in the emergency response in the landslide affected areas in Chittagong.

Challenges, lessons learned and deviations:

- Across the nine protracted crises contexts it became clear that supporting resilient livelihood in protracted crises is very difficult and highly depending on the context and in particular government restrictions on for example work permit and legal recognition of refugees. Ideally, the research would have enabled us to agree on more than just key principles and an update of AAI's resilience framework to include protracted crises contexts, but more firm programming tools requires further research and expertise as well as drawing in broader experience from the Federation.
- Investing consistently in women's leadership sets AA apart from other humanitarian actors and brings about transformative change for the women themselves and their communities. Still, women's protection and leadership are consistently overlooked in humanitarian responses and spaces for women in decision making and coordinating fora are extremely limited in most humanitarian contexts.
- The accountability project in the Rohingya response met initial challenges because of the severe trauma suffered, the high level of illiteracy and certain norms among Rohingyas. The project was then designed to meet these challenges to ensure the participation of Rohingyas in the formulation and implementation of the project.

5.5 Youth

AADK contributed to youth engagement through Advisors and Inspirators, Global Platforms (GPs), youth mainstreaming in programmes at country level, support to Activista, through innovative elements such as Beautiful Rising and support to movements as well as through the support of AAI's global youth engagement. In 2017, four Advisors supported the youth work, linking national and international level, playing a key role in connecting the various youth modalities and in mainstreaming youth into programming. In particular, the link between the GPs and the youth Advisors have been strengthened. Nine Inspirators provided support to the youth work, particularly to Activista by enhancing youth leadership and supporting local mobilisation. The GPs supported engagement of youth in programmes, as well as youth-led policy agendas and spaces. In 2016, as a result of engagement by AADK through the Youth Working Group, youth were placed as a high priority in the AA strategy, where it was specifically encouraging for AADK to see that AA is increasingly embracing the Global Platforms, which is a big step forward toward the shared ownership that AADK has been pushing for. In 2017, most countries reviewed their Country Strategy Papers hereunder assessed existing and potentially new partners. As the Global Platforms were involved in these processes it led to new youth partners being involved and that youth mainstreaming were strengthened. Facilitated by AADK, the Youth Working Group hosted a global convening in TCDC, bringing together key stakeholders working with youth inside and outside the Federation. The workshop resulted in a shared youth programme framework and specific ideas on how to operationalise it by bringing together the various modalities and interventions. The Youth pilot projects that were tested in 2016 in 16 countries informed the AA strategy and the theory of change. Based on these experiences an online toolbox with inspiration and cases on how to work with youth was developed in 2017. The youth pilots have also contributed to a new culture where youth are truly engaged not just as a target group. An example of this is that in 2017, five young people were elected for the Board and General Assembly of AA Bangladesh.

Youth unemployment is a priority. This engagement cuts across not only the work of the Youth Working Group feeding into the strategy, but also within programme priorities focused on e.g. accountability of national public credit schemes, which is further described in the country sections. Another example is the GP in El Salvador, who together with a coalition successfully campaigned for an increase of minimum wages, which came into force from

January 2017. In Bangladesh, advocacy on decent work in the textile sector continued with addressing labour rights with a strong focus on women and young people.

Global connectedness and youth engagement in the SDGs

The advantages of our status as a global federation consisting of locally rooted country offices and partners are fully shown in relation to advocacy by linking local, national and global levels. Based on our local rootedness within communities, we bring in local experience, voices of young people, and participatory research into national and global fora. The Advisors played a supporting role in preparing and mentoring the young people who participated in global and regional policy spaces, hereunder the SDG processes. Building on the experiences mainly from Bangladesh of youth-led monitoring related to the SDGs, hereunder developing of the Democracy Watchdog material and building of partnerships with UN agencies, Restless Development and others, led to wider buy in from the Federation as well as more AA countries engaging in youth-led monitoring of the SDGs. AADK and the Youth Working Group, as one of the key partners, supported the planning and convening of the first-ever Africa Youth SDGs Summit by bringing together over 250 young people, government officials and policy makers from Europe, Asia and Africa to discuss the role of youth as drivers of the SDG agenda. Supported by a youth Advisors young people from Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ghana and Liberia hosted various side exhibitions featuring youth work from their countries and Activista. In addition to global engagement on the SDGs, AA's youth work was well profiled and positioned at various international platforms in 2017. This not only situated AA and Activista as key players, but also strengthened the capacities of the youth representatives involved. AA and specifically the Advisors supported youth to participate and present cases, models and give policy input in the following fora: SADC NGO Forum providing input to the SADC Heads of State; the UNDP workshop "Evidence-based Policies for Youth Development in the Pacific" bringing together government officials, youth development practitioners and youth leaders from 17 Asian countries and finally the Commonwealth Youth Ministers Meeting in Uganda.

Beautiful Rising and support to movements

In 2017, TCDC significantly strengthened their support to youth and social movements. Ten youth activists from Senegal, the Gambia, Nigeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Tanzania, DRC and Uganda were on a "activists in residence program" at TCDC, focused at building capacity on organizing, networking and broader mobilisation. Many of the participating activists are at the forefront of the struggle in their countries and are under constant pressure and surveillance from restrictive governments. The stay at TCDC provided them with a most needed rest to reflect and strategise as well as prevent burn-out. Furthermore, this has created a stronger network between the movement leaders who are able to take further the struggle. Also, Africans Rising, TCDC and AADK organised a skillshare workshop (The Movement Gathering) for activists to share experiences, take stock of practices and emerging issues and develop strategies for protecting and expanding civic space in challenging contexts.

The network building with social movements through the Beautiful Rising project has created new links to social movements that have not worked with AA before. Specific trainings have supported movement leaders to reflect on past successes and failures and to create better strategies for more impact and influence. AADK have through Beautiful Rising coached activists in DRC and as a result they have changed their strategy from a semi-violent and risky and confrontational strategy, to more non-violent strategic actions with a focus on building the base of participation within their movement. Activists in Uganda, together with Solidarity Uganda, have turned to a much more strategic way of building decentralised capacities and community organizers as the backbone of their movement. In partnership with the platform Beautiful Trouble, AADK published a book with inspirational case. The foreword is written by the Indian activist and scholar Vandana Shiva and the Indian writer and activist Arundhati Roy contributed with a section. Book launches were held in New York, L.A, Copenhagen and Amman, where youth activists, journalists and partners participated, and the book was distributed to the Global Platforms, Activista and other partners. The book has received reviews from well-known activists and thinkers e.g. Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Marshall Ganz, who is a senior lecturer at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and the key thinker behind Organizing. The book has generated a lot of interest from activists from Fiji, Norway, Canada, Dominican Republic, DRC, Kenya, Uganda and the Kurdish areas, who have asked for further trainings and support. Following the support to activists in Zimbabwe in 2016, hereunder the #ThisFlag movement, continuous dialogue

and coaching took place with the Students Movement, Rural Teachers Union, Citizens Manifesto and other movements and youth organisations in Zimbabwe on how to mobilise up to the election. In early 2018, a group of activists were brought together for a workshop in South Africa.

Global Platforms – youth hubs and training centres

The Global Platforms are providing training and are acting as youth-hubs and innovation labs, supporting youth led advocacy. The GPs and youth organising and activism became an inherent and central element of the new strategy. This also implies co-ownership of the GPs between AADK and the AA Country offices. The GPs are increasingly exploring and testing various models for formal and physical structures as well as external partnerships, as in Ghana where an MoU on strategic partnership was signed in early 2018 with Oxfam Ghana. In El Salvador an old school bus will constitute a mobile satellite GP reaching out to young people across the country. The GPs were also providing training to external partners such as WaterAid in Ghana, The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, UNHCR as well as being a key implementing modality under the AADK Pan-African EC project. The training at the GPs is based on action-learning principles. Therefore campaigns, community actions, mobilising, and step-down training are integrated into the approach. The innovative action-learning approach is appreciated by the participants, where in 2017 the average rating of the training across the platforms was 4.38 out of 5.00. In 2017 the GPs trained 5,946 young people and mobilised 14,200 through youth hub activities. Additionally, 23,388 were indirectly reached through step-down training.

Our follow up monitoring shows that between 20% and 80% of participants take actions after the training. This includes mobilisation, campaigns, and community actions etc. The figures vary between the platforms, where the GP in Zambia and GP Palestine are the only GP with a lower percentage of participants taking actions after the training. The figures for GP Zambia went up since last year, however it's still low and might indicate challenges in data collection rather than actual performance. GP Palestine did a tracer study being finalised beginning of 2017. Out of the 20 youth being interviewed, six had taken action after the training and 11 were active in organisations and volunteers work. Some of the challenges in taking action after the training, that the participants pointed to, are specifically related to the Palestinian context e.g. restrictions in movement, where other challenges are recognised across the platforms, but are specifically difficult in Palestine such as gender stereotypes and the general possibilities of youth to participate and have their voice heard. GP Ghana have not used the certificate after action, due to lack of internet connection and difficulties for the former participants to print the certificate after returning to their communities. However, a tracer study was carried out, where all the 14 former participants, which were randomly selected, reported to have taken action after the training. Most of the actions focused on advocacy campaigns and awareness creation e.g. on child marriage, safe cities, teenage pregnancy, environment protection and deforestation, gender-based violence and right to quality education. The actions were not only taken locally, but also on national and international levels linking up to larger campaigns such as the Day of Youth. After undertaking a learning review in 2016 using Outcome Harvesting, the method has been integrated in the MEL frame for the GPs, where GP Ghana and GP Zambia undertook an Outcome Harvesting workshop in 2017. The data/outcomes that are being collected show that even with relatively limited resources, the GPs have contributed to changes on outcome and impact level. The examples of the results related to the GPs in this section and in the country sections are illustrative examples, and should not be seen as a complete overview of results.

Survey results with participants 6 months after the training shows that:

Have used my skills:	2014	2015	2016	2017
In my work with local community	59.2%	60%	63.1%	50,7%
To create better leadership of community-based organisations	33.9%	33%	29.5%	30,7%
To design, implement or participate in campaign activities	17.8%	15%	21.8%	40,4%
To empower other people	64.7%	60%	62.7%	62,2%
To enhance monitoring	34.5%	40%	42.8%	36%
To enhance natural resource management and governance	10.0%	7%	11.4%	8,9%
To initiate new projects or programmes	30.7%	31%	27.3%	29,3%
For other activities	2.10%	1%	1.5%	2,2%

Engagement in campaigns saw an increase in 2017, which is in line with the strategic focus of the GPs. The increased focus not just on training, but also youth hub activities, hereunder campaigning also contributed to this. The youth hub activities have included aspects such as debates, out-reach to rural areas, theatre, pop-up radios, and campaigns etc. Often, the youth hub activities are undertaken by former participants, which create linkages between the training and youth hub activities as well as provides an opportunity for the former participants to test their new skills by undertaking concrete actions. This also strengthens the role of the GPs not just as a training institution, but as a network and innovation lab for young people.

By the end of 2017 the GP Facebook-page had more than 202,000 likes/followers. High quality videos featuring youth activists from the Global Platforms have been produced. In 2017, two of the videos reached a large audience:

- FIGHT THE GARBAGE, where two young women from Bangladesh share their struggles for a cleaner community. More than 560.000 views and 200.000 likes on the GP facebook-page
- EQUAL ACCESS TO WATER, featuring young people from Kenya fighting for access to water. More than 262.000 views and 127 shares

The Outcome Harvesting review and tracer studies shows that the participants have particularly benefitted from establishing network with like-minded people, and from the inspiration and confidence they gained. The young people have after the training been taking up leadership roles by e.g facilitating meetings between local authorities and stakeholders in the communities; as well as by organizing and mobilising the communities. Feedback and learning shows that factors that are enabling the participants to take action after the training are if the host organisation or AA partners are involved at an early stage with a commitment to support the action plans of the participants; also, the Inspirators have been supportive especially related to usage of social media tools in mobilising and campaigning. The main challenge for the youth to take action after the training is lack of support/understanding from their communities because of ignorance, illiteracy, and normalisation of violence and human rights violations and patriarchal gender norms. This is mainly addressed by the GPs by inviting more than one participant from each of the relevant communities or organisations, so that they have peer support after the training.

Only Ghana and El Salvador have a GP yet are not partnership countries. The following are examples of results from these countries. All other results from the GPs are described under the country section.

- For the International Youth Day, GP Ghana trained 191 youth in collaboration with the National Youth Authority and other partners. A joint action was done, which strengthened the position of the GP as a facilitator for bringing in youth voices.
- GP Ghana tested a new model for supporting activities after the training, where all former participants was invited to send their proposals for action, the ones who submitted ideas were invited for a gathering, where the best four ideas were selected to receive seed funds. Examples of activities that were done are that 50 young activists produced a rap song, which was aired weekly by three prominent radios in the Northern Ghana. Six young girls established school clubs, raised funds for reusable sanitary pads and educated their peers on sexual and reproductive health and rights. 35 students in Kasuyili formed a student representative body at Kasuyili high school and have engaged school authorities in discussions on the school fees and budget.
- Advocacy were carried out in Northern Ghana by youth trained at the GP to call for the implementation of the National Youth Policy, which was passed in 2010 but had not been implemented yet. The youth wrote articles and met with a representative of the National Youth Authority.
- The campaign to reduce teenage pregnancy organised by young women in Accra, reported in 2016, picked up speed in 2017, where a workshop for young women was organised. Also, young men joined the campaign. A 20% drop in teenage-pregnancy in the community has been seen. However, the young women also faced resistance and threats from some of the men in the community and traditional leaders.
- The campaign on gender-based violence in the communities of Nassana and Bopuase in the Brong-Ahafo region in Ghana carried out in 2016, led to further results in 2017, where cases of rape (previously unpunished) are now punished with fines. Sexual violence has been reduced in the community.

- After a training at the Global Platform in El Salvador, young people mobilised the community in Suchitoto to push the authorities to admit to a new law recognising water as a human right. The music, video & art lab that has been established by the GP organised a photo-contest as part of the campaign, where the picture called "Salvadoran women & the struggle for water" was awarded by several institutions and international organisations.

