


RESULTS



**DANIDA STRATEGIC
PARTNERSHIP 2022**

**MELLEMFOLKELIGT
SAMVIRKE** **act:onaid**



Cover: Activist, Md. Jahid Hasan, member of Juba Jagoron youth Team, at a climate awareness event at Kallyanpur Purabosti slum area in Dhaka, Bangladesh
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Ulighed i verden. Det er problemet. Derfor bringer vi mennesker sammen for at skabe fællesskab og forandring. Sammen med ActionAid kæmper vi i 45 lande for at styrke menneskerettigheder og udrydde fattigdom.

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 Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke

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ABBREVIATIONS

AA	ActionAid
AADK	ActionAid Denmark
AKYDF	Akwa Ibom State Youth Development Fund
APU	Anti-Poaching Unit
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CDD	Community-Driven Data
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CVJR	Commission Verite, Justice and Reconciliation
CYS	Claim Your Space
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRS	Disability Relief Service
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GOLD	Global Organising Leadership Development
GP	Global Platforms
GRPS	Gender Responsive Public Services
GURU	Get Up Rise Up
HDP	Humanitarian Development Peace
HQ	Head Quarter
HRD	Human Rights Defenders
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
ICNC	International Centre for Non-Violent Conflict
ICSC	International Civil Society Centre
IDP	Internally Driven Persons
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
MOVE	Social Movement Support Centre
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NYDC	National Youth Development Council
ORL	Organisation Registration Law
P4C	People4Change
RAC	Reflection Action Cycle
REACT	Research in Action
SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
SGBV	Sexual Gender-Based Violence
SMASH	Social Movement Action Support Hub
SoMe	Social Media
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPAI	Strategic Partnership Agreement II
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive and Health Rights
TCDC	Training Centre for Development Cooperation
TOC	Theory of Change
TOT	Training of Trainers
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Cooperation
UN	United Nations
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
VfM	Value for Money
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WLCB	Women Leadership and Community-Based
YJMC	Youth Joint Monitoring Committee
Y4C	Youth for Climate
Y4CJ	Youth4Climate Justice

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2022, ActionAid Denmark (AADK) led the implementation of the SPAll programme with Action Aid (AA) partners to ***promote the transformation of societies to become more just, feminist, green, and resilient***. This report provides an overview of the SPAll programme in 2022 and highlights the contributions of AADK and partners to the achievements of the **three strategic objectives** seen in **16 countries** across Africa, Asia, and the Middle East as well as global programmes to champion justice and rights. The total 2022 SPAll budget reached a total of **DKK 143.4 million** due to the **DKK 14.4 million** in Danida top-up grants for Syria, Ethiopia, and Uganda. The **burn rate for 2022 was 96%** and the unspent DKK 5.5 million was transferred to 2023.

To aim for systemic change in SPAll, AADK applies a conscious and integrated approach to learning and capacity strengthening through its **4 capacity units**: The **Global Platforms** (GPs); the **Training Centre for Development Cooperation** (TCDC); **People4Change** (P4C), and the **Global Organising Leadership Development** (GOLD); – the capacity strengthening unit of the Social Movement Support Centre (MOVE). Their inherent approaches are applied strategically and interconnectedly to address knowledge gaps, learning, and capacity needs of young people, activists, and movements. AADK works to ensure that these approaches are each remarkable and reflect the radical embodiment of the changes that AADK, partners, and constituents aim for.

193 results were achieved in 2022. These indicator results are well-divided across the SOs of the programme and reflect results ranging from national policy changes to local collective actions. 55 results are tagged against SO1, 62 against SO2, 27 against SO3, while 45 results are tagged as cross-cutting. Most results (52.3%) are achieved at ‘*local level*’, followed by a large portion at ‘*national level*’ (20.3%), and then the remaining administration levels (27.4%). 42.5% of results are tagged as ‘*significant*’, 30.6% as ‘*moderate*’, and 11.4% as ‘*transformative*’.

81 outcomes were achieved in 2022, as reported through AADK’s Outcome Harvesting methodology. The outcomes are tagged against each of the SOs: 26 for SO1; 26 for SO2; and 17 for SO3; 7 as cross-cutting; a 5 left untagged. Of the outcomes, 18.5% are *finalised* and 43.2% are *approved* (totalling 50/81) – the two final stages of the harvesting process. The remaining 31 outcomes are either *in progress* or an *idea*, signifying less solid and verified results. Still, 58 of the outcomes (72%) have gone through a validation process with stakeholders.

Significant results were achieved under the ‘**SO1: Democracy Delivers**’. Many of these results, especially the policy and practice results, were carried over from SPAll and showed significant developments in the first year of

SPAll. The SO1 results range from the inclusion of youth in certain spaces, to changes in policy on relevant issues such as youth participation and improved services supplied to communities. Though AADK has been engaging with climate issues for many years, ‘**SO2: Climate Justice**’ has played a more prominent role within SPAll. Climate resilient livelihoods were witnessed by the strength of the 21 collective actions by young people demanding Climate Justice for various issues in adaption, mitigation, investment shifts, and government accountability. Additionally, 13 of the 29 identified scaled solutions focused specifically on climate issues. The programmatic progress on climate justice is reflected throughout this report and encompasses all activities within SO2 and selected activities under SO1 and SO3, as reported on the OECD Rio markers. Programming within ‘**SO3: Youth in Crises**’ demonstrated how the emergencies and conflicts in 2022 required the need for protection in fragile contexts, disasters, and protracted crises of young people. 64,117 people received humanitarian assistance in 2022. Young people influenced duty bearers through 11 collective actions influencing 5 policy and practice changes under SO3. Many of the SPAll programme results are ‘Cross-cutting’ across the 3 objectives, reflecting the intersectionality of the work of AADK and its partners.

AADK received **3 top-up grants** from Danida in 2022 for Ethiopia, Syria, and Uganda for a total amount of DKK 14.4 million. Ethiopia supported 11,145 (63% female, and 26% refugees or internally displaced) people with various support including multi-purpose cash, food items, non-food items, dignity kits and economic strengthening for survivors, and the facilitation of psychosocial and health services. Syria and Uganda will implement activities from these top-ups in 2023. AADK also supported AAI Mali to initiate a pilot project named “Active Youth in Crisis” focusing on youth mobilisation to promote human rights, access to justice, social cohesion, and recovery of displaced persons and their host communities. The program reached 1,109 people through trainings and other group activities such as assemblies or intergenerational meetings.

Throughout all these results, AADK has found a common thread in 2022: Programme implementation must emphasise strategic and ongoing efforts to increase partnerships with women-led movements as well as the participation of women, especially young women, and mothers in movements. AADK will continue to champion women and women-led organisations in conjunction with a specific focus on youth throughout SPAll and beyond. The results of 2022 demonstrate how – when able to claim access to decision-making positions and through the collective power of people – youth, young women, and their allies can truly transform societies to become more just, feminist, green, and resilient.

