

DANIDA STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

RESULTS REPORT 2020



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ABBREVIATIONS

AA	ActionAid	MP	Member of Parliament
AAI	ActionAid International	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
AADK	ActionAid Denmark	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ACAN	African Creative Action Network	NINGO	National Non-Governmental Organisation
ACEA	Arab Campaign for Education for All	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ACDEG	African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	OH	Outcome Harvesting
ANCEFA	Africa Network Campaign on Education for All	oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
ASPBAE	Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education	PCbCR	Public country by country/public corporate tax reporting
AU	African Union	P4C	People4Cgange
AWW	Africa We Want	PMEL	Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
CBM	Community Based Monitor	PopEd	Popular Education
CBO	Community Based Organisation	PRC	Preparedness and Response Committee
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards	PSS	Psycho-Social Support
CLADE	Latin American Campaign for the Right to Education	RATK	Reflection Action Toolkit
CMS	Contract Management System	SADC	Southern African Development Community
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
DRM	Domestic Resource Mobilisation	SHEA	Sexual, Harassment, Exploitation, and Abuse
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience	SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
EC	European Commission	SPA	Strategic Partnership Programme
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning	SME	Small and Mid-Size Enterprise
EODWY	Economic Opportunities and Decent Work for Youth	SoMe	Social Media
F4BT	Feminists for Binding Treaty Alliance	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
FTM	Follow The Money	TCDC	Training Centre of Development Cooperation
GBV	Gender Based Violence	TNCs	Transnational Corporations
GCAP	Global Call to Action against Poverty	ToC	Theory of Change
GCE	Global Campaign for Education	UN SG	United Nations Secretary-General
GESHAVO	Gender Sensitive Humanitarian Volunteering	UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
GNDR	Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction	SEM	Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism
GP	Global Platform	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
GRPS	Gender Responsive Public Services	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GCE	Global Campaign for Education	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GS	AAI Global Secretariat	UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
HDP	Humanitarian, Development and Peace	UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum	UNOSD	United Nations Office for Sustainable Development
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach	VCBO	Village-Community-Led/Based Organisation
HRD	Human Rights Defender	VLR	Voluntary Local Review
HRC	Human Rights Council	VNR	Voluntary National Review
HUM	Humanitarian	VOLEAD	EU Aid Volunteers Building Resilience through Gender and Youth Leadership in Humanitarian Action
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative	WHO	World Health Organisation
ICRICT	Independent Commission for the Reform of International Corporate Taxation	WLPC	Women-Led Protection Committee
IHART	International Humanitarian Action and Resilience Team	WPAG	Women Protection Action Group
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation	YACI	Youth Agents for Change Initiatives
IMF	International Monetary Fund	YCOI	Youth Community of Interest
IP	International Platform	YDE	Youth Digital Engagement
LGA	Local Government Authority	YLVO	Empowering Youth Led Volunteering in Local Level Responses
LGBTQI+	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer Intersex Plus	YOL	Youth Organising and Leadership
LNOB	Leave No One Behind	YWG	Youth Working Group
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning		
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents results across thematic, global, and country levels achieved in 2020 for Lot CIV and Lot HUM of ActionAid Denmark's (AADK) Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) as well as organisational developments and the follow up on the 2019 Danida Review in section 1 as well as in Annex 4.

2020 was a challenging year – COVID19 altered implementation across all contexts, all programmes faced delays, and 24% of the SPA portfolio was adapted to focus on COVID19 responses. However, the ability to adapt to the crisis was exemplified by the burn-rate of 100% (Lot CIV) and 99% (Lot HUM) and the fact that many targets were exceeded despite the pandemic. Adaptations were largely within existing programme strategies with the addition of strategic service delivery, a needs-driven focus on awareness-raising on COVID19, as well as the socio-economic aspects compounded by the crisis. Key learnings on digitalisation include both the potential, but also the challenges, which resulted in limitations for youth for participating in decision-making and advocacy. Nevertheless, satisfying progress was achieved vis-à-vis the overall SPA objective, and AADK was able to further promote the youth-focused approach as exemplified by the establishment of nine new Global Platforms (GPs) / youth hubs within the ActionAid Federation. Significant results were achieved in terms of *strengthening capacity* with an estimated 11,212 youth taking part in capacity development at the GPs, which is four times the target and double the result from 2019, and more than 1.3 million young people engaged through GPs' on- and offline activities. In terms of *facilitating space and diversity*, results were witnessed by the strength of the youth movements' response to the pandemic. In total, 49,203 people took action on common causes, which is above target but much lower than in 2019. However, online advocacy led to an increase in the number of advocacy initiatives com-

pared to 2019 and a quadrupling of the reach of online campaigning to 48,645,536 actions on social media.

Based on the aggregated data, the pandemic did not have a significant negative effect on the impact of the **Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS)** programme (Lot CIV) as some numbers increased and others decreased, as in previous years. Crucial results are seen by the amount of people achieving access to improved public services within education at 350,600; social safety at 14,188; and water and sanitation at 342,300 although with a comparative decrease from 2019 for health and economic opportunities. At country level **Economic Opportunities and Decent Work for Youth (EODWY)** (Lot CIV) is integrated with access to public services, with examples of youth advocating for financial opportunities in the face of COVID19. With 10 changes in tax systems, the **Progressive Taxation** programme (Lot CIV) is almost on target. In **Participatory Democracy** (Lot CIV) the results include 1,131 youth being elected for decision-making structures as well as advocacy wins such as changes in budgets and the adoption of policy suggestions by youth. **Climate Justice** pilots enabled 4000+ young people to participate in climate justice actions. The **Rights & Resilience** programme achieved good results despite very challenging environments especially in Palestine and Lebanon. The women and youth-led groups showed active leadership and contributed to reducing vulnerabilities by leading responses in Palestine and in Jordan and Lebanon by raising awareness on the intersection between COVID19 and protection issues.

Finally, linking the global to the local level was a continued focus and the **Policy Lab** achieved strong results by succeeding in putting tax, debt, SDGs, and anti-discrimination on the agenda. AADK sustained www.verdensmaalene.dk as the most visited Danish site on the SDGs and despite COVID19 another seven schools joined the educational www.verdensklasse.dk network.

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

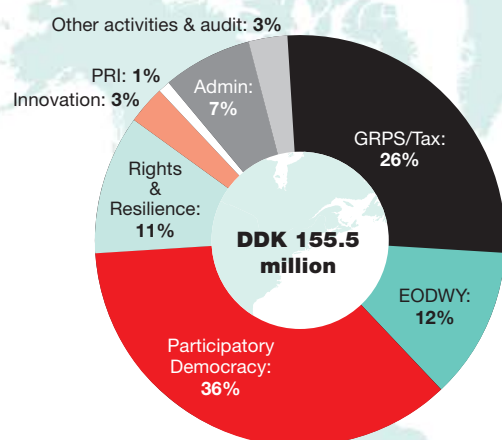
In 2020, the COVID19 pandemic presented unpredictable challenges for populations across the world and especially for many of the communities – particularly women and youth – that ActionAid Denmark (AADK) works with in the efforts to combat social, political, and economic inequality. AADK reprogrammed across all contexts, but ultimately a lot of the planned work continued in different ways – the necessity of going online as a key element. Many of AADK’s constituents showed remarkable resilience in the face of the pandemic. An example is how Bangladeshi youth battled misinformation in the fight against COVID19 or how efforts by young people and local partners promoted COVID19 accountability in Zambia and Nigeria. As part of the Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), AADK implemented programmes in 12 countries across Africa, Asia and the Middle East as well as in global programmes to champion justice and equal rights and opportunities for all people within **four thematic priorities**:

- Quality Gender Public Services (GRPS) Funded by Progressive Taxation (Lot CIV)
- Participatory Democracy & Youth Representation (Lot CIV)
- Economic Opportunities & Decent Work for Youth (Lot CIV)
- Rights & Resilience in Protracted Crises & Disasters (Lot HUM)

These priorities are framed together by the SDGs and reflected in the long-term programming at country level, in the global programmes linking local actions with global

advocacy, and in the support to young people to organise and lead. AADK engages with countries in two main ways namely as ‘full country programmes’ focusing on two – three thematic priorities and as programmes focusing on youth organising and leadership (YOL). In 2020, AADK also engaged with some countries to implement focused nexus interventions and climate justice pilots.

This report presents details on the strategic and organisational developments as well as on the progress of the interventions and partnership across thematic, global, and country levels achieved across Lot CIV and Lot HUM. The report is synthesised based on comprehensive annual reports from the 12 SPA-partner countries including continuous Outcome Harvesting (OH); thematic, pilot, and global reports, as well as reviews finalised in 2020. The report contains five main sections with the following content: The **first** section reports on the major organisational and strategic developments in AADK including follow up on recommendations from reviews and capacity elements. The **second** section analyses how programmatic approaches developed in 2020. The **third** section contains the overall analysis of results including reflections on challenges and reprogramming in the face of COVID19. The **fourth** section presents reflections on the operating space in 2020 as well as specific country-level results. Finally, the **fifth** section includes the key results from campaigns and engagement in Denmark (PRI-funds). Throughout the report illustrative cases and examples of work are included. In addition to the main report, updated result frames, country results and a matrix of the follow up on the Danida review are included in the **annexes**.



12 SPA PARTNER COUNTRIES

Lot CIV, 11 countries: Bangladesh, Jordan, Kenya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Lot HUM, 3 countries: Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine

GLOBAL PLATFORMS IN 22 COUNTRIES

Bangladesh, Denmark, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Thailand, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

9 established in 2020: Ethiopia, Greece, Jordan, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Tanzania

AWARDED FOR YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN ZAMBIA

YOUTH-LED RESPONSES TO DIFFICULT QUESTIONS

The Global Platform (GP) Zambia was recognised with the 2020 National Youth Award by the National Youth Development Council for its tireless efforts for youth-led activism. So far, 10 Zambian organisations have received the adulation for “*delivering maximum impact on youth development*”.

Among the many things that makes GP Zambia special, is the alternative approach to actively engaging young people in complex, sensitive and often difficult discussions. Whether they are discussing ‘COVID19 accountability’, ‘youth employment’ or ‘sexual and reproductive health’ – no topic seems too hard to tackle. Since 2017, young people from the GP have successfully gathered hundreds of women and men for Feminist Fridays¹ to discuss other young people’s views on gender roles and stereotypes and finding ways to put feminism on the agenda in Zambia.

HOLDING AUTHORITIES TO ACCOUNT FOR COVID-RELIEF FUNDS

In 2020, young activists responded creatively with ‘pandemic poetry’. Young poets from the Word Smash Poetry Movement were able to reach thousands² in Zambia with their captivating spoken word videos. In one of the videos, they asked the uncomfortable lockdown question: “*Stay home, they said! But if I stay home, then how will I survive?*”. And as COVID19 relief funds were flowing into the country to cushion the consequences of the crisis, the young people demanded transparency, integrity, and fairness to maintain trust between the citizens and the state. In the spoken word video What happened to transparency?³ they put the spotlight on the complex question of accountability around COVID19 relief funds. – Who is held to account for the spending, when young people are cut off from participating and why does the paperwork never work for young people?

“*Stay home, they said! But if I stay home, then how will I survive?*”



Watch one of the spoken word videos here

1. <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=506738909864483>

2. The exact reach cannot be verified as the original Word Smash Poetry Facebook page has been closed for administrative reasons.

3. <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=868880106933357&t=22>

1. WHAT IS NEW IN 2020?

This section covers major organisational and strategic developments, capacity, reviews, and partnership aspects as well as key risk factors.

1.1 ORGANISATIONAL UPDATE

The COVID-19 crisis had extensive consequences for AADK organisationally, strategically, and financially throughout 2020. AADK experienced significant disruptions to the work, major losses in income, challenges to staff well-being as well as a major re-budgeting and HR-process to reduce costs, which included a pay-reduction at senior management level and adjustments in employee hours and positions. The restructuring process in the International Cluster to optimise the response to the pandemic led to the establishment of a HUM/nexus support group and a digital group, as well as a simplified structure going from three to two teams. Budgeting with a deficit across AADK for 2020 combined with a financial management approach involving continuous adjustments ensured that the budgeted deficit did not exceed projections.

Outside Denmark the Global Platforms (GPs) and the Training Centre for Development Cooperation (TCDC) in Tanzania were particularly affected financially by the COVID crisis due to lack of income – not least from Global Contact travellers. This was tackled by reducing costs, increasing SPA funding to TCDC and through help packages from the MFA. In Denmark income from the social entrepreneurship activities took a deep downward turn and ended with the closing of GlobalHagen Kitchen. While the institutional fundraising did not live up to expectations in 2020, AADK did secure a Danida Market Development Partnership grant for the Kenya programme and the private fundraising in Denmark exceeded expectations resulting in financial support from more than 34,000 private individuals and a 33% growth in unrestricted funds.

DELIVERING & DOCUMENTING RESULTS

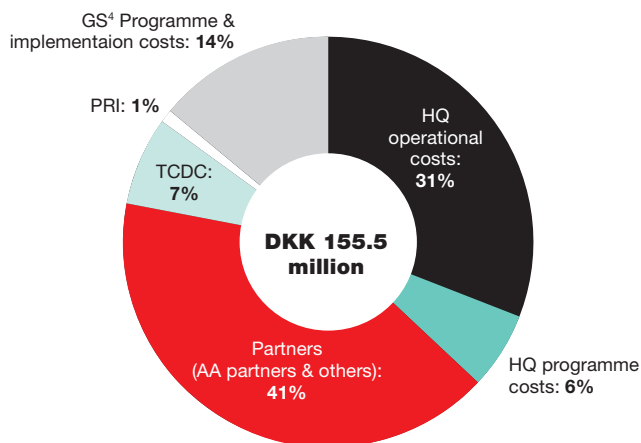
Improving MEL capacities at country level was prioritised in 2019, and country visits included sessions on Outcome Harvesting (OH), reporting, and counting methodology. The year culminated with an OH training for AA MEL and programme staff, after which **harvesting outcomes** was integrated as part of semi-annual and annual reporting in 2020. The methodology emphasises learning and validation of the Theory of Change (ToC) and in 2020 Palestine,

Kenya and Nigeria revised their ToC based on OH exercises. Due to COVID19 the plan for three in-country OH workshops in Palestine, Lebanon and Jordan and a joint introduction course, were successfully converted into an online workshop. All **reports and data** from countries are quality assured by the AADK senior programme managers, the PMEL coordinators, and discussed in country groups. Subsequently, feedback is given to partnership countries. The AA partners are responsible for the dialogue, feedback, and capacity building with their local partners. In 2020, the adaptation of all programmes took away attention from developing new skills, and this combined with staff turnover in countries, means that **MEL capacity in countries** still has room for improvement. From early 2020, AADK started reporting outgoing flows of funds in the IATI standard through AidStream. Direct transfers to partnership countries throughout 2018 – 2020 were published – however several dataflows are still pending.

Overall, significant progress was achieved in 2020 in relation to implementing the various action points from the **2019 Danida Review** and in continuation of the **Operational Reboot** initiated in late 2018. To highlight a few developments, AADK's humanitarian programme was further strengthened and due to the COVID19 crisis the annual flex funds budget increased with an extra DKK 2.6 million to 3.6 million; a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system (Business Central) was successfully implemented aligning with the AA financial platforms; and the development of a new AADK Partnership Policy was initiated (finalised early 2021). These developments notwithstanding, the pandemic resulted in some delays, primarily due to lockdowns domestically and abroad, but also due to a redirection of staff resources to crisis management, reprogramming etc. One area that suffered from this was the newly adopted federation-wide Contract Management System (CMS) which saw significant delays in implementation. This has since picked up and the system has in-built workflows with due diligence and quality checks related to all phases of the grant life cycle. Furthermore, the implementation of the sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse (SHEA) Safeguarding policy included the development of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP); training of staff; and the development of e-learning materials. As for the **feminist leadership principles** adopted in 2019, AADK focused in 2020 on the transparent use of power and power delegation, self-awareness and dismantling of biases, and feedback by training the management

group and core staff in ‘feedback as a tool’. This training has supported efforts within the other areas too. An assessment on the implementation of the principles done in January 2021 showed that 60% of staff are satisfied with how their direct managers behave in accordance with the principles.

AADK, like all SPA organisations, was asked to identify its **flow of funds**, which led to further internal analysis and a decision to significantly accelerate AADK’s localisation drive. The work to reduce the share of the SPA funds spent at HQ-level was initiated in 2020 and will be expanded in the coming years. Finally, AADK has obtained CHS verification and is applying the nine CHS commitments for humanitarian programming and quality assurance purposes, just as AADK has incorporated CHS in its standard operating procedures for SHEA investigations.



ACTIONAID FEDERATION COOPERATION

In 2020, ActionAid (AA) appointed a **new secretary general**, Julia Sanchez. This coincided with the approval of a new three-year strategic framework focusing on Climate and Economic Justice, with social movements and young people at the centre. The new framework is seen to strengthen AA by ensuring a clearer brand and mandate. AADK was instrumental in ensuring the continued focus on youth as well as the renewed focus on Climate Justice.

AADK signs annual agreements with AA in which the implementation of specific federation level interventions is agreed upon. In 2020, AADK continued supporting Youth, Tax, Gender-Responsive Public Services (GRPS), Civic Participation including SDGs, Learning and Capacity development and the International Humanitarian Action and Resilience Team (IHART). AADK continued the leading role of two delegation areas: 1) Institutional Resilience and 2)

the Youth Community of Interest (YCOI). In addition, AADK also funded an AA-led COVID19-related Youth Digital Engagement (YDE) Project, which continues in 2021, as well as a continued strong collaboration on fundraising. Under the Institutional Resilience Delegation led by AA Uganda, AADK contributed to capacity development of AA partners and local partners in 2020.

GOVERNANCE, MEMBER-BASE & OUTREACH IN DENMARK

AADK held regular **board and council meetings** online as well as a board retreat throughout 2020. As part of the rolling political plan, the organisation undertook a major project to strengthen its organisational democracy which will be implemented in 2021-22.

AADK continues to have a solid **outreach in Denmark** and many people, particularly young people, are reached and engaged on issues such as climate and social justice, inequality, anti-discrimination, youth activism, and shrinking civic space with both a domestic and international angle. AADK has around 21.000 paying members, 34.000 private donors, 100.000+ followers on social media, and more than 900 committed volunteers. Nearly half of the followers on Facebook are below the age of 35 and digital content reached 15.000 people daily. Digital engagement is a key priority as reflected in a number of digital efforts, such as webinars, debates, digital campaigns for refugees or climate justice etc. AADK sees an increase in the number of people who engage with AADK year by year – in 2020, 50.000+ people took online action on AADK’s campaigns and an online-volunteer group focused on anti-discrimination was established. The *digital dialogue* with the 100.000+ followers and supporters will continue focusing on the SDG-agenda, especially Goal #10, in order to inspire new ways of engagement and creating links between the international and domestic work. The volunteer-driven Global Platforms in Denmark include hostels and cafés that in ‘a normal year’ welcome around 15.000 guests and engage 200+ volunteers (with seven different nationalities) and organise 200+ events. Activities include political events including SDG-debates, lectures, book presentations and social events with the purpose of increasing understanding of global and local issues and the importance of international collaboration and solidarity. Compared to 2019, COVID19 meant that around 80 fewer events with 3,000 fewer participants took place at the cafe in Copenhagen, and a fall from around 10,000 to 4,000 guests in the Copenhagen-based hostel. In Aarhus on the other hand, the café moved to a bigger location in 2020, more volunteers were engaged with a resulting increase in events and participants than earlier years despite the restrictions.

1.2 STRATEGIC & PROGRAMMATIC UPDATE

Despite the challenges, 2020 was also a year during which AADK *rallied* as individuals and as a collective not just to manage the challenges, but also to use the crisis to strengthen the organisation. Strategically, this resulted in the development of a major ‘organisational story’ project for all of AA youth work described in the document “The Youth Story” and AADK’s organisational document “Building a Global Activist Organisation for the 21st Century”, which both direct AADK and ensure that the organisation embodies **a rooted global activist organisation**. In addition to these documents focus was on further evolving AADK’s approach to Climate Justice, learning from the innovation-projects, as well as fully adapting to the digital reality in terms of learning, capacity strengthening, and digital activism. The latter was naturally spurred on by the COVID19 crisis but was based on steps towards digitalisation taken prior to the crisis. While, at the programme level the COVID19 crisis resulted in 24% of SPA interventions being reprogrammed into COVID19-responses, the humanitarian health crisis as a result of the pandemic did not turn out as severe as expected, whereas there have been major financial, social and political consequences in partner countries. The COVID reprogramming remained aligned with existing strategies at country-level and hopefully the need for adjustments will therefore not be as extensive in 2021, despite the global financial crisis and the restrictions in civic space and rights experienced in many countries.

PARTNERSHIP ENGAGEMENTS

Dynamic partnerships are critical for creating complex social changes at all levels, and AADK collaborates and coordinates efforts with a variety of actors at local, national, and global levels while also working in multi-stakeholder coalitions, alliances, networks. While the aim of the **localisation** agenda is inherently embedded in the structure of AA as most of the AA members are independent national organisations, seen as an integral part of the local civil society, AADK is working to promote further localisation and AA partners are encouraged to increasingly shift resources and power to other local actors. AADK is committed to supporting partners and individual activists that are experiencing the consequences of shrinking civic space and the rapid response mechanism via the AA Federation as well as other mechanisms initiated during COVID19 are key to this.

In 2020, the most important engagements of AADK with **global alliances and networks** under Lot CIV were the cooperation with the Fight Inequality Alliance, Africans Rising and the Global Campaign for Education (GCE)



BANGLADESHI YOUTH TACKLING COVID19 HEAD ON

During the pandemic, young Bangladeshis prevailed as front-line fighters in the battle against COVID19. AA Bangladesh, GP Bangladesh and Activistas were not deterred by the imposed country-wide lockdowns to prevent them from carrying out awareness-raising and advocacy efforts. From advocating for marginalised people to taking an active role in coordinating humanitarian assistance, young people demonstrated themselves as critical members of Bangladeshi society offline and online. AADK hired Inspirators that worked to develop the digital literacy capacity of young people to further lead activities for their communities which resulted in closer ties with other youth groups, mobilising almost 20 online platforms across the country. Young Bangladeshis quickly adapted to the shift by taking their campaigns online. Activistas initiated campaigns on various issues to bring awareness to the community. One of these, a campaign to counter misinformation took action against myths about COVID19 by mass-sharing of accurate information.

and the Global Alliance for Tax Justice. Also, institutions such as Restless Development, the Action4Sustainable Development coordinated global CSO Coalition (#TurnItAround), UN Major Groups, the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP), the SDG Action Campaign, Transparency, Accountability and Participation (TAP) Network, UN Secretary General’s Envoy on Youth, Cooperation Canada, Save the Children, the CEPEI Think Tank,

the Leave No One Behind Coalition, the Danish Permanent Mission to the UN, Global Fokus, and the African Union. Under Lot HUM, the most important engagements were the Global Protection Cluster, Grand Bargain and the Friends of Gender under the Grand Bargain, the Call to Action on Protection against Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (Call to Action), the Feminist Humanitarian Network, the Compact on Young People in Humanitarian Action, Core Humanitarian Standards Alliance, the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) and the UN Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience (UNDRR).

REVIEWS & KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Key reviews took place in 2020 that all provide inputs for the scope and approaches of AADK and inform the planning base regarding a potentially renewed partnership with the MFA from 2022 – 2025.

To create a systematic overview of the extent to which and how AADK programmes are working with youth leadership as well as to assess the potential of the various programme modalities, AADK initiated a review of the **AADK programme approach** focusing specifically on youth in late 2020. The review pointed out that AADK and partner countries demonstrate the ability to remain flexible and responsive to the changing needs of social movements, while also retaining long-standing engagements with more formal organisations.

A collaborative **mid-term review** of the Lot HUM-funded Rights & Resilience Programme using OH confirmed that the programme is producing transformative outcomes that are in line with the aim of shifting power to women and young people affected by crises. Results were particularly achieved in Gaza and at global level. The conclusions from the review directly informed the planning for 2021. These encouraging results solidifies the learning journey that AADK has been on in terms of humanitarian programming and secures a solid base upon which to continue the programming.

In 2020, an internal review of **the innovation-programme** showcased emergent results of novel strategies for creating spaces for youth-led activism. It focused on the potential, the challenges, and dilemmas connected to working with social innovation as well as methods of translating principles from adaptive programming into collaboration with young activists. The paper concluded that an agile approach can be beneficial particularly in purpose-built innovation projects, but also when exploring a new collaboration or area of work; when testing ideas; in large, stagnant projects; and in crisis project management. The latter was evident during COVID19, which showed that having the option to bypass traditional mechanisms in favour of an agile response can be beneficial.

KEYSTONE REVIEW

In 2020, AADK undertook a Keystone Partnership Performance Review to collect feedback on partnership dynamics and the relationship between AADK, AA partners, direct partners, and local partners. The overall response rate was 55% with AA partners responding lowest at 25%, and local partners highest at 74%. AADK scored high on e.g. working towards a common goal and working to help people claim their rights and on facilitating supportive and open collaborations in general. The review also indicated that AADK's monitoring, and reporting activities help partners improve their work. Areas for further improvement include facilitating networking and getting feedback from communities. AADK started discussing the review with constituents and it was instrumental in fuelling a conversation across the organisation on what is a good partnership including the development of the new partnership policy.

In 2020, TCDC strengthened its work in knowledge production by establishing a **Research Agenda Working Group** and undertaking key research pieces including a "Gender Equality and Feminist Leadership Audit" of the centre, a "Think and Act Piece", a "Research Agenda" for the centre's Climate Justice work, and an "Accountability in Emergencies in East Africa" piece. This work will be used to improve its learning courses and inform partnerships.

DEVELOPMENT IN KEY RISK FACTORS

The COVID19 crisis greatly strengthened AADK's risk resilience in general at individual, as well as at operational and strategic level by providing an opportunity to learn how to adapt to a massive threat and substantial changes across the organisation. AADK's **Crisis Management Team** was activated in March 2020 and continuously developed and adjusted guidelines in accordance with AA's Staff Health & Safety Directive. Likewise, programme adaptation in both Lot CIV and Lot HUM began early in the pandemic after the first ever federation-wide Red Alert prompted all members to respond as well as to develop safety and security plans.

Generally, processes and systems were strengthened to mitigate risks that can occur when engaging with external parties. The new **Procurement Policy** was fully implemented, and the accompanying tools and processes now effectively mitigate financial loss, reputational damage, and regulatory impact when contracting business partners. In line with AA's Anti-Terrorist Funding Policy AADK implemented a new process and an online database as part of the due diligence screening ensuring that AADK

does not enter partnerships with any company, organisation, or individual that is listed on a financial sanctions list. In late 2020, AADK drafted a new **Risk Management Policy** and is acquiring a new IT system that will support this. AA's Risk Management Framework outlines the AA System for risk assessment and risk mitigation and encompasses contextual, programmatic, and institutional

risks. In general, risk monitoring follows the planning and reporting cycle. In crisis contexts, risk assessments are undertaken on an ongoing basis and are reported and discussed quarterly or elevated immediately if appropriate. Further, the HUM PMEL plan also sets out clear processes for reporting on contextual changes and risk development outside of the regular reporting schedule.