Activista

Activista is a youth network as part of ActionAid that works with local networks on a country level. In addition to the country level programme support, AADK also supported the federation level coordination of Activista. The Youth Advisors and Inspirators have played a key role in strengthening Activista by e.g. strengthening and expanding local structures and connecting the local chapters at country level and creating linkages with the global Activista as well as with social movements. Activista in El Salvador is to a large extent an alumni network for former participants at GP trainings. In Ghana, the GP successfully lobbied AA Ghana to establish an Activista network, where the core group are former participants at the GP Ghana. Activista's presence in Ghana was further broadened in 2017, where a new Activista chapter was launched in the Upper West region. Several cross-country Activista campaigns was organised in 2017. On 8 March, as part of the AA Safe Cities campaign, the Global Platforms, Activista and allied youth movements in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Ghana and Bangladesh jointly mobilised to demand gender responsive public services, particularly for young women working in the informal sector. On the International Youth Day Activista networks from 12 countries hosted events, debates and happenings under the theme 'Youth Building Peace' focusing on young people's contributions to conflict prevention and transformation.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- It requires considerable time and resources to build and maintain networks with activists and movements, where trusted collaboration with frontline activists is central to success. An example is that planning of a training for Zimbabwean activists took place over 6 months. This entailed mapping of potential participants, initiate discussions, building trust etc.
- The cooperation with Oxfam Ghana on possible joined ownership of the Global Platform is leading the way for exploring new opportunities and structures resulting in higher outreach and sustainability to the GPs.
- The young people engaged with the GPs have gained an understanding of the principles of volunteer engagement creating actions with no or little funding. Our approach of not paying for attendance has led us to be able to work with youth with a real commitment, and thus a real passion for learning and growing as activist and social change agents. However sometimes the young people are challenged by the general culture and understanding that participating in trainings, community actions and campaigns are expected to be paid. This challenge is noted across most partnership countries and GPs, where the response is follow-up support from the GP and Inspirators to motivate the young activists.
- A challenge in very politicised context, such as Zimbabwe, is that youth who actively advocate for human rights and well-functioning public services are accused of being politically motivated and against the ruling government. It takes time to support the young people to continue their fight and to facilitate a constructive dialogue with authorities.
- Some of the advocacy campaigns (e.g. sexual reproductive health rights) promote ideas and practices that clash with the local religious and cultural beliefs, where it needs mentoring and coaching to support the young people to balance this.
- After AA Myanmar taking over the full responsibility of the GP, there has been challenges in delivering and reporting. AADK is following up on this to ensure progress.

6.0 Country Level Results

The Theory of Change (ToC) of AA departs from a local level, and by having a bottom-up approach aimed at bringing 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 support

community groups and youth to press for change on issues such as; fair taxation, access to public services and transparent and inclusive decision-making. The starting point for our interventions are the local communities who illustrate 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 local community members sometimes for the first time raise their voices to demand accountability and access to public services. The concrete example in the section below describes essential democratic processes leading to the actual improvement in e.g. public services, thus being important steps in a long-term process of creating more democratic societies, where authorities and communities mutually engage. 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, how can easier access to water free-up time for income-generating activities; access to quality education is essential for young people's future perspective and access to proper health is a fundamental right and precondition for all other engagement in society.

The low, medium, high assessment of the country performance is based on self-assessment made by the countries. AADK measures performance for each of the thematic areas and up against target and key performance indicators specifically related to the number of people getting access to gender-responsive public services.

Uganda

Context and risks

The political environment in Uganda is marked by shrinking political space, which worsened during 2017 following the protest from civil society that related to the constitutional amendment to remove the age limit for the President. Offices of NGOs were sieged and bank accounts were frozen, including those of AA Uganda. Eleven community organisers and two leaders of the partner Solidarity Uganda got arrested but were released after pressure. Recent human rights reports document incidents of killings, arrests of opposition leaders and violations of key democratic principle.¹ AAI and AADK provided support to AA Uganda and partners e.g. by calling for international (particularly from the EU) pressure on the Ugandan government and by providing flexible funding while AA Uganda's accounts were frozen. Also, the Danish Embassy were supportive of AA Uganda in handling this difficult situation. Corruption happens despite of well-established policies and legal and institutional frameworks.² The estimated losses are around \$ 1.9 billion a year³ which is greater than the combined health and education spending. AA Uganda continues to address corruption by mobilising citizens to demand transparency.

Overall results – Uganda

AADK programme support in 2016	1,885,304 DKK ⁴ . The AADK contribution was 24% of the total expenditures in 2017 for the governance programme.
Programme objective	The programme objective is: to ensure that 267,000 people access & utilize quality and gender responsive public services from local and central governments by 2017. Target for 2017: 200,000
Result of AADK contribution	A total of 243,500 people benefitted from improved service delivery and 8,449 people were reached
Level of achievement	Medium. AA Uganda experienced high pressure from the authorities with sieging of their office and freezing of bank accounts but was anyhow able to achieve results above target on key indicators. The work on taxation didn't however see the performance as recent years.

¹<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=17081&LangID=E>

² such as the [Anti-Corruption Act](#) amended in 2015; The [Inspectorate of Government Act 2002](#); [Leadership Code Act 2002](#) and the presence of the office of the Inspector General of Government (IGG) and the Anti-Corruption Court.

³ <http://curtisresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/Lost-revenues.pdf>

⁴ The budget figures only consist of the direct programme support. In addition to this, funds are allocated for Advisors, Inspirators and the Global Platform, which also contributes to the results.

A national survey done by civil society shows that the passing of the amendment to the constitution to scrap the presidential age limit was unpopular. This was used by civil society to engage citizens at both local and national levels. In Masindi, radio shows on the amendments, done in partnership with AA Uganda reached 14,000 listeners. The district council in Masindi, which AA Uganda and partners have been working with for years, publicly announced their opposition to the amendment. And young people trained by AA Uganda held press conferences in which they opposed the amendment. Solidarity Uganda facilitated debates and mobilised the communities. The members of Parliament elected from their area were requested by the community to justify why they voted in favour of the amendment. In 2017, with support from AADK, Solidarity Uganda opened a community centre, where they trained and supported youth and women e.g. on land rights. Some cases against land grabbers have been followed up in court and people who have been forcefully evicted from their homes have been assisted in relocation. The community centre is a hub for local movements and progressive organisations such as COBRA – an anti-corruption group composed largely of former civil servants.

Despite the shrinking political space, wide-spread corruption and the general decline in allocation for public services, AA Uganda and partners managed to create concrete results in term of ensuring access improve access to public services on a local level. For example, the district council in Iganga as a result of pressure from communities allocated resources for the construction of pit latrines in 13 primary schools and provided 1,242 desks to 31 schools. Also, the council procured a vehicle for the educational inspectorate to undertake monitoring visits at schools and in general improved the monitoring in the educational sector. As a result, there has been a remarkable improvement in the attendance of both pupils and teachers. Community monitoring and a petition pushed the local authorities in Igombe Sub-county to drill boreholes in two villages. After community engagement meetings the local government in Luuka installed solar panels at the Kiyunga health centre ensuring safe storage of drug and lighting benefitting 18,500 patients. In Masindi District, the authorities instituted mandatory log ins and out for health staff and teachers thus enforcing staff attendance.

As a result of a joint monitoring by the partner Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda (ACCU) and the Local Government in the Iganga District developed systems for tracking drug stock levels thus preventing theft and corruption. The Medicines and Health Services Delivery Monitoring Unit (MHSDMU) followed up on issues raised from Busoga and Karamoja regions and as a result drug theft and instances of illegal fees have been reduced; the hospital staff have name tags to avoid corruption. Based on a report by ACCU documenting health staff selling drugs in Moroto and Kotido districts, the authorities followed up of by disciplinary proceedings. The national level Health Sector Anti-Corruption Working Group, which AA Uganda and the ACCU are part of, had a national meeting involving both state actors, media and civil society. ACCU used social media to engage citizens and had a potential reach of 1,110,279 people via twitter.

Tax

Due to the political crisis related to passing of the amendment most high-level advocacy was put on hold. However, there were a series of engagement meetings with government and media, which due to the political situation didn't led concrete policy changes. In January 2017, SEATINI and other members of the national Tax Justice Platform presented their alternative revenue proposals for 2017/18 to the Tax Policy Department of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. In April, SEATINI and AA Uganda organised a press conference to present a research on corporate tax incentives and tax evasion. Also, SEATINI and AA Uganda participated in a radio talk show "Budget 2017/18, who is financing Uganda's Development?". To encourage students to engage in discussions on taxation, SEATINI in partnership with Tax Justice Network Africa, AA Uganda and Oxfam organised debates on Financing for Development, where eight Universities across Uganda participated. The event was attended by IMF Chief Resident and a representative from Uganda Revenue Authority. Also, on a local level tax is increasingly becoming a topic that communities engage in. An example of this is that after pressure from civil society and communities the Sub County Council in Budongo, they passed a resolution to tax all the sugarcane lorries ensuring a local revenue for public services.

Youth

Youth have successfully been mainstreamed into programming over the last few years, where also AA partners have had a more inclusive approach to youth engagement. This has been strongly supported by the Advisors and Inspirators e.g. supporting Activista, which has turned into a well-recognised structure for cooperation with local governments. Activista was further strengthened in 2017, where the youth Advisor and an Inspirator did an accountability and transparency auditing of Activista, expanding to more areas and carrying out training to support youth to become community leaders. There are also examples of young people being elected into formal decision-making structures, where e.g. an Inspirator mentored two young people, who were elected for the Namutumba Town Council. Also, an Inspirator supported youth in Gogonyo and Pallisa to be involved in the sub-county meetings. AA Uganda has supported young people to form Youth Budget Advocacy Group, where four groups assessed budgets at Sub County and District levels from a youth perspective. There are no concrete results yet in terms of improved service delivery as a result of youth participation in decision-making structures, however young people having confidence to claim their right is an important achievement in itself. Young people are no longer just passive recipients of government services but are actively engaging with governments. At a national level the Advisor has facilitated cooperation with the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Youth Affairs (UPFYA) to enhance the voice of young people.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- The collaboration between AA Uganda and the Danish Embassy (and through the Embassy to other European Embassies) has proved important in pushing back on the pressure by authorities. Likewise, the long history of constructive dialogue with local and national authorities, as well as the track record of transparent service delivery to the people, have been elements in the successful push-back strategies. For example, community members filled out the court room beyond capacity in support of AA Uganda during the court case.
- The freezing of accounts of AA Uganda both delayed the implementation of the activities and led to the major advocacy was to unfreeze the accounts, thus e.g. advocacy and engagement with the government on taxation was more or less put on hold.
- As a response to the political crisis and the general shrinking political space, AA Uganda have included a human rights defenders module and access to legal aid in the support to all local partners, and risk management will be integrated into all trainings.

Kenya

Context and risks

The election process that commenced with the general election in August, continued with the presidential elections in October and ended with the inauguration of President Uhuru Kenyatta in November 2017 dominated the political context in Kenya. Due to the divisive nature of national politics where political leaders take advantage of general youth dissatisfaction to rally young people (particularly young men) to go to the streets, several demonstrations turned into violent clashes between police and protesters. The instability caused by the disputed presidential election process affected the programme implementation to some extent as some activities had to be postponed or cancelled. Moreover, the protracted election period delayed the setting up of the different structures at county level and thus delayed programme implementation. The election and the associated risks have been addressed by AA Kenya and partners by focusing on the women's rights agenda thus crossing the ethnic lines that formed the basis of the 2007 post-election violence and which continues to be a strong factor in Kenyan politics. The support for women candidates have led to results. For the first time in Kenya's history, women were elected to serve as governors and senators, and 29 percent more women ran for office than in the previous election — a fact that led to the largest number of women ever seated at all levels of the Kenyan government. Women now hold 172 of the 1,883 elected seats in Kenya, up from 145 after the 2013 elections.

Overall results – Kenya

AADK programme support in 2016	1,724,616 DKK. The AADK contribution was 31 % of the total expenditures in 2017 for the governance programme.
Programme objective	By 2018, AAK will have secured improvement in the quality and gender responsiveness of public services for 200,000 people living in poverty and exclusion in the targeted nine counties. Target for 2017: 16,800
Result of AADK contribution	A total of 81,000 people benefitted from improved service delivery and 188,264 people were reached
Level of achievement	High. One of the main priorities were electoral accountability and women’s participation, which saw important achievements. The number of people getting access to improved public services is way above target and above last year’s achievement.

AA Kenya and partners have been focusing on women’s participation since 2010, and the election of a total of 172 women for the Parliament and the County Assemblies is a key achievement. 86 of the women that got elected had been trained and supported by AA Kenya and partners. AA Kenya has trained 504 women out of which 92 vied for various positions. Many of the women despite not running for election continue to utilise their acquired skills to engage in other processes. Whilst the number of women elected has increased, there is still a deficit to attain the 2/3rd gender principle. However, in a male dominated culture this number of women elected is a significant achievement. Many women found it difficult to get the necessary party support. One of them is Mama Feddis from the partner organisation Sauti Ya Wanawake (see change story from Results Report 2016). When not being prioritised by the established political parties, she decided to run as an independent candidate and was elected for the County Assembly in Mombasa. After being elected for the County Assembly she managed to get into two influential Assembly Committees - the Health Committee and the Agenda Setting Committee. AA Kenya in collaboration with the National Women’s Steering Committee was part of setting up a situation room to monitor the elections and advise on possible responses in case of irregularities, violent incidences etc. There was representation for all 47 counties and 290 constituencies received real-time updates from field monitors and observers. AA Kenya and partners facilitated election related public debates and awareness raising reaching approximately 96,500 people and through the Green Amendment Campaign a total of 1,000,000 signatures have been collected demanding the implementation of the not more than 2/3 gender principle. A national media campaign reached approximately 8,650,000 listeners through 5 radio stations broadcasting in both Kiswahili and in four local languages.

Apart from the election, AA Kenya and partners also targeted representation in various decision-making spaces. Supported by the citizens forum and the partner Sauti Ya Wanawake 9 women; 22 men; 7 youth and 2 people with disabilities were appointed to various committees in Kilifi county. After trainings at the GP and TCDC six members of Activista have been appointed as leaders within the administrative commissions in Kilifi County and Migori County. Following the training of 64 female members of County Assemblies in Taita Taveta, Siaya, Garissa and Mombasa, charters of public service were made between the community and the members of the County Assemblies committing the members of County Assemblies to lobby for increased budget for Gender Responsive Public Services. The civil society platforms continued to be an effective structure for citizens to push for improved public services by linking community groups across various communities to have a stronger voice on a county level. Examples of improved access to public services are that after pressure from Baringo CSO forum, 20,000 children from the county benefited from an expanded school feeding program. The partner organisation Sauti Ya Wanawake in Mwakirunge engaged citizens and lobbied the county government in Mombasa to install water tanks in schools resulting in access to water for children in 20 primary schools and 2,300 households in the surrounding communities.

Tax

Following the review of the Country Strategic Paper in 2017 the work on tax are mainly at county level in terms of the communities pushing for improved public services from the tax revenue generated, which is mainly monitored and reported as improved access to public services. In 2017 no national level advocacy on taxation took place.

Youth

During 2017, the GP has been fully integrated with AA Kenya, which has resulted in a much higher number of trainings being requested by AA Kenya and partners. In addition, the GP has been implementing activities funded by the Danida supported Global South Program and through a LGBT project financed by “Den Obelske Familiefond”. This has challenged the capacity, but resources have been reallocated and the demands met. Most of the trainings have an action track and certificates are issued after action. This indicated that approximately 80% of the participants take action after the training. Especially an increase in online campaigning has been seen. But young people also organise more traditional campaigning such as a demonstration against a county office, who appointment a youth leader who was not from the county. The GP organised training and debates on election related topics e.g. how to vet leaders and the general importance of voting.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- Bringing women together across political parties and ethnic lines is a powerful tool to facilitate women engagement in politics. This could be further enhanced by more established women leaders mentoring young and upcoming women leaders.
- Realising the not more than 2/3 gender principle would in the future need a focus not just on the cultural barriers and empowering of women, but the financial support to candidates and political parties as a crucial barrier to political influence of women and more marginalised groups.
- The GP engagement in the LGBT project needed sensitivity and facilitation to overcome the general resistance, also from the AA country office.