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

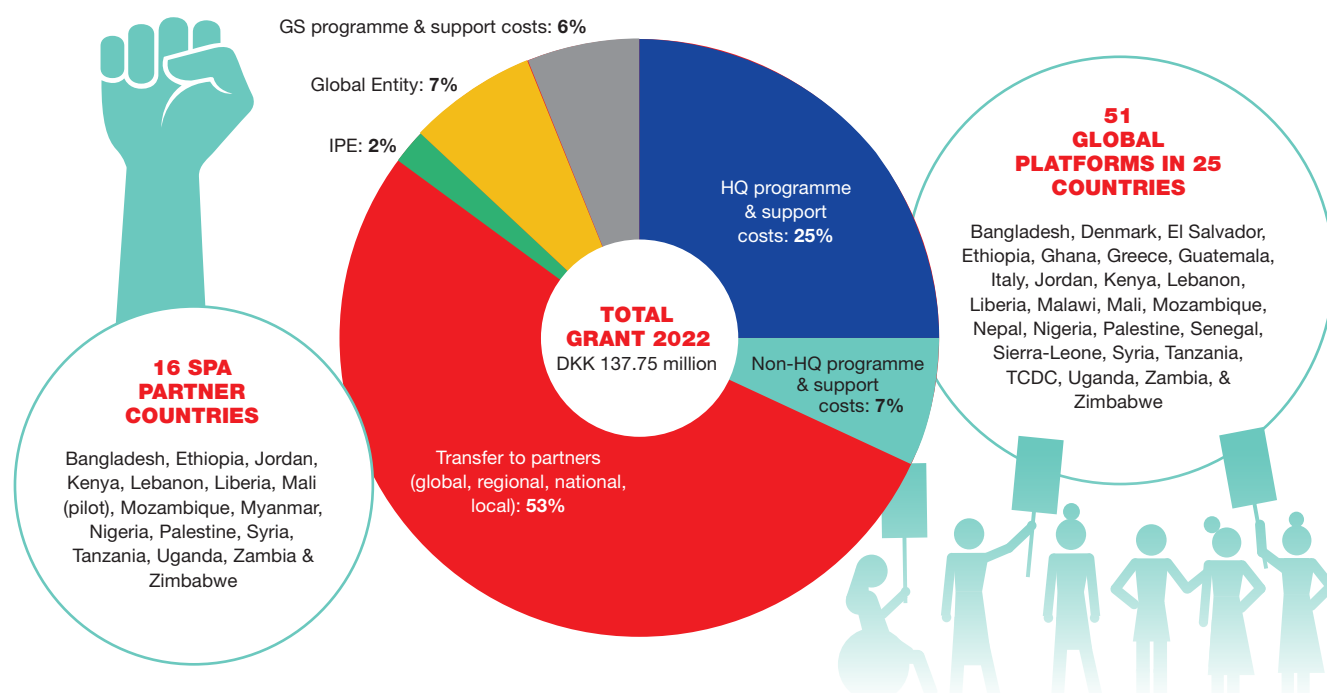
In the Danida Strategic Partnership II (SPAII) 2022 – 2025, ActionAid Denmark (AADK) aims to contribute to that **societies are transformed to become more just, feminist, green, and resilient**. The transition to SPAII meant significant programmatic and strategic changes that affected partnerships, target areas, and target constituents. Consequently, the first 6 months of 2022 served as an inception phase to finalise the design, align expectations, and ensure ownership across countries, partners, and AADK. Despite the ensuing implementation delays, the **burn rate was 96%**¹ and AADK and partners achieved significant results. AADK implemented programmes in **16 countries** across Africa, Asia, and the Middle East as well as global programmes to champion justice and rights within 3 strategic objectives (SOs):

- **SO1: Democracy Deliver** – including the global Leaving No-One Behind (LNOB) project.
- **SO2: Climate Justice** – including the global Climate Justice programme.
- **SO3: Youth in Crises** – including the global Youth Leadership in Crisis programme.

In SPAII there is a conscious integration of the **4 capacity-units**, namely the Global Platforms (GPs), the Training Centre for Development Cooperation (TCDC), People4Change (P4C), and the Global Organising Leadership Development (GOLD) – the capacity strengthening unit of the Social Movement Support Centre (MOVE). MOVE is the Danida-funded Global Entity. The GPs are the physical spaces

and network of youth activists; GOLD/MOVE provides tailor-made capacity support for movement building and organising; P4C represents mentorship; and TCDC is the space for large convenings and professional education.

This report presents the **results of progress** for 2022 and it is synthesised based on annual reports and data collection from the SPA partners including outcome harvesting and reports from the global programmes and the capacity units – all² of which fed data into a new central Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) system for the data to be structured and aggregated. The report contains **3 primary sections**: The **first** section contains an analysis of progress on results across the 3 SOs including the global interventions, information and public engagement (IPE) targets, top-up grants, and snapshots of country results; the **second** section presents the results from the 4 capacity units; and the third and final section presents reflections on key cross-cutting issues and selected learnings from the first year of the SPAII including the responses to the 3 Danida questions. In addition to the main report, the **annexes** contain: i) the 3 mandatory case stories; ii) the Summary Result Frames (SRF) update on targets and results for 2022; iii) an overview of the status of commitments in the Local Leadership Strategy; iv) the full list of partnerships that AADK engage in for SPAII; v) the list of outcomes harvested by country partners in 2022; vi) a snapshot of data analysis by each country; vii) a matrix with follow-up from the 2021 financial monitoring visit.



1. All financial numbers in this report are based on the un-audited accounts from partners, and as such the numbers in the final audited accounts that Danida will receive may vary compared to those presented in this report.
2. Except the global Leaving-No-One-Behind (LNOB) project, which is yet to be integrated into the MEL system.

1. WHAT DID AADK ACHIEVE IN 2022?

This section presents an overview of progress in 2022 vis-à-vis the strategic objectives (SOs) of the programme, progress on IPE targets, the top-up grants, and snapshots of country results.

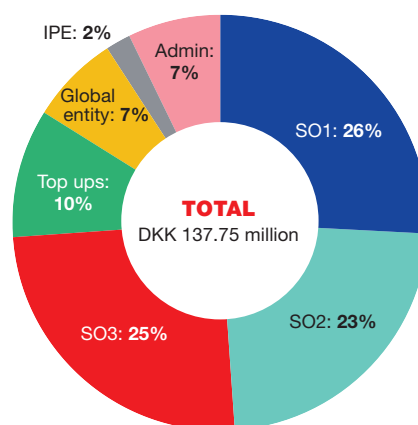
1.1 OVERALL & CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Despite that much of 2022 was spent on finalising the SPAIL plans including the design and rollout of the MEL system including the baseline, AADK and partners achieved significant results and even exceeded expectations for some of the targets for the Summary Results Frame (SRF) indicators, thus contributing to the overall objective of: *Societies are transformed to become more just, feminist, green, and resilient.*

FINANCES

The total 2022 SPAIL budget reached DKK 143.4 million due to the DKK 14.4 million in Danida top-up grants for Syria, Ethiopia, and Uganda. The burn rate for 2022 was 96% and the unspent DKK 5.5 million was transferred to 2023. The **major budget deviations** between programming areas primarily related to the extra funding available from the top-ups, increased localisation, and the distribution of the 'unallocated funds'. Transfers to partners for the full grant was DKK 72,495,000 equalling 53% out of which DKK 50,504,000 was transferred to local partners by the Danida definition. This amounts to 37% of the total grant. The increase in the transfers to partners is partly due to the top-up grants, but it is also attributed to the fact that several AA partners came farther in the localisation process than expected. Deviations at country level also mostly relate to the top-up grants, despite the lack of spending on the grant in Uganda since it was not disbursed by Danida until early 2023. The top-ups combined with AADK's release of unallocated flexible funds to humanitarian responses during 2022 contributed to the near doubling of the original budget for SO3: Youth in Crises. Finally, AADK decided to add an allocation for 'regional activities' from the unallocated flexible funds' reserve.