WOMEN-LED CAMPAIGNS IN JORDAN & LEBANON

WOMEN CREATING AWARENESS IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID19

Across the globe, COVID19 led to significant increases in protection related vulnerabilities such as gender-based violence (GBV) along with a lack of access to referral services etc. This was also the case in Jordan and Lebanon. The Women Protection Action Groups (WPAGs) and the Youth Agents for Change Initiatives (YACI) in the two countries have received capacity development over the past three years within protection issues such as gender equality and GBV, as well as on how to engage and sensitise communities – to enable them to take lead in protection responses and to transfer knowledge to their communities. With the advent of COVID19, the WPAGs showed their bolstered capacity and acted proactively to lead large awareness raising campaigns in their communities focused on the intersection between COVID19 and protection including GBV and child marriage. The WPAGs took their point of departure in their experiences with referring women survivors to service providers and delivering sessions to them both off- and online. They used a needs-assessment which they themselves had been part of, to identify for which issues to campaign.

“ I advise all girls to speak up, not remain silent and become a role model ”

says Hiba Abu Abdo, a participant in one of the campaign sessions.

CAMPAIGNS WITH A NATIONAL OUT-REACH

The campaigns not only reached the local communities through billboards, LED-screens etc. they also had a national outreach via radio, TV, animation videos, and SoMe. The campaign in Jordan alone reached 224.440 people primarily online – views on the AA Arab Region Facebook page reached appr. 400,000 people and appr. 272,000 people saw it on Roya TV in Jordan,⁵ whilst a video of an interview with Claudine Aoun, the president of the National Commission for Lebanese Women and Chair of the Supreme of Arab Women Organisation to talk about domestic violence during lockdown as well as the amendment of laws that discriminate against women, got more than 51,000 views. A further example of the impact is that 80 women signed up to be enrolled in the Women Circles in Lebanon following the campaigns.



Watch one of the videos about the campaign here

5. <https://fb.watch/2wjJ5xiyy/>

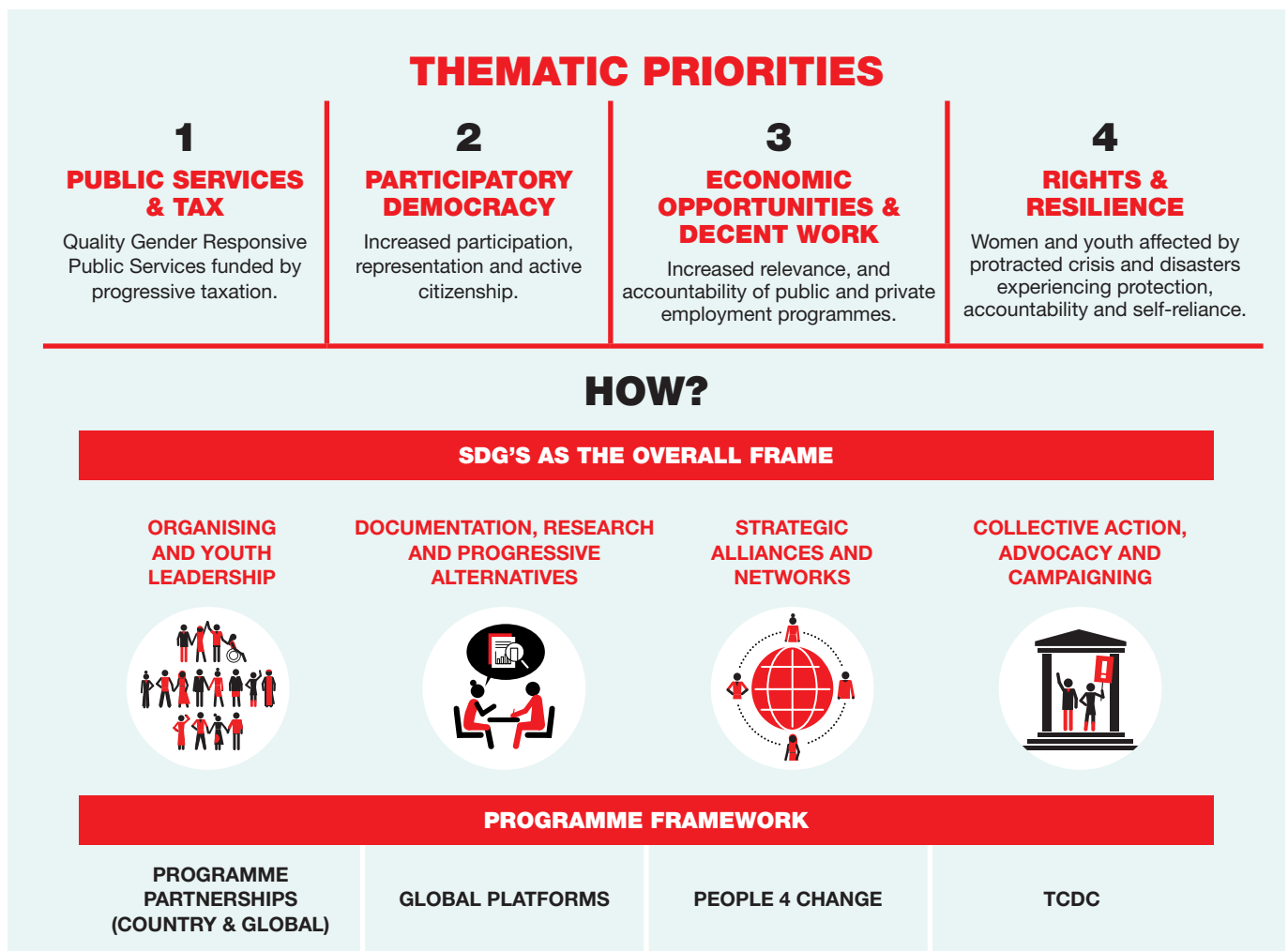
2. APPROACHES – THE HOW OF 2020

This section reflects on the approaches applied in the SPA programme – those that have been the backbone of the programme in the last three years, those that were championed in 2020 as new strategic or programmatic priorities, as well as those that were necessitated by the pandemic.

2.1 APPROACHES IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID19

Adhering to a human rights-based approach (HRBA) and championing feminist leadership principles, AADK’s programming approach is **transformative in nature** and seeks to address structural causes of inequality, injustice, and crisis by supporting the struggles of right-holders to foster sustainable change and accountability from relevant public and private actors. The **dual perspective** of AADK – combining the longer-term and strategically planned

programmes in the 12 partner countries with the dynamic, reactive, and agile ‘activist approach’ – showed its value throughout 2020, as youth, women, and activists from AADK programmes and beyond took leadership in responses to COVID19 and challenged the increasingly shrinking civic space. The four main **thematic priorities** of the SPA programme: Quality Gender Public Services (GRPS) funded by Progressive Taxation (Lot CIV); Participatory Democracy & Youth Representation (Lot CIV); Economic Opportunities and Decent Work for Youth (Lot CIV); and Rights & Resilience in Protracted Crises and Disasters (Lot HUM) are manifested in the long-term rights-based programming, and the four global programmes aimed at pushing institutions and structures to be responsive and inclusive.



The dynamic **activist approach** is implemented by embedding the concept of *organising* in the work to employ innovative ways to mobilise youth when public institutions do not respond. HRBA is inherent to organising as it is a critical strategy to nurture people-centred pressure for progressive changes beyond the community level by linking local struggles to the national level, and support communities and youth in doing the advocacy themselves. AADK as such focuses on both formal partnerships with established civil society organisations (CSOs) as well as informal non-monetary – and monetary – support to activists, movements, and community groups. Organising as a strategic approach is underpinned by one long term outcome and three intermediate outcomes – *the how* – as seen in the figure on page 13.

AADK partners directly with 12 countries and **the in-country engagement** takes the form of:

- *Full Programme Countries* developed around two – three of the Lot CIV thematic priorities and consist of long-term programme support as well as capacity development. (Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, Palestine (West Bank), Tanzania, Uganda).
- *Youth Organising and Leadership Programmes (YOL)* in which the aim is to connect capacity development modalities to youth and activists, and programme support is focused on reacting to opportunities created by youth. (Jordan, Myanmar, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe).
- *HUM programmes* with programme support and capacity strengthening under one theme of ‘rights and resilience’. (Jordan, Palestine (Gaza) Lebanon).

OVERVIEW OF COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT				
	GRPS AND TAX	PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY	ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	RIGHTS & RESILIENCE
Bangladesh	●	●	●	
Kenya	●	●	●	⊙
Mozambique	●	●	●	
Tanzania	●	●	●	
Uganda	●	●		
Palestine		●		⊙ ✦
Jordan		○		⊙
Lebanon				⊙
Myanmar	○			
Nigeria	○			✦
Zambia		○		
Zimbabwe	○	○		

● CIV FULL COUNTRY PROGRAMME ○ CIV YOL ⊙ HUM PROGRAMME ✦ HUM-DEV NEXUS

2020 was the first year for the HUM programme to use the revised design developed in 2019 to better ground the programme in the local context along with integrated outcome and activity streams. The experience is that especially the resilience and protection elements benefitted from a closer integration, however, the link between the global and the national was challenged due to the restrictions on travel and the cancellations of key global events. In the early months of 2020, AADK and partners developed a paper on the humanitarian – development – peace nexus and planned focused nexus-interventions in Nigeria (Borno state) and Palestine to test and strengthen the approach to programming around vulnerabilities and strategic service delivery. AADK also decided to bring on new staff to strengthen the nexus dimension in Lot CIV. How-

ever, as the pandemic hit, much of the SPA programme became a nexus and adaptive programming operation.

COVID19 RE-PROGRAMMING & RESPONSIVENESS

While each country experienced different levels of health and socio-economic crisis, COVID19 significantly altered the ways in which implementation could take place across all contexts. Programme adaptation began early in the pandemic following the AA Federation-wide Red Alert. The exercise resulted in changes within and across programmes and budget-lines as activities were adjusted to reach intended outcomes while keeping community members and staff safe. To guide this process, an AADK

support group developed programme guidance, check lists, etc. and advised management on scenarios as well as helped coordinate with the AA Red Alert system. The process showed the relevance and flexibility of the Theory of Change (ToC) and the results frame to encompass the necessary digitalisation and strategic service delivery etc. From the global Rights & Resilience Programme, time allocation from technical experts was set aside to assist countries in developing response plans and a global humanitarian youth advisor was brought in to support the Federation's coordination mechanisms due to the strong youth angle of COVID19 responses. The all-encompassing nature of the crisis highlighted the need for planning and thinking more holistically across the dual perspectives of AADK's work in terms of the long-term programming and the activist approach. However, it also opened up room to explore new opportunities. While it was impossible to meet physically and activities were cancelled, and some constituents were excluded due to the digitalisation of activities and events, new opportunities for gathering online also flourished.

In summary, the specific forms of support from AADK saw the following **changes due to the pandemic**:

- The long- and shorter-term financial **project and programme support** and technical input remained largely aligned with existing strategies at country-level although with key adaptations including going digital, adopting awareness raising and advocacy related to COVID19 along with strategic service delivery in response to the pandemic. Significantly less monitoring and technical support visits took place.
- **The Global Platforms (GPs)** transitioned online for the majority of their engagements, as well as adopting specific COVID19 related training and activities.
- The **People4Change (P4C)** programme developed a new category of 'COVID19 inspirators' recruited locally and provided with IT equipment, airtime, and a modest living allowance to provide online capacity support from their homes to (other) young people and work face-to-face in accordance with local restrictions.
- The AADK **Training Centre for Development Cooperation in Tanzania (TCDC)** cancelled many income generating courses – although some went online – with huge implications for the centre's financial situation throughout 2020.
- New initiatives were set up: **Rapid Response Funds** focusing on youth and activists, and direct mini-grants to groups and activists. Which also have relevance beyond COVID19 as the increasingly restrictive environment for political activism makes mainstreaming of such mechanisms into programming very relevant.
- **Danida Flex funds** were extraordinarily increased and focused on responses in some of the worst affected and most vulnerable countries.

The work on **young people in humanitarian action** progressed significantly, both within AA and AADK, but also at global and sector-wide level – not least in COVID19 responses led by youth. Young people demonstrated

resilience and took action in response to the crisis – as volunteers or staff of local partners, as individuals via GPs, as members of the Activista network or as leaders of youth-led organisations that accessed support and funds e.g., via the AADK set ups. The responses led by young people confirmed the challenges and opportunities that young people face when they respond to crises by not being fully respected as leaders. Furthermore, the sustainability of their engagement in humanitarian action, depends on them being trained / qualified, however, they often face dire economic situations. Considering this, their economic empowerment as well as possible financial incentives are integral to the process of enhancing youth leadership and activism in humanitarian action. In general, humanitarian expertise and skills have become required skills following the COVID outbreak – resulting in the development of an online AADK Training of Trainers programme on Humanitarian Programming in general and young people's engagement in particular.

Further examples of **COVID-related adjustments** include among others support to the Africans Rising's COVID19 Response Campaigns (the Pan-African Solidarity Campaign against COVID19 and the #Rise4OurLives campaign) (see section 3.5). In Nigeria, youth tracked COVID19 funds to hold the government to account, and such accountability initiatives also happened in Zambia, Bangladesh, and Tanzania. There are examples of young people joining COVID19-related committees as well. Similarly, strategic service delivery including food items, hygiene materials and cash grants a.o. items took place in several countries including Kenya, Tanzania, and Palestine (see section 4.3). At the policy level, COVID19 resulted in a heightened focus on tax and debt – making the AADK contributions to analysis products highly relevant. The global and national levels were linked by providing mini grants to countries to monitor the changes in the tax system because of COVID19 and linking this to international campaigns on tax justice (see section 3.5).

GOING DIGITAL – CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

While digitalisation of learning and capacity strengthening processes has been part of the learning and capacity efforts in AADK for many years with e.g., the activist toolbox Beautiful Rising as well as the experimentation with social media in trainings through Instagram, Twitter etc., and a Chatbot for learning retention, digitalisation reached an unprecedented level in 2020. AADK launched a new open-source Digital Learning Platform, developed relevant content, and transitioned all physical capacity strengthening activities into digital spaces such as webinars, knowledge workshops, co-creation workshops, network building, etc. An example of a typical face2face process going online with success, was OH workshops. This experience shows that the potential for doing evaluation and documentation online is great and AADK should get better at sensemaking and analysis using online tools

in combination with offline processes. Digitalisation as such offers key potentials in terms of increased reach as well as data collection. In Tanzania, online youth activism also proved to be an alternative safe tool in the current context of the shrinking of civic space, and more than 400,000 youth were reached through online cafés. However, the quality of online work depends on factors that cannot be underestimated such as adaptation to the context and attentiveness to the relationships involved.

KEY POSITIVES OF DIGITALISATION TO BRING FORWARD

- **OUTREACH** There is enormous potential for increased outreach for delivering capacity development to young people, and to design learning processes with one part that is open for many, and another for the few/long-term motivated learners.
- **BETTER LEARNING QUALITY** Running courses on digital platforms provided a rich insight into the learning environment for activists. The digital tools present an opportunity to use data about learning processes strategically to develop the right content, for the right people, in the right way with the right contextualisation.
- **INVEST IN A DIGITAL LEARNING MINDSET** Design and delivery of digital learning and capacity development require another mindset and skillset than face2face learning. What works offline does not necessarily work online. Participants have a shorter attention span, and it requires more time to prepare – but it can be re-used! Potential savings on travel budgets can be invested into this.
- **INCREASED LINKAGES** While there are limitations to some elements of relationship building digitally it also has the potential for increased networking and collaboration.

However, the possibilities of digitalisation came along with **challenges**. All programmes had a steep learning curve vis-à-vis digitalisation with issues ranging from access to devices; connectivity issues; access to internet data; commitment and attention; limitation to participatory approaches; technical challenges and illiteracy; as well as lack of competencies for this within AADK and partners; and finally, relationship building. The digital divide created challenges of including the most marginalised, and it excluded constituents – especially women, youth, and rural communities. Young women are also described as further marginalised by digitalisation as they generally have less access to devices and are often subject to patriarchal

norms lowering their participation. Connectivity issues also hampered engagement with duty bearers – with consequent challenges of lack of transparency and accountability and difficulties in linking various levels. Many programmes addressed these challenges by providing access to devices, airtime, and data; organising digital platforms and capacity strengthening; as well as re-igniting ‘old solutions’ such as radio programmes. Programmes also learned that virtual spaces require more or different efforts to ensure transformative development with participants and a challenge was to translate the large number of online youth activists into actions by these activists and to retain engagement. Due to this, AA Zambia for instance, developed an assignment-based approach which allows participants to remain engaged after the virtual sessions. Additionally, as was remarked by e.g. the programme in Lebanon, for key protection interventions, including psychosocial support (PSS), online sessions are too impersonal and lack interaction.

So, digitalisation **cannot fully substitute face-to-face** modalities, and there is a fundamental need for investment in digital platforms which ensure inclusion and promote digital literacy, to build accessible digital platforms at sector-wide level. Also, rights within digital spaces need to be ensured, as well as countering government shut-downs of the internet, and possible demands for access to free internet to be a human right in the world of today need to be explored.

INNOVATION – EXPLORING NEW PATHWAYS FOR YOUTH-LED CHANGE

AADK has piloted an operational framework for innovation with the purpose of exploring effective, scalable, and agile approaches to youth organising as well as promoting an organisational culture that encourages social innovation and has the necessary infrastructure for it. The projects explore novel ways of strengthening the political participation of young people and the sustainability of their work and organisations. The framework supports a fail-forward intervention logic, and is inspired by agile development guidelines, Human Centred Design, Emergent Learning Methodology and OH. The key component is to run short, agile project cycles that embrace risk-taking and adaptability, turning ideas into iterative experiments, and seeking continual development throughout the implementation. Furthermore, approaches on youth leadership have been revised and piloted to fit crisis contexts.

CLIMATE JUSTICE & THE INTERSECTION WITH YOUTH

To develop the approach to youth and climate justice, AADK initiated five climate justice pilots in Zambia, Ethiopia, Liberia, Bangladesh, and Myanmar in late 2020. The projects supported young people to take leadership in processes or activities that they deemed relevant. In

addition to the pilots, two studies were conducted to provide learning on the relevance of climate justice for young people and how to mobilise and support youth-led movements on climate justice. Findings include that there has never been a point of history when more young people have organised around the same issue, and that young people often feel that they are not taken seriously – they are promised participation and maybe invited to meetings, but nothing further happens in terms of participation and influence. The studies also acknowledge that motivation of the urban middle-class youth, differ from that of youth in rural areas, for whom it is often a less ‘intellectual’ fight against climate change in general and often likely to be linked to everyday challenges e.g., environmental activists from Bangladesh and Myanmar raising awareness on plastic waste and its effects on the local ecosystem.

2.2 MULTIPLIER EFFECTS OF SPA FUNDS & MATCH FUNDING

SPA funding is used strategically to match EU funding, which enables a wider scope and **synergies and multiplier effects** with the SPA programme. For example, P4C Inspirators were placed in Uganda and Nepal to support EU activities, and the **Africa We Want (AWW)** project established connections with GPs and their training methodology successfully inspired participants to act. In 2020, DKK 558,886 was spent to match the EU projects below.

In the AWW project, 13 national and regional CSOs across Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda influenced states to be democratic and accountable. 2020 was the final year of the project, and the evaluation from early 2021 concluded that the project successfully collaborated with governments, and ensured changes to, adoptions or ratification of laws, policies, or regulations in relation to **ACDEG (The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance)** and influenced their implementation. The changes in CSOs and youth were increased knowledge, collaboration, outreach, and advocacy; and ACDEG implementation such as youths observing elections. The project organised youth leaders to link with CIVICUS, Africans Rising, and other movements and thereby creating the AWW Alliance, and created synergies with the global Participatory Democracy programme.

AADK led the **Gender Sensitive Humanitarian Volunteering (GESHAVO)** project with four AA members under the EUAID Volunteers Initiative, which finalised in 2020. Key achievements include: Increased awareness of communities on gender-sensitivity in responses; improved understanding of how to apply community-led early warning



YOUTH-LED REFUGEE PROTECTION INITIATIVES IN UGANDA

Young women refugees formed the Women Empowerment Media (WEM) with the vision to ‘be the voice of women and girls in the settlement’ after an YLVO (Empowering Youth Led Volunteering in Local Level Responses) training. With support from AA Uganda, they developed an action plan to raise awareness about GBV and started training young people, doing house-calls and community dialogues which evolved into larger campaigns e.g. for the 16 Days of Activism. The young women initiated a savings group to fund activities and started a small stationery shop. The influence and size of WEM has grown, and both the District Commissioner of Kiryandongo and the UNHCR (The UN Refugee Agency) representative have expressed their support. As these accounts suggest, the initiatives of WEM have an impact, including on duty-bearers. The GBV Focal Person has acknowledged how useful it is to have a partnership with young women: “People listen more when the information is coming from one of them rather than one of us. These young women can easily reach out to the people we need to access; there is acceptance of their ideas.”

systems to responses; improved collaboration between European AA partners; and enhanced interest in solidarity through volunteering; AA Hellas started a GP; and AA Zimbabwe added gender to their response to Cyclone Idai for which they won a ‘protection award’.

AADK led the **YLVO project** under the EUAID Volunteers with seven AA members, which finalised in March 2021. The project strengthened local volunteering, resilience, and shifted power towards locally owned responses by building skills of young people in humanitarian contexts in five countries. The results include: 850+ young people

trained by volunteers; 14.000+ young people reached with activities; COVID19 initiatives taken by volunteers independently; new Youth-led CBOs formed in Uganda and Liberia; and youth participating and showing leadership in spaces such as Compact for Youth in Humanitarian Action.

In 2020, an EU AID Volunteers Initiative, the **VOLEAD, EU Aid Volunteers Building Resilience through Gender and Youth Leadership in Humanitarian Action** project,

kicked off. It is a collaboration among 19 organisations including 13 AA partners to deploy 58 EU AID Volunteers to improve resilience.

In addition to, multiplier effects created by co-funding, synergies were achieved in the co-creation of the YDE project with young people, AA and partners, AAI Humanitarian Team; SURGE (the COVID response mechanism), etc., and it is embedded in SPA programmes in five countries.

WOMEN-LED CLIMATE STRIKE IN BANGLADESH



POWERFUL WOMEN'S MOVEMENT FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE

BINDU is a local young women-led organisation in Bangladesh. They are part of GP Bangladesh's youth constituencies and have received mentoring and capacity development support. In May 2020, Satkhira, a district in Bangladesh, was hit by cyclone Amphan, affecting the livelihoods of nearly 1200 families. This wasn't the first time the district was affected by a climate change induced crisis – weather related disasters continue to scourge the community. Following Amphan, BINDU spearheaded, like it has done over the past eight years, the community's recovery from the effects of the cyclone through various humanitarian response initiatives.

MOBILISING THE COMMUNITY & AUTHORITIES TO REBUILD

In the months after Amphan, BINDU organised a climate strike to appeal to local leaders to assist in rebuilding

local businesses, homes, and an embankment. The group, which is made up fully of young women, arranged various demonstrations and engaged young people and the community in raising awareness and funds for relief for families affected by the cyclone. Their actions were covered by local and national media, even garnering them attention from international climate activists on social media. As a result of the planned demonstrations, Bangladesh Water Development Board took immediate action and rebuilt the embankment!

Executive Director of BINDU Jannatul Mouwa shared:

“ These women don't know about the Paris Agreement. They don't know about climate justice, but they do know how climate change affects their lives every day. ”

AA Bangladesh's climate-related activities, such as literacy workshops and helping activists design climate strikes along with GP Bangladesh's trainings on issues such as social accountability has equipped youth-led organisations in Bangladesh to continue to do inspirational work on climate issues. Jannatul Mouwa expressed, "From capacity development to funding campaigns like our 16 Day of Activism in December 2020 – GP Bangladesh have helped us in different ways over the years." BINDU is a stellar example of youth-led organisations' capability of not only upholding issues of climate justice, but being champions of change.

3. WHAT DID AADK ACHIEVE IN 2020?

This section presents an overview of progress and challenges for Lot CIV and Lot HUM, selected examples of the COVID19 responses as well as progress of global programmes.

3.1 OVERALL PROGRESS – RESULTS & ADAPTATIONS IN 2020

While SPA countries were affected differently by the pandemic, it altered the ways in which programme implementation could meaningfully take place across all contexts. All programmes faced delays, but the creativity of finding new ways to engage constituents also led to positive developments, and generally, the achievements in the face of the unprecedented challenging environment are impressive. In Q2 approximately 50% of the SPA portfolio was adjusted to focus on COVID19, however, as the year progressed, and the situation stabilised in several countries, original plans were resumed. The final reprogramming amounted to 24% and the burn-rate of 100% (Lot CIV) and 99% (Lot HUM) is a testament to the adaptiveness of the AA partner countries, their partners, and the constituents. In fact, the adaptations made to respond to the challenges of the pandemic were largely within the frame of existing programme strategies. Key additions included strategic service delivery (cash grants, food, hygiene kits, etc.), a needs-driven focus on awareness-raising on COVID19 in all programmes; as well as awareness on and responding to social aspects compounded by the crisis such as protection and the economic situation of youth. In essence, COVID19 effectively transformed a large part of the SPA programming into a nexus-programming exercise.

The **overall objective of the SPA** programme is: *“Strengthened capacity, space and diversity of youth organisations, movements and alliances to act, influence and advocate for increased realisation and accountability for the rights, standards, and goals that duty bearers have agreed to and adopted, primarily the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Human Rights”*. Significant results were achieved vis-à-vis the overall objective in terms of **strengthening capacity** with an estimated 11,212 youth taking part in capacity development initiatives across the GPs and more than 1.3 million young people engaged through GP’s online and offline activities.

In addition, the efforts of reaching people with awareness raising initiatives increased dramatically with a reach of 48,645,536 actions on social media. In terms of **facilitating space and diversity** of organisations and movements, successful partnerships with ‘unusual actors’ such as artistic groups in West Africa showed creative ways to do activism, and the strength of youth movements to respond to the pandemic showed their diversity as well as attested to the ‘space’ for them to act. They worked to influence and advocate for their rights in the face of the crisis including delivering strategic service delivery and protection support services to thousands of people. In total, 49,203 people took action on common causes throughout 2020. Crucial changes are seen across programmes resulting from the sustained efforts of AADK, partners and young people that include a significant amount of people achieving access to improved public services. Significant changes also include the 1,131 youth elected or appointed to decision-making structures as well as advocacy wins such as changes in budgets at national and local level, focus on skills development of youth, recovery support to key youth-related sectors, and when policy suggestions by youth are taken into consideration by authorities. Finally, linking the global to the local level was a continued focus and the Danish context was successfully linked to international fora on inequality within the SDG-work and the Policy Lab continued to contribute to international campaigns and advocacy initiatives. Strong policy results were achieved by succeeding in putting tax, debt, SDG accountability, localisation, and anti-discrimination on the agenda e.g. by the co-launch of the Believe in Better report on young people’s inclusion in accountability processes by AA, the UN SG’s (United Nations’ Secretary-General) Envoy on Youth, and others.