Tanzania

Context and risk

Tanzania experiences human and economic development, but unfortunately also inequality and limited decline in poverty. A growing number of Tanzanians indicate that they go without basic necessities including cooking fuel, food, water, medical care and cash income but they do also perceive gains in the government’s handling of the provision of basic health care, water and sanitation, electricity, and education services. The civic and political space in Tanzania is shrinking. People are experiencing that their civil and political rights are under pressure or outright breached. Civil society and human rights defenders are struggling to protect and expand civic and political space, but the situation is challenging. While there is some progress on combatting corruption, this is currently more based on leadership than on (democratic) accountability systems.

Overall results – Tanzania

AADK programme support in 2016	1,053,585 DKK. The AADK contribution was 39 % of the total expenditures in 2017 for the governance programme.
Programme objective	Improved access to quality, equity and gender responsiveness of the public services in the education, and health sectors for 500.000 people living in poverty by 2018. Target for 2017: 50,000
Result of AADK contribution	A total of 41,500 people benefitted from improved service delivery and 43,104 people were reached
Level of achievement	Medium. The number of people who have benefitted from improved service delivery is lower than target, however higher than last year. However, on tax justice are significant wins.

AA Tanzania and partners have through the technical Budget Working Group under the Policy Forum, monitored the increased budget for education following the Government decree on free public education from 2016, are spent accordingly. Some concrete improvements were seen in 2017 e.g in Kiteto, where communities with the support from the partner organisation KINAPA successfully pushed for the abolishment of fees that students were previously forced to pay. This led to a doubling of the number of students, which indicates that most of the vulnerable children were previously hindered access to education. Supported by the Advisor, the partner NAPASO and communities in Chalinze raised their voices over teacher absenteeism and as a result the district government

increased the number of teachers. In Kiteto communities were supported by the partner KINAPA to demand accountability related to a public youth revolving fund, where the member-owned financial cooperative SACCOOS got a more prominent role. As a result, the district authority released Tsh 10,000,000/4,400 USD for youth economic activities. A national platform of women farmers that includes more than 28,000 members from 27 districts, has organized themselves using whatsapp to cascade relevant information as well as to organize the members for advocacy. In Chamwino, where AA Tanzania and partners have provided direct support to the women, more than 4,000 women farmers are part of the movement. AA supported with training, to generate evidence through community scorecards, coalition building and advocacy. The women made a presentation to Parliamentarians. As a result of the advocacy efforts, 10% additional funding was disbursed to e.g. credits for small scale agriculture businesses. At a regional level, AA Tanzania supported the farmers to present their statement to the East Africa Legislative assembly (EALA) and the EAC secretariat to advocate for alignment with the Malabo Declaration/CAADP Framework to ensure that member states abide to the commitments that 10% of the total budget should be allocated directed to agriculture sector.

Tax

The research “One Billion Dollar Question – Tax Losses in Tanzania” done by the AA facilitated Tanzanian Tax Justice Coalition (TTJC) was launched during the Tanzania Mining Vision event, where parliamentarians participated. Also, TTJC engaged in the national budget process and debates in Parliament, where two policy briefs were presented to the Ministry of Finance and published in the newspapers. The government has taken up advice on reducing the granting of tax incentives and cancelling or renegotiating on unfair double taxation agreements. A tax justice forum on illicit financial flows was held as part of launching the Africans Rising Initiative in Tanzania. This increased awareness by CSOs as well as the public, where 156,512 people were reached through social media, radio, TV and newspapers. Also, the partner TYVA managed to reach many people, specifically youth on the issue of taxation, where 120 young people participated in a dialogue with the Tanzania Revenue Authority on taxation for financing of public services. 360,987 were reached through social media specifically twitter through #NguvuYaKodi (#TaxPower). Following up on the focus on Double Taxation Treaties AA Tanzania is conducting a research on “Unfair Double Taxation Agreements” looking specifically into the treaties with Denmark and India. This will inform future advocacy.

The link between local and national level tax justice works has been well-comprehended by all AA staff and partners, leading to results related to taxation on a local level. An example is an Inspirator, who supported Activista in developing a campaign strategy on progressive tax and public spending on a local level also linking to the national campaign. Activista also did radio programme on tax justice. The campaign has earned the young people a lot of respect in the community. Another example is the partner SHIVIWAKA who undertook local level advocated for removal of none-pro-poor taxes that were becoming a burden to the local coffee farmers in the Mbeya area. The advocacy process was in cooperation with other CSOs lifted to national level. And in the 2017, the Minister of Finance together with the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries proposed the removal of 18 levies/taxes charged directly to farmers. This is a result of an advocacy process started in 2016, where the tax Advisor supported a community-led research and facilitated meetings with district authorities and the National Coffee Board. Subsequently the recommendations from the study were taken up at the National Coffee Annual General Meeting in 2017. The focus was on progressive taxation to ensure that those who gain more profits in the coffee industry also pay more, hereunder multi-national companies. It is expected that a total of 257,600 farmers will benefit from this decision.

Youth

The partner TYVA organised debates on higher education and 22 policy issues were presented to the youth parliamentarians and the Minister for Youth during their visit in Dodoma. As a result of KINNAPA intervention through the Youth Parliaments, which AA Tanzania have been supporting and capacity building, Kiteto local authorities disbursed a total of TZS 78M/34,147 USD in revolving loans with no interest to 15 youth groups and 20 women groups for income generating activities.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- Young people are increasingly taking up leadership roles on a local level. To further enhance this, capacity building on leadership skills are needed. This is a key priority in the next phase of the programme.
- Cross learning between youth groups could be an effective way to further strengthen youth engagement, where some groups are more advanced than others, and have potential to inspire their peers.
- Research remains crucial in providing evidence for advocacy towards policy change in the field of taxation.

Zambia

Context and risks

Since the 2016 elections, there has been a radical shift from the constitutionalism to the hard-stern hand of presidential orders². The latest proof of this being the invocation of Article 31 of the Zambian Constitution on a threatening state of emergency by the President, this has resulted in the police earning a feather on their powers to e.g. stop citizens, search or detain them without trial. The economy of the country has been steady but has been marred by alleged corruption. This has been evident with citizens being agitated with the purchase of 42 million USD on fire trucks by the government on unclear tenders³ as well as the granting of rights to a tax evading company to extract oil on Zambian soil⁴. The Zambian civic society has been resolute despite persecution and arbitrary arrests. There is a strong room for solidarity and mobilisation opportunities to strengthen and amplify citizen's voices on political processes, however thorough risk assessment e.g. related to campaigning is key to the success of this, where AA Zambia had to readjust some activities.

Overall results – Zambia

AADK programme support in 2016	1,803,832 DKK. The AADK contribution was 27 % of the total expenditures in 2017 for the governance programme.
Programme objective	One million people in Zambia living in poverty, particularly women, have improved access to basic public social services such as education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation. Target for 2017: 33,000
Result of AADK contribution	A total of 21,000 people benefitted from improved service delivery and 2,286 people were reached
Level of achievement	Medium. On tax and participation/deepening democracy AA Zambia is well positioned and are included in high level policy discussions often having a coordinating role. However, on tax this didn't led to concrete policy changes at the same level as last year. Youth are increasingly getting mainstreamed into programming and Activista is having a higher outreach. However, the number of people getting access to improved public services are below target.

The engagement between citizen and duty bearers in local governance both at national and local level increased in 2017. Examples of this are, that the partner Caritas Mpika supported 175 members of the Citizen Action Groups to undertake community score card processes, where the district authorities subsequently incorporated the recommendations in the district developmental plans. After a scorecards process focused on the educational sector in Nakonde, AA Zambia supported interface meetings involving Activista, communities, pupils and schools' administrators and representatives from the Ministry of Education. Subsequently, an action plan was agreed upon ensuring qualified subject teachers, rehabilitation of two schools and regular monitoring of sanitation and hygiene at all schools in the area. 70 young people in Lusaka were trained and supported to present their demands to the duty bearers and subsequently a charter was signed on youth engagement in decision making structures. The youth used the platform to push for access to public service e.g. sanitary pads which increase girls school attendance. In the Chambeshi district the water and sewerage company repaired water pipes and extended hours of water supply to twice a day after pressure from the community. In Isoka district, tapped water has been installed for 940 people and two boreholes were made benefitting 70 households.

AA Zambia contributed to important political achievement at national level. A key achievement in 2017, was that the Ministry of Justice has developed a political parties bill, which stipulates that a political party should have fifty percent (50%) of each gender represented. It is expected that the political parties' bill will be enacted in 2018. AA Zambia in collaboration with the Zambian Centre for Interparty Dialogue (ZCID) held a public consultative meeting

to review the political parties' bill and provide recommendations. Also, AA Zambia together with five CSOs facilitated public debate, community engagement and advocacy on the need for Zambia to remain a members of the International Criminal court (ICC). Also, position papers were submitted to the Government of Zambia, African Union and the ICC. AA Zambia was invited for consultation meetings and the government wrote a letter appreciating the contribution of AA Zambia to the process. In fighting corruption AA Zambia and the National Tax Platform has through the last few years been advocating for implementation of a E-Voucher system. In 2017, this enabled the government to erase about 600,000 ghost and ineligible farmers on public support scheme.

Tax

AA Zambia facilitated the Zambia Tax Platform and continued to be one of the key civil society actors on progressive taxation. In the state budget announced in the fall of 2017, the government of Zambia cancelled some harmful tax incentives, which is what AA Zambia has been advocating for e.g. that companies cannot claim loss and get a zero percent taxation as well as an increase from 5 to 15 % on spare parts imported by multinational companies. A campaign by the Zambia Tax Platform to get all ministers to pay back the salaries they continued earning after the dissolution of Parliament prior to the 2016 General Elections, yielded results in 2017, where the Constitutional Court ruled in favor of the requests by the Zambian Tax Platform. So far one of the ministers has promised to pay back the money once the Constitutional Court determines the sum. AA Zambia is recognised as having key expertise on taxation and has through trainings, meetings, consultations and media briefings reached a larger number of key stakeholders. Requested by the Parliamentary Committee on Legal Affairs, Governance and Human Rights AA Zambia trained the Parliamentarians on the implications of Double Taxation Treaties (DTT). Also, AA Zambia was invited by the think-tank Centre for Trade Policy and Development to make a presentation on DTTs during a symposium with Members of Parliament. The Minister of Finance declared that the Ministry will carry out a tax review and would welcome policy recommendations. AA Zambia and the Zambian Centre for Interparty Dialogue organised a tax and decentralisation meeting for 16 political parties, including representatives from the ruling political party (PF) to get the political parties to adopt progressive tax and decentralisation policies in their political programmes. AA Zambia hosted a meeting with the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC), Zambia Revenue Authority and the Bank of Zambia to discuss the findings of the FIC Trends Report of 2016 that showed lost revenue due to some foreign companies not paying tax due to outdated DTTs. The recommendations from the meeting on reviewing the DTTs were submitted to the Ministry of Finance.

Also, on a local level AA Zambia and partners engaged on taxation, where e.g Sesheke Civil Society Platform conducted a mapping of tax collection, which ensured a harmonisation between revenues collected by traditional leaders and local authorities. The Inspirator placed with the partner Caritas Mpika trained the staff and the Citizen Action Groups on tax. This has created a more coherent approach linking taxation and improved public services.

Youth

Two years after being established the Global Platform has a large network of partners, hereunder also international organisations and the Universities in Lusaka. GP Zambia has been especially successful in applying an expanded training approach by using online platforms to engage the participants in pre- and post-training activities as well as linking training to youth hub activities and volunteer engagement. An example of actions taken after training is that former participants took responsibility for a café event and debates, e.g. a Feminist Friday Café. A total of 90 youth hub activities were hosted at the Platform, reaching close to 2,000 young people. About 13 youth organisations use the GP as a base for their work. And 1,129,320 were reached via facebook and twitter. In partnership with UNFPA a pop-up radio was launched providing information on Gender and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights. After a training on budget tracking, a group of young people conducted a social audit which led to the local government in Nakonde re-doing a poorly constructed market place. The GP and Inspirators have provided capacity building and support to Activista, and Activista are increasingly becoming engaged as a local network on many of the AA Zambia programmes. Also, Activista formed citizens watch groups and engage with the local councils advocate for improved public services and youth participation.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- The GP facilitated learning and feedback meetings with users and partners, where a feedback was that some of the activities and debates was too academic. The GP is reviewing the scope of activities to ensure also to engage the more marginalised, not just on a local level, but also in Lusaka.

Mozambique

Context and risks

Mozambique has experienced relative peace and political stability during 2017, since the dialogue between the two major political parties is progressing and civil attacks were not noticed since March 2017. Mozambique is still facing social, economic and political constraints due to the recent political instability, high level of debt, corruption and huge budget reduction from the main donors. Mozambique has during the last year been at the edge of economic collapse. The government is focusing on consolidating peace, trying to build trust with the main donors by reducing public expenditure and showing efforts to reduce mismanagement and corruption by e.g. taking some high-level corruption cases to the court. Due to the pressure from the main donors the Government has more budget discipline and a clearer focus on social services, especially at health and education.

Overall results - Mozambique

AADK programme support in 2016	3,563,639 DKK. The AADK contribution was 33 % of the total expenditures in 2017 for the governance programme.
Programme objective	By 2017, 835,000 people living in poverty in at least 13 districts have improved access to quality, equitable and gender responsive public services through their active participation in decision making processes and forums demanding accountability and transparency. Target for 2017: 100,000
Result of AADK contribution	A total of 84,500 people benefitted from improved service delivery and 22,606 people were reached
Level of achievement	High. AA Mozambique is highly credible partner for government at local and national level on tax and anti-corruption based on a rooted presence with communities. AA Mozambique has developed models that are being taken to scale by government. The number of people getting access to improved public services are below target. However, the target was very high set.

AA Mozambique, partners and the civil society district platforms have built substantial experience on monitoring, accountability, research and campaigns enabling them to hold the government accountable. Especially the increased use of media and petitions made from local to national levels have proved successful. AA Mozambique has successfully facilitated horizontal and vertical linkages between community groups at local level, district CSO platforms and national advocacy coalitions and platforms for engagement with the government such as the National Observatory and the Budget Commission within the Parliament. Some examples of governments taking steps to increase accountability as a result of advocacy from civil society are e.g. in Namaacha and Marracuene, where the local government created a district observatory to discuss local plans and budgets with communities. The local governments in Massinga, Mocimboa, Metuge, Namaacha and Marracuene districts recognised parallel complaint boxes as a tool for increasing transparency. In the District of Namaacha access to water supply services have been improved as a result of community engagement. Previously the community members had more than 5 km to access water. Furthermore, the water source was not clean which resulted in outbreaks of cholera and diarrhea. AA Mozambique trained community members in 13 districts and applied a matrix to monitor decision-making spaces pushing for community priorities to be included in local planning and budgets. A total of 9,030 community members were represented in consultative councils, local platforms, school councils, water committees etc. and feedback shows that they feel that their opinions are being heard and included. AA Mozambique has for years focused on corruption in the health sector. In 2017, ten complaint boxes were installed to monitor the quality of health services in Massinga and Mocimboa. Activista and members of CSO platform participated in a provincial meeting to reflect about the findings, and as a result the institutional births increased by 5%; and citizens attending family planning has risen by 56%, due the abolishment of illegal fees.