Figure 1: 2022 SPAIL grant by SOs³



The EU Aid Volunteers Building Resilience through Gender & Youth Leadership in Humanitarian Action (VOLEAD) project was **co-financed from SPAIL & II** from 2020 – 2022 (DKK 509,000 in 2022). It was a collaboration between 19 partners to deploy 58 volunteers to support resilience efforts. AADK sent 14 volunteers to 3 partners in Kenya, Nepal, and Zambia. In Kenya, for example, the volunteers contributed to the achievement of the SPAIL work on climate adaptation (including the drought response) and the work of the GP. From the final report, the project contributed to partners' capacities for women and youth leadership and brought forward innovations such as the use of drones in response work.

DOCUMENTING RESULTS – THE NEW MEL SYSTEM

The **new MEL system** includes data collection on the 15 SRF-indicators by 15 partner countries, 2 global programmes and 4 capacity units as well as outcome harvesting done by 14 AA country partners.⁴ The SRF data collection distinguishes between 'result indicators' (indicators 1, 6, 7, 8, 14, and 15) and 'people & organisation indicators' that refer to different reach numbers (indicators

3. The amount for SO1 includes the global LNOB project, for SO2 it includes the global Climate Justice programme, and for SO3 it includes the global Youth Leadership in Crisis programme.

4. As Mali was a pilot in 2022, they did not yet implement the MEL system nor outcome harvesting, and Lebanon did not have the capacity to do outcome harvesting in 2022.

2a/b, 3, 4a/b, 5 a/b, 9, 10, 11a/b, 12, and 13).⁵ The ‘results indicators’ include selected elements of outcome harvesting to qualitatively deepen the data and to identify AADK’s contributions to results. Due to the cross-cutting nature of the SRF indicators, they do not ‘belong’ to one SO each (except indicator 3 which belongs to SO3). In the analysis below, select indicators are highlighted for each SO based on relevance, some are referred to in several places while some are included in the overall and cross-cutting analysis. Financial allocations for key programme elements are included to provide a reference for the level of results achievement. Please see Annex 2 for a full overview of the results for each of the 15 indicators.

YOUNG PEOPLE IN NIGERIA SECURE CLEAN WATER FOR THEIR COMMUNITY

Ibendo is characterised by environmental problems such as soil erosion, air and water pollution, and gas flaring after over 61 years of oil extractions. The negative effects on the fishing and farming sectors – the key occupations of the local communities – add to the poverty and marginalisation of residents. The SPAIL programme strengthened the capacity of young people to hold the government accountable for decisions that affect their lives. As a result, a group of 25 young people collaborated with other youth-led movements to vocalise their concerns about the environmental crisis and to find an alternative solution to access clean drinking water. They facilitated awareness-raising activities digitally and face2face, and they engaged in dialogues with duty bearers. As a result, they received a grant from the Ford Foundation to provide portable water to the community using purifiers in existing boreholes. Joy Nnitor, a young woman says: *“For years, young people in Ibendo have just been spectators, watching as things continue to go from bad to worse in our community because we did not know what to do, but with support from Action-Aid and Clement Isong Foundation, our capacity has been enhanced to take action”.*



Ibendo youth at one of the actions to advocate for change.

1.2 OVERALL ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

In total, 81 outcomes were harvested, and 193 results were achieved across the 6 ‘results indicators’, and varying levels of reach were achieved for the 9 ‘people & organisation indicators’. Notably, analyses of both the SRF and OH data produce **similar trends** when made across the SPAIL portfolio, suggesting a degree of validity to the results and lending credibility to the data. The SRF data and the harvested outcomes suggest that AADK and its partners successfully strengthened the foundation of knowledgeable and skilled young people through capacity-support initiatives throughout 2022. The contextualised theory of changes (TOCs) guided the action plans for each programme unit, and the outcome harvesting process showed a strong correlation with the SRF testifying to that the young people in the programme gained or had existing **capacities strengthened to act** and engage with their respective duty-bearers – primarily governments – to influence change in policies and practices and to participate in decision-making in their communities. This ability to use the skills, tools, and platforms they have for social, political, and gainful purposes was observed as a key change for rights-holders in 2022.

Synergies were starting to be drawn in 2022 from across the capacity units and the implementation by AA and local partners with e.g., inspirators acting as a facilitating link to engage the young people at the GPs or making the link to GOLD. In particular MOVE and the two global programmes spent much of 2022 on setting up partnerships to give the programme the foundation it required, but it is expected that the links across will be stronger throughout 2023. An example where the various strategies of the SPAIL programme come into play is from **Ethiopia** where 228 young people underwent training in leadership, advocacy, human rights-based approach (HRBA), digital literacy, and social media (SoMe) utilisation through the GP. They then organised collective actions and demanded accountability from duty-bearers while organising online campaigns on peace, climate justice, and environmental protection that reached 31,362 people through SoMe platforms.

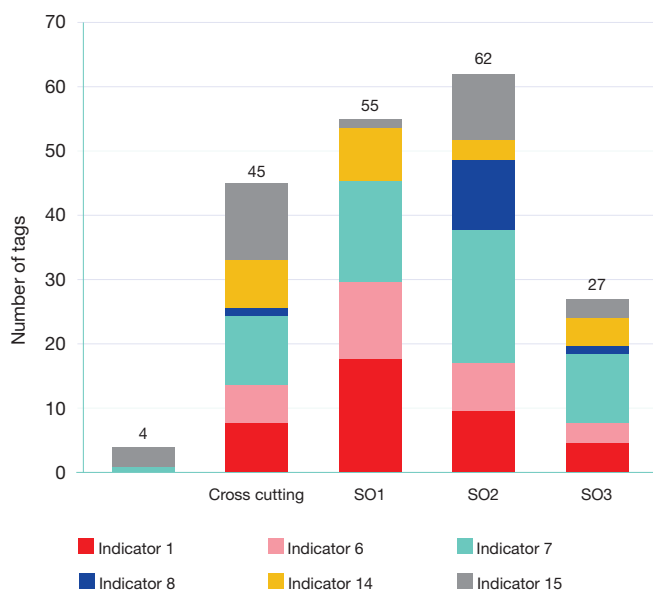
OVERALL & CROSS-CUTTING SRF RESULTS

The **193 results** are well-divided across the SOs of the programme, and as can be seen from *figure 2*, 55 results are tagged against SO1, 62 against SO2, 27 against SO3,

5. It is important to note that numbers are not adjusted for double counting across indicators and as such an ‘overall reach’ cannot be calculated.

while 45 results are tagged as cross-cutting and 3 as blank.⁶ Most results (52.3%) are achieved at 'local level', followed by a large portion at 'national level' (20.3%), and then the remaining administration levels (27.4%) This division is expected considering it is the first year of implementation and given the strategic focus of instilling bottom-up processes. 42.5% of results are tagged as 'significant', 30.6% as 'moderate' and 11.4% as 'transformative', with the most significant and transformative results achieved for indicators 1, 7, and 14 (figure 2) – indicators 1 and 7 are also those with the most results in general. 'Advocacy', 'Youth leadership', and 'campaigns' are