3.2 PROGRESS REFLECTIONS ON LOT CIV

The Lot CIV ToC aims to bring community – especially young people’s and women’s – voices directly to the decision-making table, thus enabling engagement between

6. <https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2020/05/believe-in-better-a-working-paper-on-young-peoples-inclusion-in-accountability-processes/>

local, national, and global levels. In a situation where most of these 'tables' went online or closed down completely; the **ToC was tested** to an unparalleled degree. However, many of the participatory democracy programmes have expanded their focus or even experienced new-found engagement from youth in accountability processes linked to either the expenditure of COVID19 response funds or to the surge in restrictions on civic space in the context of the pandemic, as was the case in Tanzania and Zimbabwe. And while all programmes experienced challenges with the digital divide, there are also many concrete examples of young people using the digital format successfully to reach more people than would otherwise have been possible as seen in Tanzania. This is also the case for training and capacity strengthening initiatives, where some communities were reached for the first time – for instance in Palestine – even if the flip-side was to ensure the quality of interventions by finding the right approach and enabling relationships building. Effort was put into strengthening the online capacity development and engagement-spaces in terms of adapting existing trainings and developing new ones as well as ensuring access to online spaces for constituents. Advocacy initiatives successfully combined online and offline tactics such as the first-ever online National Youth Parliament Budget Session organised by AA Bangladesh, and the youth representatives in COVID19 related committees also in Bangladesh. Additionally, Rapid Response Funds directed at young people and activists have been supported through the Social Movement support, GPs, external partners, and delegations.

P4C placements changed from being mostly international to largely national in 2020: 17 Advisors across the SPA countries, TCDC, and the Global Secretariat were engaged, and 52 Inspirators (four international) supporting SPA partnerships and four (two international) supporting EU co-funded projects were deployed – exceeding the target of 45. Three international placements were cut short due to the pandemic. While the P4C programme experiences an increasing demand for placements, the changes also meant that the element of cultural exchange was not as prominent as intended. The COVID19 Inspirators played proactive roles in their communities as illustrated by this quote from an AAI Kenya staff: *“The Inspirators are one of the most successful components in our engagements with the communities”* as well as by examples of their participation in strategic service delivery in Palestine, and their role in both community awareness raising and advocacy campaigns in Bangladesh.

Analysis of the **indicators for the 11 Lot CIV programmes** shows that almost all targets were exceeded. At *intermediate outcome level*, the number of people trained is only 2/3 of the target for AA partners and local partners, while it is more than four times the target for GPs – or double the 2019 result. GPs scaled up through digital means and reached more young people than planned. The number of people taking action on common causes, which had particularly good results in the

full programme countries, is also above target but much smaller than in 2019. While online advocacy initiatives were carried out, results show that lockdowns restrained collective gathering and advocacy. The reach of online campaigning – not surprisingly – quadrupled relative to 2019, and at long term outcome level, the number of advocacy initiatives also increased. At *impact level*, the number of people living in poverty who experienced improvements in public services increased in the sectors of education, water and sanitation, and social safety, while it decreased in the sectors of health and economic opportunities. Based on this aggregated data the pandemic did not seem to have a significant negative effect on the results of the programmes as some numbers increased and others decreased, as in previous years. All the impact indicators related to governments taking steps towards more accountability, changes in tax systems, addressing corruption cases, and improving opportunities for youth employment, mostly exceeded targets for 2020, but still cut short on 2019 achievements. In summary, the indicators show impressive engagement by young people and their allies, especially in the context of the pandemic and governments that are not responding to the extent needed, despite, as described in the country sections below, several impressive achievements at programme level.

INNOVATION – AGILE RESPONSE TO THE 2020 CONTEXT

The Innovation programme had planned to support three new projects in 2020. Instead, focus was shifted to support existing partners in relation to COVID19 responses – making the most of the agile set up in these projects to adapt and respond. In Kenya, The SDG Ambassadors project supported SignsTV, a social enterprise broadcasting TV in Sign language in Kenya, broadcasting information related to COVID19 targeting people living with disabilities and funding was redirected to response projects including support to vulnerable women farmers who lost market access. In Ghana and Senegal, the artistic activism curriculum was remodelled into a digital format and mini grants were awarded to activists and movements who created actions in response to climate change and access to water and health (COVID19-related). In Myanmar, four webinars were offered to youth on COVID19, covering the taboo topic of mental health during the crisis, and in Guatemala, the partner CARTI coordinated a network with young people from 13 organisations supporting 700 families facing vulnerabilities. Fundraising and mobilising 186 volunteers and 11 small-scale companies, they used urban spaces to create orchards and distributed food baskets. They also established 'El Colmo', a multi-media platform where grassroots artists and journalists create spaces for alternative ways of bringing dialogue around social issues that worsened because of the crisis.

Another focus of the innovation programme was the **entrepreneurship of the GPs** including a shift to working with principles from the start-up culture and building mo-

mentum around economic sustainability as a key success element for the GP's socio-political impact. For example, in Bangladesh, the Young Feminist Leadership Academy was developed as key to the sustainability efforts. In Jordan, innovation funds supported the setup of the Shedda Hub together with the partner Drabzeen, as a sustainable co-working space for youth-led organising. With partners in West Africa, the African Creative Action Network (ACAN) was established with young activists with diverse artistic strengths and grew to 1,000+ members, such as Ehalaka, the Gender Based Violence Project, Trotro Vibes that are now employing artistic approaches in their work.

CLIMATE JUSTICE PILOTS

All five pilot projects faced start-up delays due to COVID-19 and it is hence too early to conclude on results. However, in 2020, capacity was built, and awareness raised for young people to take leadership in collective actions for climate justice, which enabled 4000+ young people across the five countries to participate in climate justice efforts. As an example, around 600 young people engaged in actions targeting governments to hold them accountable for appropriate actions and measures. In addition to the pilots, two studies analysed climate justice and its relevance for and motivation of youth. Both studies showed a lack of knowledge and capacities of many young people to engage in this work, while also identifying many relevant initiatives by youth. Selected achievements across the five projects include: In **Ethiopia**, trainings on climate change increased young women's understanding and knowledge on climate issues, and in **Bangladesh** the project facilitated discussions focused on the recent Climate Budget from the government. Linked to this, young people were trained to understand climate policies and budgets and to negotiate and contribute to decision-making processes at all levels. In **Zambia**, the capacity of youth was built to engage in the review process of the Climate Change Bill, and youth were trained in digital campaigning. In **Liberia**, education and communication materials were developed to enhance understanding of issues pertaining to electoral accountability and climate change, and the digital 'youth buzz campaign' is an example of an innovative way of linking rural and urban youth through mobile bus Learning Cafes. Apart from the pilot projects, AADK also supported climate justice work in other SPA countries via youth alliances and initiatives such as climate marches in Myanmar and Jordan. In Myanmar, youth organised a digital Youth Talk on climate change policies and young people participated in a World Environmental Day Event. Learnings from AA projects in Kenya and Nigeria show how communities hold extractive companies to account for their pollution and damages to air, soil, and water – in **Kenya**, mining affected communities established a movement to demand just compensation for those affected by coalmining.



YOUNG ETHIOPIAN WOMEN INVOLVED IN CLIMATE JUSTICE

The aim of the climate justice pilot in Ethiopia is to support young women activists to advocate for climate justice as part of Ethiopia's 10-year National Development Plan (2013-2025) and to ensure that climate justice is on the agenda for the 2021 elections. AA Ethiopia partnered with the Young Women Christian Association (YWCA) to provide trainings on climate justice and support young women to review the 10-year Plan and identify their key asks. After this, the women met with political parties and key officials to discuss these asks. Amanda Gezahegne, a student at Addis Ababa University and advocate for gender equality, says the project helped her realise how the consequences of climate change is not just confined to the environment but extends to the social, political and economic aspects of life: *"I was lucky enough to take part in the climate justice training. This experience was a real eye opener. It not only gave me the knowhow on the concepts of climate change, resilience and climate justice but also taught me a whole new dimension of looking at gender inequality."*

3.3 PROGRESS REFLECTIONS ON LOT HUM

The HUM programme also achieved considerable results in 2020 by adapting to the pandemic and despite very challenging contexts especially in Palestine and Lebanon. In this, the third year of the programme, the women-led groups showed active leadership in supporting and referring women GBV survivors to services and provided sessions online and offline for the women. A holistic approach, linking economic empowerment of GBV survi-

vors and the provision of multisectoral services including psychosocial support (PSS) and livelihood support, with a view to building resilience was successfully implemented. The achievements highlight the link between the emergency and the longer-term capacity strengthening in preparedness and response, including the ability to identify and mitigate protection threats, as well as the importance of strategic service delivery (distribution of hygiene kits, food parcels, cash assistance etc.). The women-led community-based **protection approaches** with the Women Protection Action Groups (WPAGs) and the Women-Led Protection Committees (WLPCs) at the centre successfully contributed to reduced vulnerabilities and increased dignity of women GBV survivors in particular. Throughout the year, activities were implemented locally in the programme centres, including PSS with 494 women receiving ongoing PSS across the three countries. The women and community groups acted independently and proactively and in Palestine the WLPCs and the preparedness and response committees (PRC) led responses in their communities, and in Jordan and Lebanon the WPAGs led awareness raising in their communities on the intersection between COVID19 and protection. AA Palestine engaged closely with local partners and youth in **strategic service delivery** to the most vulnerable communities. In Lebanon, AA Arab Region and youth partners joined the response to the Beirut blast. While **accountability committees** were formed in all three countries, in Jordan and Lebanon this component was delayed and focused mostly on 'programme accountability' rather than broader sectoral and public accountability. However, in Palestine impressive results were achieved in terms of the appointment of members of the PRCs to municipality committees, as well as youth-led accountability sessions with duty bearers focused on quarantine centres. Both results are major achievements in shifting the power to young people and women in a systemic way. Furthermore, women and young people experienced meaningful participation in decision making processes as evidenced by increased trust in young people by the authorities who permitted them to conduct an assessment in the so-called Access Restricted Area of Gaza. An increase has also been observed in the representation of women and youth within existing local and national structures, and greater space to influence local CBOs, and municipalities.

3.4 RESPONDING TO COVID19 & YOUTH-LED RESPONSES

The COVID-related interventions included a variety of interventions within awareness-raising, strategic service delivery, and advocacy. GPs tested agile set-ups to combine online activities with offline self-driven activities, virtu-

al events, engagement etc., and DKK 300.000 were allocated to COVID-activities directly implemented by young people through GPs in addition to the reprogramming of country specific funds. Selected examples of responses by youth and constituents across the SPA portfolio include those listed under innovation as well as these: Awareness raising on the spread and containment of the virus (online and offline) while battling misinformation including e.g. by debunking myths about COVID19 in Bangladesh and a co-operation with Africans Rising on their COVID19-response campaign, which led to more than 40.000 engagements through SoMe and webinars and which held events in 22 countries. Youth also creatively engaged by e.g. raping about how⁷ the pandemic influenced their life in **Mesoamerica**; or young **Kenyans** using graffiti to spread awareness⁸ on the pandemic as well as creative interventions in the **Dhaka** slums by young people who invented alternative methods for handwashing. **Strategic service delivery** included both services responding directly to the health aspects of the crisis, but also responses to the socio-economic consequences including GBV-related interventions, individual cash grants and mini-grants for organisations. These included youth groups distributing hygiene kits in **Palestine** and **Tanzania**. Most programmes implemented **advocacy** related to the crisis including budget tracking on relief funds etc. – examples thereof include Activistas tracking COVID19 funds in **Nigeria**, spoken words by **Zambian** youth and Tanzanian youth advocating for decent work opportunities as they experienced job losses.

YOUTH COMPACT CHAMPIONS PROJECT

As part of the AADK COVID19-response in partnership with Restless Development and War Child Holland a.o., the Youth Compact Champions project worked with a youth taskforce to influence and claim young people's spaces under the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action. The project included a 'Youth Response fund' where 10 youth-led organisations were provided with resources to carry out their COVID19 response work, guided by young people who created structures for due diligence and mentoring. In late 2020, the 'Youth Compact Guidelines on Working with and For Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted Crises' were finally endorsed by the IASC Operational Policy and Advocacy Group and endorsed by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator to become a sector standard. AADK has contributed with annex 5 on how to meaningfully engage young women in humanitarian action.

7. <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=679425325965553>

8. <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1145628099122432&t=18>

In the wake of the accelerated digitalisation of work, AADK initiated a Youth Digital Engagement (YDE) project. The project engaged 4500+ youth across six countries in data collection on the needs of young people on GRPS, civic space, economic opportunities, and climate justice. It is a quantitative data gathering project designed and largely carried out by young people themselves equipping them with persuasive data to interact with decision-makers in their countries. The youth developed context specific methodologies to collect data using digital tools and platforms (radio showcase, twitterthons, webinars) to generate discussion on key findings.

inequality is inextricably linked to these goals and their framework of implementation at a global level. Furthermore, the AADK global programmes are linked directly to related teams and processes in the AA Federation as well as to AA partner country programmes. Value is added both ways through global learning, evidence, networks, and advocacy. The AA Federation has established four thematic International Platforms (IPs), where specially IP2 on participatory democracy and IP4 on humanitarian action and resilience are of key relevance for the SPA programme. The global programme on GPRS funded by progressive taxation as well as participatory democracy link up with IP2 as well as the global Tax Group. The global programme on rights and resilience in protracted crises and disasters links up with IP4. The youth work cuts across all IPs and global programmes aim to integrate youth as a cross-cutting theme and approach.

3.5 GLOBAL INTERVENTIONS

AADK's work at all levels is framed within the interrelated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as fighting



'Corona Diaries' were initiated by the Global Platforms to address the increased loneliness and despair that a lot of young people felt during lockdown. Through simple selfie videos young activists got a chance to share their thoughts and feelings on life under lockdown and their possibility for doing activism. On Facebook alone the Diaries reached 1.6 million people.

SDGS AS AN OVERALL PROGRAMMATIC FRAME



SOCIAL JUSTICE & SDGS

Fighting inequality and promoting social justice is inextricably linked to tackling the 2030 Agenda and the interrelated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With a key focus on civic participation and youth engagement, the SDGs are addressed across all thematic areas and country engagements in the SPA programme. This section presents the specific results related to AADK's SDG programme as well as providing examples of how this is linked to local, national, and global engagements. AADK holds the delegation for the AA Federation for coordination and policy engagements on the 2030 Agenda which enables galvanising joint efforts.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- Believe in Better,⁹ a working paper on young people's inclusion in accountability processes was launched by the UN SG's Envoy on Youth, AA, UN Major Group for Children and Youth, and Restless Development in May 2020 and was featured in the UN Youth Envoy's two-year progress report. Over 300 participants joined the online launch with young partners from Bangladesh, Cameroon, and Kenya as well as the UN Youth Envoy. AA supported this initiative through leading consultations on- and offline with youth and supported the conceptualisation of the paper.
- The Danish SDG #10 Inequality report¹⁰ (2021 published version) analysed inequality in Denmark including chapters for the seven targets in SDG #10 as well as personal stories from people living with the consequences of inequality. The report is published by AADK along with several other actors such as FOA; Kvinderådet, Oxfam Ibis, and Aalborg University Global Refugee Studies.
- **#TurnItAround** built on the 2019 initiative of #StandingTogetherNow focused on bringing together the voices of communities and 800+ CSOs globally. The AAI Secretary General contributed to the launch focusing on the impacts of COVID19 on civic space, gender equality, climate, and voices of the marginalised in the press release. The key messages were used to influence stakeholders at the G7 meeting, and at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) High Level Week with support from the SDG Action Campaign.

9. <https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2020/05/believe-in-better-a-working-paper-on-young-peoples-inclusion-in-accountability-processes/>

10. <https://www.ms.dk/rapport/ulighed-i-danmark>

2020 SDG PROGRAMME PROGRESS

2020 marked the fifth year since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and according to the UN Sustainable Development Report 2020 countries around the world were making progress —although uneven and insufficient to meet the Goals. However, COVID19 caused disruption and setbacks on this progress with the world's poorest and most vulnerable affected the most. In 2020, the SDG programme built on the experience over the past two years, to support and co-convene workshops and partners in creating a cohesive narrative from local to national to regional and global levels. This involved participatory monitoring led by young people who held duty bearers accountable to their national and global commitments. Due to social distancing guidelines, countries that were holding consultations for the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) (Bangladesh, Kenya, Nepal, Zambia, Nigeria) were not able to complete consultations as planned and the process moved to virtual spaces.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

Progressing National SDGs Implementation¹¹ (4th edition) launched in February 2020 is a collaborative initiative of CSOs across the world analysing all VNR's presented at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2019. AA provided framing for the analysis including influencing joint ambitions with collaborating CSOs on political rights, young people, and the leave no one behind agenda. AADK partner countries: Bangladesh, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Uganda, provided strategic inputs and joined consultations at local and national levels with government and CSO task forces in the drafting of the VNRs. Young partners drafted the youth chapter for the Zambia VNR.

Bangladesh and Nepal both completed the work for the **Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs)** in two urban and two rural communities in 2020. Young people were at the centre of the development of tools, data collection and using this to advocate for changes. AA Bangladesh works closely with the Centre for Policy Dialogue Citizens SDG Platform and supports the UNESCAP efforts on the VLRs. AA Nepal completed the field work and connected with the national coalition on SDGs for a national workshop.

In 2020, four new countries (Canada, Denmark, Malawi, and The Philippines) were selected in addition to the original five (Bangladesh, Nepal, Kenya, India, and Vietnam) to join the **Leave No One Behind Coalition (LNOB)**, and AA joined the Executive Board of the Coalition. AADK took up the role as country chapter facilitator in Denmark. The pandemic challenged an easy kick-off, but AADK successfully positioned itself as the go-to organisation

for LNOB in Denmark: a LNOB webinar was held with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the chapter is looking at expanding its membership. The LNOB Coalition received grants from the Bosch Foundation and SIDA, which were available for the five original partnership countries where SPA programmes worked in the national coalitions, developed tools, methodologies as well as research and advocacy efforts. This ultimately secured these grants.

The **High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)** was held virtually in 2020. Due to the nature of the virtual event, AA was able to facilitate six young women to join six events that brought governments, multilateral institutions and CSOs together to discuss impacts of the pandemic on vulnerable communities. Joining for the first time was a young woman from Tingbjerg, Denmark alongside her counterparts from the African and Asian regions. The main achievement was that 'the dots' were connected between national and global interactions and seeing her own challenges reflected in settings abroad was an eyeopener for her and motivated further engagements. Over 100+ attendees joined each of the official virtual side events.

In 2020, 40+ youth from Asia, Africa and the Middle East joined **youth-led workshops** to develop regional and global advocacy demands on inequality, decent work, inclusive societies, gender equality and climate justice (integrated with the global programme on Participatory Democracy).

African Regional Sustainable Development Forum held a Youth Learning Festival which was supported by AA, Restless Development and the UN Major Group for Children and Youth. Several workshops were held with governments and young partners in Zimbabwe. The key messages were collated into a session on intergenerational dialogue led by the UN DSG Amina Mohammed.

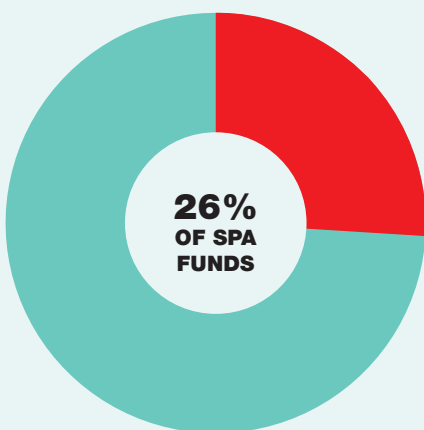
AADK engaged in the **CSO SDG working group** under Globalt Fokus and the 92-group and led the inputs to chapter #10 and the LNOB chapter in the yearly Spotlight report. The Danish government will soon publish a new **SDG action plan** and AADK contributed with case stories based on the "Believe in Better" report and the work in Tingbjerg. This is an example of how the global work supports the efforts in Denmark to respond to the government's SDG work. Also, the launch of **the Danish SDG #10 report** increased the lobby work with politicians for an inequality action plan as well as the first 'inequality review' by the government. Additionally, the report was a stepping-stone to influence the official statistics report "**Vores Mål**" on Danish SDG indicators. The learnings are shared with the global LNOB coalition to link the work in Denmark with international partners.

11. <https://cooperation.ca/fourth-edition-of-progressing-national-sdgs-implementation/>

LESSONS LEARNED & CHALLENGES

- Shifting advocacy to virtual platforms: The global workshop led by AA was planned for 40+ participants from across the AA Federation. Due to the pandemic this process was moved online with young partners themselves driving thematic and regional advocacy positions. This co-creation developed increased ownership by young people who continued their conversations and engagements via the WhatsApp group etc.
- Regional meetings: 2020 was planned to be the year of strengthened global-local-global endeavours. Concretely, the young partner from the Danish SDG #10 report was meant to participate in UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) to experience how her challenges with inequality are shared with youth in Europe which should have been a stepping-stone to increase the work with sustainability back in Denmark with *Ungefællesskaber* in several areas. Luckily, she could still participate online.

GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES (GRPS) FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION



TAX IS THE KEY TO GRPS – ESPECIALLY AFTER COVID19

Every year, countries in the global South lose hundreds of billions of dollars due to wasteful tax incentives, corporate tax avoidance, and other illicit financial flows. The ability of these countries to raise taxes is a precondition for them to be able to deliver public services to their peoples. As the COVID19 crisis exposed inequalities and increased the gap between rich and poor, tax justice became more important than ever. Most of AADK’s tax activities are carried out through the AAI global Tax Group and in close co-operation with AA members primarily in the global South. AADK supports the global Tax Group by a) financing two global Tax Advisors and b) providing technical, coordination and financial support. The COVID crisis redirected resources in AA towards immediate needs and humanitarian responses. Resources and capacity in countries to engage in targeted influencing for national level policy reforms was consequently limited. Focus in 2020 was therefore on preparing learning material including webinars and contributing to high-profile reports.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- **Tax emerged at the centre stage** of the crisis response globally and in many countries with the introduction of measures to increase tax revenues to finance relief packages, support health systems and contribute to GRPS. The AADK tax programme, jointly with the AAI global Tax Group, successfully responded with timely reports and targeted influencing globally and nationally to rethink taxation.
- The policy asks in the **One Billion Voices campaign** represent a significant shift for the Global Campaign for Education (GCE) from focusing on international aid to focusing on domestic financing through tax justice, debt justice and resisting austerity. This resonates with AA’s agenda and aligns with youth’s view on holding their governments to account.
- AADK has for years advocated in Denmark and in the EU for **public country by country/public corporate tax reporting (PCbCR)**. In 2020, AADK contributed to making the Danish government one of the most progressive voices in the EU on PCbCR. This led the EU to start the final dialogue to get it implemented in early 2021. AADK led the AA work on analysing the suggested EU Carbon Border Adjustment Tax and engaged allies and EU institutions on potential impacts of a carbon border tax in the EU.
- **Access to improved public services** were in 2020 achieved for 350,600 people for education; 342,300 people for water and sanitation; 14,188 people for social safety net services; and 324,300 people for health in the SPA country programmes.
- **10 significant changes** in local and national tax systems (legislation and regulations) happened in 2020 in SPA partner countries.

PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

Due to the circumstances of 2020, AADK increased the online presence and outreach through a series of well-attended (roughly 25-50 attendees per webinar) youth-focused webinars every two-three weeks, as well as transforming the tax-training manual into a self-paced online course. The Reflection Action Toolkit (RATK) was updated and translated into French and Portuguese to help AA partners reach a broader audience and a cartoonist was contracted to develop tax justice related cartoons, which can be used in influencing public perceptions. A key aspect of the tax component is supporting knowledge products and using these to influence policies and practices of global and regional institutions as well as companies. Several contributions were realised in this regard in 2020.

Building on briefs on [Danish](#) and [Nordic aid](#)¹² for **Domestic Resource Mobilisation** (DRM), published by AADK with support from Oxfam Ibis, and a Nordic online conference on Aid for Tax with ministerial level participation, AADK managed to increase political focus on DRM and tax in 2020 and also in making all Nordic governments commit to ambitions on tax as laid out in the Addis Tax Initiative declaration for 2025. Constructive dialogue with Danida and politicians are key to ensuring a stronger focus on the quality of Danish DRM, and the Danish MFA Vice-Director for the Office on Development Policy called the policy brief a *“timely and constructive input to the preparation of the new Development Strategy.”*

AADK wrote the tax component of the AAI flagship report **“Who Cares for the Future?”**¹³ that highlighted the need to invest in GRPS with resources from progressive taxes and debt cancellation. The report established the intellectual framework for AA’s global COVID19 response and informed the new strategic framework for AA and AADK. AADK contributed to the [global AAI report](#)¹⁴ revealing a potential **tax gap of three tech companies** in 20 developing countries of USD 2.8 billion. The report had extensive international coverage, and contributed to the ongoing OECD-led negotiations of the redesign of corporate taxation, which civil society and media increasingly engage in. In 2020, AA presented critical perspectives and supported the Independent Commission for the Reform of International Corporate Taxation (ICRICT) through inputs on policy, strategy, and funding.

The global programme also supported tax justice advocacy **at the national level** in programme countries. In **Denmark**, AADK successfully contributed to the exclusion of tax-haven-based companies from the list of companies receiving COVID19-support and raised the discussion of taxing tech companies in Denmark. Most Danish pension

funds have adopted a [Tax Charter](#)¹⁵ asking for PCbCR, and Orsted, Maersk and Novo will be publishing their PCbCRs. This is the result of years of work, in strong co-operation with Oxfam IBIS and Eurodad. AADK supported ongoing in-depth national tax system studies in several countries, including Malawi, Sierra Leone, Nepal, Burundi, and Mozambique in partnership with Oxfam and Tax Justice Network-Africa. A specific COVID19 adaptation of the programme was supplying **‘mini-grants’** for in-country work in Bangladesh, Ghana, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, and Uganda. These grants were used to monitor the changes in the tax system as a result of the pandemic, to popularise the research done for the “Who Cares for the Future” Report, and to explore progressive tax measures to fund GPRS during COVID19. Support to AA Uganda and their partner organisation, SEATINI, helped them review national tax policies and draft a roadmap towards progressive tax reform, which is used to advise the government and was picked up in the media. AA Zambia was supported in their advocacy work on double taxation and in 2020, the government announced that it will annul its Double Taxation Agreement with Mauritius. Finally, together with two AA-led education and tax projects, as well as the Tax Justice Network-Africa, AADK organised a **virtual tax training** for parliamentarians and civil society from African countries.

GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES

The core agenda of building strong youth engagement at all levels of the global education movement remains at the heart of this programme. The initial plans for regional gatherings and an international meeting were put on hold due to the pandemic. When building a youth movement, face2face encounters are crucial for creating trust and understanding, so deep and concrete adjustments were made in 2020 to **keep the momentum** at national, regional, and global levels through small grants and internships. The interns ensured that the **emerging movement is rooted** in the global South with connections to the regional coalitions in Africa (ANCEFA), Asia (ASPBAE), Arab Region (ACEA) and Latin America (CLADE). In 2020, the programme set up a **Community of Practice** for those working on youth engagement in GCE to share best practices. Youth- and student-led peer-to-peer groups provide mutual support, as well as connecting with the youth representatives on the GCE global Board.