Tax

In 2017, the national CSO coalition Transparency and Tax Justice Coalition facilitated by AA Mozambique put forward a declaration on domestic resource mobilisation to finance education as input for the SADC Summit. As a recognition of the expertise of AA Mozambique the Commission of Planning and Budgeting of the Parliament visited AA Mozambique to get more information about the declaration. AA Mozambique and Transparency and Tax Justice Coalition submitted policy proposals on how to improve the national capacity to collect taxes, where five proposals have been taken forward by the Commission of Planning and Budgeting. In 2015, AA Mozambique and the Transparency and Tax Justice Coalition, in collaboration with the Tax Authority launched a journalistic award on taxation. In 2017, the third award was given to Armando Nhantumbo for a story on property taxes. It was printed in the magazine Savana which issued 8.000 copies.

The monitoring of tax revenues on a local level are starting to show concrete results, but an equally important step is that communities understand the relation between taxes and their right to public services. In 2017, AA Mozambique facilitated the application of the Tax Accountability Matrix, which was developed by the Advisor, enabling communities to hold authorities accountable related to collecting of revenues and public spending. A health center in Jangamo district in Xuxululu benefiting approximately 6,856, was built due to improved local tax collection. Supported by the Advisor, Activista carried out debates with the Tax Authority as well as the local government of Marracuene district on taxation as financing for education. This was covered by Mozambique National Television and Radio. The Tax Authorities are using the AA Mozambique engagement platform to provide information to citizens on tax issues.

Youth

There is no GP in Mozambique, but AA Mozambique, Activista and youth partners are closely engaged with the GP in Zambia, where young people from Activista went for training in 2017. AA Mozambique has mainstreamed youth into the programmes, where e.g. young community volunteers and Activista are increasingly engaging and mobilising communities. In 2017, AA Mozambique carried out trainings and reflection meetings with young activist on the SDGs, where a total of 3,798 young people were involved.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- In addition to capacity building, a key role of AA Mozambique towards its local partners is that of facilitating the initial dialogue with government offices and local authorities. Often the relationship between deprived communities and under-resourced local municipalities are quite strained, and therefore AA Mozambique plays a significant role in giving both stakeholders and the local CBO confidence in the value of dialogue. This demands that all stakeholders respect and trust the judgment of AA Mozambique.

Bangladesh

Context and risks

While it is anticipated that economic growth will continue, it remains to be seen whether this growth will lead to socioeconomic and political empowerment, especially for more marginalised groups. AA Bangladesh and partners will use the Local Government Act to push for people's participation in e.g. the budgetary process and continue to advocate for fair taxation and increased revenue from progressive taxation for the financing of key public services. Since 2016 there is also increased attention on young people and their engagement on fundamentalism. Responding to this AA Bangladesh focused on building positive youth development and showcasing their leadership, participation and engagement building youth empowerment leading up to the 2019 national and local elections.

Overall results – Bangladesh

AADK programme support in 2016	1,456,007 DKK. The AADK contribution was 24 % of the total expenditures in 2016 for the governance programme.
Programme objective	By 2018, 124,960 Bangladeshi people living in poverty get access to gender and climate responsive public services by holding government accountable through an enhanced revenue and decentralized budgetary framework Target for 2017: 10,680
Result of AADK contribution	A total of 23,700 people benefitted from improved service delivery and 49,228 people were reached

17 local governments (Union Parishads) took steps to increase accountability by engaging communities in ward level planning, in budget discussions, in discussions on progressive taxation as well as involving community members in selection of beneficiaries for various social security programmes. Through reflection-action processes, capacity building, campaign and advocacy activities, community members have been organised in groups giving them a collective ‘voice’ to claim their rights. Examples of people living in poverty getting access to improve public services are that the 2016-2017 budget for social services in Goala Union of Naogaon district is three times higher than the previous year. Citizens participated in the budget planning process, where the Union Parishad incorporated 80 percent of the demands from the citizens. Previously the Union Parishad only disclosed the financial statement of the budget but now they also disclosed budget planning enabling the villagers to identify if their demands had been incorporated. Another example is that the Bamunia Council allocated 640,000 BDT /7,672 USD for six schools. Facilitated by the local partner BDO, community members in Sapahar area successfully advocated for 80 sanitary latrines. Also, the communities engaged in identifying 3,441 beneficiaries for social security programmes. Supported by the partner Nari Moitree young people in the slum areas of Dhaka successfully campaigned to get a tube well in front of a school ensuring clear drinking water for the students and the nearby community. Moreover, their engagement also resulted in abolishment of illegal school fees.

Building on the results from local level a national conference on Gender Responsive Public Services was jointly organised with INGOs, think tanks, state representatives and civil society. At the end of the conference, all 17 participating organisations, as well as the Parliamentary Caucus on National Planning & Budget, Centre on Budget & Policy and the University of Dhaka agreed on a joint ‘call for action’ thus creating a common advocacy platform. For the third time the People’s Budget Assembly was held at national level, where more than 700 people from around 40 districts participated in the shadow budget session. The partner Democratic Budget Movement (DBM) organised pre-budget consultations in 16 districts with the average of 40 people participating in each. DBM also provided technical support to the Parliamentary Caucus on Budget and Planning to organise two regional budget hearings, where 256 people participated.

Tax

Reacting to a proposal of “15% flat VAT on all products” proposed by the Minister of Finance in 2017, AA and partners continued to advocate for financing of public services through more progressive taxation, such as corporate taxes. The campaign reached 50,250 people via social media and through direct action more than 7,000 people were reached. 44 media houses participated in a press conference. AA Bangladesh and partners are testing various ways to engage the public in discussions about taxation, through innovative activities like caravans, marches, mobs, street theater, posters and stickers etc. In 2017, a media fellowship was launched in cooperation with the Economic Reporters Forum. Five fellowships were awarded and the recipients each developed two stories on corporate tax and harmful tax incentives.

Youth

The Global Platform has a close cooperation with the AA Country office. Youth are mainstreamed into the governance programme and are a priority in the new Country Strategy Paper. The GP has achieved remarkable results in terms of empowering young people to take action, where approximately 80% take action after the training. The actions taken are e.g. volunteer work at community level, some use their skills to strengthen their organisations, some carry out step-down training, engage in accountability work in their communities or through

the AA programmes or engage in campaigns. The trainings which are truly action-oriented and have grassroots level implications have a higher number of participants taking actions. Also, the GP uses the concept “society as a classroom” where analysis and research skills are integrated in the training. However, whether the participants take action depend on if they have the space to engage in their respective communities, which can be challenging in political sensitive and conservative communities. Here networking, post-training follow-up and mentoring is essential to support the young activists. Furthermore, small grants/seed funds have enabled youth to think innovatively in taking action and practicing their knowledge and skill. The GP has also linked up with global discussions showing a youth-led Bangladesh voice to this, where a group of volunteers, with posts, photographs and videos linked to #metoo with 205 posts reached 220,987 people. Through funding from Bangladesh Firestarter Initiative (BFI), but supported by a youth Advisor, 49 child marriages across 8 Districts were stopped by the collaborative efforts of 2,127 young people, who were supported by the GP. The local governments in three administrative units under Rajshahi and Khulna Districts declared the areas ‘child-marriage free’. Moreover, the young activists through support from the Advisor, were connected with national level alliances and campaigns such as Girls Not Brides Network and they engaged in policy dialogue with the Public Policy Institute. The Advisor also facilitated AA Bangladesh and Activista to engage with the Ministry of Youth on development of the National Youth Strategy.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- The GP has been successful in embodying a feminist-lens in every training creating a gender responsive environment in and outside of the training bringing innovation and challenging gender stereotypes.
- Using external experts in part of the training as well as the external funded projects implemented by the Global Platform has created new linkages and networks.

Zimbabwe

Context and risks

Generally, the situation in Zimbabwe is characterised by lack of space for civil society. However, when Mugabe was ousted from power in November 2017, it created a sense of optimism and a room for engagement. Duty bearers at local level find it difficult to separate development issues and party politics and especially young women affiliated with the opposition has restricted access to decision-making spaces. However, on the positive side the election in July 2018 holds a possibility to hold the politicians accountable on election promises. AA Zimbabwe and Activista have focused on a broad mobilisation of young people to go and vote and to take part in election monitoring, thus aiming for an enhancement of the general democratic structures.

Overall results – Zimbabwe

AADK programme support in 2016	3,740,848 DKK. The AADK contribution was 57 % of the total expenditures in 2017 for the governance programme.
Programme objective	By 2018, through holding central and local governments as well as corporate to account AA Zimbabwe and its partners will facilitate improvements in the quality, equity and gender responsiveness of public services for 340,000 people Target for 2017: 26,000
Result of AADK contribution	A total of 83,500 people benefitted from improved service delivery and 6,184 people were reached
Level of achievement	High. Even in a situation of shrinking political space AA Zimbabwe contributed to a high number of people getting access to public services. This number is significantly higher than the last years harvesting the fruits of many years interventions.

Due to the difficult political situation, AA Zimbabwe has focused on mobilisation on a local level as well as a broader mobilisation of young people leading up to the election whilst remaining independent and neutral in terms of more traditional party politics. A key focus has been on mobilising young women, but also engaging young men in decision-making structures. An example of this is 14 young men joined the Young Women’s Cluster in Nyamakambe, where they jointly advocated for the construction of a bridge. Supported by an Inspirator two young people were elected as chairman and assistant of the board of Munyuki market in Epworth. After capacity building on social accountability and budgeting, six young women from Mutoko presented to the Ward Development

Committees, on the critical situation of pregnant women giving birth on their way to the clinic, or women opting to deliver at home with the risks that this entails. As a result, a local health clinic was constructed. Also, 7 young women were elected into health committees in Mudhindho, Guruve, Chiveso and Madziva. To link the local level advocacy to the national agendas, the partner WILD held a Women Social Accountability Conference with 88 participants. A conclusion from the conference was that international protocols and standards e.g. the Abuja Declaration as well as the SDGs could strengthen the advocacy. Two concrete recommendations were also put forward: a reorientation of nurse training to better address the needs of vulnerable communities and to provide sanitary pads to ensure girls attending school. The reality in Zimbabwe with the economic crisis and a not fully functional state, is that public services on a local level are often realised through a cooperation between community and local authorities. Where communities supplement government efforts through payment of levies or in some cases through goods.

During the last years, AA Zimbabwe and partners focused on access to water, as a key priority of communities. Some examples of results from 2017 are, that the partner CHRA mobilised citizens in Harare suburbs through a petition demanding implementation of the resolution of the City Council to remove fixed water charges for all residents in the area, as they have not received water for more than four years. The City Council confirmed that the resolution would be implemented and that fixed water charges dating back to 2013 would be deducted from the bills with a total of USD138 on each bill. Another example is that the District Development Fund rehabilitated 11 boreholes in ward 9 and 11 benefitting a total of 4,200 people. AA Zimbabwe and partners are using social media to engage communities in demanding access to public services. Facilitated by the partner CHRA and the Community Water Alliance, the Mayor of Harare engaged in weekly WhatsApp sessions where approximately 200 young people participated. An Inspirator supported young women to establish a WhatsApp group called “Young women friendly corner” discussing issues affecting their everyday life. Also, local radios have shown to be powerful in raising the voice of youth. After first refusing engagement with Bulawayo communities on the recommendations raised by the auditor general, the local authorities came to a radio program hosted by the local partner WILD.

Tax

Due to the political and economic situation tax has not been a key priority of AA Zimbabwe, and only few local level activities took place such as tax justice sessions with communities and authorities in Mutoko, Murehwa and Highfields carried out by the partner ZYWNP.

Youth

AA Zimbabwe and partners are experiencing an increased willingness by the local and national authorities to engage youth both in formal decision-making spaces and also by allocating space for youth councils and meetings. An Inspirator supported the development of the Activista network in Zimbabwe, where 23 young people were trained at the GP in Zambia and subsequently became a core part of developing the Activista network in Zimbabwe. The Activista network has established cooperation with the National Association of Youth Organisations and the coalition “Leave no youth behind” specifically focusing on the election.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- Having a key focus on organizing as part of the new AADK strategy a missed opportunity has been identified, where the youth involved in the school development committees seems to lapse when graduating, where they could be engaged in mentoring the incoming members. Follow-up will be done trying to further cultivate the engagement of the youth also after leaving school.

Nepal

Context and risks

Local elections were held in 2017, for the first time since 1997. The elections had a high voter turnout and a lot of new, untried candidates were elected into office, including marginalised groups such as women and Dalits, which now constitutes around 40% in the new local level structures. The new democratic structures on a local level is an opportunity for increased democratic participation and the local level governments are enabled to exercise their authority through constitutional provision and have much greater powers and legitimacy than the former

structures. The main challenge is that the local political leaders need capacity development and resources to live up to their mandate and thus there is a risk that the local governments cannot deliver. To respond to this, AA Nepal has engaged in capacity building of the elected local leaders, activists, local civil society leaders and citizens. By end of 2017 AADK phased out Nepal as a partnership country under the Danida Framework. Smaller non-Danida funded engagement and an innovation project will be part of the continued partnership.

Overall results – Nepal

AADK programme support in 2015	1,716,886 DKK. The AADK contribution was 41 % of the total expenditures in 2017 for the governance programme.
Programme objective	By 2018, to have ensured the improvement in quality, equity and gender responsiveness of public services that brings tangible changes in the life of 367,929 people living in poverty Target for 2017: 15,000
Result of AADK contribution	A total of 13,000 people benefitted from improved service delivery and 3,227 people were reached
Level of achievement	Medium. The achievement related to the key indicators are satisfying, and the engagement in the elections have seen important results in terms of ensuring influence to marginalised groups.

The local elections were held in three phases in May, June and September. A large number of people who have been supported by AA Nepal and partners over the past years ran for election, a total of 126 people directly supported by AA Nepal were elected as representatives in Sankhuwasabha, Terhathum and Morang districts. One was elected as chief of local government and 7 were elected as deputy chiefs. Due to the challenge prior to the general election of not having legitimate elected local structures, AA Nepal and partners have been focusing on accountability and inclusion of marginalised groups in formal and non-formal groups and committees such as local Ward Citizen Forum, Community Forrest Users Groups, School Management Committees, Saving and Credit Groups, Water User Groups, Farmer’s Groups, Child Clubs and Health Management Committees, where AA Nepal and partners supported 1,042 people to participate in these groups in 2017.

AA Nepal and partners supported community groups in submitting proposals for community improvements to the local governments. A total 94 proposals were approved by local authorities out of 249 submitted. In Bajura, 23 proposals have been passed benefitting 12,466 citizens. In addition to this, marginalised people got access to improved public services in 2017. Some examples of this are, that 4,954 women from Bara district got access to improved health services in terms of nutritious food for pregnant women and improvement of the birth clinics. Another example is from Kolti where a health clinic was established after pressure from women's groups. Previously, women had to travel far to reach the health clinic, and many chose not to seek a doctor or a nurse at all. According to Bir Bahadur Bogati, chairman of the health clinic in Kolti, eight women died during the last years due to lack of appropriate help related to their pregnancy and birth. In total, 2,365 citizens used the health clinic in Kolti in 2017. A last example is from Angdi, where a community score card process revealed that a health worker had a fake certificate. He as subsequently suspended.