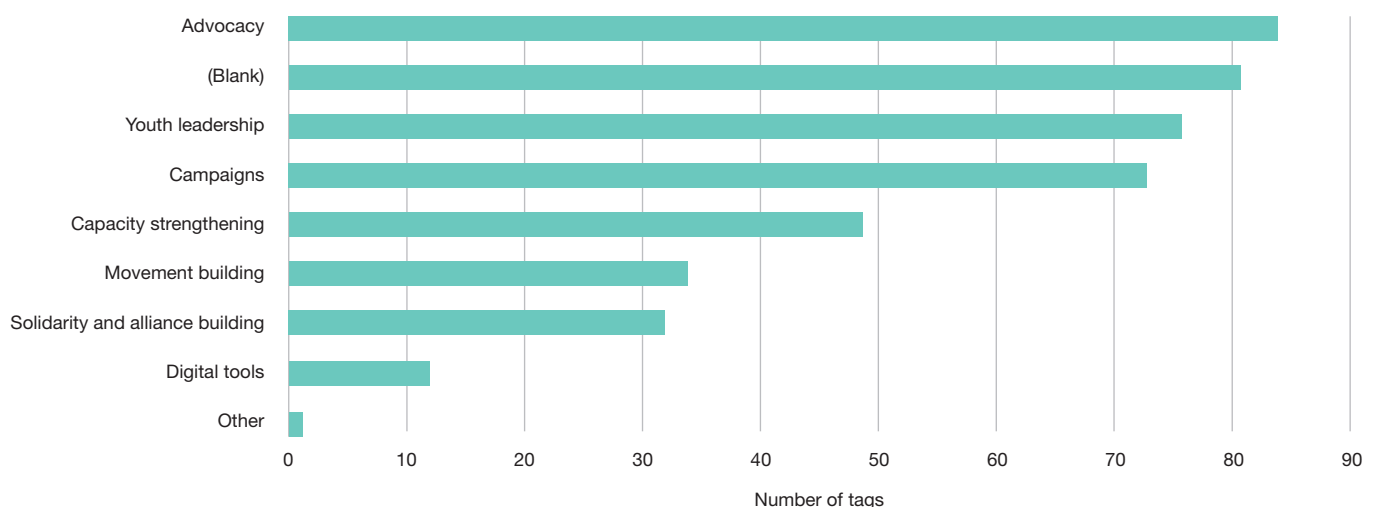
Figure 2: Number of results by indicator & strategic objective



identified as the most used strategies, while 'digital tools', 'alliance & solidarity building', and 'movement building' receive the fewest tags for strategies employed. The achieved results focus primarily on programmatic issues carried over from SPAI such as 'accountability & localisation', 'gender-responsive public services (GRPS)', and the general 'fulfilment of rights'. The prominence of issues like 'reduce vulnerabilities' and 'build resilience', however, demonstrates how SPAII-specific programming is being prioritised at country-level. In terms of contribution, 'general programme support' is tagged as contributing to 87 results, with most tags indicating a 'major contribution' (see Chapter 2 on the tagging of capacity units).

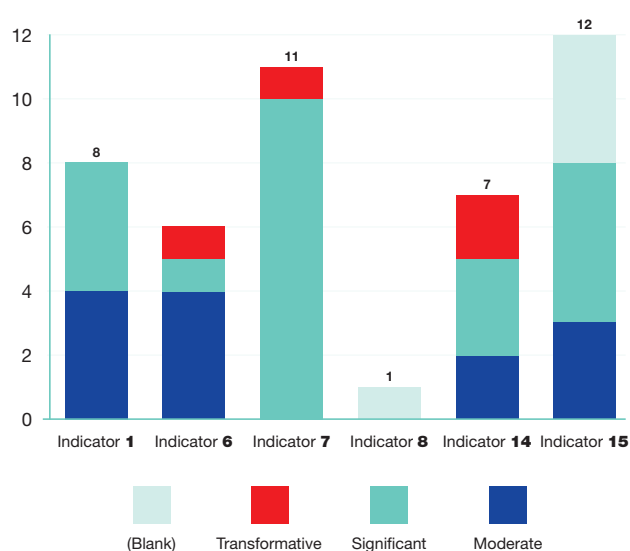
Out of the 193 results and 81 outcomes, 45 and 7 were respectively tagged as **crosscutting**, indicating that the integrated nature of the SPAII TOC is reflected at country level too – since there is not a specified financial allocation for 'cross-cutting' effectively these results should be associated with the combination of the allocations for the 3 SOs. Most of the cross-cutting results were achieved at 'local level' (35.6%) followed by 'national level' (29%) but a significant portion of them were also achieved at 'international level' (17.8%), and the results are well-divided across the 6 'results indicators' except indicator 8. Indicator 15 on 'alternative solutions' got the most results with 12. This is not surprising as the solutions – whether methodologies, knowledge products, or tolls – will often cut across several thematic areas. Of the 45 results achieved 51% were rated 'significant', 29% 'moderate' and 9% 'transformative', and the 7 harvested outcomes align well with this significance rating.

Figure 3: Strategies tagged for SRF results



6. In future data collection, "blank" will not be an option and it will be assessed if "cross-cutting" will remain too.

Figure 4: Cross-cutting results by indicator & significance



SELECTED CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator 1 – Policy & practice outcomes: AA Nigeria and partners worked with youth leaders from organisations and movements such as the Village Youth Councils, Artisans, Nigeria Labour Congress, and the National Youth Council to develop the first-ever Youth Demand Charter. The charter was used as a youth-led advocacy tool to engage the government in the Akwa Ibom State. Their demands shaped the manifestoes of the political parties ahead of the 2023 elections, and governorship candidates signed the charter to show their commitment. This result was tagged as a ‘*change in discourse*’ with a ‘*moderate*’ significance rating and ‘*general programme support*’ was tagged with a ‘*major*’ contribution.

Indicator 7 – Collective actions by young people: The youth group Young Urban Women (YUW) realised that the Pumwani Child Survival School in **Kenya** needed fencing, classroom repairs, and water and sanitation (WASH) facilities. Together with Activista, YUW ran the SoMe campaign to call on duty-bearers to fix the school facilities. The campaign was noticed by the Nairobi County Governor and the Education Ministry, and an inspection was made at the school. YUW further mobilised the community to demand that the school be included in the Country Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). They succeeded, and the school is now scheduled for repairs and for upgrading to a public school, which means that it will receive central budgetary allocations from 2023. The ‘GP’, ‘P4C’, and ‘MOVE/GOLD’ and ‘*general programme support*’ were tagged as contributing to this ‘*transformative*’ result.

Indicators 8 & 15 – Alternative solutions co-created and scaled up: Results for these indicators are linked as

indicator 15 represents the lower-level result of indicator 8 where the alternative solutions are scaled up. A total of 31 solutions were co-created in 2022 and of those 13 were identified as scaled up. In **Jordan**, the Youth4Climate group (Y4C) partnered with the GP in Amman to launch an online ‘market’ solution for women who faced challenges selling their products: <https://souqbaladi.com/en>. The women received vocational training and typically started their own business at home, and they now pay the GP a small amount to manage the online Souq. In 2022, 38 merchants used the site, and the plan is to expand it in the coming years. This result was tagged as ‘*scaled deep*’⁷ and contribution was identified from the ‘GP’.

Indicator 14 – Changes observed in movements: Partisan agendas have in the past prevented joint collective actions in **Palestine** across youth groups. However, through the long-term efforts of AA Palestine and the Maserat Centre, different groups have come together in a unified Youth Action Plan and succeeded in agreeing on the vision, common values, and work methodology of the Youth Caucus. ‘P4C’ was tagged as contributing to this result rated as ‘*significant*’.

SELECTED REACH INDICATORS

The cross-cutting **reach indicators for ‘people & organisations’** contributed to results for all the SOs and key aspects are included below.