AADK supported budget tracking in countries to determine the **impact of COVID on the financing and delivery of public services**. Small grants were given to three countries (Vietnam, Afghanistan, Thailand) to ensure active youth engagement in this work and to ensure a focus

12. https://www.ms.dk/sites/default/files/filarkiv/ulighed/notat_-_danmarks_udviklingsbistand_til_ressourcemobilisering.pdf & [nordic_aid_for_tax_policy_brief_dec2020-v2.pdf](https://www.ms.dk/sites/default/files/filarkiv/ulighed/notat_-_danmarks_udviklingsbistand_til_ressourcemobilisering.pdf) (ms.dk)

13. <https://actionaid.org/publications/2020/who-cares-future-finance-gender-responsive-public-services>

14. <https://actionaid.org/news/2020/28bn-tax-gap-exposed-actionaid-research-reveals-tip-iceberg-big-techs-big-tax-bill-global>

15. <https://www.atp.dk/dokument/skattekodeks-2020>

on whether COVID impacted public budgets and if special COVID funding programmes reached frontline services that were relevant for youth and excluded groups. Furthermore, a series of small grants to **front line activists** ensured embedded work in specific national contexts – linked to national education coalitions and giving youth activists a chance to make contributions to the policy positions of those coalitions. Much of this is based on how to provide distance education whilst schools are closed, how to ensure equity for all students and how to reopen schools in safe ways post-COVID. Usually, the voice of students is absent from these spaces. Reaching out to activists in other sectors was also important – recognising that many student activists are passionately engaged with other social, economic, and political issues and that finding **connections between those struggles** is crucial.

LESSONS LEARNED & CHALLENGES

- In 2020, **staff turnover** as well as the passing of a key staff in AAI meant a decrease in tax and financing policy capacity in AAI. This made it hard to achieve objectives and institutional memory was lost, leaving the Global Tax Team – consisting of AADK’s Global Tax Programmes and Policy Manager, the two AADK funded Global Advisors as well as a part-time position in the AAI with less resources and capacity.
- Youth are some of the worst affected by the economic and social impacts of COVID19 – losing employment and training and education opportunities. However, 2020 showed that there are ways ‘around’ every shock, disaster, or crisis – and youth are often the ones to find **the creative solutions** if they are included and given the chance.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION



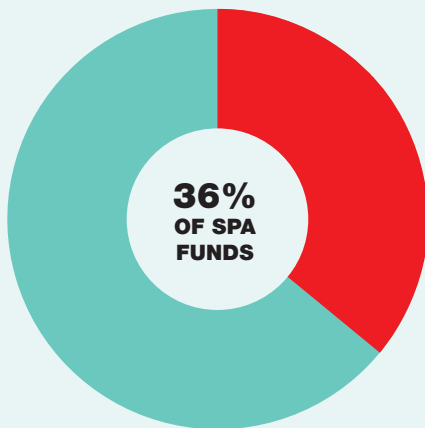
PROTECTING & PROMOTING CIVIC SPACE & DEMOCRACY

The global programme on participatory democracy and youth representation is founded in AADK's long tradition of promoting and protecting democracy and civic space through supporting youth activism and participation. 2020 was a challenging year as the pandemic was widely used as an opportunity for governments to expand their powers resulting in additional pressure on civic space – and the activists using it. AA documented numerous instances of worrying restrictions to civic freedoms, human rights violations including extrajudicial killings in Nigeria and selective enforcement of the ban on public gatherings in Uganda as a few examples of the crackdowns on civil liberties witnessed under the pretext of stopping the spread of the virus. The crisis impeded AA's, partners' and youth's participation in critical international meetings at e.g. the UN. Virtual conferencing for intergovernmental negotiations was inequitable for representatives of civil society and movements in the global South who struggle with unreliable internet access and unaccommodating time zones.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- **1,131 young women and men got elected or appointed** to selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local and national level in partner countries.
- **A draft of the UN Legally Binding Instrument** for transnational corporations (TNCs) on Human Rights integrating a gender perspective was launched and presented at the Human Rights Council (HRC) negotiations in October with substantial contributions from AA and partners, including a submission in plenary at the HRC negotiations on behalf of the Feminists for Binding Treaty Alliance (F4BT), with whom AA also co-organised a side event.
- Under the Institutional Resilience Delegation from AA held by AA Uganda, AADK and AA Sweden through an internal **AA rapid response mechanism** provided response support to 28 Activists.
- Several tools, methodologies and policy products were developed:
 - An **online toolkit Artful-Creative-Activism toolkit**¹⁶ with case studies showcasing approaches applied by AA to protect and expand civic space and improve electoral accountability and participation.
 - The **AA alternative narrative on inclusive democracy**¹⁷ was developed by AAI's working group in collaboration with the AWW Alliance supported by AADK. It demonstrates AA's approach to working with women and youth to strengthen inclusive democracy and electoral accountability and was used by youth activists for advocacy – even in connection with the US presidential elections.



16. <https://actionaid.org/publications/2021/artful-activism-toolkit-creative-activism>

17. <https://www.reflectionaction.org/library/documents/21/>

PROMOTING CIVIC PARTICIPATION & DEMOCRATIC SPACE

In 2020, the programme enhanced and promoted the voices of activists particularly young people in regional and global spaces to influence agendas such as youth participation, shrinking civic space and respect for human rights. The working group on civic participation in AAI's International Governance platform in collaboration with the AWW project and other partners supported this work, developed, and used global knowledge products, research, and methodologies to substantiate and enhance joint advocacy. Restrictions on travel meant that planned internal and external meetings and capacity building could not be implemented and the programme changed several face2face events into virtual meetings and workshops, as well as adding documentation of the impact of the pandemic on civic space and participation.¹⁸ This included two studies:

- **Study at national level:** COVID19 measures introduced by governments were mapped and reviewed with focus on their impact on human rights, and good and bad practices in addressing COVID19 were documented in 10 countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Ghana, Guatemala, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe).
- **Study at multilateral level:** The study addressed how the lack of or limited access to participation for civil society, especially from the global South, in multilateral spaces and processes undermines the realisation of the mandate of multilateral institutions. It provided policy recommendations and proposed alternatives for reimagining multilateralism.

During the 2020 UN General Assembly, in collaboration with the UN Permanent Missions of Costa Rica and Denmark, the UN Foundation, Globalt Fokus and Action for Sustainable Development, AAI and AADK co-hosted a **high-level side-event** on the theme '*Building Back Better for Everyone and with Everyone – Protecting and Promoting Civic Space in the Context of a Crisis*'. With the same partners, AADK further engaged in the #UnMute Civil Society campaign. In the Danish context, AADK contributed to the work of the **Civic Space Working Group** under Globalt Fokus and co-signed an OpEd highlighting the impact of COVID19 on civic space, and AADK actively supported the **Claim Your Space application** and associated guidelines that were proposed to the Danish MFA.

In collaboration with the AWW project, the institutional resilience delegation and the GPs in Zambia, Ghana, and Bangladesh, AADK continued the facilitation of **regional and global youth meetings** to bring youth together to discuss agendas related to SDG 5,10 and 16 and the growing democracy crisis, while developing youth poli-

cy positions. The positions were used in various spaces throughout 2020 for instance a young female activist from Zimbabwe presented the impact of COVID19 restrictions on shrinking space for youth participation in Zimbabwe at the UNGA side-event facilitated by the Danish Mission in New York, AADK, Globalt Fokus, The UN Foundation and others. Furthermore, activists and partners continued advocacy on the slow implementation of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) in national and regional spaces with reference to the youth positions. Youth and partners participated in the Social Forum organised by the regional partner SADC CNGO in connection to the SADC summit in Dar es Salaam. Youth activists also attended the AU Pre-summit side-event organised by the AWW Alliance supported by AADK.

PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS, YOUTH & ACTIVISTS

In collaboration with the Centre for Applied Rights (CAHR), University of York and the AA Delegation on Institutional Resilience, the civic participation working group co-hosted the Creative Activism Tool kit and Creative Pedagogies: Storytelling Workshop in Uganda in early March. The workshop brought together AA staff and partners from Uganda and Bangladesh. The workshop was the last one in a series organised by CAHR and AA to generate dialogue and activate cultural archives to expand political imagination – exploring how art can help to imagine and campaign in new/creative ways. The workshops culminated in the development of a **toolkit on creative activism**. Also, a reflection workshop on human rights defenders (HRDs) pushing back on shrinking civic space with representation from organisations from nine countries was facilitated by the same group.

As a result of the mobilisation of AA countries and partners for international negotiations and to target governments to endorse the draft TNC treaty as well as years of support by AA Guatemala, all **charges against a human rights defender** – brought by Inversiones Cobra S.A. company for the defence of his community's land – were dropped.

The internal **AA rapid response mechanism** provided continuous rapid response support to 28 activists in Uganda, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia, and Nigeria, respectively. The support included legal representation, personal welfare, psycho-social support, transportation, accommodation, safe housing, and relocation. Furthermore, under the delegation AADK supported **capacity development** of AA partner staff and local partners based on a capacity needs assessment to identify capacity gaps in terms of building institutional resilience to withstand shrinking civic space. The assessment pointed

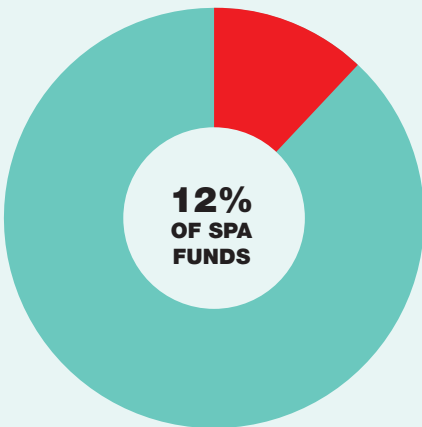
18. The AAI working group on civic participation produced a video summary of the work done 2018-2020. It can be found here: <https://vimeo.com/483291647>. Password: CPWG20.

to three crucial capacity needs: risk management and scenario planning; digital and information security; and legal training. Subsequently a Shrinking Civic Space and Institutional Resilience workshop was conducted with AA Staff and youth activists from 12 countries in late 2020. To address specific country-based needs, the delegation also facilitated five risk management and scenario planning workshops for AA country staff, partners, and youth activists. The delegation also supported **digital security interventions**. Research on the digital rights environment in six countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Palestine, and Zambia) was conducted, and workshop materials developed.

LESSONS LEARNED & CHALLENGES

- While delivering the **online risk management & scenario planning workshops**, the Delegation realised that organising such events entailed risks. The nature of the topics and the profile of the participating activists meant that the workshops could attract negative attention. A risk assessment was developed as an integrated part of the workshops.
- Despite positive efforts in the short term to adapt and respond to COVID19, such as moving meetings to virtual spaces, there is a need to pay close attention to a potential risk in the long run of the abuse of these short-term changes to **limit accountability, democracy, and dialogue**, both at a national and international level.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & DECENT WORK FOR YOUTH



STRUCTURAL CHANGE & THE INCLUSION OF YOUTH

The global programme on Economic Opportunities and Decent Work for Youth (EODWY) aims to push for structural improvements leading to employment opportunities and decent working conditions for young people. At the AAI Federation level, the EODWY global programme and the Federation's Youth Working Group (YWG) collaborate on enhancing regional and global actors' recognition of the need to include young people in the relevant labour market fora and structures. Key to the global programme on EODWY is building on the experiences of the national and local partners in the four partnership countries working on EODWY. The 2020 plan included research into entrepreneurship and green jobs from a youth lens, training of regional youth partners on advocacy for EODWY, advocacy engagements with regional stakeholders, etc., however due to COVID19 these plans were put on hold and it was decided to focus the research on the effects of COVID19 on EODWY.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- A central aspect of the COVID19 response from the EODWY working group, was **youth-led research** on the impact of COVID19 on economic opportunities and decent work for young people living in poverty and marginalisation (to be published in Q2 2021).
- An **agreement in principle** was reached with UNOSD to co-host an international event to replicate good EODWY practices and models from AADK partners, particularly in the global South. UNOSSD does not have such experiences themselves and has hence turned until the EODWY programme. Due to COVID19, the event was postponed to 2021.
- Publication of the report **We Mean Business: Protecting Women's Rights in Global Supply Chains**¹⁹ with case studies and recommendations for states and businesses on gender-responsive due diligence including for young women.
- **3,300 young men and women** living in poverty gained access to economic opportunities through public funds e.g. through decentralised public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes or the adjustment of certification processes in SPA partner countries.

THE EFFECTS OF COVID19 ON EODWY

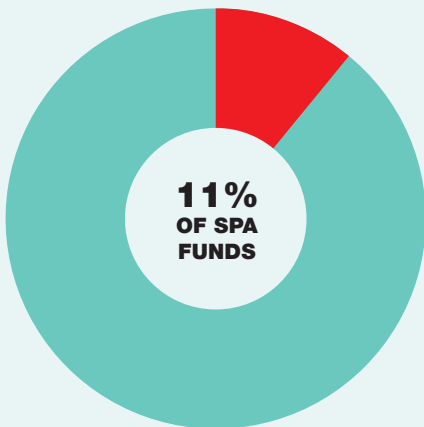
In 2020, AADK coordinated the EODWY Global Programme working group consisting of AA Bangladesh, AA Kenya, AA Mozambique, AA Tanzania, the AA Youth Working Group and TCDC. The focus was on facilitating youth-led research on the effects of COVID19 on the economic opportunities and decent work for young people living in exclusion and poverty as well as using the “We Mean Business” report in advocacy actions.

The purpose of the effects of COVID19 study is for youth to articulate evidence-based recommendations to governments and stakeholders on how to react to pandemics in the future with less harm to the livelihoods of young people. The study was based on identification of global and regional research gaps to ensure its relevance, and consists of national-level research across Bangladesh, Kenya, Tanzania, and Mozambique as well as one international report adding global trends. All to inform a set of

recommendations by youth to national and international stakeholders, such as governments, international institutions, and donors. The study was finalised in March 2021 and will feed into EODWY advocacy by AA, AADK and youth partners at national and global level in 2021.

The “We Mean Business” report was published in March 2020 and was disseminated to relevant EU and international targets. Following the report, AA was invited to speak about gender and corporate accountability at the OECD Responsible Business Conduct Forum in May 2020 where AA was represented by AA Myanmar. In addition, previous outreach on a gender perspective on due diligence to protect young women in the labour market which has been supported by the EODWY global programme has also demonstrated results e.g. by the study published by the European Commission on due diligence in supply chains quoting AA and referenced an article from 2019 co-written by the EODWY global programme.

RIGHTS & RESILIENCE IN PROTRACTED CRISES & DISASTERS



REFORMING THE SECTOR & COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACHES

The global programme on Rights & Resilience in Protracted Crisis is implemented in partnership with AA International’s Humanitarian Unit, IHART, and pushes for the fundamental reform of the humanitarian sector by advocating for improved practices in funding, guidance and policy that promotes localisation and community-based approaches as well as structural changes in the core membership of and participation in the humanitarian architecture and global events. The COVID19 pandemic caused a deep disruption in the programme in several ways as many fora and events of relevance were cancelled or went online. Furthermore, significant staff time was diverted to support all countries to respond to the AA Federation-wide Red Alert, and the budget allocated for technical visits to Gaza, Jordan, and Lebanon, and for women and youth leaders to attend global spaces, was reprogrammed into supporting a localisation research led by the Feminist Humanitarian Network, and to fund responses to increasing humanitarian needs in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, and Zimbabwe. In 2020, app. 62% of the Lot HUM funds were allocated to AA partners and out of these app. 45% was channeled directly to local partners.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- Only seven out of 87 partners of the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (Call to Action) are national NGOs. However, after the launch of the **2021-2025 Call to Action Road Map** in September 2020, Canada had conversations with 20+ local organisations on becoming partners of the Call to Action. This reflects a more welcoming environment for local actors, which AA has worked continuously to promote.
- The Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) **included gender inequality as a driver of risk** in their new strategy in 2020 after requesting direct input and guidance from AA. AA also formally became part of the UNDRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (SEM) as a result of advocacy work.
- AA’s and Restless Development’s recommendations on how to meaningfully engage young women in humanitarian action was included in an Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) process to endorse the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action’s **“Guidelines on Working with and for Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted Crises”**. The recommendations constitute annex 5 in the guidelines and the Guidelines were endorsed in November at UN Emergency Relief Coordinator level. This is seen as a potential transformative change within the sector.

THE NEED FOR LOCALISATION IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID19

The global restrictive measures in response to the COVID pandemic showed that localisation, the use of cash and flexible, long-term, and predictable donor funds are urgently needed in the humanitarian and resilience systems to respond effectively and fairly. The pandemic also illustrated the collective initiative of youth to respond to crisis as well as the value of the community-led approaches as is seen across AADK's programmes as well as sector-wide. While these realities might accelerate the changes advocated for by the programme, the space for local women and young people's voices at key global events significantly diminished throughout 2020 and presented key challenges to the aim of the programme. In this context, the first ever IASC **guidance on localisation** published in May 2020 was extremely timely. The document was spurred on by the fact that the COVID19 pandemic travel restrictions made it visible just how critical local actors are in all humanitarian operations, however, it has also been a key advocacy topic of this programme over the past three years. AA advisors commented on the guidance note and ensured that references to the role of women's and young people's organisations were included. This process is an example of the results achieved by the global programme in terms of changes in practices – funding, guidance, and policy content – of key humanitarian stakeholders to support women and youth-led community-based approaches to protection, accountability, localisation, and resilience (see details of all in Annex 3).

In the continuation of the focus on **localisation** by the programme, another key step towards achieving further localisation was the survey done among the Grand Bargain signatories in 2020 to guide its future, as the survey clearly prioritised localisation – *“more support and funding tools for local and national responders”* – for the next phase of the agreement, starting in July 2021. AA and the Rights & Resilience programme consistently worked to promote localisation in the Grand Bargain process, and this prioritisation should especially be seen as a positive step considering that funding to local actors decreased sector-wide in 2020.



YOUTH-LED COVID19 RESPONSES IN PALESTINE

Youth-led preparedness and response committees were the first responders to COVID19 in their communities in Gaza, and while authorities and NGOs were still adapting to events, the youth-led committees raised awareness about the virus. They also distributed safety equipment and organised recreational activities for children to relieve psychological stress. During lockdown, the committees mobilised support, providing hygiene kits, food parcels and education materials for families in quarantine. To fund these initiatives, they applied fundraising approaches they had learned through their training, focusing their efforts on the local private sector – succeeding in securing protective equipment and supplies through donations. As temporary ‘quarantine centres’ were established in Southern Gaza, 24 representatives from the youth-led committees (10F, 14M) initiated a meeting with the government officers in charge to ensure the appropriateness of the services provided. Committee representatives described how they drew on the training they had received on the Core Humanitarian Standard. Reflecting on the impact of the meeting, a government officer in charge of the quarantine centres, shared: *“The meeting initiated by these young people resulted in very important and critical interventions that wouldn’t have happened without their leadership”*.

GLOBAL YOUTH COMMUNITY & NETWORKS, ORGANISING & SOCIAL MOVEMENTS



YOUTH TOOK CENTER STAGE DURING COVID19

This section sums-up the cross-cutting issues related to youth, social movements and global youth community engagements and networks. 2020 was a year of adjusting to realities and exploring new opportunities in a changing context. Approximately 20% of youth-related activity-funds were reallocated to be part of the support to young people responding to the pandemic. While the pandemic made it impossible to meet physically and activities were cancelled, new opportunities for gathering young people online flourished and creativity made new engagements and forms of activism possible and necessary. A digital transformation was kickstarted across all activities involving young people and adaptability became a necessity to continue the initiatives supporting youth-led change. Despite the socio-economic and political consequences of the pandemic, young people were at the centre of several achievements across the youth organising and activism interventions.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- Roll out of **online global capacity building initiatives** around ‘organising’: A four-month *Act-Reflect-Organise* course with 60 participants from 13 different countries with live online training, one-to-one mentorship from experienced activists, and a self-paced introduction to the ‘Organising’ course which 400 learners signed up for in 2020.
- The **Global Platform (GP) expansion** continued and young people around the world now have access to **22 spaces** for activism and support. An estimated 11,212 youth were trained at the GPs and more than **1.3 million youth** engaged through GPs’ on- and offline activities.
- Resources and mechanisms were rolled out to ensure adaptability to context specific developments through various forms of **Rapid Response Funds** directed at young people through the Social Movement support, YCol, GPs, partners, and delegations.
- Forced by the situation and the pandemic, new partnerships expanded around **Young people in Humanitarian Action** including a cooperation between the GPs and Restless Development building capacity for young people to take part in humanitarian responses under the Compact on Young People in Humanitarian Action.
- Continued **expansion and reach of young people** in offline and online activities reaching more than 200.000 young people through SoMe channels and engaging more than one million young people through partners.

GLOBAL PLATFORMS

Global Platforms (GPs) are spaces for youth-led activism to build collective power with the key aim of *facilitating for political change* based on contextual needs. The **22 GPs** across Africa, Asia, Middle East, Central America, and Europe are key to responding to a need for agile youth programming through youth-friendly and non-hierarchical spaces that facilitate community building and where young people can practice their leadership skills by organising events, activities and peer-support. In some countries GPs exist in several locations (e.g. Nepal, Kenya, Tanzania, Palestine, Jordan and Zimbabwe) host accommodation facilities (e.g. Zambia and Liberia) or have flexible or mobile set-ups e.g. operating from a container or being managed by volunteers or hosted by other youth-led organisations (e.g. Sierra-Leone, Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, Kenya and Zimbabwe). In 2020, 67.4% of participants took actions following GP trainings. Examples of initiatives taken by young people were step-down trainings, advocacy, mobilisation of other young people to participate in budget hearing discussions, engagement with public authorities, policy analysis and petitions on youth issues and community organising. In 2020, 90% of the people engaged were reached on COVID19-related activities both on- and offline – of which 54% were not previously engaged in any organisations or movements. GP Myanmar as an example, through its webinar series was able to reach over a million young people discussing the impact of COVID19 on adolescents and young people.

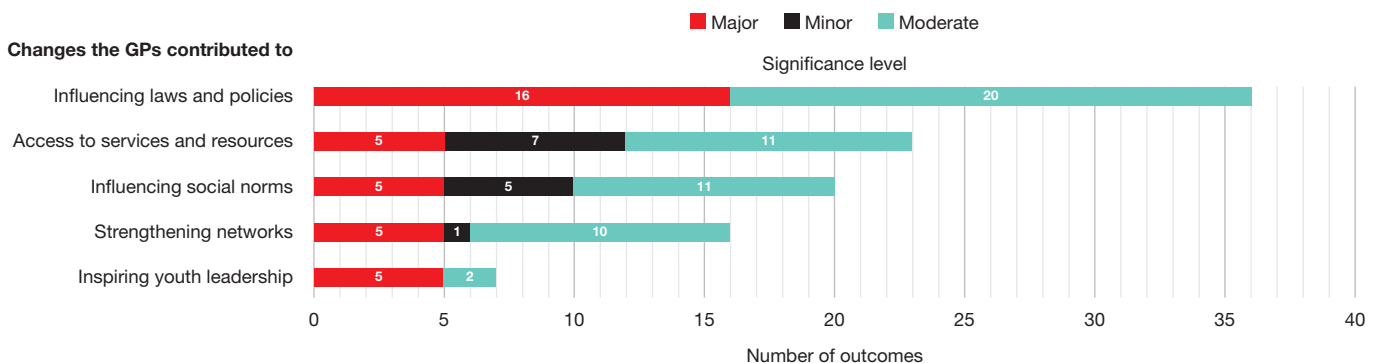
GP'S Contributions to Change in 2020

GPs are an integral part of AA programmes at country level with an important contribution in terms of strengthening youth-led programming and approaches. In 2020, the GP network contributed to **104 outcomes** through trainings, youth hub activities and follow up support. Most of the outcomes contributed to work on Participatory Democracy and Youth Representation, while some of the outcomes contributed to Quality Gender Responsive Public Services funded by Progressive Taxation. As an example, in Bangladesh a local ward commission was open to engaging on development issues with marginalised communities including transgender people and a community group of cleaners, following the engagements and training by the GP.

Young people took leadership during COVID19 by disseminating public health information using art and music etc., ensuring the delivery of services to the most excluded, increasing knowledge of budgets, plans and helped with intergenerational coalitions in holding duty bearers at local and national levels accountable. Young community advocates through GP Kenya supported marginalised community members, especially young girls, to access essential services and GP Bangladesh trained and linked with community volunteers and a support system was created across the country. In 2020, the youth climate advocacy grew in momentum and several GPs conducted contextual action-oriented learning e.g. GP El Salvador's 'Activism 4 the Earth'; GP Palestine headed the 'plastic free Palestine' youth-led campaign; and GP Zimbabwe organised an online series for young climate activists to meet and discuss with experts on topics related to climate change. The GPs continued to work with partners such as Restless Development; UN institutions; artistic groups; informal youth networks; trade unions, and private sector institutions.

ORGANISING & SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

The pandemic was also a major factor for the work directly with organising and supporting movements. However, it was evident that the yearlong efforts in building trust and networks with movements gave AADK a unique opportunity and obligation to continue to support their work. While plans were delayed especially in terms of country-level support, the shift online to digital platforms made it accessible for a broader range of actors. The pandemic proved that social movements play a critical role in the fabric of political and social life during global crises, but also that they can and will take a leading role in providing Popular Education (PopEd) as well as in organising support to meet basic needs in their community and beyond while promoting solidarity. This was seen for instance in partnership with Africans Rising, the LGBTQ alliance in East and Southern Africa based on the contextual needs as well as in the support to informal groups. Quick reallocation of funds and strategies to support through these partnerships specifically meant that AADK was able to support the frontline response to COVID19. The support to movements in 2020 falls into three categories:





BRIDGES OF LOVE ALLIANCE IN KENYA

As described in the 2019 results report, AADK has successfully supported LGBTQI+ activists in Kenya to advocate for their rights and creating linkages with powerful stakeholders to counter weigh the continuous and systematic discrimination of LGBTQI+ people in Kenya. LGBTQI+ people face harassment, violence and even murder in Kenya under the pretext of the colonial anti-homosexuality law. LGBTQI+ people are arrested, evicted, laid off, and refused health treatment. They are also publicly attacked by religious leaders. Since last year's report, the work has resulted in the number of alliance members increasing significantly and also involving many religious leaders. AADK partnered with Frontline Aids and AA UK to connect religious leaders in Kenya with leaders of faith in the UK. This collaboration capacitated a new cohort of Kenyan religious leaders on how to reduce religious discrimination against LGBTQI+ people. When COVID19 hit, the programme ran a financial sustainability programme for some of the most vulnerable members of the Alliance. Recently a [video about the work of the Bridges of Love Alliance](#) was released, in which pastor, John Kambo shares: *"It's not about religion, it's about how people were created!"*



Watch the 'Bridges of love' video [here](#)

1) Connecting People, Movements & Causes

During 2020, the movement driven online meet-up, the **"Club MassPower"** became a space for between 25-60 activists, organisers, and social movement supporters from all over the world to meet through five webinars to share experiences and challenges. In total 380 signed up for the workshops and benefited from their recordings. The partnership with the international network of artist-activists, **Beautiful Trouble**, and Africans Rising enabled the launch of printable and online resources curating and showcasing creative resistance practice in Africa, by Africans & for Africans. It is translated into the four main languages in Africa (Arabic, French, English, Portuguese).

The **Africans Rising's COVID19 Response Campaigns** (Pan-African Solidarity Campaign against COVID19 and #Rise4OurLives) supported structurally and strategically by AADK led to more than 40,000 engagements through social media, webinars, and campaigns with events in 22 countries with more than 2,700 participants. This could not have been done without the frontline groups of Africans Rising that mobilised for the collective response campaign 'Tax and GRPS'. Furthermore, Africans Rising, other organisations and activists used the pandemic as a driver for the release of political prisoners that – as pointed out by WHO – would be at high risk during the pandemic, and by November 2020, 87,109 prisoners from 32 African countries were released due to this work.