AA Nepal and partners have been advocating for land rights for many years. In 2017, the Nepalese Ministry of Agriculture and Land Rights adopted a law allowing married couples to share ownership of land. This was a major achievement, which ensures women's rights to the land in case her husband dies. In 2017, AA Nepal and partners also supported vulnerable groups in claiming their rights in case of legal and illegal expropriation of their land, as well as in case of floods. The partner organisation Village Rights Forum supported 620 landless citizens living in a special zone close to Simara airport in the Bara district in getting formal right to 12,404 hectares of land. The Village Rights Forum made land rights part of the election campaign and had the political parties commit to it.

Tax

Based on the training on tax undertaken by TCDC in 2016, discussions at community level were facilitated on financing of education through taxation. This has enhanced the understanding of linkages between tax, public budgets and the right of citizens to public services, but not led to any concrete changes yet.

Youth

Young people have been engaged across the various programme activities. Specifically, 30 young people took part in the "Youth Entrepreneurship Camp" to strengthen their entrepreneurship skills and stop brain drain.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- A challenge going forward will be the support of the newly established government structures on how to get young people involved in local decision-making processes. This will be addressed by a new innovation project.
- The Nepal programme is not part of the new Strategic Partnership Agreement with Danida. AADK has been present in Nepal for 30 years and we commissioned a review that took place in early 2018. The review will inform the future engagement in Nepal and AADK will strive to continue the partnership with AA Nepal in new and innovative ways.

6.1 Scaling and sharing of models

Being a Federation provides a platform for sharing of models and best-practices for global scaling, which is e.g. facilitated as part of the AADK skillshare and the networked toolbox. On a national level the structure of district CSO platforms from Mozambique and the CSO forums in Kenya are ways to share models with other CSOs as well as local and national authorities. Here are two examples of AA models that have been taken to scaled during the last years:

- In Mozambique, Schools Councils have been established by the Government. However, the members of the School Councils were not fully aware of their roles and mandate. The partner UDEBA-LAB and AA Mozambique trained and supported the school councils in the districts of Bilene and Chibuto since 2012, and subsequently developed a model on well-functional School Councils. The model was introduced and shared in the Schools Council Forums by the Ministry of Education and Human Development in 2017. According to members of the School Council Forum, more democratic structures of the school management forums have contributed to improvement in the educational sector, where e.g. 60 classrooms, 14 residences for teachers, as well as 27 sanitary facilities were built in Bilene district.
- In Myanmar AA developed the "village books", which is a bottom-up planning process. AADK contributed through several Advisors who supported the design and roll-out of the village books with a strong focus on facilitation cooperation with authorities thus resulting in a strong buy-in from the government, who by own resources, have rolled out the village books throughout 1,000 villages. A gender Advisor ensured gender mainstreaming. The village book process at local level is facilitated by youth volunteers, who are trained at the GP. The village books have led to more participatory planning processes as well as improvement in public services.

7. Our Work in Denmark

From the beginning, intercultural cooperation has been at the core of the work and identity of AADK. And information activities in Denmark on global issues and engagement of volunteers are not just an add-on to programme activities but an important goal in its own right. AADK plays a key role in enabling Danish civil society and individuals to engage in global issues. Looking at the refugee crisis, global tax issues and the SDGs we see the common political platform between North and South as more important than ever. AADK has a strong, popular foundation and by the end of 2017 had 16,506 members and 6,632 contributors, which is a slight increase from 2016. Additionally, throughout 2017, 1.172 active volunteers were engaged, which is a slight decrease since last year. Finally, 6.434 young people were trained in Denmark. The number of people trained in Denmark has increased by almost 2,000 from 2016. This figure also includes shorter trainings/workshops at schools, which increased in 2017.

Global Contact is one of the largest providers of global volunteering and educational opportunities for young Danes. The Global Contact activities are mainly self-sustained through participant fees. Surveys show that the young people return from the Global South with a much more comprehensive understanding of global issues and an interest to further engage in volunteer work. AADK continues to develop new ways for volunteers to engage e.g. as part of the Globalhagen Hostel, café Mellemrummet, the newly opened café "Mellemfolk" in Aarhus and through our engagement at Asylum Centres. This has attracted new groups of volunteers, e.g. international

volunteers and volunteers with minority backgrounds. The activities in Denmark are partly financed through the PRI funds, AADK's own funds, and increasingly by foundations and through partnerships. Our social entrepreneurial activities provide both a platform for volunteers to engage and at the same time raise funds for specific projects in the Global South, the surplus from 2017 went to the Global Platform in Zambia. The activities and programmes of AADK in Denmark are growing, and only key headlines are described in this section. The advocacy work in Denmark related to progressive taxation and responsible corporate behaviour is described in section on progressive taxation. And a more detailed report on PRI funds can be found in Annex 5.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

AADK is one of the key organisations promoting and facilitating discussions on the SDGs in Denmark, especially targeting youth, but also reaching a much broader public. AADK has been the driver of producing an annual critical review of Denmark's realisation of the SDGs. In 2017, the main responsibility was taken over by Global Focus and the 92-Group, where AADK contributed to a chapter on the financing of development through progressive taxation. The report was read widely also by the Danish Ministry of Finance and The Ministry of Foreign Affairs ahead of the annual meeting on the SDGs in New York. The AADK General Secretary Tim Whyte used the report as a platform for influence and was selected as one of only two civil society representatives to give input to Denmark during their formal "examination" in the so-called voluntary national review process of the SDGs. Leading up to the HLPF meeting in New York in June 2018, AADK supported seven countries to engage youth and communities in gathering data and documentation, hereunder Denmark.

Rights-based work in Denmark

Inspired by the rights-based approaches developed in the Global South, AADK mobilised young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods, such as Tingbjerg, Bispebjerg and Nørrebro and through support from foundations and the municipalities this was expanded to Albertslund and Brøndby Strand. The young people were trained and empowered to participate in the public debate e.g. around the municipality elections, "Folkemødet" and in connection with the "ghetto-udspil" from the Danish Government, where the young people presented an alternative. In cooperation with Copenhagen Municipality the 'Citizenship Education in Schools' continued in 2017. Eight schools were engaged; and 539 pupils and 112 teachers were trained. School management has generally supported the processes and taken steps to further embed the subject within the schools' structures.

AADK's work with refugees in Denmark

In 2017, AADK trained 561 asylum seekers living at Asylum centres in Denmark. Both the participants themselves and the staff at asylum centers have provided very positive feedback. The training has created a platform for the asylum seekers to build relations and engage in the Danish society. Examples of this are, that a group of 15 young asylum seekers attended the "Ungdommens Folkemøde". 22 young asylum seekers participated in the cultural night on AADK. And a young asylum seeker from Jordan, who had participated in a longer training at AADK, spoke - as the only refugee/asylum seeker - in front of 100+ people at a conference in the UN City. The conference was about asylum seekers rights to education. All subsequent speakers referred to her speech and DR interviewed her later. AADK also engaged in the broader debate on e.g. quota-refugees, where more than 80,000 Danes have signed up for Denmark to continue our international obligations in relation to quota-refugees. In 2017, AADK coordinated a joint campaign in which six major organisations (including the Danish Church Aid, Amnesty International, Danish Refugee Council and the Red Cross) and 40 popular opinion makers in a joint letter urged politicians to comply with international obligations.

Lessons learned, deviations and challenges:

- Getting a large number of volunteers engaged is resourceful, need long-term strategies and local geographical presence. The strategy of AADK is to build alliances with social movements and different groups and to link to emerging campaigns and debates to see where we can add value instead of always driving the campaign and volunteer engagement from the outset. Opening of the Café in Aarhus is also a part of a strategy to engage more volunteers through a local presence.
- Globalhagen and Mellemrummet have approximately 300 volunteers annual, all with different backgrounds, including international volunteers, who are sometimes in Denmark for a shorter period of time. This has

created a dynamic environment, but also results in a high turn-over among volunteers. A HR team of core volunteers, who train and support the new volunteers has been established.

Annex 1: Country Results

Indicators	Kenya	Mozambique	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Nepal	Bangladesh	Results 2017
Number of local governments where steps are being taken to increase accountability to their communities	6	5	3	8	1	7	6	17	53
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvement in quality and access to gender responsive public services	81.000	84.500	41.500	243.500	19.000	83.500	13.000	23.700	589.700
Women*	29.781	52.399	20.947	124.678	9.492	149.589	8.182	15.794	
Men	15.245	32.105	20.367	118.761	9.644	75.437	4.863	7.860	
Number of people participating in accountability related training	540	539	339	96	1.140	2.089	961	6.320	12.024
Women	301	325	139	32	724	1.336	462	3.201	
Men	239	214	200	64	416	753	499	3.119	
Number of people involved in local and national level campaigning for better public services***	96.500	3.585	****	7.107	*****	890	620	22.341	131.043
Women		1.875		3.625		509	317	10.676	
Men		1.710		3.482		385	303	11.665	
Number of people participating in discussions on plans, budgets and expenditures on public services at community level	22.900	3.681	547	1.246	1.044	3.205	1.646	20.567	54.836
Women	10.254	1.967	325	390		2.209	959	12.654	
Men		1.714	222	856		996	687	7.913	
number of people reached**	188.264	22.606	43.104	8.449	2.286	6.184	3.227	49.228	323.348
Number of anti-corruption coalitions		2		21		4	1		28

*In some cases not all data on people getting access to improved public services have been gender disaggregated, thus the total figure can be higher than adding men and women getting access to improved public services

**In some cases the number of reached is higher than the total sum of people trained, participating in campaigns and in discussions. The total number of people reached also includes people participating in other activities related to governance e.g. festivals, awareness raising, events etc

***The number of people participating in campaigns does not include people participating in online campaigns, petitions etc. In many countries the online and media campaigns are to a large degree replace/complimenting demonstrations and other direct campaigning

****360,987 + 156,152 participated in online campaigns

*****AA Zambia had to undertake security assessments to ascertain if the activities to be conducted such as campaigns due to the threatening state of emergency. There has thus not been systematically reported on this indicator

Annex 2: Overview of Key Indicators, 2017 Targets and Results

Progressive taxation and gender responsive public services

Indicators	Targets 2017	Adjusted target*	Results 2017
Number of people trained (TCDC)	1,500	3,000	3,234
Number of Advisor placements to support partners	12	13	10
Number of Inspirator placements to support partners	28		26
Organisations/LRPs finds that the organization is performing better as a result of the support provided by an Advisor/Inspirator	90		63 % for Inspirators/100% for Advisors
Number of local governments where steps are being taken to increase accountability to their communities	75		54
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in quality and gender responsive public services	300,000	303,000	589,700
Number of people participating in accountability-related training at community level in the partnership countries	30,000	30,850	12,024
Number of people participating in discussions on plans, budgets and expenditure on public services e.g. Social Audit, ELBAG, Community Scorecard processes, budget tracking at community level in the partnership countries	70,000	65,000	54,836
Number of people involved in local and national level campaigning for better public services at community level in the partnership countries	80,000	26,000	131,043
Instances of governments increasing budget allocations and or actual disbursement for public services in health, education, and agriculture as a result of implementing a progressive system of taxation	4		**
Steps taken by governments to introduce a progressive system of taxation	7		16

Youth mobilisation

Youth trained at the Global platform	5,000		5,946
Youth reached through step-down training	40,000		23,388
Number of people participating in youth hubs activities (seminars, conferences etc.)	75,000		14,200
Advisors placed to support youth activities	5		4
Inspirators placed to support youth activities	20		9
Percentages of course participants responding in surveys that they positively use their new knowledge and skills			47,6% have used the skills/45,6% to some degree

Our work in Denmark - mobilisation, communication and campaigning

Youth trained	2,785		6,434
Youth participating in Global Contact	1,200		1.324
Number of volunteers	580		1,172

Mobilised through petitions	50,000		67.616
Number of member and supporters	19,000		23,138
Number of participants in event	6.000	6,000	20,407
Number of likes at our main Facebook	70,000		59.121
Number of subscribers to MS newsletter	120,000	100,000	101.734

*Some of the targets especially related to the work in Denmark under SO7 and SO8 were adjusted during the more detailed planning, as well as the output level indicators at country level

**This indicator has shown inadequate and a conclusion from the Outcome Harvesting Review was to reflect on whether identifying direct linkages between tax payments and improved social services is recommendable and applicable, since linking revenue from, for example, waste tax directly to spending on waste management may not result in progressive public spending benefitting the most marginalised. The spending should rather correspond to the priorities of the communities and people at the receiving end, where it may be difficult to make a direct link between an increase in tax revenue due to a concrete policy change, to the improvement in public services at community level.