Indicator 9 – Young people trained: 28,651 young people are recorded as trained in 2022 by AA partners, local partners, GPs, and GOLD on issues such as ‘*youth leadership*’, ‘*participation*’, and ‘*adaptation and resilience*’ among others both on- and off-line.

Indicator 10 – Digital reach: 9,161,045 people were reached through online campaigns on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, signed petitions, and mainstream media such as a documentary on climate risks in **Jordan**, and the trending hashtag #BeSeenAndHeard in **Uganda** on youth voices in governance.

Indicator 11 – Young people and youth organisations attending activities at convening spaces: 109,431 young people and 992 organisations attended activities at convening spaces facilitated by the programme against targets of 42,600 and 233 respectively. Among others, the convening spaces covered events at the GPs, by YouLead in East Africa, or global convenings both on- and off-line.

Indicator 12 – Young people acting on common causes: 17,546 (F 9,430 / M 8,116) young people acted on common causes and there are **62 collective actions**

7. As per the SPAII Data Collection Methodology ‘scaled deep’ is defined as ‘sustaining, deepening, changing relationships, cultural values and beliefs, hearts and minds’.

(indicator 7) by young people targeting largely government agencies (54%). The top 4 issues targeted by the collective actions are ‘*reducing vulnerability*’, ‘*GRPS and public service*’, ‘*adaptation and resilience*’, and ‘*building resilience*’. The key strategies for collective actions were ‘*advocacy and campaigns*’ (33 tags each) and ‘*youth leadership*’ (31), and an example of a collective action is in **Nigeria**, where young people mobilised for the ‘Zero tolerance to litter; My environment my pride’ clean-up exercise in Lagos.

Indicator 13 – Partners: Though 169 formal partnerships are reported by country partners only 87 are identified by name and could be checked for duplication. 44% of these partners are youth-led, 29% are women-led, and 26% are community-led. AADK through the capacity units and global programmes also report 36 direct partners, of which 18 are local partners (MFA indicator) and 18 are international or non-Southern based. Additionally, 160 youth groups and movements are reported by country partners.

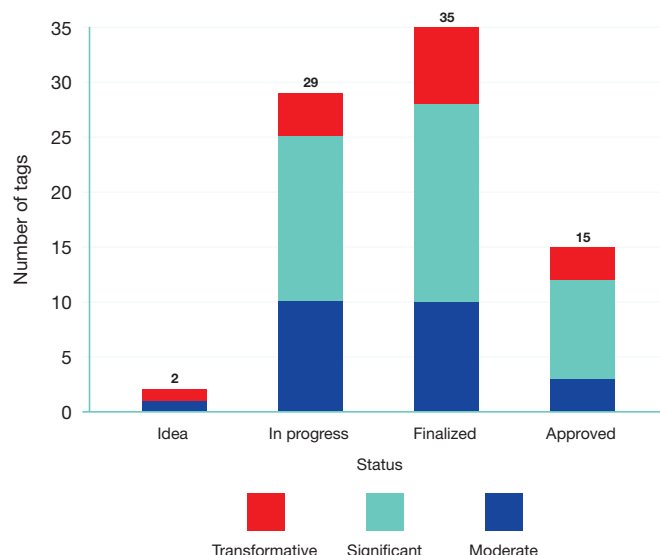
HARVESTED OUTCOMES

The **81 harvested outcomes** were tagged against each of the SOs; 26 for SO1; 26 for SO2; and 17 for SO3. 5 outcomes were tagged as blank and 7 as cross-cutting. These results present a similar distribution of SO tags seen in the SRF results, with SO3 having a smaller share. The harvested outcomes also mirror the SRF results in terms of being predominantly focused at ‘*local*’ and ‘*national*’ levels. Of the outcomes, 18.5% are ‘*finalised*’ and 43.2% are ‘*approved*’ (totalling 50/81) – the two final stages of the harvesting process. The remaining 31 outcomes are either ‘*in progress*’ or an ‘*idea*’, signifying less solid and verified results. Still, 58 of the outcomes (72%) have gone through a validation process with stakeholders. The outcomes are rated against a significance level with 18.5% of outcomes categorised as ‘*transformative*’; 51.9% as ‘*significant*’; and

29.6% as ‘*moderate*’ – the cross-view of the significance and status of the outcomes is seen in *figure 5*. The outcomes are also tagged against the Danida ‘dimensions of change’ with the dimension on ‘changes in the lives of people facing poverty marginalisation or vulnerability’ scoring highest at 26% followed by ‘changes in the way groups participate in their development’ with 22% and ‘changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people’s rights’ at 20%.

One such outcome is from **Kenya** where “In September 2022, 1 young person from Activista was appointed to represent youth in the Nairobi County Steering Committee to develop the 5-year CIDP 2022-2027.” This is an example of a change in practice of duty-bearers to include young people in decision-making.

Figure 5: Significance & status of 81 outcomes



1.3 SO1: DEMOCRACY DELIVER



DKK 35,457,610 IN 2022

55

SRF RESULTS

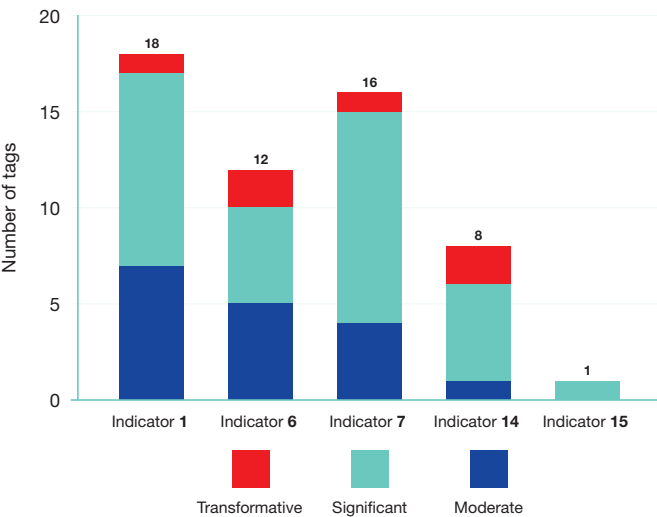
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OUTCOMES

SO1: "Young people, especially young women and those facing marginalisation or fragility, enjoy their rights to an open and enabling democratic space and access to well-resourced programmes and public services"

During the first year of implementation, **55/193** results were achieved, and **26/81** outcomes were harvested contributing to SO1 – the great majority of these SRF results, 58.1%, were achieved at ‘local level’ with the rest of the levels also represented. For this SO, 5/6 of the ‘results indicators’ are tagged with the most results tagged for indicator 1 ‘policy & practice outcomes’ (18) and indicator 7 ‘collective actions by young people’ (16), while indicator 6 ‘changes in public discourse’ have the most results tagged as ‘transformative’. In total, 13% of the results were indicated as ‘transformative’, 56% as ‘significant’, and 31% as ‘moderate’ (See figure 6). The SRF significance-levels resonate with the harvested outcomes of which 27% were ‘transformative’, 58% ‘significant’ and 15% ‘moderate’. SO1 and SO2 received similar levels of funding across both country and global programmes and achieved a similar number of results.