2) Supporting Frontline Activists

As AADK in 2019 moved to working more closely with activists a need for new types of support mechanisms emerged, and **two front line support mechanisms** were established: A Rapid Response Mechanism under the global programme on participatory democracy; and the Get Up Rise Up (GURU) Direct Action Fund to support activists.²⁰ In 2020, the GURU Fund demonstrated that when organised groups with a strategic goal are equipped with the resources they need, they will mobilise swiftly to achieve change. More than 80 groups applied for funding in 2020 and while many groups had to change their plans due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the fund supported the actions of nine groups. One example of a successful partnership between Beautiful Trouble and GURU grantees is Friends of ZOKA. This group requested funding to support the training of 45 people in blockade tactics to block loggers and commercial charcoal traders in Adjumani, Uganda. Actions from this group successfully prevented several coal-carrying trucks from reaching their destination.

3) Campaigning – Strategic Tools, Training & Creative Action Design

Following the People Power Forum in 2019 AADK took the responsibility to spearhead efforts of building organ-

20. To provide quick response to HRD directly linked to AA programmes it was decided to establish a mechanism in AA with medium-level support. For larger amounts, the delegation members assist HRD in applying through other mechanisms such as Claim Your Space, Globalt Fokus or Frontline Defenders (EU).

ising capacities of AAI partners and activists engaged through the AADK movement support work. The pandemic forced the support efforts to go digital, resulting in several key learnings (see section 2.1), and capacity of groups and individuals was developed based on thorough learning needs assessments through the following main activities:

- **Online Introduction to Organising** -& successful delivery of **Organising Capacity Building Act Reflect Organise (ARO)** – as mentioned under ‘Key Results’. The course turned out to be a key driver for transforming AADK’s capacity efforts to a new Learning Management System.
- The **ClubMassPower initiative** evolved into a partnership for the Africa-based “Insurrection Magazine” that covers social movement stories on the continent and the development of a Movement Cycle Tool that supports activists to find the strategic resources that fits with the exact period they are in within their movement’s lifespan.

GLOBAL YOUTH COMMUNITY & NETWORKS

From 2018-2021 AADK shares the delegation on “Youth Community of Interest” (YCOI) with AA Bangladesh to facilitate knowledge sharing and actions for youth-led change. The cooperation with the AA Youth Working Group (YWG) was strengthened in 2020 through regular meetings and cooperation on specific initiatives for knowledge sharing, and YCOI coordinated inputs into Federation-wide strategy processes. In 2020, YCOI focused on young staff (aged 20-35) within AA, who work directly with young people, and wish to strengthen their skills, knowledge, and attitude in supporting youth-led action on Climate Justice; Young Feminist Leadership; and Frontline Defenders. YCOI had planned to host seven global or regional convenings to bring the Youth Practitioners together face2face, to build networks, and facilitate knowledge sharing and joint actions. However, due to COVID19 only one face2face convening took place in the beginning of 2020 with 22 participants from across the world. For the rest of 2020, all initiatives to connect the Youth Practitioners in the AA Youth Community were moved online.

Key **achievements** in 2020 include:

AA Youth Community Newsletter was throughout 2020 an important source of information on COVID19. In 2021, the newsletter will be sent out through MailChimp, allowing detection of reactions and responses. YCOI also provided input to the AA Newsletter (“The Youth Corner”)

and supported the GP newsletter “The Young Activist”. YCOI initiated a short survey that was sent out across the AA Youth Community in March/April 2020 to collect information on what the YPs needed to provide support to young activists. Based on the survey, YCOI took the initiatives listed below.

The **COVID19 Youth-led Response Fund** managed by a youth-led steering committee, was established together with GPs. The Response Fund demonstrated that when YPs get an opportunity to support youth groups and activists by facilitating small-scale funding, they will mobilise swiftly to apply. More than 131 applications were received from 14 countries, and 13 applications received funding.

YCOI Café is a monthly webinar instituted in 2020 by and for the AA Youth Community arranged together with a co-host from the AA Youth Community. A space, not facilitated by seniors, to meet peer-to-peer and where they can share suggestions for AAs future youth work directly with the Youth Practitioners in AA.

LESSONS LEARNED ACROSS YOUTH WORK

- **Invest in a digital mindset – but be aware of the digital divide.** Design needs to be done with the digital divide in mind – unstable internet connections and young people lack access to digital means. One of the lessons learnt was to provide small stipends to youth to attend digital activities and incorporate alternative digital platforms that are more affordable to access.
- **Funds are important – but strategic support makes the difference.** Many applicants for funds focus on important issues but their approaches and work are not necessarily strategic. Fund recipients are selected using a matrix of qualifications and those who fall short are left without financial support. This presents an opportunity to provide mentorship or coaching support to those groups e.g. through informal coaching or more formal training.
- **Flexibility to administer support funds.** Due to current accountability structures, finance systems are challenging, and disbursement of response funds was time consuming and resource demanding for both AADK and the receiving AA partner. There is an evident need for an easier process either by using a third party or allowing direct transfer to the applicants if agility and response is important.

3.6 USE OF FLEXIBLE FUNDS 2020

AADK spent a total of DKK 3.6 million in flex funds in 2020 and together with AA partners supported **1,633,747 affected people**. The extra DKK 2.6 million on top of the already allocated flex funds was a highly valuable contribution to the prevention and mitigation of COVID19, which dominated the disbursements. All responses applied AA's Humanitarian Signature of youth and women's leadership, shifting power and accountability to affected communities.

LIBERIA – COVID19, JUNE 2020

With over 60% of the population in Liberia living in poverty an extensive response was initiated to prevent the effects of COVID19 from creating a disaster. AA Liberia reached 8,785 people with safe-guarding and awareness training; supported 2,232 people with food packages; distributed cash to seven women-led livelihood collectives; created access to sanitary equipment for 23,291 people; and supported children and youth with educational materials.

DRC – COVID19, JULY 2020

DRC is suffering from recurring cycles of violence, displacement, extreme poverty, and the pandemic exacerbated the needs of the most vulnerable groups with 25 million people needing assistance. AA DRC engaged with communities through media, information vans, posters in local languages on COVID19 and GBV messaging while also supporting with hand washing facilities, dignity kits and logistical support to protection monitors. The total reach was 32,366 people.

ETHIOPIA – COVID19, JULY 2020

In response to the effects of COVID19, AA Ethiopia led a response together with local partners supporting 6,000+ people in Addis Ababa with the establishment of hygiene facilities and distribution of food supplies.

AFGHANISTAN PART 1 & 2 – COVID19, APRIL & JULY 2020

Due to a high number of COVID19 cases, Kabul was put under a strict lockdown affecting income opportunities and leading to a severe rise in food insecurity. In response, AA Afghanistan did cash-based transfers to marginalised groups, GBV prevention and referral pathways, hygiene promotion, awareness raising, and distributed food packages and hygiene kits reaching a total of 30,517 people. A case of fraud involving minor funds in the cash assistance programme was uncovered via the complaint's mechanism and was investigated, reported, and mitigated as per procedures.

COLOMBIA – COVID19, JUNE 2020

The effects of COVID19 gave rise to already existing inequalities in Colombia with women being disproportionately affected. In response, AA Columbia conducted a response consisting of distribution of sanitary kits, dignity kits and food packages, establishment of handwashing stations and cash distributions to women at risk of GBV. Total reach was 11,923 people.

HAITI PART 1 & 2 – COVID19, MAY & JUNE 2020

In response to the severe effects of COVID19 a response was led by AA Haiti: 16,935 people were supported with WASH initiatives; 632,875 people were reached through an awareness raising campaign; 16,935 people received food packages; 4,870 people were given means to create food resilience through crop growing; and 7,000 people were supported with GBV support and training.

TANZANIA – FLOOD, FEBRUARY 2020

Floods in Tanzania led to massive destruction and loss of lives. AA Tanzania distributed food, seeds for a resilient food supply, educational materials, and medical assistance in the Lindi region. Women and young people's protection was prioritised and 10,915 people were supported.

SOMALILAND – COVID-19, APRIL 2020

Somaliland was hit by multiple crises in 2020, including drought, locusts, cyclones and COVID19. As part of a bigger response by the Federation, 1.5 million people were supported by AADK through an AA Somaliland-led response focusing on the establishment of hygiene facilities and awareness raising.

KENYA – FLOOD, JANUARY 2020

Massive rainfalls led to severe floods in Kenya in October 2019. AA Kenya in collaboration with local partners provided cash support for food and nutrition security and access to hygiene equipment. The response included PSS to survivors as well as dignity kits. 300 families in West Pokot County totalling app. 1,800 people were supported.

YOUNG PEOPLE TOOK TO THE STREETS OF NIGERIA



The image is from a solidarity campaign the GP network did to support the #EndSARS movement in Nigeria. The campaign reached 128,000 people on Facebook alone.

MASSIVE PROTESTS TO END POLICE BRUTALITY & POOR GOVERNANCE

In late 2020, thousands of primarily young people in Nigeria took to the streets under the slogan #EndSARS. The slogan originally called for the disbanding of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS), a notorious police unit with a long record of abuses but soon intensified into a demand for an end to poor governance. The protests, which resulted in the death of 12 protesters by the Nigerian military force, were the climax of the deep-seated socio-economic grievances, political exclusion and the growing agitation for youth development in the country. The #EndSARS movement shaped a new form of organising in Nigeria and awakened the consciousness and interest of young people around governance and public accountability issues. The protests led to the disbandment of SARS and judicial panels were set up across the country for survivors of police brutality to share their experiences. These are good first steps in a context where much remains to be done to achieve good governance.

USING THE MOMENTUM FOR LEGISLATIVE PRESSURE

AA Nigeria and GP Nigeria utilised this critical moment to take the movement from the streets to the offices of Nigerian legislators. The hope is to continue pressuring leaders to answer to the demands of young people by strategically strengthening legislative actions around these challenges. AA Nigeria and GP Nigeria initiated and supported a series of engagements with the Young Parliamentarian Forum (subnational and national) and other stakeholders towards formulating a legislative agenda for youth development in the country. This led to a youth-led agenda for youth development titled: *"Decade for Youth Development 2021 – 2030."* Key accomplishments from these actions include a White Paper developed and submitted to the President to push for the acceleration of the passage of a "Youth Development Commission Bill". The Bill passed its second reading and a public hearing is being planned with AA Nigeria and GP Nigeria's active involvement with the legislators and the Young Parliamentarian Forum. This engagement will hopefully increase financing in official budgets for youth development initiatives.

4. 2020 OPERATING SPACE & COUNTRY LEVEL ACHIEVEMENTS

This section highlights developments in the operating space in AADK partner countries as well as the presentation of country level results.



4.1 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE 2020 OPERATING SPACE

The **COVID19 pandemic** created the biggest global crisis in generations sending shock waves through health systems, economies, and societies and it was *the* game changer for the operating space and implementation across all contexts. The crisis compounded existing inequalities and aggravated systemic economic injustices and extreme poverty, increased under- and unemployment, and led to a global spike in vulnerabilities such as GBV. The crisis brought renewed realisations about **fragility and lack of resilience** and it exposed the problem that when a crisis hits it changes the future paths of communities. This is seen across SPA partner countries

and is also reflected in the use of flex funds by AADK in other countries. COVID19 led to significant restrictions on **civic space** and a roll-back of human rights deepening the crisis for democracy, while providing cover for governments to disrupt elections, silence critics, and undermine **human rights**. The pandemic also increased systematic campaigns of misinformation, manipulation, and shrinking access to information.

Nevertheless, the crisis also showed the **power of collective action**, and AADK programme constituents – especially young people – were among the first responders to the pandemic in several instances. The COVID19 obstacles motivated young people to engage in activism and they turned to online political engagement. As such, the crisis showed how technology allows for work and organisation to be done in new ways, but also how some people are left out and further marginalised by digitalisation – and that there is a need to protect rights in virtual spaces too.

4.2 SNAPSHOT OF COUNTRY LEVEL RESULTS IN 2020

1. BANGLADESH

- Appr. 65,500 people got **improved access** to education, 187,000 to water & sanitation, and 126,000 to health services.
- 662 youth were appointed to **take part in decision-making** structures, of whom 507 participated in COVID19 response committees.
- 30,000 youth were reached on- and offline with **awareness of climate justice**.

2. JORDAN

- A **GP** was designed, the core team was trained and the final approval from the Prime Minister was secured in 2020. (Lot CIV)
- 139,250 people reached by **online campaigns**, media, social media. (Lot CIV)
- 40 members of the WPAGs implemented a **campaign on women's protection** in the context of COVID19 reaching 400,000+ online. (Lot HUM)
- 240 women & girls joined the **Women Circles** in early 2020. (Lot HUM)

7. NIGERIA

- Approximately 110,000 people got **improved access** to education, 31,000 to water and sanitation and 15,000 to health services.
- 30 young people (15F / 15M) were **trained in conflict sensitivity** in Borno, which is a highly volatile, patriarchal humanitarian context.

8. PALESTINE

- 355 young people (168F / 187M) **designed and implemented** a response to COVID19 including distribution of hygiene kits, food parcels, education games, and awareness raising. (Lot CIV)
- The **virtual Palestine Digital Activism Forum** (PDAF) reached a total of 4+ million people on SoME focusing on digital rights etc. (Lot CIV)
- The community-based protection approach **reduced vulnerability of women GBV survivors** and provided services virtually incl. a helpline reaching 217 women. (Lot HUM)
- 86 youth got **elected as representatives** in democratic decision-making spaces. (Lot CIV)

3. KENYA

- In Baringo country, **resources for the water and health sectors** increased by 46.5% in the 2020/ 2021 budget, and in Kilifi, 48% of community proposals were included in county budgets.
- 88 young people got **elected as representatives** in democratic decision-making spaces.
- 1,848 young people participated in **capacity development** at the GP & 9,469 in events.
- 54,000+ people reached through **strategic service delivery** e.g., cash transfers, food distribution, WASH kits etc. to combat COVID19.

4. LEBANON

- 253 women in 12 **Women Circles** regularly attended awareness raising sessions and 108 (out of the 253) also attended regular group or individual **Psycho-Social Support** (PSS) sessions.
- Two **accountability committees** were established from the WPAG and YACI groups. They received capacity strengthening to start accountability initiatives.

5. MOZAMBIQUE

- Approximately 2,700 people living in poverty got **access to improved** education; 2,400 to water and sanitation, and 51,400 to health services.
- 46 young people got **elected as representatives** in democratic decision-making spaces.

6. MYANMAR

- 218 young people participated in **capacity development** at the GP.
- 39,275 people benefitted from **improved electricity services**.
- An estimated 1,000 people were involved in a **3R (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle) campaign** as a result of a training by AA Myanmar and the GP.



9. TANZANIA

- 115 young people got **elected as representatives** in democratic decision-making spaces
- 66,000 people received **strategic service delivery** incl. food items, WASH kits and water tracking in the COVID19 response.
- Appr. 170,600 people got **improved access** to education, 67,400 to water and sanitation, and 82,200 to health services.

10. UGANDA

- Appr. 1,500 people got **improved access** to education, 3,700 to water and sanitation and 38,500 to health services.
- 112 young people got **elected as representatives** in democratic decision-making spaces.
- 1,600 young people **participated in events** at the GP.

11. ZAMBIA

- 5 young people got **elected as representatives** in democratic decision-making spaces.
- 820 youth **participated in capacity development** at the GP and 1,880 in events.

12. ZIMBABWE

- As part of **awareness raising on COVID19 and GBV** 4,388 women and girls accessed the toll-free GBV services by the partner, Musasa.
- Following litigation by the local partner WLSA and the Combined Harare Residents Association, 30,000+ households experienced **improvements in access to water**.

4.3 COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY ACHIEVEMENTS

BANGLADESH

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- As a result of the first-ever online **National Youth Parliament Budget Session** organised by AA Bangladesh and follow-up lobby meetings by civil society, the government withdrew the increased internet costs in the 2020-2021 budget in favour of an increased budget for food, agriculture, and health. During the virtual session, AA Bangladesh presented a study about young peoples' experience with COVID19 responses, and 300 young delegates took on the roles as shadow MPs and delivered a demand charter to relevant ministers.
- A new collaboration with the private sector, government agencies and NGOs focused on **skills development of young people** that meets the needs of the Fourth Industrial Revolution industries. In a joint effort by AA Bangladesh and the partner, Access to Information (a2i), five online trainings were hosted in 2020, in which 20 Industry Associations, 13 Ministries and three Universities enhanced their understanding of competency standards aligned with market needs.
- The National Association of Small Cottage Industries of Bangladesh (NASCIB) and AA Bangladesh organised a workshop in the Ministry of Industry on the impact of COVID19 on SMEs and workers, especially women. As a result of advocacy by NASCIB and AA Bangladesh, the government announced a **stimulus package** for Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and NASCIB became a member of the District Committees monitoring the package. NASCIB influenced the government to select a bank in each district to distribute the package.

AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT IN 2020: DKK 6,833,120; hereof 37% COVID19 response.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

Bangladesh was among those most affected by the pandemic in South Asia and saw an increase in unemployment, and household and individual level earnings were heavily impacted. Furthermore, the space for civic engagement was restricted. Initially, the pandemic created shock and panic among young people and communities. AA Bangladesh mitigated this with trainings and knowledge sharing with the youth around physical distancing and hygiene practices. COVID19 resulted in activities transitioning to online formats, which took time and caused pressure on stakeholders. However, partners and young people adapted quickly to the situation introducing new ways of working. All capacity development efforts by GP Bangladesh went online.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

In 2020, a total of 662 young people were appointed to decision-making structures, of whom 507 participated in the COVID19 response related committees. Young people actively took up social and political causes at local and national level. With the support of the local partner Young Power in Social Action (YPSA), young people in Chattogram raised their demands for youth to be represented in the Chattogram City Corporation's decision-making structures. This resulted in the Administrator (acting mayor) inviting a young person to work with him as a shadow mayor for one day, leading to the Administrator sharing his plans for promoting youth participation and engagement in decision-making.

GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES (GRPS) FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

AA Bangladesh observed that national plans have become more youth and gender responsive e.g. by having a stronger focus on education, health, skills development and social protection as reflected in the 8th Five-Year Plan by the government. In 2020, the community-driven advocacy continued, and youth of Bagerhat and Nilphamari organised several advocacy initiatives directed at community clinics, with the aim of ensuring better health services, including sexual and reproductive health services for youth. A complaint box for delivering feedback from the local community was installed by the Department of Social Service as a result of advocacy by young people of Nari Maitree. 5,381 people in Kushtia got access to social safety net services such as cash transfers, disability allowances etc. as a result of young peoples' advocacy focused on including marginalised and introducing a transparent selection process of support recipients.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & DECENT WORK FOR YOUTH (EODWY)

AA Bangladesh raised the importance of reaching grass-root youth, including young women, with the updated courses under the governmental skills development initiatives as well as advocating for developing a government policy that focuses on creating entrepreneurship opportunities for youth. This resulted in the government starting a project of establishing 329 new skills development schools. AA Bangladesh worked with the National Association of Small Cottage Industries to submit a draft policy for decent work in the informal sector to the Ministry of Industries who have started discussions with stakeholders to adapt the new policy.

CLIMATE JUSTICE

The climate justice pilot reached 30,000 young people across the country both online and in person. Youth climate organisations, with support from AA Bangladesh, organised advocacy initiatives directed at government and relevant stakeholders to present their climate justice demands. National and international media have recognised the weekly climate movement organised by youth

groups as part of building community awareness. AA Bangladesh further established three youth-led climate hubs which were recognised by the government, expressing their support to the young climate activists.

JORDAN

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- A partner-driven Global Platform (GP) was designed, the core team trained and the final approval from the Prime Minister was secured in 2020. It was launched in early 2021. (Lot CIV)
- Youth implemented community-based projects focusing on youth participation using art, TV, radio, and SoMe after an intensive training by AA Arab Region. (Lot CIV)
- The 40 members of the Women Protection Action Groups (WPAGs) demonstrated increased capacity to act collectively and implement initiatives. They delivered sessions to women on- and offline; referred 127 women to service providers; and implemented an extensive campaign on women's protection in the context of COVID19. Views on the AA Arab Region Facebook page reached about 400,000 and about 272,000 people viewed it on TV. (Lot HUM)
- 240 women and girls (Syrian and Jordanian) were identified for the women circles in early 2020 and engaged in sessions with the WPAGs as well as GBV and psychosocial support (PSS) sessions offline (in smaller groups) and online. Also, PSS and legal support videos were made for SoMe by the partners and a hotline for counselling was established. (Lot Hum)

AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT IN 2020: DDK 4,358,376; hereof 51% Lot HUM; 13% COVID19 response.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

Jordan's stability is severely challenged by economic, social, and political hardships as well as the fact that refugees comprise 20% of the population. The country is plagued by high unemployment rates, alarming debt, corruption, and dismal social services, all of which have been exacerbated by COVID19. Jordan did fairly well at minimising the health impacts of the pandemic. However, the declared state of emergency was exploited to arbitrarily curtail rights including freedom of speech and assembly. Parliamentary elections were held in November 2020 with the voter turnout just shy of 30%. The programme in Jordan was interrupted several times due to the pandemic which caused delays. AA Arab Region responded from the outset by developing flexible contingency plans and swiftly adapted and re-designed programme activities. In the HUM programme, a rapid needs assessment was done and activities were adapted to COVID19-related

realities (going online, smaller groups etc.) and included the campaign and financial cash assistance instead of trainings. A CHS self-assessment was conducted for AA Arab Region and an improvement plan was developed.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

It was against the backdrop of low voter engagement in the elections etc that the programme worked with youth to stimulate political participation. A number of successful trainings, communications and advocacy initiatives were implemented throughout the year including activities focused on strengthening the collaboration with national and local governments. To reinforce youth engagement ahead of the municipal elections in 2021, a partnership was developed with the Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs (MOPPA) and a local partner to support youth to be elected to formal or informal decision-making structures. Youth who participated in the Political Academy led by the local partner, Drabzeen, implemented initiatives which targeted MOPPA. The youth met with the Minister and presented four policy papers addressing issues around how to increase women and youth participation and transparency. The papers were well-received by MOPPA and will be used in the follow up vis-à-vis the 2021 municipality elections. The project, "Towards 18", targeted adolescents eligible to vote for the first time. The local partner, Liwan, facilitated an inclusive outreach to ensure inclusion of marginalised youth from remote areas, different tribes, and economic status.

RIGHTS & RESILIENCE

Despite the challenges of 2020, results materialised, especially at the local level, and the programme established trusting environments in the Safe Spaces, WPAGs, and Women Circles supporting the women to 'find their voice' and support each other. The group of WPAGs showed active commitment to community outreach and ability to engage with the needs-assessment and campaign activities. The women demonstrated initiative, increased knowledge, and skills on how to transfer knowledge to their communities in a campaign that used SoMe, videos, and animation. Also, their improved efforts for referrals and for initiating activities in the safe spaces and women circles is a testament to the sustained capacity of the members as well as the strength of the women-led protection responses. Furthermore, the link between protection and resilience components in terms of addressing increasing vulnerabilities due to COVID19 was a key focus in 2020. As such, 15 women succeeded in establishing a business after capacity development and cash grants from the programme. Another 240 women and girls were given cash assistance to address the decrease in livelihoods, and 40 constituents from the Youth Agents for Change Initiatives (YACI) groups engaged in establishing "Accountability Committees" and received capacity strengthening to lead on holding duty bearers accountable. Actions plans were developed and will be implemented in 2021.

KENYA

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Over 54,000 individuals were reached through **strategic service delivery** i.e. cash transfers; food distribution; washing equipment; masks; WASH kits; and water tracking to facilitate access to water etc. by AAI Kenya, the GP and partners to combat the spread of COVID19.
- PAWA254 and other partners contributed to a process that led to the Employment and Labour Relations Division of the High Court **nullifying the appointment of the National Chairperson** for the National Employment Authority that was not in compliance with the current legislative framework. This has set a legal precedent on State appointments.
- The Government 2020/2021 budget statement **adopted some of the recommendations** submitted by AAI Kenya and partners to the Ministry of National Treasury and Planning. These included: the roll out of an economic stimulus programme with livelihood opportunities to enable businesses to recover from the pandemic; support to the recovery of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; to promote the 'Buy Kenya, Build Kenya' initiative especially related to young people; and a 100 Million Kenya Shilling Economic Stimulus package for artists.
- Increased **gender and youth responsive county plans and budgets** 2020/2021 prioritised response to COVID19 through GRPS related programmes. In Baringo, resources for water and health sectors increased by 46.5%. Whereas in Kilifi, 48% of the community proposals were included in the county plans and budget allocation.

AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT IN 2020: DKK 4,679,139; hereof 14% COVID19 response.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

Kenya faced several developmental challenges in 2020 from locus to high youth unemployment, which were further exacerbated by COVID19. The Kenyan government instituted mitigation measures promptly especially in densely populated urban settlements. Quarantining impacted on communities who lacked proper sanitation, health, and food. The government also changed its political agenda which shifted focus from the 2/3 gender rule to increased investments in health, education, affordable housing, and food security. The pandemic impacted AAI Kenya's programme slowing down implementation in the first quarter to comply with the government directives. AAI Kenya and its partners devised new engagement strategies to ensure continuity of programmes i.e., online trainings and meetings including those with local authorities for the pandemic response initiatives, etc.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

The Green Amendment Campaign supported by AAI Kenya aimed to collect 1 million signatures to mobilise support both within Parliament as well as amongst citizens to bring up the constitutional amendments in Parliament. However, the political focus has since shifted to the 'big four agenda' (food security, affordable housing, universal healthcare, and manufacturing), and the 2/3 gender rule is no longer a top political priority. As such, AAI Kenya focused on empowering communities, especially women and young people, in decision-making and electoral processes in the run-up to the elections in 2022. Amongst the key highlights of the work led by young people with support from AAI Kenya and partners was the action undertaken by the State Department for Gender Affairs towards mitigating the effects of COVID19 through awareness campaigns by setting up toll free numbers for reporting of GBV cases and creating awareness through broadcasting media (i.e. radio, recruitment of agents within communities as first response mechanisms) following advocacy by the partner, WEL. Also, the ratification of the Kilifi County Citizen Participation & Civic Education Act 2020 strengthened the Kilifi Civil Society Movement. The legislation was adopted into county laws due to the advocacy efforts by the partner, Kilifi Citizens Forum, with likeminded CSOs.

GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES (GRPS) FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

The programme aims to localise the tax agenda and make it relevant for youth mobilisation at county level. A key achievement by AAI Kenya, its partners, and the GP, was the advocacy that led to increased county budgets for gender responsive public services across all counties. The drafting of frameworks and guidelines in support of the National Youth Council also increased visibility for the technical knowledge and increased capacity of AAI Kenya and partners. Given the pandemic, the behaviour change communication through online technologies led to increased outreach and dissemination of information on short- and long-term impacts.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & DECENT WORK FOR YOUTH (EODWY)

Due to success in piloting the SDG Ambassador's programme in the past three years, youth engagement in intersectoral partnerships that lead to job creation and social entrepreneurship was included in the SPA programme. The National Government introduced several key programmes in light of the pandemic to provide support to the most vulnerable communities including youth: The Ajira Digital programme provided online work opportunities for young people; the employment programme called "Kazi Mtaani" through the Ministry of Public Service and Gender led to 2,600 young people in Homabay county getting a job. The National government introduced 100% relief for low-income earners and a reduction of Pay as You Earn (PAYE) rate from 30% to 25%. AAI Kenya and partners', PAWA254, WEL, advocacy efforts with authorities contributed to these results.