Follow-up on qualitative and process indicators from Strategic Plan 2017

In the Strategic Plan for 2017, submitted in September 2016, more qualitative process indicators were outlined as a supplement to the quantities key indicators above. Below is a status:

Deepening Democracy

Indicator	Status
Governments are reviewing, amending and enforcing existing legislation and enacting new legislation that secures rights of participation that offer genuine opportunities and process for public participation for those living in poverty	The country sections in the Results Report contains numerous examples of AA pushing for the rights of participation of people living in poverty as well as youth. An example is in Kenya, where AA Kenya and partners have pushed for implementation of the 2/3 rd gender principle ensuring women's participation.
National development strategies are aligned with SDG's, especially SDG 5 and 16	The SDG skillshare, implemented by AADK, facilitated local to national data collection and advocacy in Vietnam, Nigeria, Kenya, Bangladesh and Tanzania focusing mainly on SDG 5 and 16. In Kenya and Vietnam this feed into the Leave no one behind project under the International Centre for Civil Society, where AA took the leading role on Kenya and Vietnam on behalf of a group of INGOs.
Democratic and decentralised systems and governance structures to enable redistribution and devolution of resources and power are improved and consolidated	The governance work in the partnership countries all take the point of departure at local level mobilising communities to demand accountability and access to resources and public services. In 2017, 53 local government in the 8 partnership countries took steps to increase the accountability to increase accountability to their communities. In Kenya, AA has been pushing for the devolution of power picking up speed from 2013. The election in Nepal and the new provisional structures holds a promise for more decentralised power, which AA has been constantly advocating for.
Electoral systems and processes are more democratic and transparent	Based on country experiences electoral accountability was identified as one of three priorities of the by the

	<p>AA working group. A meeting on electoral accountability was held at TCDC in September 2017, where AA, CIVICUS, Africans Rising, CSO partners and representatives from the Political Affairs Department of the AU and the EAC discussed constraint, possibilities and specific strategies for action to increase for instance youth involvement and influence in electoral cycles, securing adequate measures for party financing etc. AA has in 2017 had stronger engagement on the implementation of the AGA and especially the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) regional level (ECOWAS, EAC and SADC) and continental level in Africa. Also, several youth representatives from Activista and other youth networks participated in the African Union led youth consultations in the East, West and Southern African regions on youth involvement in electoral processes in Africa.</p>
<p>Citizens have improved access to information from the State and freedom of expression is broadened and respected</p>	<p>In many of the partnership countries AA and partners are engaged in advocacy related to space for civic engagement, hereunder civil society engagement and access to information and freedom of expression. The sections on Uganda and Zambia contains examples of this.</p>
<p>CSOs and alliances contribute to the codification and implementation of instruments and processes on democratic governance by regional and global level structures</p>	<p>Through the AA working group on Deepening Democracy and the AADK lead EC PANAF project 'Mobilizing Civil Society Support for implementation of the African Governance Architecture (AGA)' engagement with the African Union especially on the African Governance Architecture (AGA) and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) as well as regional level (ECOWAS, EAC and SADC) took place, bringing in the voices of civil society and especially youth. Furthermore, youth have been capacity build to push for implementation of the different instruments for democratic governance.</p>
<p>CSOs have improved their understanding of movement leadership, use of nonviolent creative activism and their role working with social movements and broader alliances</p>	<p>Through e.g. Beautiful Rising, support to Africans Rising and the Activists in Residence at TCDC, AADK has supported youth leadership and leadership of movements with a key focus on nonviolent activism – see examples in the sections on Beautiful Risings and deepening democracy.</p>

Progressive taxation

Indicator	Status
The tax base of countries is expanded through just and progressive tax systems including corporate Taxation	The country sections and the section on global tax justice contains numerous examples of how AA and partners have advocated for progressive tax systems, leading to concrete results. However, that the tax base is expanded is a result at high impact level and often needs years of advocacy and the possibility to achieve concrete results depends on political situation, where e.g. the worsening of the political situation in Uganda also affected the possibility to advocate for progressive taxation.
Governments review or amend existing legislation and enact new legislation for progressive taxation	The country sections and the section on global tax justice contains numerous examples of how AA pushes for reviewing of existing legislation, e.g. in Tanzania and Zambia where AA is pushing for reviewing of specific Double Taxation Treaties.
Bi- and multilateral agreements on tax are influenced to counter tax avoidance of multinational companies and a general race to the bottom	AA and AADK advocated for the country-by-country reporting and at in the partnership countries a key focus was on advocacy to stop harmful tax incentives for multi-national companies – see more in the country sections.
Governments are decentralised, transparent, accountable, participatory and effective in their planning and provision of public services	Empowering of communities to demand public services is key in all country programmes, and in many countries is seen a closer linkage between progressive taxation and the provision of public services, where communities are trained and engaged in monitoring local levies collection. This is e.g. the case in Mozambique.
Local and national governments increase the quantity, quality and gender-responsiveness of public Services	This is measured through the key indicator on number of people living on poverty who experience improvements in quality and gender responsive public services

Youth

Indicator	Status
MS/AADK will contribute to mobilising and connecting youth at national and global level in a mutual fight for democracy and fair redistribution	Linking youth at local, national and global level is key to the youth engagement and is described in the section of youth. Especially the Activista network and the Global Platforms facilitate and connect young people from local to global level.
Young people are supported and mobilised to claim their rights and become active citizens	The Global Platforms train young people to claim their rights also the AA Country programmes are increasingly mainstreaming youth into governance programmes – see more in the country section and the section on youth.
The Global Platforms are valued hubs for youth, connecting youth activists and social movements at national and global level	The Global Platforms have since 2016 increasingly focused on connecting youth hub activities and trainings, with some good examples from

	Bangladesh, Ghana and Zambia. See more in the section on youth.
The Global Platforms capacity build and connect youth to fight poverty and injustice, creating concrete changes in communities and at national and international level	During the last years the Global Platforms have had a key focus on follow-up actions implementing an expanded training concept, which have supported and empowered young people to fight for concrete changes – see examples of this in the country sections, the annex with change stories and the Global Platform change story videos.
90% of course participants responding in surveys report that they positively use their new knowledge and skills in their paid or voluntary work.	47,6% have used the skills/45,6% to some degree

Corporate taxation and responsible business behavior

Indicator	Status
In 2017 AADK will engage in dialogue with at least 15 companies and investors on responsible business conduct, including respect for human rights and responsible tax behaviour, respectively	AADK engaged in dialogue with a number of companies, where AADK engaged in a closer dialogue leading to concrete results with the following companies and institutions: IFU, Erhvervsstyrelsen, Sampension, JØP, Municipality of Aarhus and Odense, PWT Group/Danish Fashion and Textiles.
In 2017 5 major companies or investors significantly improve their corporate responsibility behaviour or performance due to AADK's research, advocacy and direct dialogue.	An example is that after pressure Sampension gave up their investments in two Israeli banks with clear links to the illegal settlements in the West Bank. And through the working group responsible for developing guidelines for responsible investments for institutional investors under the Danish Ministry of Enterprise and Industry AADK will have the possibility to influence pension companies and municipalities, etc.
By December 2017, Arla Foods and PFA Pension are still considered by experts to be 'good practice' based – in part - on our constructive dialogue.	PFA and Arla are still considered 'good practice' examples, where Arla won the Danish auditors' award for best human rights reporting. Arla recognised the role of AADK in this
By December 2017, AADK contributes to getting 5 major companies to publicly support mandatory Public Country-by-Country reporting to establish a level-playing field and fair competition on tax in their industry	Despite much effort it proved to be impossible to get big Multi-National Companies to become first movers on e.g. country by country reporting, arguments being around more transparency would lead to a disadvantage vis-à-vis competition. However, AADK were able to get support of a number of small enterprises.

Annex 3: Overview of Targets and Results, Strategy Period

	Selected indicators	Results 2017	Result for strategy period (2012 – 2017)	Target, revised strategy
Strategic Objective 1	Number of local governments where steps are being taken to increase accountability to their communities	53	499	
	Number of people (m/f) living in poverty who experience improvements in quality and gender responsive public services	589.700	3.155.600	Significantly contribute to 5 mio
	Number of people, particularly women & young people, trained to hold public service providers to account for gender responsive and quality public services	12.024	194.789	
	Number of Advisor/Inspirator placements to support partners to hold public service providers to account for gender responsive and quality public services	26 Inspirators 10 Advisors	564 Inspirators 149 Advisors	500 Inspirators 100 Advisors
Strategic Objective 2	Steps taken by governments to introduce a progressive system of taxation	16	71	
	Instances of governments increasing budget allocations and / or actual disbursement for public services in health, education and agriculture as a result of implementing a progressive system of taxation	*	9	
Strategic Objective 3	Number of accountability in emergency strategies, methodologies, tools, handbooks, etc. that AADK has developed or helped AAI to develop	3	10	

Strategic Objective 4	Number of young people mobilised through AADK platforms (via the policy and campaign team and Global Contact) who are taking sustained / solidarity action against poverty and injustice	12,380 trained at GPs including GP Denmark/ 14,200 youth mobilised through youth hub activities at the GPs/23,388 reached through step-down training	62.138 trained/ 288.365 mobilised/ 275.566 reached through step-down training	35.000 young people trained, and 150.000 reached
Strategic Objective 5	The objective relates to the activities in the Arab Region, which is reported separately to Danida			
Strategic Objective 6	Number of Inspirator/Advisor placements to support partners within SO6	This objective refers to support to integrate a HRBA approach. HRBA is increasingly being mainstreamed as is thus not measured as a specific objective, but is integrated in all other activities	142 Inspirators 35 Advisors	160 Inspirators 50 Advisors
	Number of people, particularly women & young people, trained within SO6		3.953	Train or support capacity building of 10,000 AA staff and partners.
Strategic Objective 7	Number of announcements by the Danish Government to support AADK's campaign objectives	2	42	
	Number of political initiatives at EU-level that have been influenced by AADK / AAI	2	22	
	Number of research reports and analyses	1	18	

Strategic Objective 8	Number of financial supporters	23.138		
	Number of volunteers	1.172		
Organisational Objective 1	Number of educational platforms that Training4Change has established	8	8	14
	Total number of participant weeks (1 person on a 5-day course) within SO1+2+3+4+5+6+ 'other training'	7.554	83.054	
	Percentage of course participants responding in surveys who report that they positively use their new knowledge and skills in their paid or voluntary work	GPs: 47,6% have used the skills/ 45,6% to some degree. TCDC: 92% responding very much + some degree		
Organisational Objective 2	Percentage of organisations / LRPs who find that their organisation is performing more effectively and/or efficiently as a result of the support provided by the Inspirator / Advisor	72/93		
Organisational Objective 3	Monthly visitors on ms.dk and globalcontact.dk	17.183	N/A	
	Number of 'likes' on AADK main Facebook page	59.121		
	Number of press clippings regarding substantial AA topics within overall press coverage	326		
	Level of awareness amongst Danish public on AADK's brand as a result of press and campaign work	Not measured in 2017	N/A	
	Increased income from Training4Change	An external review has been commissioned to look into the approach to income generation and financial sustainability of the Global Platforms		

Organisational Objective 5	Increased cost sharing of People4Change placements by AA countries (percentages)	25% of Advicors/ 2% of Inspirators	Cost sharing with AA Countries is a challeng. However, the percentages increased from 5,1% in 2015 to 14% in 2016.	
	Increased income from Global Contact	A higher number of young people travel abroad with Global Contact and the income is increasing alongside		
Organisational Objective 6	Number of people running for Council elections	54		
	Number of people voting for Council elections	665		
	Number of institutional members	15		
Organisational Objective 7	Level user / staff satisfaction (effectiveness rating) on administration in terms of HROD processes, procedures, systems, information flows, work flows and reaching stated goals.	Not measured in 2017		

In some cases, targets are not set in the strategy, but are set in the planning process on an annual basis.

* This indicator has shown inadequate and a conclusion from the Outcome Harvesting Review was to reflect on whether identifying direct linkages between tax payments and improved social services is recommendable and applicable, since linking revenue from, for example, waste tax directly to spending on waste management may not result in progressive public spending benefitting the most marginalised. The spending should rather correspond to the priorities of the communities and people at the receiving end, where it may be difficult to make a direct link between an increase in tax revenue due to a concrete policy change, to the improvement in public services at community level.

Annex 4: Follow-up on Review

	Recommendation	Reflections and follow-up, Result Report 2014	Reflections and follow-up, Result Report 2017
1	MS/AADK should initiate a discussion in the wider AAI and with AA country programmes on the balance between funding to partners outside and inside the AA federation.	The Resource Allocation Framework (RAF), which sets the global standards for the financial flows in AAI, has been revised. AADK has played an important role in developing the AAI partnership policy which clearly defines ActionAid as a networking federation engaging with partners at various levels (see section on partnership for an elaboration). The Programme Objective Plans (POP) of the partnership countries outline the governance programmes, which AADK provides support to. It is paramount of AADK to have a programme led approach and not solely focusing on the funding channels.	It was agreed to postpone revision of the Resource Allocation Framework to 2019.
2	MS/AADK should consider internal systems for assessment of overall efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources ¹ , including actual cost of key outputs.	During recent years AADK has strengthened our existing internal systems to address efficiency and effectiveness. At AAI level a comprehensive Value for Money (VfM) process was initiated in 2012. AADK will tap into this and from 2016 reporting on VfM will be included. In 2015 cost- and pricing systems have been developed for the Global Platforms and TCDC, which allows for a closer assessment of the cost of key outputs. Moreover, the PME system of AADK has been strengthened, which also provides data to support an assessment of efficiency and effectiveness.	A brief on VfM was approved by the International Leadership Team in March 2016 and VfM is embedded in the 2017-2023 AAI Strategy. The AAI VfM approach is primarily focused on direct community-level interventions, AADK will in 2018 and onward be adjusting the AA VfM approach to more national level advocacy programmes; and furthermore, test how VfM can be integrated with Outcome Harvesting.
3	Clarification from HCP on the criteria for what constitutes a local partner should be considered.	We are supportive of a process where HCP sharpens definitions both with regards to international networks and to more loose organisational forms e.g. social movements. At the same time, we take note that national ActionAid organisations, which are registered as national organisations and rooted in the national setting (associates and affiliates), are considered by Danida as legitimate local (national) partners. The AAI partnership policy from August 2014 is further strengthening and clarifying our approach to partnership by highlighting the importance of networking, coalitions and engagement with social movements.	No further update

¹ MS/AADK is abiding by the financial reporting guidelines in terms of the framework agreement; the recommendation is aimed at internal systems for assessing whether resources are used efficiently and effectively.

4	<p>MS/AADK needs to further explore opportunities to foster new applications to the DEMENA pool. In addition to focusing on strengthening communication as already carried out, MS/AADK might also want to explore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a clear communications strategy for the DEMENA Pool, including a definition of objectives, target audiences, messages, tools and activities, • Targeting not only existing Danish CSOs but also universities (e.g. student clubs/initiatives) from which innovative ideas may emerge. • Establishing a process that would allow Arab organizations to be supported in the proposal development and partner identification stage, for instance by organizing a separate call for proposals in Arabic through the regional country office and actively supporting strong applicants in identifying a Danish partner organization. • Formalize a transparent list of evaluation criteria which can be included in the guidelines for applicants to enhance the transparency of the selection process. Feedback from the selection panel to successful and unsuccessful applicants should be systematically structured according to those criteria. 	<p>A joint workshop with DUF and KVINFO has been held with an external communication expert to define objectives, target audience, messages, tools as well as a communication plan to improve the communication about the pool. From March to July 2015 a communication consultant was contracted to implement the agreed communication activities. Targeting Universities etc is included in the communication strategy.</p> <p>Approaching Arabic organisations as part of the DEMENA pool is integrated in the partnership approach that has been developed.</p> <p>Clearer evaluation criteria were included in the criteria of the DEMENA Pool and has since January 2015 been used in the evaluation of and structure of feedback to applications.</p>	<p>Follow-up was done in during first half of 2015, and has thus been fully implemented.</p> <p>Not further relevant due to funding and structure of the programme.</p>
5	<p>Beyond organizing the periodic DEMENA conference, consider facilitating a network of DEMENA grantees to enhance opportunities for exchange, partnerships, and follow-up activities beyond the project duration.</p>	<p>A mailing list/newsletter has been established whereby relevant events, courses etc. are announced for all grant holders. Grant holders will also be encouraged to invite other grant holders to activities and events, if relevant.</p>	<p>Not further relevant due to funding and structure of the programme.</p>