Figure 6: SO1: Number of results & significance by indicator



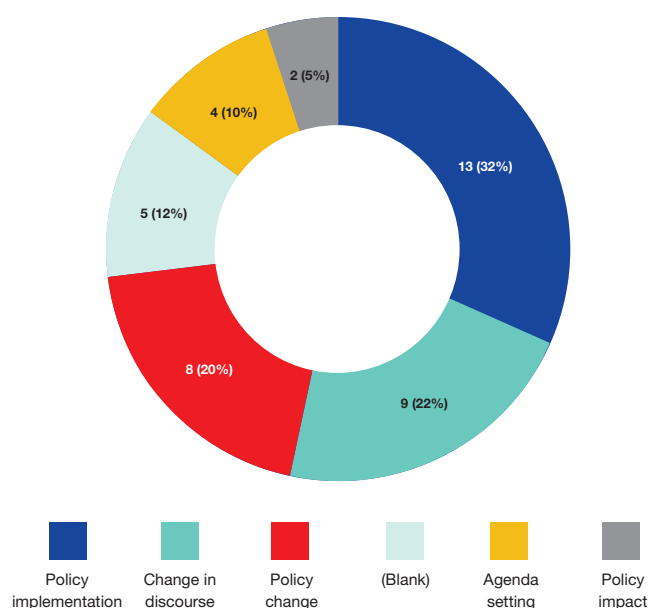
SELECTED INDICATORS FOR SO1

Indicator 1 – Policy & Practice Outcomes: A total of **41 policy & practice outcomes** were reported in 2022 against a target of 38 – **Bangladesh** reported the most with 15 such results against 1-4 seen in other countries and AADK modalities. The top 4 issues tagged for these outcomes were ‘fulfilment of rights’, ‘GRPS and public service’, ‘accountability & localisation’, and ‘reducing vulnerabilities’ came in as the 4th most tagged issue. The key strategies used to achieve the policy and practice outcomes were ‘advocacy’ (33 Tags), ‘youth leadership’ (28 tags) and ‘campaigns’ (25 tags). ‘Capacity strengthening’ and ‘movement building’ were tagged the fewest with 15 and 13 tags respectively. Government agencies⁸ were by far the main duty-bearers targeted at almost 89% of the outcomes, and the results are primarily ‘policy implementation’ (32%) followed by ‘policy discourse’ (22%) with 2 results at ‘policy impact’. However, considering that 11 out of 13 ‘policy implementation’ results are from Bangladesh and that the topics that scored highest were ‘carried over’ from SPAI it is not surprising that such a high number of results could be at this outcome level despite it being the first year of SPAII. The results range from the inclusion of youth in spaces, to changes in policy on relevant issues as well as getting better services supplied to communities such as in **Zambia** where 3 policy and practice outcomes were achieved in 2022, one of which was the ‘policy change’ result following the Ruth Kangwa Petition. The ‘Girl Gone Political’ Movement associated with the SPAII programme petitioned the National Assembly to amend the National Youth Development Council (NYDC) Act to better support the participation of youth in decision-making bodies. The National Assembly subsequently voted on the petition and agreed to repeal and

8. The SPAII programme has a wider definition of duty-bearers which include non-state actors such as humanitarian agencies and the private sector.

replace the NYDC Act with a more progressive and relevant act. The 'GP' and 'GOLD/MOVE' both contributed 'moderately' to this and 'P4C' was tagged as 'minor.'

Figure 7: Types of policy & practice outcomes



Indicator 2 – Decision-making positions: This indicator is also particularly relevant to SO1, and in 2022, young people involved in the programme were elected or appointed to **690 decision-making positions** (target 589) and youth organisations were elected or appointed to 37 positions (target 93). These include positions such as 5 local-level positions in Nigeria, and 17 young people and 18 organisations in Palestine mainly at the national level. In **Kenya**, 113 young people acted as election observers covering 11 counties. Of those young people, 32 (F 16 / M 16) were trained as trainers of trainers (TOT) and 81 (F 41 / M 40) were trained through their step-down trainings.

Indicator 6 – Changes in public narratives, discourse & agendas: Another relevant indicator is this indicator on changes in the surrounding communities. Globally, **28 against a target of 30 changes** were reported in 2022. The SPAIL baseline reviewed that *“the countries struggled to provide this information, and for many, it seemed as if working with discourses is not considered relevant”*.

However, the results show that there is work happening around this area and results are reported in 8 countries, by the Youth Leadership in Crisis global programme and by the MOVE team. The top strategies employed were 'advocacy' (19 tags), 'youth leadership' (17 tags), and 'campaigns' (15 tags), and the top 4 issues were 'accountability & localisation', 'building resilience', 'GRPS & public service', and 'leading local action', signifying that newer programming elements are gaining ground.

GLOBAL LNOB PROJECT

The global project within SO1 focuses on **leaving no one behind (LNOB)** and aims to promote a data-driven approach to policy changes in the Global South. The budget for 2022 was DKK 500,760. The project is part of a partnership on LNOB involving several partners globally, and the International Civil Society Centre (ICSC) is the implementing partner for the SPAIL co-funded components, namely: i) Launching a new LNOB country coalition in Palestine, and ii) Creating a national Community-Driven Data (CDD) toolkit in Bangladesh. Palestine was chosen as it is a priority country of ActionAid (AA) and Bangladesh was chosen as they have a solid coalition with expertise on CDD along with established connections to ministries.⁹ The project is still setting up the components, but progress was made in 2022 on the following aspects:

In terms of **launching the coalition in Palestine**, the LNOB partnership conducted explorations with interested civil society partners, after which, Islamic Relief Palestine led in identifying coalition partners including AA Palestine, El-Wedad Association, and others including 2 national networks. However, the Palestinian partners expressed concern over the LGBTQI+ logo on the partnership's website and promotional materials, which put a temporary halt to the MoU signing process. While the non-discrimination principle of the LNOB partnership is non-negotiable, national teams can decide which marginalised groups they focus on. As for the creation of a **national CDD toolkit in Bangladesh**, a joint process with the national lead organisation (BRAC) and the strategic partner, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), for the development of the toolkit is underway. The United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) agreed to sign an MoU with the project.

9. The LNOB project is not directly linked to the SPAIL programmes in Palestine and Bangladesh and as such it is not part of the joint data collection and tagging of contributions.

1.4 SO2: CLIMATE JUSTICE



DKK 31,755,460 IN 2022

58

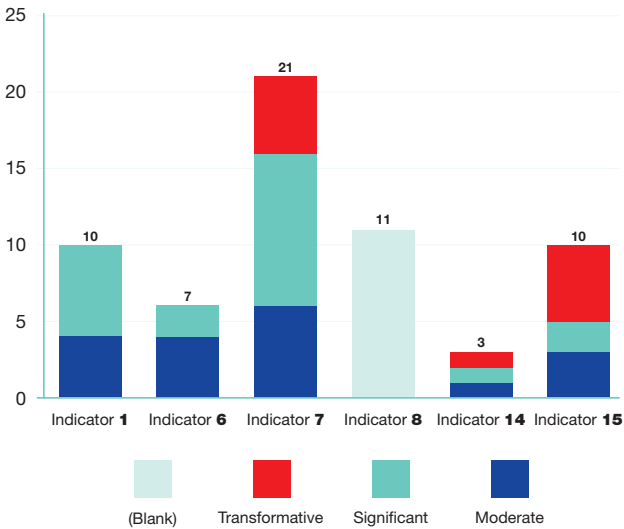
SRF RESULTS

26

OUTCOMES

SO2: Young people, especially young women and those facing marginalisation or fragility, enjoy a just transition and their right to climate-resilient livelihoods.