LEBANON²¹

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- As part of the COVID19 adaptations, 39 Women Protection Action Group (WPAG) members and the Youth Agents for Change Initiatives (YACI) members implemented a successful campaign targeting women focusing on protection in the context of COVID. As a result of the campaign the Safe Space centres experienced a surge of 80 women enrolling for the women circles.
- 253 women from the 12 Women Circles regularly attended awareness raising sessions on a variety of topics. Sixty-three adult and 45 young women out of the 253 also attended regular group or individual Psycho-Social Support (PSS) sessions. The women asked for this and the needs assessment from April 2020 confirmed this need.
- Two accountability committees were established from among the WPAG and YACI groups. They received capacity strengthening and started accountability initiatives including accountability awareness sessions with 342 constituents in the women's circles and YACIs.

AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT IN 2020: DKK 1,695,261; hereof 3% COVID19 response.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

Lebanon is facing a severe economic crisis and political instability which was compounded by the pandemic. This led to a drastic increase in poverty and unemployment (35%+); a growing lack of public infrastructure and access to basics such as food, water, shelter, sanitation, and electricity; as well as a rise in extremist acts particularly towards refugees. The Beirut blast on August 4th severely impacted the situation in the country as 40% of Beirut was severely impacted; 300,000 people were displaced and 150,000 needed humanitarian support. The government resigned after massive protests a week after the explosion, and due to the sectarian conflict between the political parties, the resigned government was in acting status until early 2021. In early 2020, the ongoing protests in the country triggered road blockings which caused delays in implementation due to lack of accessibility. Also, the inflation rate and the new banking system with limitations on USD withdrawals affected implementation costs. Further delays were experienced because of COVID19 lockdowns. The situation compelled staff to work from home, while making adaptations to the programme including adding new activities such as awareness raising on COVID19 and the protection campaign. Taking into consideration the technical limitations and the women's capacity to use technology without excluding any of them was a challenge, as was building relationships seeing as the concept of the safe space is built on the supportive

face2face meeting. AA Arab Region established a crisis cell to ensure close coordination between all partners and dissemination of information etc.

RIGHTS & RESILIENCE

Increasingly sustained changes especially in the protection area is seen in the programme as witnessed by the women themselves leading initiatives in their communities. AA Arab Region worked with the WPAGs and the YACIs to build their capacities on rights, advocacy and campaigning, after which the women designed and implemented the campaign targeting women of all ages. The campaign included 150 billboards in Beqaa; three unipolls and one led-screen in Baalbek; visuals and SoMe posts; radio spots; and awareness raising sessions on early marriage during the 16 days of Activism. Furthermore, the women organised various activities for the 253 women in the Safe Spaces including yoga, CV-writing; and creative support group sessions. Women, youth and local CBOs also launched several donation campaigns to address needs in the community, and with the logistical support of the crisis cell, they have reached more than 500 of the most vulnerable people in Jeb Jannine with food parcels and hygiene kits. The programme has also been instrumental in enhancing the referral systems among (I)NGOs and service providers.

40 members for the Youth Agents for Change Initiatives (YACIs) were selected in the beginning of 2020. However, due to the security situation, 14 of the participants dropped out afterwards and had to be replaced. The YACIs' capacities were built on GBV and gender equality, as well as how to sensitise communities. The trainings had a huge impact on changing the attitude of the members of the YACIs towards overcoming social taboos and stereotypes. Following those trainings, the YACIs played an important role in the above-mentioned campaign. The accountability committees were established in early 2020 pulling members from the WPAG and YACI groups who have since received capacity strengthening. The committees completed a mapping of service providers and they worked on initiatives such as transparency boards etc. Finally, five local CBO's (including the two partners of the project) were introduced to the SHAPE assessment and a capacity building plan was developed based on the results to support them to become more involved in the humanitarian system and to apply accountability measures internally.

MOZAMBIQUE

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Due to the inclusion of AA Mozambique and partners in Disaster Management Coordination led by the local

21. The Lebanon programme is managed from the regional office in Jordan by AA Arab Region.

government, **coordination between partners and local governments were improved**, avoiding duplication in COVID19 responses, and improving dialogue.

- In May 2020, the **Council of Ministers approved the Asset Recovery Bill** which improves the effective recovery of assets, covering also illicit assets arising from corruption, tax fraud, tax crimes etc. AA Mozambique advocated for this law with investigative journalists, research institutions and local CSO networks.

AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT IN 2020: DKK 4,467,139; hereof 56% COVID19 response.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

In the last decade, public debt in Mozambique increased significantly, which negatively impacted social sectors, especially the health, education, and water supply. The new government took office in January 2020, leading to delays in approval of the state budget until April and the remaining part of 2020 was marked by lack of clear division of tasks and competencies between the levels of authority. Mozambique was further challenged by the terrorist attacks in Cabo Delgado which exacerbated an already vulnerable and insecure situation, especially for women, young people, and children, due to the cyclones, Kenneth and IDAI. The number of displaced people corresponded to one fourth of the province population (584,284), putting pressure on basic services and increasing poverty. The declared State of Emergency restricted fundamental freedoms by intensifying control of people through geolocation and control of information regarding the COVID pandemic, making it difficult for CSOs to monitor COVID-related resources. AA Mozambique refrained from implementing awareness raising campaigns on tax payment from companies and individuals since the slowdown of the economy due to the pandemic led to many companies closing and the informal sector suffering. Young people were highly affected by the scarcity of employment opportunities in the informal sector but the planned activities around job creation and employability with government institutions were cancelled due to COVID19. AA Mozambique adjusted the programme and focused the COVID19 response mostly on information sharing and prevention measures. Despite having to drop some activities, it also provided an opportunity for reinvention and creativity in implementation.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

While the effective representation of youth and interest groups in advocacy actions and in decision making spaces was challenged in 2020, 46 young people were appointed to be part of formal and informal decision-making structures. Local governments opened spaces for engagement with the District Coordinator in Namaacha, Marracuene, Manhiça, Chibuto, Massinga, Mocuba, Lugela, Namarroi and Pemba where local partners of AA Mozambique are present. While still battling challenges of including young people in spaces of dialogue and decision-making due to weak internet coverage, especially in the districts, as well as low capacity in the use of digital platforms, AA Mozambique succeeded in involving their

IT team to engage Activista in digital campaigns and advocacy. By creating and strengthening organised groups and thus already being prepared, the government became dependent on participation of communities in the design and implementation of response plans, thereby resulting in decisions reflecting the wishes of communities, especially young people and women who led the response actions.

GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES (GRPS) FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

The local partner, Associação Moçambicana para Cidadania Activa (AMOCA), supported a total of 2,677 children from 1st to 7th grade with copies of education material that enabled them to study from home during lockdown. AMOCA produced such materials and distributed them through local platforms and activists due to the limited resources of the government.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & DECENT WORK FOR YOUTH (EODWY)

As part of the government's five-year plan for the period 2020-2024 to create three million jobs for young people, 253,542 new jobs were created in 2020 – AA Mozambique, Activista and the Tax Justice and Transparency Coalition contributed to this push through advocacy for the creation of more jobs for young people during the election campaign in 2019. The State Secretariat for Youth and Employment signed agreements with the private sector to ensure inclusion of graduates by creating pre-professional internships in production units.

MYANMAR

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- AA Myanmar supported Rainmaker, an electoral accountability organisation, to conduct election observation training for partners and area platforms (network of youth and women leaders' representing various villages and CBOs), to get the technical knowledge to deliver **civic and voter education programmes and take part in election observation** on election-day. The women and youth were able to reach out to more community members through IEC material distribution, leading to communities gaining knowledge on electoral processes.
- In Myaing, where AA Myanmar carried out a village book review workshop in December 2019 and presented the needs of the community to four MPs, **39,275 people benefitted from electricity service** installed in 2020, also improving education infrastructure and social safety.
- An estimated 1,000 people (600 F / 400 M) were involved in actions organised by the youth-led organisation Humanity Youth Centre (HYC) focused on reducing the use of disposable plastic in a **3R (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle) campaign** as well as protecting the trees.

These actions were a result of a training by AA Myanmar and the GP in November 2020.

AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT IN 2020: DKK 2,523,765; hereof 23% COVID19 response.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

Although the government rapidly implemented containment measures and public health responses, Myanmar experienced one of the most severe COVID19 outbreaks in Southeast Asia throughout 2020. The country was preparing for the National League for Democracy (NLD) government mandated by the 2020 election to be installed in January 2021, however, this was curtailed by the military coup in February 2021 leaving the country in huge uncertainty and crisis. Strict COVID19-related restrictions were imposed which made travel inside the country difficult. This slowed programme implementation, and the surge of COVID19 during the second half of the year invited extreme measures from the government which meant that activities needed to be moved completely online. Working online had numerous challenges ranging from technological glitches, lack of digital devices, exclusion of rural communities, and the question on efficacy of the programme. Although youth managed to adapt and innovatively used online tools to take actions and build stronger networks, more investment is required to ensure accessibility for all. There is also a need to create synergy between youth groups and some of the established CSO platforms by having joint engagements and ensuring youth inclusiveness in these CSO platforms.

GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES (GRPS) FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

Based on an interface meeting in July 2019 between village-community-led/based organisation (VCBO) leaders, VCBO platform members and parliamentarians in Meikthila township, demands were addressed in 2020, increasing accessibility and quality of public services including increased access to streetlights, building of a school, reduced scarcity of water during the summer season and bridges and water tanks reconstructed. AA Myanmar further launched a Tax Policy briefing paper with Oxfam Myanmar which focused on Fair Finances and how tax and social spending can be instrumental in reducing poverty and inequality. AA Myanmar supported CSO platforms and networks in Kayah and Kayin in developing their CSO platform manuals, which were shared with partners and government departments as an advocacy tool. The CSO platforms also set up their strategic plans which led to activities related to gender responsiveness public services.

CLIMATE JUSTICE

A rise in the number of youth-led organisations involved in climate change and environment work is observed in Myanmar. Some of the most active and advocacy-oriented groups are 22 local youth-led organisations who took part in a training organised by GP Myanmar. The GP and AA Myanmar thereby positioned themselves as strong

partners for these organisations, creating opportunities for alliance and movement building around climate justice. Following from a climate justice training hosted by Kadu Youth Development organisation with participants from seven districts, seven out of 22 participating organisations applied for a grant to conduct climate action in their local areas. These included an online campaign on air pollution (no burning of trash), enhancement of the waste management system and awareness raising about climate change at community level. Organisations, volunteers, and activists showed interest in more trainings on climate justice.

NIGERIA

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- In response to the need for **accountability and transparency in the delivery of COVID19** funds, young people analysed the public spending of resources at national and subnational level. Following this and based on a demand from youth, the Bureau for Public Procurement produced a guideline for public procurement during emergencies.
- AA Nigeria and partners' continued advocacy to involve young people in political decision making. A **tripartite relationship** with the government, the private sector and the civil society opened space for policy engagement. AA Nigeria worked with the Young Parliamentarian Forum towards the formulation of a legislative agenda for youth development in the country, tagged "**Decade for Youth Development 2021 - 2030**", focusing on accelerating progress towards youth responsive service delivery through increased financing.
- The **geographical reach of the SPA programme** was increased from six to eight states, and it now includes all three 'BAY'-states (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe) which are characterised by civil war and extensive humanitarian crisis with large populations living as IDPs.

AADK FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN 2020: DKK 2,412,497; hereof 30% COVID19 response.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

COVID-19 and the continued deterioration of the security situation in several states provided a new context and dynamics for programming. The original programme plans were adapted to respond considering that especially youth were vulnerable to the impacts of the pandemic by negatively impacting youth employment; disrupting education; job layoffs, income losses; and increased barriers to job market entry. Also, severe disruptions to learning and working, compounded by the health crisis, saw a deterioration in young peoples' mental well-being. Furthermore, militant insurgencies continued in the north-eastern part of the country. Despite this, the SPA programme

was able to deliver significant results e.g. by linking youth movements with more formal youth structures to ensure sustainability of changes. In response to the need for accountability in the use of COVID19 funds, the programme took up youth-led resource tracking and analysis.

GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES (GRPS) FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

AA Nigeria successfully linked up with state and non-state actors including Nigeria Labour Congress, Tax Justice and Governance Platform, Young Parliamentarians Forum to engage on public finance management and GRPS both at state and national level. AA Nigeria and partners facilitated sub-national and national citizens' dialogue on youth development, which brought together lawmakers, public servants, youth groups, and civil society leaders to discuss the policy reforms agenda and develop strategies for youth and gender responsive development and accountable governance. Policy proposals and alternatives were proposed, including a suggestion from youth of a National Youth Investment Fund which was initiated by the Federal Government. AA Nigeria facilitated a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the youth partner, Connected Development (CODE), and Abuja Municipal Area Council which solidifies collaborations towards youth responsive community development within the council whilst ensuring that the programme objectives are achieved. The MoU also highlighted what the Area Council would do to ensure the budget process is participatory, address issues around public finance, youth involvement, social spending, and education.

NEXUS PROGRAMMING

The nexus focused programming contributed to strengthened collaboration, coherence and complementarity of humanitarian, development, and peace (HDP) actors in the BAY states. The consultative meetings held in 2020 coordinated by AA Nigeria aimed at providing a platform for HDP actors to improve the implementation of aid efforts and promote peace. One of the action points agreed by all actors was the need for HDP actors to have a common reporting platform housed with the government but with strong involvement and oversight by national and international actors (NNGOs, INGOs, UN, donors) to demonstrate accountability. Youth-led organisations such as Hallmark Initiatives, CATAI, Activista, Follow-the-Money (FTM) organisations from AA Nigeria programmes were involved in these meetings and thus enhanced their leadership skills.

PALESTINE

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- 355 young people (168 F / 187 M) designed and implemented **27 youth-led initiatives** with support from AA

Palestine, Alternative Information Centre and Masarat. The Initiatives included distribution of hygiene kits, food parcels and education games for children, agricultural and cooperative initiatives, awareness raising and media publication. (Lot CIV)

- The virtual Palestine Digital Activism Forum (PDAF) focusing on fake news, digital rights and security and promoting Palestinian narrative reached **4+ million people on SoMe channels**, with more than 14.000 reactions, and almost 100.000 engagements. 1+ million people watched the live feeds on Facebook. On Twitter 100.000+ people were reached. (Lot CIV)
- The women-led protection committees (WLPC) and youth-led preparedness and response committees (PRC) took the **lead on community-led responses to COVID19** including the distribution of hand sanitizers and gloves; reaching out to people with disabilities and the elderly to address their health needs and recreational activities for children. (Lot HUM)
- The community-based protection approach **reduced vulnerability** of women GBV survivors by the active leadership of women-led protection committees in detecting, supporting, and referring women GBV survivors to services and provided services through phone calls and virtual platforms including the partner's, We-faq, helpline, reaching 217 women. (Lot HUM)

AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT IN 2020: DKK 10,281,109; hereof 48% Lot CIV; 22% Lot HUM; 30% COVID19 response.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

The occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) (Gaza & West Bank) was in 2020 characterised by an increasing democratic deficit and shrinking space in relation to freedom of speech, (digital) activism, and assembly. This culminated when the political situation became even more delicate as of looming threats of further annexation of Area C. COVID19 triggered the declaration of a state of emergency and the resulting political, economic, and social consequences put more strains on young people's attitudes and ability to engage in civic and political life refusing to normalise with the occupation. The economic situation and mobility restrictions amplify pre-existing conditions including a further increase in unemployment, which reached 49% in Gaza alone. The pandemic causes immediate humanitarian needs such as access to food, water and sanitation, protection, shelter, and education. It exacerbates existing gender inequalities and life-saving care and support to GBV survivors have been curtailed, creating a response gap both for survivors and those at risk of GBV, while several surveys have revealed a sharp increase in GBV cases. Through the development of emergency plans, AA Palestine managed to successfully link emergency response with longer-term resilience building responses in the form of strategic service delivery (distribution of hygiene kits, food parcels); youth-led accountability initiatives with duty bearers; capacity development in preparedness, response and mitigating

protection threats; provision of – and referral to – essential services for survivors of GBV; as well as linking economic empowerment of GBV survivors and the provision of multi-sectoral services. The pandemic enabled young people to gain skills that were not included in the strategy and the capacity trainings with MASARAT and GP Palestine through online platforms, enhanced the participation of youth from Gaza, West Bank, 48 lands and diaspora. AA Palestine and partners were able to mobilise young people in the Jordan Valley and Bedouin communities as well as in Gaza to take a leading role in the design and implementation of COVID19 responses.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

The GP Palestine continues to play a vital role in the overall programme, approach and engagement with young people and youth played a central role in the **COVID response**. AA Palestine and the partner AICP supported 30 young people including 15 young women to participate in a six-episode TV series on MAAN National News Agency which reached 277,900 persons. Young people shared their experiences and reflections on youth leadership in the pandemic response, mental health, safe spaces, civic participation and economic opportunities. AA Palestine supported the youth-led initiative in the village of Humsa Al Bqai'a in the Jordan Valley (Area C) that was demolished by the Israeli occupation forces in December 2020, with fire stoves, fodder, and crop seeds to strengthen their resilience and fulfil their basic needs. The youth developed a response plan after they identified the needs and current threats. Twenty-eight young people including 12 young women designed and implemented 10 advocacy messages following the development of policy papers through Masarat's capacity building programme. Advocacy messages were shared online and reached 1,562,591 people.

NEXUS PROGRAMMING

The nexus approach combined youth civic engagement with local organisations, government accountability and strategic service delivery in the West Bank, with specific emphasis on vulnerable communities in Area C. AA Palestine supported young people to work closely with the National Emergency Committee, and 25 young people were trained in preparedness and response and use of digital tools, and the broadcasting of tv episodes to disseminate information on youth issues, youth-led strategic service delivery and supporting resilience activities (i.e. distribution of seeds and tools).

RIGHTS & RESILIENCE

2020 brought new protection threats, but also new ways of responding to mitigating these with youth and women showing proactive response and action in view of the needs of their communities. The community-led approach has shown its worth as a *vehicle* for the programmatic progress as the community-based structures are at the heart of the response, supporting communities affected by crisis to identify protection risks and to design and

lead prevention and response strategies. The PRCs and WLPCs acted independently and proactively and led responses in their communities. WLPCs are now capable of identifying risks and extending protection to women GBV survivors who are confined at home, and thus unable to access protection services. As such, they succeeded in challenging stereotypical norms that deny them the right to act collectively on issues such as protection risks. The programme enabled marginalised GBV women survivors to decide on their future and own a resource/business for the first time in their life, raised their voice in claiming their rights, and challenged their own attitudes as well as those of the community. Emphasis was placed on the sustainability of their businesses through coaching and support from an emergency fund.

Building on the result of six women of the women-led committees being designated as focal points for the Protection Cluster, in 2020 the focal points led the distribution of awareness raising publications on COVID19 to community-based organisations, shops, and companies in the community. GP Palestine conducted tailored trainings for WLPC and PRC members on social accountability, facilitation using digital tools, and responding to emergencies during the pandemic. Following this, the appointment of members of the PRCs to the review and/or advisory municipality committees, and youth-led online accountability sessions with duty bearers focused on the extent to which the Core Humanitarian Standard was considered in the quarantine centres. These are examples of the success in shifting power to young people and women in a transformational and systemic way. – Women and young people experienced meaningful participation in decision making processes as evidenced by increased trust in young people by authorities who permitted them to conduct an assessment in the border areas in southern Gaza. The partner, PNGO, conducted a study focused on the status of and their access to services in Rafah and Khan Younis. The study is considered an advocacy tool to mobilise international NGOs and humanitarian actors to prioritise women and girls' protection and resilience.

TANZANIA

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Youth championed participatory disaster responses working with their Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in ensuring effective, and empathetic communication of safeguarding measures whilst ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable were catered for. A Position paper was developed by the partner, Youth Partnership Countrywide, and submitted to the President on the role of LGAs in the fight against COVID19, and youth actively fought COVID19-related misinformation using local radio programmes, reaching 3,438 people in Kilwa.

- AA Tanzania and partners facilitated the formation of a national youth consortium to enhance collaboration of youth organisations and youth from all over Tanzania. A youth charter was packaged into a **Youth Manifesto** “Ajenda ya Vijana” and submitted to the government and all leading Political parties. The manifesto gives a snapshot of thoughts, hopes, and fears of youth around the 2020 elections and their vision for a brighter Tanzania in the future.
- In Pemba, 150 Activista, Community Champions through Pemba Youth Voice Organisation and Pemba Female Youth Organisation analysed how public funds are spent and lost to corruption in the **campaign “My Tax for Better Education & Water”**.
- 66,000 people were provided with strategic service delivery including food items, WASH kits and water tracking as part of the COVID19 response.

AADK FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN 2020: DKK 5,145,638; hereof 2% COVID19 response.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

A major risk in Tanzania in 2020, was the way COVID19 was communicated to the wider public and not handled i.e. mis- or no information, no testing, and less-stringent measures were generally applied than in most other contexts. The shrinking civic space including increased control of civil society, limited freedom of assembly and speech, crack-downs on digital activists and opposition leaders continued to be pervasive challenges. Youth groups were negatively affected by the stagnating economy as a result of the pandemic. The programme took several initiatives aimed at responding to COVID19 including focusing on youth championing participatory disaster responses. Youth and women leaders were trained to raise awareness on COVID19, information dissemination reaching 10 wards in Kilwa was conducted and strategic service delivery in the form of food items, hand washing equipment, soaps, masks, WASH kits and water tracking to facilitate access to water and distribution of personal hygiene and sanitary kits was delivered to 66,000 people. A multi-religious Faith-in-Action COVID19 Campaign was launched to counter all forms of stigma and discrimination associated with the disease reaching 12,000+ people online. In Kilwa, youth were at the centre of disaster response in a humanitarian response to floods affected communities where AA Tanzania supported with relief items such as food, school items and materials for children from the reallocation of SPA funds.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

In addition to the results mentioned on the Youth Manifesto, the position paper and the youth-led COVID19 awareness raising, the programme also contributed to the fact that LGAs increased the budget allocation for young people for the 2020-2021 financial year with a total of 70 Million Tshs, out of which 25 million was earmarked for youth climate priority areas. – As per an analysis of the

LGA's budgets and planning documents done by Activista with support from AA Tanzania. In Unguja, the LGA in North A district allocated a specific budget for youth for the first time.

GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES (GRPS) FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

Improved quality and gender responsive public services was contributed to by the programme: In the education sector 170,630 people got improved access and 82,200 accessed improved health services. The SPA co-funded EC project, Africa We Want, created a platform for engaging young people and journalists in the fight for civic participation with a focus on engaging youth and women in decision-making spaces. Youth are thus increasingly organising themselves in groups. In Pemba, they initiated two youth CBOs and challenged the leadership and power positions in local governance structures.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & DECENT WORK FOR YOUTH (EODWY)

As unemployment is increasing, EODWY is a priority for AA Tanzania. In Unguja, young people advocated for decent work for youth amid impacts of COVID19 – a wake-up call for young people to advance this agenda. Seven representatives from Youth Organisations/ Network/ Union (YOU) had seven radio and three tv programmes discussing the impact of COVID19 on youth employment. Since many young people lost their jobs, youth called for authorities to enforce existing labour laws, and to ensure job security for youth during the crisis. In Mafia, youth worked with the labour office to force employers to adhere to fair labour practice and prevent the loss of jobs in the hospitality industry.

UGANDA

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- The SPA programme initiated the **Platform for Youth Inclusion in Politics (PYIP)** which brought together 50+ youth led organisations and movements across the country and is hosted by GP Uganda. This platform strengthened networks and institutions of youth for voter mobilisation, monitoring election processes and youth hub trainings. The platform also provided push backs to injustices in the build-up to the elections through media engagements. This facilitated movement building in solidarity actions against the state repression.
- The **national youth camp** which attracted 90 young people (50M/ 40F) strategized on engagements for political inclusion and undertook practical leadership lessons with the partner, the Gulu Recreation Project, where leadership is taught through games. As a result of this youth camp, 20+ young people ran in the 2021 general elections.

AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT IN 2020: DKK 5,795,220; hereof 35% COVID19 response.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

The pandemic resulted in disruption of programme activities. This should also be seen in the context of the presidential elections in January 2021. Civic space has been shrinking over the past 15-20 years in Uganda and deteriorated significantly over the past year, with arrests of civil society leaders, rampant violence, and repression by security forces. More than 50 civilians were killed in the pre-campaign months at the end of 2020. AAI Uganda's board chair was arrested on unfounded charges of white-washing of funds. The charges still stand, but Mr Opiyo is out on bail. Consequently, the programme was adjusted to respond to the context and achieved impressively despite the challenges. P4C COVID19 Inspirators provided mentorship and facilitation during trainings, including humanitarian response in refugee settlements in Arua and Kiryandongo. This enabled young people in refugee settlements to take action in prevention, preparedness, response, and resilience efforts. Constituents are now taking action in their local communities in Buliisa district and Kiryandongo settlement in response to flooding and COVID19 by monitoring public service delivery. This contributes to ensuring that households living in poverty and exclusion are in a better position to access services.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

The programme facilitated young people's participation in governance processes at local, national, and regional levels through the creation of virtual and physical spaces for young people to engage with policy makers and influence decision making. For example, there was increased participation of young people in democratic spaces, especially young women through GP Uganda activities in the lead up to the January 2021 elections. Through solidarity networks on- and offline, young people were able to harness their collective power in pursuit of social justice as seen in the number of young people as human rights defenders (HRD) and good governance activists. As such, the programme enhanced access to justice for these groups through legal support and protection for activists at risk. At least 18 HRDs and activists were accorded legal representation and protection support which includes bail applications, legal advice, referral etc. throughout 2020. AAI Uganda and the tax partner, SEATI-NI Uganda, developed a policy brief on the Social and Economic Impact of COVID19 on Youth. This youth-led analysis assessed measures put in place to address the challenges of the youth amidst the pandemic and provided fiscal policy and practice recommendations on how to address these.

GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES (GRPS) FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

The training of grassroots Community Based Monitors (CBMs) and independent budget monitors (IBMs) in budget tracking, reporting and documentation resulted

in improvements in public service delivery particularly in health, education, and agriculture. The reports generated by the grassroots monitors became reference materials for local stakeholders and some of the recommendations are being implemented. For example, in Namutumba and Luuka Districts, health facilities lacked basic services such as running water, functional emergency services etc. As a result of the continued advocacy, the district recruited drivers for ambulances, midwives, and laboratory technicians to serve at Nsinze Health Centre IV. The district also facilitated the construction of piped water at Bukoova Health Centre III in addition to opening communication channels for them to report cases of corruption. Two post-budget discussions and analysis of the national budget were done with youth on zoom and via live radio programmes to equip them to meaningfully understand the budget and do effective tracking. The action attracted 140+ participants online, and 500+ who were watching live on air. Key policy highlights were presented to the chairperson of the Parliamentary Budget Committee, and District Speakers were requested for bigger budgetary allocations to agriculture, priorities of youth, stimulus packages in agriculture and tax cuts in the face of COVID19.