6	<p>Strengthen the DEMENA pool's ability to demonstrate results through stronger arrangements for Monitoring and Evaluation. This could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligning project application and reporting formats, including with a view to ensure that pre-defined indicators are used for measuring progress and results and that information feeds into the key indicators reported under the DAPP agreements • Developing a guidance note on M&E to help applicants put in place relevant indicators and other appropriate M&E arrangements • Providing a sample evaluation form to supported organizations that they can adapt to their specific project as needed in order to help them collect relevant information from their beneficiaries (e.g. satisfaction, changes in knowledge and attitudes, etc.) 	<p>Revised reporting formats and guidelines for evaluation of projects has been developed and was available on our website from January 2015. The overall indicators for the DEMENA Pool have also been revised in the Rolling Plan 2015.</p>	<p>Not further relevant due to funding and structure of the programme.</p>
7	<p>MS/AADK to clarify criteria for handover of GP responsibility to the respective AA organizations in the countries and continue to ensure the development and quality assurance of the concept of the GP in line with the overall mandate under the federation.</p>	<p>In June 2015 a meeting was held with the relevant country directors to discuss the vision and management of the Global Platforms. A concept note outlining the following was agreed upon: i) the platforms should apart from being a training provider also act as youth hubs; ii) a model for matrix management between AADK and AACO; and iii) a confirmation of the core principles of the Global Platforms. Support from AADK will ensure that the core principles of the platforms are sustained. A federal oversight group will be established to manage the overall strategic decisions. The Federation has taken ownership and embraced the concept of the Global Platforms as a tool and strategic priority. The Global Platform in Nepal was the first to change the management structure into line-management by the ActionAid Country office, this also implies shared financial responsibility. The new management structure will be evaluated and adjusted accordingly.</p>	<p>Handing over the full ownership of the GP to the AA country offices is being tested in Myanmar, with effect from January 2017. The GPs are in the new SPA programme, programmatically and thematically fully integrated in each of the country programmes.</p>

8	<p>MS/AADK should articulate partnership strategy, clearly differentiating the different types of potential local, national, and regional partners, this could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specifying criteria for engagement with (local) government authorities, • explore channels for increased use and reach of its training concepts and methodologies, e.g. through partnerships with other INGOs, large local NGOs, and appropriate public entities • targeting strategy for individuals for the different types of capacity building services offered. In particular, consider how to be more inclusive of marginalized youth and target change agents (TOT participants) to maximize impact. 	<p>The AAI partnership policy developed in 2014 give strategic direction for the various types of partnership that AA is engaging and/or would seek to further develop. The partnership policy is further described in section 3.3 in the Result Report.</p> <p>The POP of each of the partnership countries outlines the engagement with partners at local, district and national level, hereunder the engagement with authorities at the various levels. The LRP toolbox and the analysis of local to national advocacy cases under the Democratic Governance Platform will in 2015 provide further learning and input on e.g. partnership and engagement with authorities at local, district and national level.</p> <p>T4C had in 2014 an increased focus on global partnership and a strategy has been developed. TCDC has during the last years had strong cooperation with various academic training institutions on joint courses and accreditations. TCDC will in 2015 further explore an increased engagement with a broader constituency of African civil society organisations.</p> <p>T4C is enhancing their strategic approach to distribution of scholarships. Furthermore, the international youth strategy/youth communicate stress our key focus is on marginalised youth with a view of how to build linkages and solidarity between the marginalised youth and middle class youth in order to build coalition and create changes. Various initiatives have been taken in order to ensure inclusion of the more marginalised youth like e.g. translating trainings and material into the various local languages.</p>	<p>Engaging in partnerships, alliances and networks at local, regional and global level has a high priority in the new AAI strategy. This was e.g. tested in the Youth Pilot Project during 2016. Reaching out to and supporting movements is central in the AAI new strategy, which will place ActionAid as a front-runner related to new ways of engaging with partners.</p> <p>Furthermore, in many countries AA engage with governments through various committees and consultation processes etc. In e.g Mozambique that is regulated through MoUs.</p> <p>The GPs is increasingly engaging in partnership with local and international organisations.</p>
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9	<p>Enhance monitoring system to ensure that outcomes are monitored and reported. Clear targets with regard to outputs and outcomes should be established. Changes in targets during implementation, and the rationale for changes, should be communicated clearly in reporting.</p>	<p>As part of the revision of the strategy the outcome level has been more clearly defined (see Strategic Plan). Afterwards, all indicators have been assessed, revised when necessary and target have been set (see overview of key indicators in Strategic Plan). The PME system and procedures have been strengthened, reinforcing a comprehensive planning process including setting of targets and the ongoing monitoring of progress against targets and strategic objectives. The reporting against targets has been enhanced in the Result Report 2014, and will be further strengthened in 2015 based on increased PME support to all AADK teams, partnership countries and partners.</p>	<p>Outcome monitoring is consistently being strengthened, where Outcome Harvesting was successfully introduced in early 2017.</p> <p>The strengthened M&E frame for the Global Platforms being introduced in 2015 has led to improved documentation of results at outcome level.</p> <p>Improved formats and processes for planning by the partnership countries were introduced for the 2016 planning. Through this process clear targets are set at output and outcome level.</p>
10	<p>MS/AADK and AAI need to clearly define how to measure outputs, outcomes and impact and provide training in data collection and reporting methods to the AA federation.</p>	<p>The revised strategy of AADK more clearly defines the outcome level, hereunder e.g. thematic priorities. In 2013 the Federation agreed on a common global monitoring matrix, which has since been the key reference point for all monitoring and reporting. AADK has engaged in development of counting methodologies and data collection for SO1 and SO2. AADK has carried out data collection workshops in four partnership countries. Moreover, we are closely engaged in aligning all reporting and data collection to the common agreed standards, hereunder developing of global counting methodologies. See more under section 3.3</p>	<p>This is an ongoing process, which has also been priorities in 2017. The Outcome Harvesting Reviews engaged key stakeholder, AA staff and partners in workshops that contributed to enhancing the M&E capacities. Feedback are given to GPs and partnership countries on reporting and regular visits to partnership countries are undertaken, which also involves feedback and discussions of data collection.</p>
11	<p>MS/AADK should strengthen the capacity of its Finance Team to carry out systematic financial monitoring of local offices, projects and partner organizations abroad</p>	<p>AADK has recruited an additional financial controller to improve the capacity of the finance section. AADK has drafted revised sections of the Financial Management Manual including guidelines and procedures monitoring of finances of local offices and projects.</p>	<p>From 2016 AADK and AAI started undertaking joint monitoring visits. In 2017 AADK finance staff visited AA-Tanzania and like previous years Jordan and TCDC was visited during the fall (of 2017). Two visits which had been planned together with AAI internal audit unfortunately had to be postponed to 2018 due to circumstances on the ground. Conducting financial monitoring visits together with AAI internal audit has a number of benefits – at federation-level it is efficient and contribute to a deeper knowledge-sharing between the parties involved. AAI has increased the number of internal auditors and it will therefore be possible to visit all AADK partners within a 3-year period.</p>

12	MS/AADK must ensure that proper accounting systems, including customized accounting software, are used at all levels of the organizational chain and be accompanied by written instructions for budgeting, accounting, and financial reporting.	The ARI programme is now handling their finances in the ActionAid ERP system, SUN. ARI follows ActionAid as well as AADK financial processes and specific financial guidelines have been revised during the spring of 2015. Two visits have been made during 2015. During the last visit an action plan for further improvements to be made during 2015 was outlined and agreed upon. TCDC has during the last months of 2014 upgraded their financial system from an old version of Navision to a new version which allows for better financial control. A clear action plan related to the recommendations by the auditors (in the management letter from 2014) has been agreed. The administration of the global platforms is handled by the local AA country office. It is thus part of the audit carried out at the AA country office.	AAI has from 2017 taken over the responsibility of the office in Jordan. There has been a transition of staff in the finance team and a new Head of Finance started mid-2017. Two monitoring visits were carried out towards the end of 2017 to assess the situation and the progress against the action plan.
13	MS/AADK should develop standard agreement templates for different types of partnerships and partner organizations, clearly conveying MS/AADK's own and MFA's requirements and conditions, including the requirement to report on suspected mal-practice. All agreement templates must include the MFA "anti-corruption clause".	A standard agreement template that includes the MFA anti-corruption clause is being used both by ARI and MS.	Completed in 2014
14	MS/AADK should describe the procedures for external auditing in greater detail in MS/AADK's "Financial Policy and Procedures Manual", and a system should be established to ensure that local audit reports are systematically reviewed and followed-up by the organization	Revised sections of the Financial Management Manual including descriptions on the external auditing has been made.	Completed

Follow up on Tilsynsbesøg undertaken in June 2016

	Recommendation	Reflections and follow up, September 2016	Reflections and follow up, September 2018
1	To include descriptions of necessary controls in the Financial Policy and Procedures manual	The descriptions are kept in individual documents as they are dynamic procedures. However, AADK will strengthen the linkage between the descriptions and the FPPM	
2	AADK needs to clarify internal control environment across the federation. DANIDA recommends that AADK participates in monitoring visits conducted by AAI internal audit	AADK will participate in a first joint visit in September 2016.	A model has been developed together with AAI internal audit where AADK finance staff participate in internal audit visits to AADK partners. AAI internal audit share their plan for the coming years and visits to AADK partners are coordinated together with AADK finance.
3	AADK needs to strengthen the frequency of monitoring visit to make sure it is in accordance with AADKs' own guidelines (every 2. – 3. Year)	AADK has been short of controller staff and the situation in ARI has demanded extra attention. AADK will intensify the monitoring visits. In Autumn 2016, visits are planned for Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania.	Financial monitoring visits are planned and conducted as joint visits together with AAI internal audit. AAI has (as from 2017) increased the number of internal auditors and it will therefore be possible to visit all AADK partners within a 3-year period via the joint monitoring visits.
4	DANIDA recommends that AADK participates in monitoring visits conducted by AAI internal audit	AADK will participate in a first joint visit in September 2016.	This has now been implemented and the model works very well.
5	AADK needs to make sure date on Anti-Corruption Policy is clearly stated in order to make sure that the policy is regularly revised (at least every 3 year). Furthermore, AADK should note that Danida does not hold a lower limit	AADK followed up on this issue. AADK will ensure that revision of AAI's Anti-Corruption Policy is done accordingly. AADK has communicated to partners that Danida does not hold a lower limit.	

Annex 5: Reporting on Programme Related Information Activities, 2017 (PRO-midler)

This section outlines results and lessons learned from activities completed in 2017, that were supported through the programme and project related information activities/funds (PRO-midler). All activities were completed in 2017 but are at the same time part of ongoing campaigns/projects, where the communication and campaigning tools and strategies used in recent years were adjusted to the overall themes for 2017.

In 2017, the programme and project related information activities/funds contributed to several projects anchored within the Communication, Policy and Campaign teams. Action Magazine, own case stories from the Global South, online media, and engagement with Danish media are the core activities and backbone of the communication activities; whereas events, petitions, workshops and demonstrations are used as tools and methods relevant for the campaign work.

The main thematic focus of the project-related communication has been 1) inequality, tax, and women's rights and 2) the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals).

Tax, women's rights and inequality

As part of the AADK strategy *tax and inequality* have been a key focus for many years. In 2017 we gave the debate a new angle by linking the lack of tax-financed public services to the issue of women's rights. Women suffer, and their rights are undermined when the public services are not delivered. AADK brought a group of feminist influencers - Khaterah Parwani, Lillian Bondo and Emma Holten - to Mozambique in late 2016 to team up with women who fight for their rights in Mozambique. The visit resulted in a festival in Denmark addressing the issues of women's right, inequality, tax and gender-responsive public services. The festival was visited by 300 people. AADK also produced a Magazine, focusing on women's rights - especially seen from a Global South perspective. The magazine was distributed together with our membership magazine ActionMag reaching 24,000 members and contributors. Also, the feminist influencers brought their knowledge from the Global South into the public debates through opinion letters and as part of their general participation in the public debate.

AADK continued to engage young Danes and students in the tax campaign, where we organised around 20 tax-camps at High schools, taking an innovative and engaging approach to educating students about how economic inequality and tax are closely interlinked. The tax camps at high schools are mainly done by volunteers supported and coached by AADK staff.

AADK is a strategic partner of Roskilde Festival, specifically related to their overall theme on inequality. This year the focus was on social inequality and discrimination. Together with the Danish anti-racism movement we brought partners from the Global South and founders from Black Lives Matter to the Festival. The speeches and debates at the Festival were well-visited. In Copenhagen debates were held in the setting of the AADK Power Talks, a line of debates inspired by Zetland Live.

AADK was once again present at *Folkemødet*, where we focused on diversity as a theme. We brought both young people from ethnic minority backgrounds and young people from the Global South to be part of the debates.

AA is part of the Fighting Inequality alliance together with larger NGOs, trade unions and social movements. Together with AA International AADK hosted the annual global and European meeting in late 2017. As part of the meeting AADK facilitated strategic linkages with various social movements in Denmark such as Næstehjælperne, thus facilitating North-South linkages.

Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs)

The focus on education and high-schools resulted in a new strategic partnership with UNDP and "Globale Gymnasier". Our shared educational website on the SDGs is now at the top of the Danish google-search list for "verdensmålene" and a strong and integrated part of a new partnership between AADK and public schools called Verdensklasse. This connects Danish schools, teachers and students with peers in the global South. This will be further developed in 2018.

Online information and mobilisation

The AADK communication platforms consist of; social media, our website, an electronic newsletter, and the ActionMag which is distributed to 24,000 members and opinion-makers 4 times annually. We produce our own material (stories, videos, short texts, pictures, etc.), with the main focus in 2017 being on inequality, tax, the SDGs, and migrants/refugees, which are linked to our programme work in the Global South that aims to address some of the root-causes of migration as well as a broader focus on youth activism e.g. featuring young activists addressing inequality and injustice. We produced some high-quality videos from the Global Platforms that were viewed by a large number of people globally:

FIGHT THE GARBAGE, two young women from Bangladesh share their struggles for a cleaner community, this video got more than 560.000 views and 200.000 likes on the Facebook page for the Global Platforms: <https://www.facebook.com/globalplatforms.org/videos/891789864336993/>

EQUAL ACCESS TO WATER, featuring young people from Kenya fighting for access to water. More than 262.000 views and 127 shares: <https://www.facebook.com/globalplatforms.org/videos/940018899514089/>

See all videos from the Global Platforms here: <https://www.globalplatforms.org/stories>

The videos were distributed through the website and on the Facebook pages for the Global Platforms, as well as by AADK in Denmark, meaning that the total number of views, shares and likes are global figures.

In 2017, AADK continued to consolidate and expand our digital presence. The social media have become one of our primary channels to reach existing and new audiences, where we successfully managed to merge our offline productions - such as ActionMag - and our social media. A new survey among Danish NGOs shows that AADK achieves the highest level of interaction from the Danes compared to how much money is spent on social media. An example is that we manage to reach 314.338 digital interactions through our campaign for quota refugees.

Global Contact – youth as active global citizen

In 2017, AADK saw an even further rise in the numbers of young Danes traveling to the Global South with our Global Contact programme. 16% of the volunteers then go on to join AADK after their stay in the Global South, and engage in further debates, campaigns, global camps, and information activities. It has been a challenge to engage former Global Contact participants and volunteers living outside Copenhagen, starting of a volunteer driven café in Aarhus early 2018, is a response to this. Almost 200 volunteers are engaged in running the café, including organising of debates and events. To inform the new strategy and as input for future campaign strategies and volunteer engagement, an external evaluation was carried out in 2017, mainly focusing on how to enhance the engagement of the Global Contract participants after returning to Denmark. As follow-up on the evaluation an easier common entry point for all volunteers have been established as well as a common structure “Fælles Forum” linking all volunteers across the various activities, where volunteers from different Groups meet Four times a year to monitor the volunteer environment.