Figure 8: SO2: Number of results & significance by indicator



During 2022, **58 results** were achieved on the 6 ‘results indicators’ and **26 outcomes** were harvested contributing to SO2. 62.9% of results were achieved at ‘local level’ along with 12.9% at ‘sub-national’ and 21% at ‘national level’, though few were achieved at ‘regional’ and ‘international levels’. Of the SRF data, 14% of the results were ‘transformative’, 33% ‘significant’, and 34% ‘moderate’ – with 19% of the results left untagged. This resonated with the harvested outcomes where 15% of the results were tagged as ‘transformative’, 54% as ‘significant’, and 31% as ‘moderate’. As seen in figure 8, results for this SO are divided across the 6 ‘results indicators’ but with most results, 21, achieved for indicator 7 on ‘collective actions by young people’. From the results it is seen how the climate justice programmatic area is being prioritised by partners. As an example of country-level programming young people the Amuru district in **Uganda** identified 2 solutions to the climate crisis. They adopted agroecology

practices such as horticulture, apiary, aquaculture, community seed banks, animal production, and tree growing to serve as local resilient livelihood alternatives to agribusiness. In **Bangladesh, Kenya, Zambia, and Ethiopia**, AA partners promoted the introduction of climate change-related courses at tertiary institutions to enhance young people’s skills in climate justice and climate disaster risk reduction (DRR).

SELECTED INDICATORS FOR SO2

Indicator 4 – Young people accessed influential spaces: The total number for this indicator is **2,697** (F 1,534 / M 1,163). An example can be found in **Kenya** where Activista and the GP organised actions to push for the involvement of young people in development and budgeting processes specifically focused on CIDP and community priorities in fragile contexts. SoMe campaigns were employed with the hashtags #CafeMtaaniNairobi and #CIDP3Nairobi, and the Governor and Director of Economic Planning retweeted the posts. Activista and the youth group, YUW, followed up with a memo of priorities. Following this, an Activista member was appointed as the communications focal in the County Sector Working Group and presented priorities by YUW, Activista, and community members to be incorporated in the CIDP.

Indicator 7 – Collective actions led by young people: A ‘transformative’ result for indicator 7 exemplifying SO2 is seen in Mozambique, where young people from areas affected by floods and drought raised awareness about climate mitigation strategies with a ‘moderate’ contribution from the ‘GP’. SO2 results like this cut across various climate justice issues – adaption, mitigation, investment shifts, and accountability – and are seen in 13 countries.

AA **Tanzania** achieved a ‘*significant*’ result when they organised youth to analyse the potential impacts of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) raising concerns on displacements, unfair compensation for lost land, deforestation, and biodiversity loss. Empowered by their local GP, these young people mobilised others from their villages and engaged the local authorities, demanding compliance with environmental and land laws. AA Tanzania organised a meeting with representatives from CSOs, the EACOP company, and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Cooperation (TPDC) to discuss the status of the EACOP construction, its socio-environmental impact, displacements, and the government and company’s measures to address these concerns. As a result, the CSOs formed a consortium to monitor EACOP activities and hold the company and TPDC accountable for implementing adaptation and mitigation strategies of the project’s socio-environmental impact.

Other **collective actions** related to SO2 were reported from **Palestine, Zambia, Liberia, and Bangladesh**: In Gaza, young people collaborated with community structures to advocate the municipality to remove a hazardous waste landfill – a result with a ‘*moderate*’ rating. In a result in **Zambia** rated as ‘*significant*’ and with ‘GP’ contribution, Activista Zambia and Youth4Climate Justice (Y4CJ) mobilised to protest the mining giants in the North-Western province. Their demands included the implementation of taxes on polluting industries and allocating the generated funds towards adaptation and mitigation measures. In **Liberia**, young people acted collectively to hold duty-bearers to account through media campaigns and organised regular beach reclamation initiatives, while also implementing basic agroecology practices in their farming activities. The collective actions are rated as ‘*moderate*’, and the ‘GP’ is tagged as contributing. In **Bangladesh**, the SPAII programme contributed to improving waste management systems and emergency response in Chatotogram municipality and Teknaf subdistrict. This result is reported as ‘*moderate*’ and the ‘GP’, ‘P4C’, ‘MOVE/GOLD’, ‘*general programme support*’ were tagged as contributing. Through the GP and Reflection Action Cycle (RAC) meetings, youth-led groups identified waste management issues in their communities and collaborated with local authorities to address them. This resulted in regular cleaning and reduced environmental pollution. Furthermore, 13 youth organisations from climate-affected vulnerable areas, including Dhaka, Cox’s Bazar, and Bagerhat, regularly participated in climate strikes in support of Fridays for Future, with 3,937 young people participating in 183 strikes.

Indicator 15 – Alternative solutions co-created with young people: The AA **Zambia** partner Amini developed a citizen-driven tool for tracking climate and environ-

ment expenditure. It collects data from open platforms such as the Green Climate Fund and the World Bank and compares these data with government reports. The tool is intended to be used for holding government accountable on climate financing. ‘P4C’ and ‘GP’ were tagged as contributing to the ‘*moderately*’ significant results. Other reported results include young people associated with the programme who in the Semen Bench district of **Ethiopia** collectively engaged in land rehabilitation efforts, including soil erosion control measures and the cultivation of drought-resistant plants like *Enset*.

GLOBAL CLIMATE JUSTICE PROGRAMME

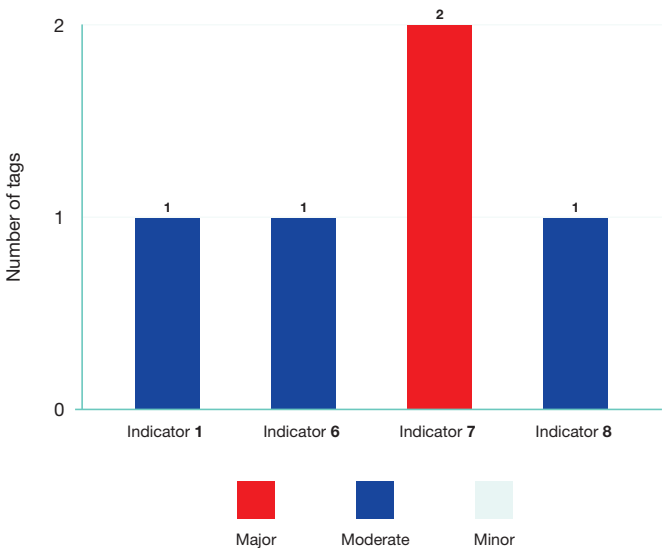
The global ‘Climate Justice’ programme is a flagship intervention within SPAII which aims at contributing to a *just transition away from societies based on fossil fuels and harmful carbon-intensive food production towards more just, green, feminist, and resilient societies* by linking actions at the local, national, and global level. While the team found its shape at a global level in 2022 with staff based in AADK, AA Uganda, and AA Zimbabwe, the work with the national SPA partners remained rudimentary as these partners were focused on setting up the overall SPAII programme and did not have ample resources to focus on the global programme. AA Bangladesh, AA Uganda, and AA Zimbabwe have, however, become key partners of the programme. Despite the necessary focus on setting up the programme, establishing relationships, and hiring staff in this first year, the global programme developed its **approach to climate justice and climate finance**, carried out several activities, and achieved some key results – most notably the establishment of a **loss and damage fund** at COP27. This came because of concerted civil society pressure over several years, to which SPAII contributed through its partnership with AA’s Global Secretariat.