ZAMBIA

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- In 2020 a total number of **48 on- and offline trainings** were conducted at GP Zambia with a total reach out of 828 participants (396F/432M). As a result of going online, activities gained a wider reach of and demonstrated the potential to reach more young people if physical activities are also combined with virtual participation.
- In **response to COVID19**, Activista and youth organisations were mobilised to educate their communities, this became an entry point to address some of the issues that pertain to young people such as inequality, access to services, and the need for responsive policies.
- Collaboration with social movements increased, particularly with Youth for Parliament (Y4P) and independent activists, which witnessed **young activists mobilising communities to register to vote** in the 2021 general elections. This included several governance and campaign engagement activities focusing on voter registration and youth participation.

AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT IN 2020: DKK 1,821,509; hereof 32% COVID19 response.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

The shrinking political space in Zambia is increasingly a major challenge and materialises in different forms of suppression and this was compounded by COVID19. For instance, the government banned political campaigns and

as a result, candidates were prevented from declaring their aspirations to run and their political agendas publicly. Moreover, Lusaka Province Minister Bowman Lusambo issued a public statement that young people 'should stop expressing their opinions' after youth questioned the misuse of mineral resources. This was met with further criticism from youth; however, they were threatened to not protest by the authorities. In February 2020, the country faced a rise in instability due to "gassing" (attacks allegedly by poisonous gas) used on civilians by criminal groups along with attacks on some NGO workers. This impacted implementation. Since the advent of COVID19 field operations and physical meetings at the GP Zambia were affected, and while there was no complete cancellation of planned activities, some were delayed and some adjusted. Around June, operations gradually returned to a "new normal", with physical activities being resumed whilst adhering to the regulations. This reduced the number of youths that could occupy GP Zambia at any given time. The pandemic also caused disruptions to support to community and rural-based partners. Even though implementation was slowed down, online activities increased the reach.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

Trainings by the GP focused on youth leadership, political rights and governance, and a total number of 48 trainings were conducted and 1886 young people participated in youth hub activities. As a response to the remarks made by Lusambo, social movements including Activista, Youth for Parliament, and individual young activists gave a public statement: "We further want to urge the young people across the country to ROAR, ROAR, ROAR, until we speak the voices of the unheard." This was followed on June 20th as young people associated with AA Zambia's programmes, held a 'Bush Protest' against Lusambo's remarks on SoMe, radios etc. This demonstration spurred momentum around the need to have youth participate in decision making. As a result, a voter registration sensitisation campaign was birthed to sensitise young people to register to vote. The campaign was designed by the young people after a skills mapping training and was conducted in Eastern, Northern and Western provinces. A total number of 961 people were reached in face2face activities (327F/ 634M). Furthermore, five young people were elected as representatives in democratic decision-making spaces (1F/3M to Zonal, 1M to Ward Development Committee).

CLIMATE JUSTICE

A climate Justice pilot was introduced in 2020 to support youth to take leadership in relevant processes, while pushing to include climate change on the political agenda for the upcoming general elections in 2021. This resulted in a series of workshops on digital campaigning and advocacy for climate justice by the GP, some in collaboration with the Zambia Climate Change Network, as well as training of 13 (9F/4M) young Climate Justice Core Activists (Champions). In July 2020, a SuNREI representative

organised a focus group discussion on climate justice and waste management in Chingola District (20 participants, 13F/7M) to raise awareness on climate change and the need to have proper waste disposal sites which resulted in them demanding proper waste disposal.

ZIMBABWE

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- The youth umbrella association, NAYO, activated a **solidarity mechanism** in response to the increase in arrests of youth political activists and human rights defenders. In 2020, 46 youth were assisted with support such as food for those in remand, prison visits, court appearances and transport for activists on bail attending court appearances.
- As a result of a continuous call by the local partner, ZIMCODD, and its Social and Economic Justice Ambassadors, the Minister of Finance and Economic Development announced that the government would reserve funds for **free sanitary wear to girls** enrolled in schools in the 2021 budget. ZIMCODD also succeeded in raising awareness among young people on the public debt issue and its effects on the socio-economic status of citizens and youth in particular.
- COVID19 funds enabled seven partners to create Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials and carry out **awareness raising on COVID19 and GBV**. From May to October, 4,388 women and girls accessed toll-free online GBV services by the partner, Musasa.
- The Zimbabwe Republic Police was held to account for the lack of access to services for youth and women during the pandemic through a documentary and pictorial exhibition created by the local partner, Institute of Public Policy, and Implementation (IPPAI).

AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT IN 2020: DKK 3,944,736; hereof 33% COVID19 response including reallocations from Lot HUM.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

The political environment in Zimbabwe continued to deteriorate in 2020, exacerbated by the pandemic during which the military and police enforced very restrictive measures, and arbitrary arrests of citizens, arrests of youth students, civil society leaders and political activists, abductions of activists, house raids, assault and harassment took place. This negatively impacted the agency of youth, their level of organising and ability to act, and participate in decision-making spaces. Some activities were virtually implemented, some were dropped, and some adjusted to focus on COVID19. Although many activities were successfully moved online, this also resulted in lower participation of youth or postponement of activities

due to connectivity issues etc. The pandemic, however, showed to be a motivating factor for some young people who viewed it as an opportunity for engaging. Key **COVID19-related** interventions include: Activista members and AA Zimbabwe trained women and youth to produce masks and detergents; a youth-led podcast focused on raising awareness including on the impact on issues like education. The podcast was transformed into webinars with discussion spaces for youth. The Digital Programming inspirator was instrumental in facilitating this transition to digital formats. Furthermore, radio programmes, research and social media campaigns were used.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

Young people carried out advocacy actions both digitally and face2face including a campaign against the proposed constitutional amendments to extend the women quota and introduce a youth quota – as they are seen as a hindrance to participatory democracy as women and youth are discouraged to contest on equal terms. Despite community dialogues, position papers and petitions submitted to parliament the government passed the constitutional amendments. It demonstrated how youth activists were empowered to take leadership and inspire other young people to engage. 60 youth adopted secure online practices after attending a training by NAYO. This paved the way for virtually sustaining activism targeted at decision-makers during the increasingly restrictive environment also digitally. Green Governance Zimbabwe Trust carried out awareness raising and advocacy initiatives about challenges faced by mining communities during the pandemic. This led to local authorities removing all miners practicing riverbed mining along the Odzi River as this was contaminated.

GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES (GRPS) FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

Young people organised virtually to push for progressive taxation and GRPS through the debt campaign and participation in budget consultations a. o. The debt campaign was part of the Social and Economic Justice Academies supported by the local partner ZIMCODD. A skit/Vlog highlighting that women are hit hardest by poor public service got 42,000 views and 2,200 reactions. Furthermore, ZIMCODD succeeded in pushing the government to publish lists of all COVID19 donations.



YOUNG ACTIVISTS DEVELOP SOLIDARITY MECHANISM IN ZIMBABWE

As a direct response to the shrinking civic space exacerbated by COVID19 in Zimbabwe, the youth umbrella association, NAYO, activated a solidarity mechanism in response to the increase in arrests of young activists and human rights defenders. Throughout 2020, 46 activists were supported with food for those in remand, prison visits, court appearances, and transport for activists on bail attending court appearances. In cases where justice was not delivered timely, youth mobilised to advocate state institutions for justice. In 2020, needs for psycho-social support were also recorded for activists following the release from prison and NAYO is exploring how to provide such support securely.

The mechanism works as follows:

- NAYO tracks arrests linked with the exercise of freedoms of association and assembly
- alerts are issued via SoMe platforms
- arrested youth are profiled e.g. the charge for arrest and location for remand etc.
- voluntary support and pooling of funds are activated from within existing youth activists

5. CAMPAIGNS & ENGAGEMENT IN DENMARK (PRI)

This section presents the communication and engagement initiatives related to the SPA programme, which are linked to the international as well as the national programming of AADK.

5.1 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

The SDGs and in particular goal 10 on reducing inequalities are the central framework for AADK's work on popular support and engagement in Denmark. AADK spends an average of DKK 2.4 million annually on a range of communication, campaign, and educational activities to engage young people as well as to provide new types of action opportunities for youth. Several initiatives have been tested including ways to engage volunteers, working with partners to develop new educational material for www.verdensmaalene.dk, as well as ensuring deeper engagement through workshops, storytelling and by adjusting to the digital reality. The demand from schools for digital workshops and online education during COVID19 significantly improved the AADK products. All of this will be brought forward to an expansion of activities, as it circumvents the issues of distances and transport time.

VERDENSKLASSE – A SDG SUCCESS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Through www.verdensklasse.dk AADK collaborates with Danish educational institutions to strengthen knowledge on global issues and citizenship. The main achievement in 2020 was the successful integration of the SDGs in all activities and the development of new online educational material, while linking all Verdensklasse-partner schools with the SDGs. Educational materials now meet the competence requirements for youth education set by the Danish Ministry of Education, which resulted in an increased demand from schools for the workshops and more students were consequently reached than expected: 700 students in 2018, 5000 in 2019 and 3800 students in 2020 – despite COVID19 restrictions resulting in cancellation of most workshops on schools - they either went digital, or were offered outside. Additionally, 115 teachers partici-

pated in workshops focussing on global citizenships, the SDG's, and innovation and seven new member schools joined the "Verdensklasse network" adding to a total of 48 member schools. Finally, www.verdensmaalene.dk is the most visited Danish site on the SDGs: 2018: 148,268; 2019: 350,816; 2020: 346,411. For 2020, this is a very satisfactory result considering that students were prevented from partaking in the usual school-based processes where the site is normally used. The site is a partnership with UNDP and Global High-Schools.

FORTÆLLERNETVÆRK & VOLUNTEER HUBS

Based on a dialog with Global Contact volunteers, it was decided in 2020 to form a personal storytelling network focusing on the SDGs and global issues, to ensure that the young volunteers continue their engagement upon return to Denmark. The idea is that the volunteers bring their experiences into a Danish context under the frame of the SDGs to engage people through talks at primary schools, high schools, libraries etc. Two volunteer groups were established – one in Aarhus and one in Copenhagen, with a total of 30 volunteers participating throughout 2020. The volunteers were trained in storytelling concepts, presentation techniques and developed their own story – but due to the assembly ban, events were not implemented, but the volunteers still showed great commitment for using their experiences in engagement work. However, the Global Contact programme was highly affected by COVID19 resulting in the cancellation of all travels from March 2020. As a result, only 330 young people volunteered in the global South in 2020, compared to 1,050 in 2019. An important part of the outreach in Denmark are the two volunteer hubs for activism and engagement: Globus / Café Mellefolk in Aarhus and Café Mellemmrummet in Copenhagen. In Aarhus, more than 150 volunteers drove the hub forward and arranged 150 events throughout 2020 – many of them online, and in Copenhagen, 250 volunteers drove and arranged 165 events. A total of 8.500 guests and participants were reached through the hubs and events.



The Youth Manifesto, “Ajenda ya Vijana”, was in 2020 submitted to the government and all leading political parties in Tanzania. The manifesto gives a snapshot of hopes, expectations and fears of youth around the 2020 elections and their vision for a brighter Tanzania in the future.

ANNEX 1

Annex 1: Results Frame, Overview of Target & Results –Lot CIV

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

Strategic Objective 1: Quality gender responsive public service funded by progressive taxation
Participating countries: Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, (YOL: Myanmar, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe)
Impact: People in the partnership countries enjoy well-resourced, equitable, effective, non-corrupt and accountable public services
Impact indicators (national):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in quality and gender responsive public services (e.g. increased quantity, improved quality, improved gender responsiveness as per 4A+S (available, accessible, acceptable, adaptable, safe). • Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue (e.g. changes to tax exemptions for corporates and double taxation treaties). • Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed (administrative sanctions, investigations and prosecutions)
Evidence: relevant legislation, implementation plans, budgets, sanctions, investigations, court cases, reviews and evaluations, data from Participatory Review and Reflection Processes
Impact indicator (international):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and significance of changes to international and regional agreements curbing aggressive tax planning and increasing transparency • Number of statements/commitments made by governments in favour of fairer international tax rules and global tax governance
Evidence: relevant agreements, legislation and implementation plans
We will contribute most notably to SDG indicators:
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
Other relevant SDG Indicators for SO1: 1.a.2; 16.5.1; 16.5.2; 16.6.1.

1

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

Strategic Objective 2: Participatory Democracy and Youth Representation

Participating countries: Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, Palestine, Tanzania, Uganda (YOL: Arab Region, Zambia)

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

Impact indicators (national):

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

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

Impact indicators (international):

2

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

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

We will contribute most notably to SDG indicators:

- 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, and population group.
- 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.

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

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

3

Strategic Objective 3: Economic opportunities and decent work for youth

Participating countries: Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania.

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

Impact indicators (national):

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

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

Impact indicators (international):

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

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

We will contribute most notably to SDG indicators:

- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training

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

Long term Outcomes:	Indicators:
Youth in strong alliances with other actors (state and non-state actors) are influencing and holding governments and corporates to account on provision of economic opportunities and decent work for youth at local, national and global level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and significance of advocacy initiatives • Changes in relations, actions and practices of key stakeholders/ boundary partners

4

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

5

Indicators – targets and results 2020 – Results Matrix CIV programme

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Target 2020	Accomplished 2020	Target 2021
Number of people trained ¹	13.855	16.153	33.000
Number of people taking action on common causes ²	18.589	49.203	101.200
Number and description of (youth-led) analysis and research reports	31	86	110
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners, and GPs are active in ³	72	64	350
Actually reached: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc		48.645.536	1.853.500
Potentially reached: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc ⁴		107.436.000	

Long term Outcome indicators	Target 2020	Accomplished 2020	Target 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives ⁵	161	230	300

¹ This number covers number of people trained by AA and partners at local level as well as number of people trained by the Global Platforms.

² This is the number of people involved in campaigning, demonstrations, inter-face meetings with authorities related to and facilitated by the AA programmes and the GPs.

³ This number includes only new partnerships.

⁴ The actually reached is the number of likes, interactions and shares on Facebook and twitter, number of signatories for petitions, and number of views of YouTube videos. The potential reached is the potential audience for TV, radio, and newspapers. This is reported from AA countries and GPs related to larger campaigns. There can be double counting if one person e.g. shares a Facebook post and signs a petition or are active related to several campaigns. It has been challenging to set meaningful targets on this as even the first year the actual accomplished has exceeded the initial target set for the full programme period.

⁵ AA countries and GPs reports the most significant advocacy and campaign initiatives they are contributing to and being part of.

6

SO1: GRPS & Tax	Target 2020	Accomplished 2020	Target 2021
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services (Total across sectors): ⁶	415.350	This is divided per sector, see results below	837.700
• Education:		350.600	
• Water and Sanitation:		342.300	
• Health:		324.300	
• Social Safety net services:		14.188	
Number and significance of changes in local and national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue ⁷	11	10	50
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed ⁸	6	14	280

⁶ This is a qualified estimate of the number of people getting access to improved public services at local level as a result of advocacy done by AA and partners. An example is rehabilitation of bore holes in a community, where the number of people living in that community is reported as experiencing improved public services; when a school gets new toilets or additional classrooms, the number of pupils is reported based on data from the school. Related to e.g., a general improvement in teacher's attendance rates in a larger district, then the number of pupils in the district is reported based on data from authorities. The number of people who experience improvement in public services are divided per sector and should as such not be aggregated since it can be improvements in one district both related to water and education.

⁷ This is e.g., digitalisation of revenue collection that increased transparency and prevented corruption.

⁸ Under this indicator cases are reported, where AA and partners are raising issues and cases that the authorities subsequently are addressing either through the legal system or by administrative measures, such as dismissals.

7

SO2: Participatory democracy and youth representation	Target 2020	Accomplished 2020	Target 2021
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national, or international level ⁹	268	1.131	900
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities ¹⁰	44	53	200
SO3: Economic opportunities and decent work for youth	Target 2020	Accomplished 2020	Target 2021
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities, and decent work ¹¹	20	24	40
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralised public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes) ¹²	4.700	3.300	3.500
Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth	22	10	30

⁹ Under this indicator is measured young people being elected e.g., for local committees or in local or national elections.

¹⁰ This is changes to policies, budgets, practices, and plans due to pressure from AA, partners, and communities. This can e.g., be that public budgets are made available publicly or quarterly local government meetings on public expenditure and implementation held and with the public invited in due time.

¹¹ Steps that are counted could be that local government plans are including needs and priorities of youth related to employment and economic opportunities or that national policies target youth unemployment and economic opportunities for youth.

¹² The number covers young people getting access to public credit schemes as a result of advocacy done by AA and partners.

8

ANNEX 2

Annex 2:

Overview of results for the summary results frame National Programmes (Lot CIV)

	Kenya	Tanzania	Mozambique
Intermediate Outcome indicators	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
Number of people trained (AA and partners)		1.060	1.431
Number of people trained (GP)	1.848	827	2.040
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	9.459	4.550	9.062
Number of people taking action on common causes	5.388	10.300	5.966
Number and description of analysis and research reports	19	5	17
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	31	2	0
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	21.594.105	3.249.016	1.456.487
Potential: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	23.049.800	7.500	3.316.500
Long term Outcome indicators	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	33	10	36
Gender responsive public services and tax impact indicators	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services (per sector):			
education	87	170.630	2.677
water	17.402	67.400	2.400
health	11.488	82.200	51.411
social safety	3.800		0
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue.		1	4
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed.	1		3
Participatory democracy and youth representation Impact indicators	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level	88	115	46
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities	12	2	7
Economic opportunities and decent work for youth Impact indicators	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work	8	3	7
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralized public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes)	1.599	99	
Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth		1	2

Uganda	Zimbabwe	Zambia	Nigeria	Bangladesh	Myanmar
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Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
509	408	603	395	1.191	1.295
566	52	828		1.431	218
1.608	4.339	1.886	204	3.435	138
14.524	846	648	1.174	6.992	1.547
9	8	3	4	14	4
15	7	2		8	
6.442.622	1.183.621	53.338	2.000	3.168.236	5.435.178
3.505.000	26.100.000		780.000	49.888.262	
Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
7	11	4	12	94	3
Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
1.500			110.000	65.541	182
3.737	30.468		31.000	187.330	2.554
38.510			15.000	125.735	0
				10.388	0
2	1		1	1	
8	1			1	
Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
112	17	5		662	
4	4			11	
Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
				6	
				1.591	
				7	

Palestine

Arab Region

TOTAL

Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
923	147	7.962
381		8.191
638		35.319
1.745	73	49.203
2	1	86
1		66
5.921.683	139.250	48.645.536
789.031		107.436.093
Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
16	4	230
Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
		350.617
		342.291
		324.344
		14.188
		10
		14
Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
86		1.131
13		53
Result 2020	Result 2020	Result 2020
		24
		3.289
		10

ANNEX 3

Annex 3: Overview of Results vis-à-vis Summary Results Framework Lot HUM

Indicators & Results 2020: Strengthened rights and resilience for women and young people affected by protracted crises and disasters

Participating countries: Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan

Impact Level: To shift power to women, young people and their organisations in protracted crises and disasters in order for them to lead and influence humanitarian action that builds increased protection and resilience.	
Indicators	Results
<p>National-level Impact indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and significance of steps taken by humanitarian actors including government authorities to increase accountability to their communities 	<p>Palestine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Initial stage change:</i> In 2020, 24 (10F/14M) WLPCs and PRCs members conducted online accountability sessions for the South Quarantine Centres Services Officer and the Head of the Directorate of Social Development Ministry/ Rafah to discuss the services provided by the government. <i>Substantial Change:</i> In January 2020, Oxfam dedicated an amount of USD 30300 to respond to the gap funding in Eastern Gaza Borders area to support 101 farmers in this area overcoming occupation related violations. This was following advocacy from local partner PNGO. <i>Transformative change:</i> In 2019-2020, PNGO lobbied the Ministry of Interior in Ramallah and supported 8 CSOs to reopen their bank accounts which were closed due to pressure from the Ministry of Interior. <i>Initial stage change:</i> In 2019, 6 young women-led committees were designated as focal points for the Protection Cluster. In 2020, the focal points led the distribution of awareness raising publications on COVID19 to community-based organizations, shops, companies. <i>Initial stage change:</i> In 2020, the Ministry of Social Development in Gaza decided to hire female facilitators inside the quarantine centre to respond to gender related issues. The local partner, WEFAQ, was selected to support the women in the quarantine centre in Southern Gaza to provide psychosocial services. <i>Substantial change:</i> Ministry of Social Development asked the local partner, PNGO, to conduct Introductory workshop on Core Humanitarian Standards CHS for its staff members and PNGO was recommended to involve the Ministry in relevant capacity building activities, and consequently PNGO will conduct training on CHS to MOSD staff in 2021 based on a request from the Ministry <p>Jordan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Initial stage change:</i> Partners developed accountability and complaint mechanism in their organisation. <i>Initial stage change:</i> Partner-led initiatives addressing accountability and transparency methods within their target communities. <p>Lebanon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Initial stage change:</i> Interview with the president of the National Commission for Lebanese Women to explain about their work on women issues and establishing communication channels with the Commission, which is a step towards accountability for the communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which women, young people and organisations lead and influence humanitarian action 	<p>Palestine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(Same result as above, but relevant here as well).</i> <i>Initial stage change:</i> In 2020, 24 (10F/14M) WLPCs and PRCs members conducted online accountability sessions for the South Quarantine Centres Services

	<p>Officer and the Head of the Directorate of Social Development Ministry/ Rafah to discuss the services provided by the government.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Substantial change:</i> Youth members of the PRC +WLP) have independently and proactively led actions within their localities to reduce the threats of COVID19 crisis through the distribution of hygienic gel and hand gloves to e.g. taxi drivers and implementation of recreational activities aimed to relief children's psychological stress during lockdown. <i>Substantial change:</i> WLPCs and PRC members supported PNGO's consultant undertaking field level research on the status of women in Access Restricted Areas where women experience multifaceted vulnerabilities. In addition to being key informants inputting into the research, committees' member played a leading role in facilitating the researchers' access to communities and coordinating with wider stakeholders. <i>Substantial change:</i> 10 protection focal points (7out of 10 are WLPC members) were selected by 10 local CBOs in coordination with WEFAQ and capacitated by AA Palestine-GP to respond to the psychosocial and legal needs of GBV survivors. The protection focal points started providing support to GBV survivors in October 2020 and refer them if needed. <i>Substantial change:</i> 7 (4M/3F) members of WLPC and PRCs became influencers on social media platforms leading advocacy and awareness raising campaigns regarding women leadership. <p>Jordan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Substantial change:</i> Women Led Humanitarian initiatives to address protection risk in their communities <i>Transformative change:</i> Women and young people raised their communities understanding of GBV /SGBV and led the VAWG activities in their targeted communities <i>Initial stage change:</i> Women led action group work and cooperated with government authorities and service providers <p>Lebanon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Substantial change:</i> Youth and women contributed to the Covid response community committees established in BB and JJ and shared AA approaches in the committees, hence, more vulnerable people were included in the intervention. Youth and women took initiative to be involved in these communities.
<p>Global-level Impact indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of changes in structures and practice at national level in support of implementing international policy and guidance in promoting women- and youth-led community-based protection and resilience Extent to which changes in structures and practice at national level in support of implementing international policy and guidance are significant 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Substantial change:</i> Interagency Steering Committee (IASC) produced its first ever guidance on localisation in May 2020 after influence from AA and others. <i>Initial stage change:</i> The GBV Area of Responsibility's core members considered opening membership to local organisations. This has been advocated for by AA and partners. <i>Initial stage change:</i> The Call to Action NGO members elected ABAAD, a Lebanese NGO which is an AA partner, as co-lead of the NGO group in November 2019. After this there has been an increase in local partners as members and further discussions with more local partners. AA has pushed for localisation in the governance of the Call to Action. <i>Substantial change:</i> GNDR has included gender inequality as a driver of risk in their new strategy. This was made after requesting direct input and guidance from AA.

	5. Transformative change: The “Guidelines on Working with and for Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted Crises” were endorsed by the Inter Agency Steering Committee (IASC) in late 2020. AA has contributed to the guidelines.
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Long term Outcomes	Indicators	Results
National Programmes		
1. Women and youth are reducing vulnerabilities in their communities through collective action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which women and youth are proactive and act independently of the intervention to reduce vulnerabilities 	<p>Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 (No awareness of women’s rights and dependent on male relatives): 4 women & youth Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women’s rights and their role in community): 73 women & youth Phase 3 (Aware of women’s rights and somewhat control over own life) 222 women & youth Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women’s rights for herself and other women): 249 (WLPCs & PRCs) Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women’s rights and to lead change): 198 (WLPCs & PRCs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women/youth-led community-based actions that has led to a reduction of vulnerabilities and/or improved resilience in their communities 	<p>Palestine: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from poor; fair; good; exceptional + with or without direct support from AA:</p> <p><u>With direct support from AA:</u> Good:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Some members of the PRCs and WLPC have supported Wefaq in distributing food parcels and hygiene kits to GBV survivors. 2) 84 Youth PRC members led the needs assessment and the community response initiatives conducted by MAAN. WLPCs and PRCs members have been capacitated by MAAN to assess the needs. They also verified and analysed the data. 3) 7 PRC in coordination with WEFAQ conducted rapid needs assessment to the identified beneficiaries 4) 6 women and youth led community-based initiatives have been implemented based on the meetings with municipalities and the focus group discussion sessions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 2 initiatives both focused on providing health and sterile packages to 19 identified partner CBOs. → 2 initiatives targeting 40 persons with disabilities from families who were quarantined at governmental health centres or at home during the lockdown (sterilization packages including diapers etc. → 2 initiatives targeting 40 elderly women who left the quarantine centres and suffer from marginalization in such crisis. <p><u>Without direct support from AA:</u> Good:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Street Initiative led by 16 members of the WPLC and PRCs through which they distributed hygiene kits to taxi drivers. <p>Jordan: <u>With direct support from AA:</u></p>

		<p>Good:</p> <p>1. Mafrqa campaign “see my photos”: we published 12 posts that reached in total 93,992 men and women in Jordan, from which 39,008 is the total reach for the radio and tv posts, and Pink October awareness session post reached 1,064.</p> <p>2. Zarqa Campaign “raise your voice”: we published 11 posts that reached in total 129,674 men and women in Jordan, from which , 42,007 is the total reach for radio and tv interviews posts, and Pink October awareness session post total reach is 1,088.</p> <p>Exceptional:</p> <p>1. Offline, through face to face awareness raising sessions about changing the stereotype of women, and awareness sessions about harassment and protection risks and mechanism</p> <p>2. Online, through the media coverage of these campaigns in:(TV & Radio interviews)</p> <p>Lebanon: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from poor; fair; good; exceptional + with or without direct support from AA:</p> <p>Good: <u>Number of actions with direct support from AA:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> early marriage campaign domestic violence campaign <p><u>Number of actions without direct support from AA:</u></p> <p>Good:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> participating emergency committee Sharing information about external trainings and workshops with other participants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which women/youth-led community-based action reduced vulnerabilities and/or improved resilience in their communities 	Data not collected for this indicator
2. Community, district and national level actors are supporting women and youth in leading collective action to reduce vulnerabilities in their communities using coordination and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders Extent to which changes in practice of key stakeholders are significant 	<p>Palestine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Initial stage change: Protection cluster allowed women and youth from affected communities to attend meetings to share their experience and plans of actions – linked to the inclusion of the 6 focal points from the WLPCs. Substantial change: Representatives from the WLPC and PRCs played a key role in the needs assessment PNGO conducted on status of women in Access Restricted Area. Substantial change: Representatives from the WLPC and PRCs committees had the opportunity to participate in assessing the community needs in relation to Covid19 with Khuza'a municipality and lead

		<p>interventions accordingly. Consequently, sterilization activities were conducted at public markets and main streets in Khuza'a. The committees also led the distribution of hygiene kits to 200 families.</p> <p>4. <i>Substantial change:</i> WLPCs and PRCs and WEFAQ staff conducted coordination and networking meetings with the municipalities' emergency Committees in Rafah and Khan Younis during Covid19.</p> <p>5. <i>Initial stage change:</i> 7 national organisations trained on CHS and accountability have taken measures within their organisations to assure minimal compliance in internal polices, programmes and systems.</p> <p>Jordan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Initial stage change:</i> CHS Improvement Plan (conduct CHS self-assessment for AAAR in collaboration with partners, beneficiaries and internal staff). • <i>Initial stage change:</i> SHAPE assessment with CBOs. <p>Lebanon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Substantial change:</i> 7 of the safe spaces members participated in the emergency committees of COVID both in JJ and Baalback <p>Palestine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Substantial solidarity:</i> The above mentioned joint identification of needs by the Khuza'a municipality inviting in the WLPC an PRC show their commitment to ensure aspects related to women and youth. <p>Jordan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Limited solidarity:</i> Worked internally with partner CBOs • <i>Limited solidarity:</i> Create FB Page to achieve the transparency – national organisations <p>Lebanon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Limited solidarity:</i> One local organisation contacted AA to know about the early marriage campaign to apply it in their location.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to key stakeholders are taking action in solidarity with women and youth 	
Global Programme		
<p>1. Global humanitarian and resilience initiatives and actors are taking action to improve practices in funding, guidance and policy content that promote and support women and youth-led community-based approaches to protection, accountability, localisation and resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of changes in practices of key stakeholders • Extent to which changes in practices of key stakeholders are significant 	<p>1. <i>Substantial change:</i> In March 2020, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) requested AA to formally support them with their work on Financing for Development (FFD), to include a call for increased DRR financing and a focus on gender and women led DRR finance.</p>

<p>2. Women, young people and local organisations are resourced and fairly represented to participate in a meaningful manner at global humanitarian and resilience events and fora</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders • Extent to which changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders are significant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Substantial change:</i> The organisers of annual humanitarian and resilience events targeted by the programme (ECOSOC HAS, Call to Action, CHS Alliance and Global Platform for DRR) recognise the value of having national and local women, young people and local organisations represented and participating in a meaningful manner – as witness in meetings with these actors, the digital space organised by Call to Action in their 2020 annual meeting, public commitments by the CHS Alliance and UNDRR has stated to AA its willingness to have meaningful participation of local women.
<p>3. Changes in structure, ways of working and core membership of existing global and humanitarian architecture to ensure local actors can co-lead and shape them going forward</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders • Extent to which changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders are significant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Substantial change:</i> In December 2019, UNDRR asked AA to formally engage in the Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (SEM).