Campaign activities

On the campaign side we responded to current political events. Under the slogan Make Solidarity Great Again we collaborated with Greenpeace and Amnesty International to mobilise against the rise of populism connected to the Trump inauguration. We organized debates, events and a demonstration, we also made a special edition of ActionMag that focused on this. We covered the elections in the Gambia taking place in December 2016, where we sent a journalist to the country in early 2017 focusing on youth and organizing, which resulted in coverage by e.g. TV2 News, radio and online media. AADK covered the pride in Uganda which unfortunately had to be cancelled and held at a secret and more discrete place. We collaborated with the Danish Diaspora community and Amnesty International related to the Rohingyas, where we organized a demonstration and did fundraising. We made one of the biggest petitions carried out in Denmark focusing on the quota-refugees, where we collected more than 80.000 signatures and handed them over to the Minister. The campaign is still ongoing.

As part of the new strategy we have trained all campaign staff and the national team working with volunteers in organizing methods inspired by the American community organizer Marchall Ganz. The use of the new methods will further strengthen our work with volunteers, ability to scale-up and reach a larger group and organize.

Reaching out to new groups and establishing new partnerships

In line with the strategy of reaching out to social movements globally, AADK launched an innovative initiative called the "Volunteer-Pool" in 2017, which is a smaller pool of volunteers that support mobilization and social movements. The pool is managed by the volunteers and supported 10 initiatives in 2017.

2. Targets and results

- **Communication and information activities with a special focus on inequality, migration and tax.**

Timeline	January 2017 to December 2017
Budget	600.000 DKK
Objective	The objective is to create awareness and discussion in Denmark on the selected topics.
Target group	The main target group is Danes, who have not previously been engaged in global issues. They will be reached through various innovative campaigns. Also, information will be distributed to members and followers.

Effect	Measurement	Target 2017	Result 2017
	Average number of monthly visitors on MS.dk	28.000	17.183
	Number of subscribers to AADK's e-newsletter	100.000	101.734
	Number of press clippings	1.400	326

- **Online information and mobilising**

Timeline	March 2015 – December 2017
Budget	100.000 DKK in 2016
Goal/objective	The activities are focused on strengthening the strategic use of social media for campaigning by implementing a practice that ensures higher engagement and a segmented use of social media
Target group	Through our campaigns and petitions, we will reach a broad audience beyond existing members and followers.

Effect	Measurement	Target 2017	Result
	Number of likes of the main AADK Facebook page	70.000	59.121
	Average monthly organic reach	400.000	710.118
	Number of followers on Twitter by the end of 2017	5.000	3200

- **Campaigns**

Timeline	January 2017 – December 2017
Budget	600.000 DKK
Goal/objective	Build a movement in Denmark for tax justice and inequality with strong political influence. As well as raising awareness on migration-issues; such as human rights violations.
Target group	To broadly mobilise and engage Danes and corporates around the agenda on Tax

Effect	Measurement	Target 2017	Result 2017
	Number of participants at AADK public events	4.000	20.407
	Number of sign-ups for the petitions	8.000	67.616
	Number of core volunteers	100	1.176 ¹

Global Contact – youth as active global citizen

Timeline	January 2017 – December 2017
Budget	300.000
Goal/objective	The goal is to ensure youth joining AADK as volunteers in the Global South and afterwards in Denmark to secure a widespread network of global activities throughout Denmark
Target group	Youth between 20 - 29

Effect	Measurement	Target 2017	Result 2017
	Number of Global Contact participants	1.060	1.324
	% of Global Contact participants who subsequently become volunteers	An increase of the number of volunteers joining AADK as active global citizens afterwards with a specific focus on cities outside Copenhagen	16 %

The SDGs in high schools

Timeline	January 2017 – December 2017
Budget	100.000
Goal/objective	The goal is to continue the work already started in a collaboration with UNDP, Global Gymnasier supported by Danidas Oplysningsbevilling. We focus on workshops and the further developing of an educational site giving high school students facts and information about the SDG – and inspiring them to organise with their fellow students to seek change
Target group	Youth between 15 – 19 and high-school teachers

Effect	Measurement	Target 2017	Result 2017
	Number of visitors at the website	Knowledge about SDGs amongst high school students and teacher	285.846
	Number of school camps/trainings		44 student trainings and 11 teacher trainings

¹ Previously AADK divided into core volunteers and volunteers. This has turned-out not to be an appropriate way to registrate the volunteers, and all volunteers are thus grouped into one category.

ANNEX 6. CHANGE STORIES FROM PALESTINE, EL SALVADOR, ZAMBIA AND KENYA



IMPROVING THE NATIONAL SECURITY INSURANCE

A long-standing unjust social protection system in the Occupied Palestinian Territory was suddenly challenged by Sameer and his friends

BACKGROUND

For many years people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), home to 4.8 million Palestinians, have suffered from poor social protection laws. While public sector workers have received some, but very inadequate social protection, most private sector workers have not been covered in the event of old age, disability, death, work-related injuries or maternity leave.

The unjust social protection system was, among other things, manifested through missing rights to state pension. In 2016 the highest retirement wage after 30 years of serving in the private sector was less than the minimum wage – meaning that the monthly payment was well below the poverty line.

ACTIVITIES

Sameer, a former participant at ActionAid Global Platform Palestine, and some of his friends decided to take matters into their own hands and do a national campaign to improve the conditions of the National Security Insurance.

Sameer was able to bring skills obtained at two Global Platform trainings into play. A Governance training had given him insight into the functions and procedures of a governmental system and skills to do advocacy work within this system, while a social media training had provided him with the tools to effectively use social media channels and formats to mobilise people and motivate them to join the cause.

Through creative use of social media, Sameer and his friends were able to reach people they otherwise would not have been able to reach due to local restrictions on different movements.

OUTCOMES

- The campaigners ended up outlining 13 concrete proposals for changes to make the current insurance better and more beneficial to the people. The campaign received great support from communities all over the OPT, and people went to the streets to make their voices heard. In the end, after close collaboration with different organisations and community groups, the campaigners met with the relevant government people who agreed to accept 12 out of the 13 proposed changes.
- After this very successful campaign Sameer is now working on a new initiative called 'Yes We Can'. This initiative aims to empower young people by introducing them to different life skills.



BOOST THE MINIMUM WAGE

Through creative activism a group of young activists contributed to concrete improvements for low-income families in El Salvador.

BACKGROUND

For many years El Salvador has had one of the lowest minimum wages in Latin America. In 2016 the minimum wage for agricultural workers was USD 118 and as low as USD 98 for some of the lowest paid workers. In comparison, USD 199.70 was set as the national limit for what a family needs in order to cover expenses for food only (DIGESTYC).

In 2016, when a group of participants at a campaign training at the Global Platform had to settle on a topic for their campaign, they decided to focus on the unfair minimum wages. They knew that in two months a national Minimum Wage Council would be discussing possibilities for allowing a national wage increase. The young participants coming from both El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, had great ambitions, a very clear campaign goal and a huge opportunity for young people to be heard, but they were also under a lot of pressure trying to organise an effective national youth-driven campaign in time.

ACTIVITIES

With a combination of public actions, coverage in national television, radio, funny and sarcastic videos and a meme-based social media strategy, the campaign ended up attracting the attention of a lot of young people who otherwise seemed rather apathetic about the issue.

Alliances with more than 15 organisations nationwide expanded the reach of the campaign and resulted in greater national exposure.


The campaigners held different demonstrations and public actions against the National Enterprises Organisation, which had carried and maintained most of the unfair minimum wages in the country.

After the training ended in May 2016, the participants and all the allied organisations continued to work on the campaign for the rest of the year. In this connection they had to deal with a counter-campaign characterised by misinformation and defamation of their movement.

OUTCOMES

- In December 2016 El Salvador's Minimum Wage Council approved the largest minimum wage increase in the history of the country, raising the minimum wage of apparel sector workers by around 29 percent and the minimum wage of the country's lowest paid workers by 102 percent. Following this victory, the campaign has become a point of reference demonstrating the impact a campaign designed and executed by young people can have.
- The new minimum wages in El Salvador – as of January 1, 2017 – are: Agriculture from USD 118.10 to USD 200. Commerce and services from USD 251 to USD 300. Industry from USD 246.60 to USD 300. Sweatshops/clothing manufacturers from USD 210.99 to USD 295.



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FEMINIST FRIDAY INITIATIVE

Once a month for more than a year these young activists have gathered people with different backgrounds to put feminism on the **Zambian agenda**

BACKGROUND

Changurufaru Chibesa is a young lawyer from Lusaka. Changu, as everyone calls her, felt the unfair consequences of sexism on Zambian women, when one of her lecturers proclaimed while teaching that ‘there is no rape in marriage’. It alarmed her in many ways. The statement itself was one thing; even worse was the fact that it came from an educational authority. Changu felt an urge to take a closer look at the extent of the problem and at how Zambian law addressed the problem. She ended up dedicating a lot of her time to the subject and decided to focus on it in her final thesis called ‘A feminist perspective on marital rape in Zambia’.

As a self-proclaimed introvert person, Changu felt that she was unable to share her views on the subject with others to discuss the importance of gender equality in Zambia.

ACTIVITIES

Changu’s first meeting with ActionAid Global Platform Zambia was when she participated in a feminist leadership training. The training gave her a chance to meet with women and men with different backgrounds and provided her with practical perspectives on her studies and passion for the topic. She found herself rediscovering feminism through a different lens while learning about other young people’s views on gender roles and stereotypes. Her personal cause suddenly became a joint cause. It gave her the space and confidence to develop different ways to spread the important message.

After the training and a process of self-discovery Changu conceptualised and initiated a new monthly event called Feminist Friday together with a group of activists she had met during the training. The first Feminist Friday was held on March 31, 2017 and hosted at the Global Platform.

OUTCOMES

- Feminist Friday is the first space exclusively dedicated to feminism in Zambia – a space where women and men can meet to discuss feminism, share experiences and prepare strategies for incorporating feminism into different spheres of society. The monthly event has from time to time struggled with misinterpretation and low attendance. But through creative methodologies it has slowly gained momentum and managed to reach more people. Today the event is increasingly being visited by men, which was a main goal right from the start – to emphasise that feminism is relevant to everyone.
- Feminist Friday has run every last Friday of the month – and will continue to do so. And Changu and the rest of the activists behind the event are planning to continue their efforts to put feminism and equality on the Zambian agenda for as long as it takes.



WOMEN ELECTED AS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN LIKONI CONSTITUENCY



Mama Binti Ali leading the women in making informed decision on voting for women leaders.

📍 BACKGROUND

ActionAid Kenya and partners have for several years been advocating for women's rights and pushed for the implementation of the two-thirds gender rule of the Constitution, stipulating that no more than two-thirds of members of elective public bodies shall be of the same gender. Like many other places in Kenya, Likoni constituency in the Mombasa area in Kenya has always been dominated by male candidates during elections. In Likoni there is a widespread feeling that the members of parliament have not been delivering.

⚡ ACTIVITIES

AA Kenya and partners have been focusing on women's participation since 2010, where AA Kenya and partners have trained 504 women out of which 92 vied for various positions. In Likoni the partner Sauti Ya Wanawake engaged in empowering and training women.

★ OUTCOMES

- The general support for women candidates has led to results. For the first time in Kenya's history, women were elected to serve as governors and senators, and 29 percent more women ran for office than in the previous election — a fact that led to the largest number of women ever seated at all levels of the Kenyan government.
- A total of 172 women got elected, where 86 of these women had been trained and supported by AA Kenya and partners.
- In Likoni, Mishi Mboko was appointed for an affirmative action seat in parliament during the last period. However, this time she wanted to be elected by her constituency as she says "As a role model for women in political leadership, I had to pave way for another woman to

increase our numbers in Parliament. Also, the Woman Rep position is an affirmative action seat. Therefore, after you are empowered, you must mentor and bring others on board to further our agenda as women in politics in this country” (<https://www.sde.co.ke/thenairobi/article/2001238037/mishi-mboko-i-can-t-stand-lazy-men-who-fight-women>)

- Mishi Mboko succeeded in winning the nomination during the party primaries for the seat in Likoni and thus campaigned to be elected as the MP of Likoni.
- The chairlady of Sauti Ya Wanawake in Likoni, Mama Binti Ali was rallying for Mishi Mboko in order to finally have a woman MP from Likoni. Mama Binti Ali addressed the local women’s groups with this peptalk: “Likoni Constituency

has always been dominated by men MP’s, we have been electing men who have not been delivering. I have been voting in Likoni Constituency for the past 15 years but these men have shown us that they can no longer deliver. This time round we are voting in a woman, it’s the first time in history in Mombasa County we are having a woman who is contesting as a Member of Parliament in Likoni Constituency. We have to make a history, we have to believe in women. Women can make better leaders in politics if we can take care of our husbands and our homes why can’t we take care of the all constituency. Yes we can”.

- As a result Mishi Mboko was elected as MP for Likoni.

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FIGHT THE GARBAGE

The story about how two girls from Bangladesh took matters into own hands and invented a new community-based system for collecting garbage.

Annex 7: Afrapportering om organisationens folkelige forankring

Afrapportering om organisationens folkelige forankring						
Resumé af organisationens arbejde med folkelig forankring i den forgangne periode (3-4 år). Max. 20 linjer: <i>Se annex om Pro-midler</i>						
Mål og resultater	resultat	resultat	resultat	resultat	resultat	resultat
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2017	
1. Medlemsbasis:						
a. Medlemmer (individuelle)	6.327	6.170	7.712	10.644	16.506	
b. Bidragydere (individuelle)	1.880	3.803	5.048	3.813	6.632	
c. Kollektive medlemmer (antal org.)	51	48	22	22	15	
d. Kollektive bidragsydere (antal org.)						
2. Frivillighed:						
a. Frivillige involveret i indsamlingsvirksomhed	2.500	20	20	-	-	
b. Frivillige involveret i øvrige aktiviteter*	29.313	24.198	35.944	40.610	20.166	
3. Finansiering:						
a. Eget bidrag	77.859.000	69.843.000	83.970.849	83.068.000	91.759.000	
b. Samlet omsætning	285.588.000	253.131.000	249.163.186	262.675.000	210.711.000	
4. Selvalgte parametre						
a. Gns. Antal timer per frivillig per år	7,1	6,65	4,6	2,1	-	
b. Antal frivillige årsværk	108,8	83,6	87,7	90,7	85,9	
c. Volontører antal måneder	2.132	1.840	1.518	1.550	1.030	
d. Antal træninger på gymnasier, højskoler, efterskoler o.l.	20	82	85	87	-	
e. Antal underskrivere på underskriftindsamlinger	-	-	-	38.748	67.616	
d. Antal trænede i Danmark	-	-	-	4.250	6.434	
Redegørelse for afvigelser mellem mål og målopfyldelse i den forgangne periode (maks. 20 linjer):						
* Tallene inkluderer kernefrivillige og aktivister, hvor sidstnævnte er dem, der deltager i AADKs aktiviteter.						
OBS: Vi har valgt at fjerne to selvalgte parametre (a. og d.) og tilføjer i stedet to nye (e. og d.), som giver et godt billede af, hvor mange mennesker vi når.						