Intermediate Outcomes:	Indicators:	Results
National Programmes		
<p>1.1 Women and youth have the capacity to identify and address protection risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women and youth with capacity to reduce protection risks 	<p>Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 (No awareness of women's rights and dependent on male relatives): 23 women & youth • Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women's rights and their role in community): 79 women & youth • Phase 3 (Aware of women's rights and somewhat control over own life): 174 women & youth • Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women's rights for herself and other women): 170 women & youth • Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women's rights and to lead change): 130 women & youth
<p>1.2 Women and youth have the capacity to build resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women and youth with capacity to build resilience 	<p>Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 (No awareness of women's rights and dependent on male relatives): 26 women & youth • Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women's rights and their role in community): 105 women & youth • Phase 3 (Aware of women's rights and somewhat control over own life): 166 women & youth • Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women's rights for herself and other women): 149 women & youth • Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women's rights and to lead change): 160 women & youth
<p>1.3 Women and youth have the capacity to influence stakeholders and hold duty bearers accountable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women and youth with capacity to influence stakeholders and/or hold duty bearers accountable 	<p>Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 (No awareness of women's rights and dependent on male relatives): 23 women & youth • Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women's rights and their role in community): 78 women & youth

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 3 (Aware of women's rights and somewhat control over own life): 230 women & youth Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women's rights for herself and other women): 177 women & youth Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women's rights and to lead change): 88 women & youth
Supporting indicators	• Output indicator: Number of people trained	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 561
	• Output indicator: Number of people reached through awareness raising	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 229,658 (online & offline)
	• Number and significance of psychosocial support (PSS) provided to women	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 494 women
2.1 Community and national actors have the capacity to support women-led community-based resilience and protection	• Number of community and national actors with increased capacity to (a) hold duty bearers accountable, (b) advocate with communities, and (c) be a sustainable entity	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: <p>(a) hold duty bearers accountable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 51 national actors → 67 community actors <p>(b) advocate with communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 48 national actors → 55 community actors <p>(c) be a sustainable entity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 51 national actors → 70 community actors
Supporting indicators	• Output indicator: Number of organisations trained	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67 organisations
	• Output indicator: Number of organisations reached through awareness raising	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34 organisations
Global Programme		
1.1 Global humanitarian and resilience actors recognise women and youth-led community-based approaches to protection, accountability, localisation and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of statements expressing recognition of women and youth-led community-based approaches Extent to which the statements expressing recognition of women and youth-led community- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial change: The ECOSOC HAS Chair's Summary 2020. The statement captures many AA key messages on women's leadership and protection. Substantial change: Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) 2020 - 2025 strategy. The GNDR's strategy include local level leadership, promoting gender equality and accountability to affected communities. This was influenced by AA's new supplementary guidance chapter on resilience in protracted crisis. Initial stage change: CHS verification data measures index scores against the following three areas: localisation, gender and diversity, and PSEA. The AA CHS Group scored highly in this. They used different spaces with AA for sharing of learning, eg. sessions in the CHS Alliance Learning Events.

	based approaches are significant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial change: Call to Action Road Map 2021-2025 includes localisation in all six outcomes. Influenced mainly through a GBV AoR localisation task team co-led by CARE and AA in 2019, showing evidence on key work of local women's organisations on GBV and their willingness to be engaged in GBV planning and decision making throughout the process. Substantial change: Grand Bargain localisation work stream guidance notes (there are six). There is one guidance note on "gender responsive localisation". Gender is mainstreamed in the other five guidance notes. UN Women, AA and CARE organised in 2019 regional localisation workshops with women's organisations in Addis, Amman and Jakarta which fed into specific messages on women's organisations and localisation and became the guidance note.
2.1 Event organisers recognise the need to create space and funding for local actor input and representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of statements expressing recognition of the need to create space and funding for local actor input and representation Extent to which the statements expressing recognition of the need to create space and funding for local actor input and representation are significant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial stage change: Grand Bargain localisation Workstream Workplan (Jan 20-Jun 21). One activity in the work plan is to review membership of the Workstream, with the aim to expand participation of invited local actors. Participating in the monthly localisation workstream calls and circulates opportunity for local organisations to join, especially AA Haiti and partners- this call was also made by other INGO and the network of local and national NGO (NEAR). Shifting the Power Coalition in the PACIFIC and Pokot Women Empowerment Organisation in Kenya who are partners of AA are now members of the localisation workstream. Initial stage change: Call to Action organisers Canada and Women's Refugee Commission created space for local actors in the annual meeting, particularly from women and their organisation representatives. AA supported RDFL and POKK in bringing their women leaders to the Call to Action annual meeting in 2019 in Geneva - Canada remarked and invited them to open the virtual meeting in 2020, through a video.
3.1 Global humanitarian and resilience actors recognise the need for local actors to co-lead and shape the global and humanitarian architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of statements expressing recognition of need for local actors to co-lead and shape the global and humanitarian architecture Extent to which the statements expressing of need for local actors to co-lead and shape the global and humanitarian architecture are significant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial stage change: The Compact on Young People in Humanitarian Action has created a task force with Mapping Youth Engagement in Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action. The task force was very participatory and gave "walk the talk" recommendations and action plan to encourage young people voices and participation. AADK and AAI are part of the task force. Initial stage change: Measures taken by CHS Alliance to have more local actors by reduced membership fees; ensure that national members are given a substantial voice within the Alliance and can contribute meaningfully to decisions (which AA promoted); foster dialogue between international and national agencies during CHS Alliance events and activities (which AA promoted). The CHS Alliance has committed to increasing membership of national and local NGOs through various measures. In 2020, AA promoted further dialogue between international and national actors at the annual CHS learning exchange. Alongside the Feminist Humanitarian Network, AA co-led a session on Feminist Approaches for Accountable Humanitarian Action. Also, AA was represented in a panel discussion on 'shifting the dynamic - CHS verification as a power broker in the drive for localisation.

ANNEX 4

Annex 4: Follow-up on AADK Capacity Assessment and Review 2019 (status by April 2021)

Recommendations 2019	Timeline for follow-up	Responsible	AADK management response 2019	Status by April 2021
REC 1: AADK should concretise the “Operational Reboot” in a consolidated and budgeted plan with prioritised activities and clear outputs/targets for 2019 and beyond. The reboot plan should especially consider systems strengthening in areas of project management, financial management, risk management, safety and security management, safeguarding, human resource management, if possible through integrated solutions across platforms.	2019-2020	AADK <u>Director:</u> Director of Operations <u>Heads of Teams:</u> Finance, People & Systems Development, Accountability	AADK agrees with this recommendation. Action Points: 1) The “Operational Reboot” will be outlined in a consolidated and budgeted action plan with prioritised activities and clear outputs/targets for 2019 and beyond (by September 2019). 2) An action plan covering safety & security management, safeguarding and human resource management will be drawn up (by September 2019). 3) Staff trainings on Safety & Security and Safeguarding will be conducted, based on newly revised policies and procedures (by December 2020). 4) A new federation-wide Contract Management System will be adopted by AADK and rolled out to all relevant staff (by December 2019). Note: in tandem with the finalisation of the Operational Reboot action plan, some key activities covered by the plan will be initiated, e.g. implementation of a new ERP system.	1) Action plan completed in 2019 and prioritised activities integrated into team plans and budgets for 2020 and onwards. 2) Action plan on safety & security management, safeguarding and human resource management developed. 3) Several staff trainings on Safety & Security (incl. preparation of travellers + HEAT training of selected staff) and Safeguarding (incl. CHS investigation training of two SHEA investigators, training of managers with Global Focus + training of selected teams) carried out. SHEA e-learning launched at AADK and federation wide (April 2021) and Staff Health & Security platform available (launched October 2020). Data security campaign ran in Feb-April 2021. Staff Security Campaign planned in June 2021. 4) CMS adopted, AADK staff trainings carried out and all live grants migrated to the system. Further implementation, including population of finance data, is ongoing and will be finalised by Q3 2021.
REC 2: AADK should introduce a more structured and strategic approach to resourcing, assess staffing needs in relation to its strategic plan and the SPA, and develop a holistic, long-term staffing plan in this regard that rationalizes the staff contributions towards the SPA and other engagements. Capacities for financial management and management of humanitarian assistance should be strengthened, including through	2019	AADK <u>Director:</u> Director of Operations <u>Head of Team:</u> People & Systems Development	AADK agrees with this recommendation. Action Points: 1) A strategic AADK approach to resourcing and staffing will be developed, with due consideration to striking a balance between, on the one hand, the requirement for assessing longer-term staffing needs and planning for competence development, and, on	1) HR strategy and yearly process presented to the Leadership Team in early 2020. New Strategic Human Resource Management presented to the Leadership Team by August 2021 (copes with Union Agreement and SPAII).

competence development and/or new recruitment.			the other hand, the need for the organisation to uphold its ability to adapt to rapidly changing contexts, thereby sustaining its agility, creativity and relevance to young people (by October 2020). 2) A phased action plan for capacity strengthening within financial management and management of humanitarian assistance will be drawn up (by September 2019), and subsequently executed. Note: both of the above deliverables will take into consideration, and be aligned with, AADK’s CHS Improvement Plan.	2) An action plan for capacity strengthening within financial management and management of humanitarian assistance is developed.
REC 3: AADK should with AACOs develop and implement a system for more systematically assessing, documenting and providing for the organisational capacity building needs of partners. This should consider not only programmatic needs, but also organisational support needs. Capacity development plans should ensure learning objectives and should be linked to partner sustainability plans. AADK should also ensure that partner vetting (initial assessment) is consistently applied, documented and retained.	2019 (October)	AADK <u>Directors:</u> International Director, Director of Operations <u>Heads of Teams:</u> International Programme & Policy, Youth Organising & Activism, Finance, Accountability	AADK partially agrees with this recommendation. While it is acknowledged that there are gaps in relation to consistent application of procedures in some cases and a need for updating of certain AAI partnership tools, a system for vetting, assessing and providing capacity building to local partners is already in place and thus do not need to be developed. Rather, the question is one of following up on the application hereof at AACO level. Action Points: 1) AADK will take active part in the current updating of AAI’s various partnership tools, under the auspices of the AAI Grants & Compliance Forum (by December 2019). 2) As part of the annual planning cycle, and in connection with both the annual partnership visits and the financial monitoring visits, AADK will strengthen its dialogue and engagement with AACOs concerning their use of AAI’s partnership tools and ensure that a systematic discussion takes place in each country about how AADK can help to	1) AADK has participated in the processes under AAI’s Grants & Compliance Forum but has also developed a new AADK Partnership Policy (aligned with AAI’s Partnership Policy Framework), under which relevant procedures and tools will be available. The process will be finalised by Q3 2021. 2) AADK’s new Partnership Policy will define all responsibilities in relation to partnership management, including how AADK shall engage with AACOs concerning their application of relevant partnership guidelines, including in

			<p>resource and enable AACOs to provide relevant capacity building to local partners (by December 2020).</p> <p>Note: in connection with the above processes, AADK will keep its core areas of expertise and value-add in mind and consider its experiences from engaging with new types of partners, such as youth-led social movements. Working with such actors may call for adjusted and more flexible partnership approaches and tools – an area in which AADK is spearheading developments within AAI.</p>	<p>relation to capacity building of local partners. Systematic follow-up on issues related to partnership management, e.g. capacity building, is built into the standard TOR for AADK's partnership visits. Due to COVID-19, however, physical partnership visits have not been carried out since March 2020 and are unlikely to resume before Q3 or Q4 2021 or at an even later stage. In the meantime, partnership-related issues will be discussed in digital meetings with AACOs.</p>
<p>REC 4: AADK should review financial flows and distribution of costs within programmes with partners – and consider ways of increasing the share of the budget transferred to non-AA partners and expenditures made on behalf of partners with limited absorption capacity (e.g. social movements).</p>	<p>2019 (October)</p>	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Directors:</u> Director of Operations, International Director</p> <p><u>Heads of Teams:</u> Finance, Accountability, International Programme & Policy, Youth Organising & Activism</p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p> <p>Action points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) AADK will map and analyse the financial flows, distribution of costs, and non-financial contributions within programmes with partners (by October 2020). 2) AADK will consider if this analysis provides grounds for increasing the share of the budget transferred to non-AA partners (by October 2020). 3) If relevant and feasible, AADK will reflect above considerations in the 2021 budgets (by October 2020). 4) AADK will consider how to strengthen its ability to code, track and consolidate distribution of funds when introducing a new ERP system (by December 2020). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) With point of departure in the flow of funds analysis commissioned by MFA in Q2 2020, AADK has carried out further analysis and review of the financial flows under the organisation's two SPa grants (CIV + HUM). 2) Building on the above analysis, discussions about the allocation of funds between HQ and partners, and between AA partners and local partners, have been initiated at senior management level and will continue throughout the year. 3) The decisions arising from the above discussions will be duly reflected in the 2021 budgets and onwards. 4) The implementation of the new ERP system is on track.
<p>REC 5: AADK should review and strengthen its humanitarian programmes. This should include a clearer mapping of the cluster system and other humanitarian actors working in the same space, articulation of alignment where relevant with broader cluster initiatives, and a stronger theory of change for how to influence the cluster system. AADK should consider to articulate</p>	<p>2019</p>	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Director:</u> International Director</p> <p><u>Head of Team:</u></p>	<p>AADK partially agrees with this recommendation. The organisation acknowledges that there is need for strengthening the humanitarian programme by enhancing the mapping of the cluster system and developing a stronger ToC for how to influence this system etc. However, rather than articulating its own humanitarian signature, AADK intends to continue working within that of AAI, but will promote and strengthen the role of youth,</p>	

<p>an AADK humanitarian vision or “signature” and consider how this can be aligned around AADK's core areas of strength and capacity, based on experiences from the current HUM programme.</p>		<p>International Programme & Policy</p>	<p>organising, governance and accountability within this framework and seek influence on AA's approach to protracted crisis. In short, AADK intends to strengthen the articulation of its humanitarian niche, role and value-add, but within the framework of AAI's humanitarian signature.</p> <p>Action points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Comprehensive cluster system and stakeholder mappings will be carried out in AADK's operational humanitarian contexts and relevant Programme Documents, ToCs and work plans will be updated accordingly (by 15 October 2019). 2) AADK will develop a humanitarian approach concept paper that sets out the organisation's niche, role and value-add within the larger framework of AAI's humanitarian signature (by March 2021). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Completed. 2) AADK has succeeded in getting the role of young people in humanitarian action centrally placed in AAI strategies, both the federation's next strategic implementation framework (SIF2) as well as AAs Humanitarian Signature. Both processes are to be fully finalised during 2021, but key elements are in place. In addition, several concept papers have been developed late 2020/early 2021 to carve out AADKs approach and niche in the humanitarian area. Once new overall AADK strategic priorities are in place, the concept notes will be gathered in to one and adopted by senior management.
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<p>REC 6: AADK should reinforce its humanitarian “hands-on” operational capacity at head office to ensure the ability to engage more closely in humanitarian programming through strengthened analysis and closer programme support, monitoring and oversight. The collaboration with IHART should be reviewed to ensure that timely IHART support is provided to all the humanitarian programmes on a regular basis, including an immediate inception visit to each HUM programme if/where not already conducted.</p>	2019	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Director:</u> International Director</p> <p><u>Head of Team:</u> International Programme & Policy</p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p> <p>Action points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The humanitarian programme management team has been strengthened with two additional positions: a Humanitarian MEL Coordinator based in Copenhagen, and a Humanitarian Project Manager based with IHART in London (by August 2020). 2) Enhanced clarity on roles and division of tasks between AACOs, AADK and AAI (IHART) will be ensured, with due attention being paid to the comparative advantages of each entity and avoidance of creating parallel systems (by June 2019). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A Humanitarian MEL Coordinator was recruited in 2019. In 2020 a Humanitarian Specialist was recruited to strengthen both humanitarian programmes as well as advance nexus programming in other relevant programme areas. 2) Roles and division of tasks have been clarified as agreed. In February 2021, an IHART Humanitarian Advisor based in Amman was recruited to both strengthen coordination between partners of the programme as well as better channel and coordinate technical advice, programme support, monitoring and oversight.
<p>REC 7: AADK should strengthen its monitoring set-up, both in terms of programmatic monitoring and financial monitoring. This involves increasing AADK’s in-country monitoring frequency, particularly in high-risk programmes. The monitoring methodology should be strengthened with regard to verification of quality of results, and identification of capacity constraints that may require AADK support. The methodology should include check lists on finances, quality delivery and risk management. Programme monitoring should also include monitoring of risks.</p>	2019	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Directors:</u> Director of Operations, International Director</p> <p><u>Heads of Teams:</u> Finance, Accountability, International Programme & Policy, Youth Organising & Activism</p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p> <p>Action points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) AADK’s programmatic monitoring methodology will be strengthened and streamlined through the application of procedures and tools included in AADK’s new Project & Programme Management Handbook (by May 2019). 2) Reflecting that physical visits are only a small part of the total monitoring set-up, AADK will further strengthen the peer-to-peer learning initiated as part of introducing Outcome Harvesting, to cover the broader programmatic monitoring, thus facilitating sharing of best practice, building capacities and networking between the 11 SPA countries (ongoing). 3) AADK’s counting methodology for CIV will be updated and discussed with AA partners and a webinar held with M&E and programme staff (by June 2019), and the counting methodology for 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Project & Programme Management Handbook has been completed and is being applied by Programme Managers. 2) A digital design for implementing Outcome Harvesting is currently under development. As part of this development AADK has in collaboration with other Danish CSOs developed short videos as a support tool when implementing Outcome Harvesting. Also, Outcome Harvesting online workshops have been carried out. 3) The counting methodology has been updated and agreed with partners. 4) Adoption of the risk management component of CMS has been delayed due to COVID-19. 5) This action point continues with regular updates on risks and a close follow up on the context. COVID-19 has resulted in Red Alert in the whole Federation which

			<p>HUM will similarly be updated (by November 2019).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Ongoing risk monitoring at project level will be enhanced through the implementation of AAI’s new Contract Management System, which includes a real-time risk management component (by December 2020). 5) For AADK’s HUM programme, risks will be monitored in real time and reviewed regularly at all levels – project team meetings, management committee meetings and steering committee meetings (by November 2019). 6) Local partners’ capacity building needs will be systematically addressed during annual partnership visits and financial monitoring visits, as mentioned under recommendation 3, (by December 2020). 7) AADK will recruit two additional controllers with an eye to strengthening the organisation’s financial monitoring capacity, thereby ensuring future compliance with the minimum frequency stipulated in AADK’s Financial Policy & Procedures Manual (by August 2019). <p>Note: to the extent possible, AADK will continue to participate in joint financial monitoring visits together with AAI Internal Audit. Alternatively, such visits will be carried out together with AADK’s Programme Managers, in connection with the annual partnership visits. As a risk-based approach is being applied, however, additional and extraordinary stand-alone financial monitoring visits may also be required.</p>	<p>gives us tools to focus even more on potential risks and their mitigation. Meeting structures continues however now in a digital manner instead of F2F.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6) AADK’s new Partnership Policy will define all responsibilities in relation to partnership management, including how AADK shall engage with AACOs concerning their application of relevant partnership guidelines, including in relation to capacity building of local partners. Systematic follow-up on issues related to partnership management, e.g. capacity building, is built into the standard TOR for AADK’s partnership visits. Due to COVID-19, however, physical partnership visits have not been carried out since March 2020 and are unlikely to resume before Q3 or Q4 2021 or at an even later stage. In the meantime, partnership-related issues will be discussed in digital meetings with AACOs. 7) Recruitment of two additional controllers has been carried out and three financial monitoring visits were conducted in 2019. Due to COVID-19, further physical financial monitoring visits have been precluded during 2020, but AADK has engaged with an external consultant to carry out two remote (desk-top) financial monitoring visits, selected on the basis of an updated risk assessment.
<p>REC 8: AADK should further strengthen the Board Finance and Audit Committee and the AADK Finance Team, specifically with a view to support the implementation and</p>	2019	<p>AADK</p> <p><u>Director:</u></p>	<p>AADK agrees with this recommendation.</p>	

financial monitoring of the SPa, including the HUM programme.		Director of Operations <u>Head of Team:</u> Finance	Action points: 1) The Finance team will be strengthened with two additional controllers, one of which was already planned before the review (by August 2019). 2) The Finance and Audit Committee will consider how best to strengthen its composition (by October 2019).	1) Two additional controllers have been recruited and onboarded, thereby enhancing the capacity of the Finance Team substantially. 2) This has taken place by strengthening FAC with a senior capacity on programme implementation and monitoring. Furthermore, the need will be assessed continuously going forward.
REC 9: AADK should develop a comprehensive procurement policy with process descriptions and specific methods and standards for procurement, HR, and risk management, and secure early transition to a new integrated financial management/project management system.	2019-2020	AADK <u>Director:</u> Director of Operations <u>Heads of Teams:</u> Accountability, Finance, People & Systems Development	AADK agrees with this recommendation. Action points: 1) A new comprehensive procurement policy, accompanied by relevant procedures, tools and a procurement register, will be developed, with due consideration being paid to eventual systems integration (by December 2019). 2) AADK's due diligence screening procedure, including the Responsible Business Conduct Questionnaire, will be updated and integrated into the new procurement policy (by December 2019). 3) Efficient roll-out of the new procurement policy set-up will be ensured (by March 2020).	1) AADK's new Procurement Policy and corresponding procedures and tools have been developed in tandem with an online platform through which access is obtained to the procurement registers and relevant resources. 2) Due diligence screening procedures have been reviewed and integrated into the online procurement platform, mentioned above. 3) Adoption and roll-out completed and system in full use. Risk management procedure is defined, and we are implementing a digital platform to support Risk registration and management (Q2 2021). Conflict Management policy is endorsed and register is in development
REC 10: AADK should ensure that local audits are carried out in line with the MFA audit instruction and, although not an MFA requirement, consider providing funding to AA partners for SPa-specific project audits.	2019	AADK <u>Director:</u> Director of Operations <u>Head of Team:</u> Finance	AADK agrees with this recommendation. Action points: 1) AADK will ensure AA partners' compliance with the requirement for submission of a declaration form issued by AADK's auditor by which local auditors declare that all MFA requirements have been adhered to (by August 2019).	1) Carried out in 2019 and will be repeated annually. 2) Based on feedback from MFA, AADK has not requested project audit as such but specific confirmation from partners' auditors that all MFA requirements have been adhered to.

			2) AADK will provide funding for specific project audits if MFA confirms that this practice is indeed requested as a preferred alternative to the current practice where AA partners receive a contribution to the auditing of their consolidated annual audits, into which the SPa project funds are integrated (by January 2020).	
REC 11: AADK should, apart from ensuring the full implementation of its own anti-corruption and whistle-blowing policy, ensure that all partners have similar policies and reporting mechanisms in place, and that related partner training is provided at all levels.	2019-2020	AADK <u>Directors:</u> Director of Operations, International Director <u>Heads of Teams:</u> Finance, Accountability, People & Systems Development, International Programme & Policy, Youth Organising & Activism	AADK agrees with this recommendation. Action points: 1) Training of all relevant staff will be conducted on AADK's newly adopted Anti-corruption & Whistleblowing Policy (by December 2020). 2) During monitoring visits and annual partnership meetings, AADK will follow up with AA partners concerning their dialogue with, support to, and monitoring of local partners' anti-corruption policies and reporting mechanisms (by December 2020). 3) Finance will liaise and collaborate with AAI Internal Audit in order to ensure compliance at AACO level with regard to anti-corruption and whistleblowing, including monitoring of, and provision of support to, local partners (by December 2019).	1) AAI Internal Audit has conducted an anti-corruption and fraud training during their audit of AADK in Nov. 2019. A new Anti-corruption & Whistleblowing module is included in AADK's staff induction training and Whistleblowing is included in SHEA training (on-site and e-learning). Anti-corruption E-learning is postponed – Campaign planned in 2021-Q3. 2) An additional task regarding follow-up on local partners' anti-corruption policies and reporting mechanisms has been added to the TOR for partnership visits (physical visits are currently suspended, due to COVID-19). 3) AAI Internal Audit has reconfirmed that anti-corruption and whistleblowing remains an integral part of the TOR for all country audits. AADK will keep liaising with AAI Internal Audit on this matter.



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