Another result was the establishment and implementation of the first **Climate Justice Academy** which took place in December 2022 and was co-organised between the global programme and TCDC. 28 activists from 15 different countries in the Global South and North were trained in climate justice concepts and activism and had an opportunity to network. Furthermore, the programme, together with consultants and AA Bangladesh and AA Uganda, **researched** how AADK and partners can effectively work on finance for a just transition through public and private shifts away from fossil fuels. The global-local connectedness manifested itself primarily through the work on documenting replicable and scalable community-led alternatives to current energy and carbon-intensive food production, which involved the programme working with

AA country partners. This will result in an AADK-managed **database with case studies** that will inform global policy recommendations and advocacy work.

The global programme was **tagged in 5 results** in the annual reports from AA country programmes. Considering the internal focus of the programme in 2022, this is satisfactory. The 5 results are divided across 4 of the ‘results indicators’ as seen in *figure 8*, with 2 results for indicator 7 on ‘collective actions’ with a ‘moderate’ results rating but ‘major’ contributions from the programme. The global programme aims to achieve transformational and systematic change, and that takes time. The programme will be re-prioritising slightly to decrease the scope of the programme while scaling up the SPA partner engagement to ensure deeper impact in the future. Nevertheless, a clear link from the global-to-local is seen in the result from **Zambia** for indicator 6, where the global programme is identified as contributing to advocacy done by young people at COP27 – based on a local climate change conference and a position paper developed by young people after being trained by the local GP.

Figure 9: Global CJ Programme contribution to results by indicator



1.5 SO3: YOUTH IN CRISES



DKK 49,268,410 IN 2022

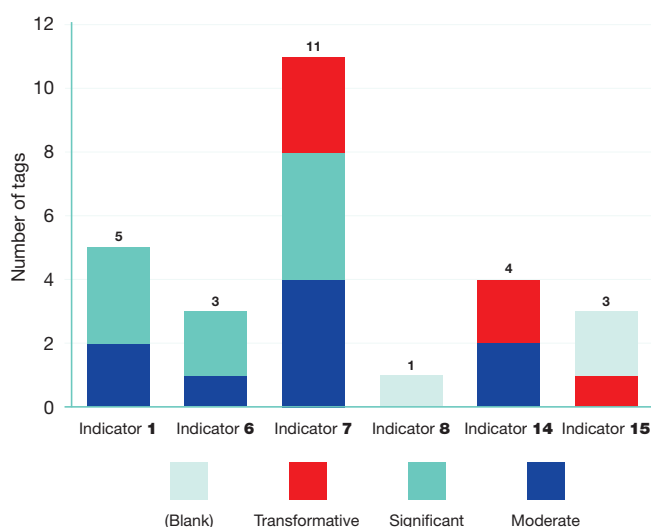
(including top-ups)

27
SRF RESULTS

17
OUTCOMES

SO3: Young people, especially young women and those facing marginalisation are resilient to shocks and enjoy their right to protection in fragile contexts, disasters, and protracted crises.

Figure 10: SO2: Number of results & significance by indicator

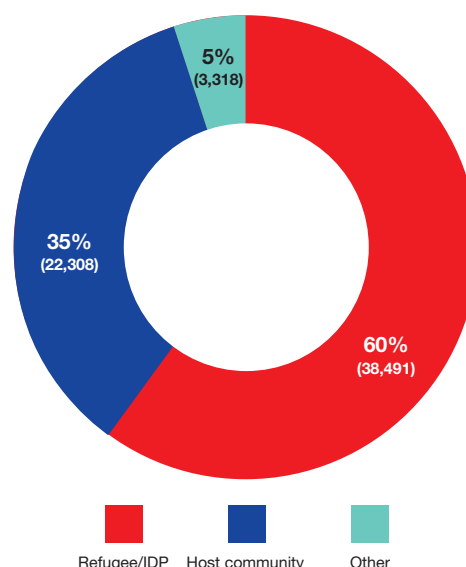


During 2022, **27 indicator results** were achieved under SO3, and **17 outcomes** were harvested contributing to SO3. 22% of the results were 'transformative', 33% 'significant', and 33% 'moderate', with 11% of the results left untagged. Of the harvested outcomes 6% were 'transformative', 53% 'significant', and 41% 'moderate', pointing to a contrast in the two sets of data. This difference might reflect how many of the harvested outcomes are still in an early status of completion. As is seen in figure 9, most results (11) are achieved for indicator 7 on 'collective actions' followed by indicator 1 on 'policy and practice outcomes', and indicator 14 on 'changes in movements'. Almost half of the 27 results (48%) happened at 'local level', 18.5% at 'national level', and 14.8% at either 'regional' or 'international level'. While SO3 received the most funds in 2022 compared to the other SOs (due to the top-ups primarily), this area achieved fewer results comparatively – 27 versus 55 (SO1) and 62 (SO2). This comparison, however, should be made with

the understanding that SO3 programming is implemented in predominantly fragile and challenging contexts.

Indicator 3 – People receiving humanitarian assistance strictly belongs to this SO. The total reach of individuals receiving humanitarian assistance in 2022 was **64,117** (F 64% / M 36%) against a target of 16,321. The reach primarily covers **Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lebanon, and Myanmar**, with another 8 countries each reporting smaller numbers. The overachievement of this target can be attributed to the emergencies and conflicts faced in SPAIL countries along with the provision of the AADK SPAIL unallocated funds and the Danida top-up to **Ethiopia**. Of the 64,117, 38,491 (60%) were refugees or IDPs, 22,308 (35%) were from host communities. AADK and partners engaged in several humanitarian responses in 2022 that contributed to the reach for indicator 3 within a variety of areas as indicated by the examples below.

Figure 11: Indicator 3: Number of people receiving humanitarian assistance



Community led cash transfers & distributions: In **Syria** young people were trained in Participatory Humanitarian Response & Preparedness Planning. In **Myanmar** a local partner provided non-food-items (NFIs) and food packages to people in conflict-affected communities in Rakhine state by using their network of trained youth groups as frontline responders. Emergency cash support was provided to 5,138 households (25,691 individuals – F 14,172 / M 11,519) from 32 villages in the Sagaing Region. In **Kenya**, cash transfers along with the provision of dignity and menstrual hygiene kits reached 10,962 individuals in IDP communities, and the Majengo school feeding programme reached 280 students, while the programme also established safe spaces, including girls' clubs in Isiolo, Kilifi, and Nairobi.

Health & Gender-Based Violence (GBV) responses: Young women supported GBV-survivors in the war-affected communities of Gunna and Sekota in **Ethiopia** with psychosocial support (PSS), health, and legal services through the women's watch group structure and linking to service providers. The prevention of violence was promoted among the community through 16 Days of Activism events by the young women, including on SoMe. In addition to awareness-raising interventions, the local partners, WEFAQ and PDWSA, in Palestine provided protection services including PSS and legal counselling and referrals for GBV survivors. In Phulbari, Kurigram, **Bangladesh** a youth-led movement started a door-to-door mobile health service providing improved access to healthcare for around 200 people. In **Myanmar**, due to the disruption of medical services, AA Myanmar and its local partners established tele-medication services for 32 villages in the Sar Lin Gyi township. Medical doctors consult with patients via phone and provide prescriptions via text message. AA Myanmar pays for the medicine either directly or through vouchers. A total of 1,153 people received consultations and medicine in 2022.

SELECTED INDICATORS FOR SO3

Indicator 1 – Policy and practice outcomes: A focus within SO3 is the participation of young people in humanitarian action, their access to decision-making spaces, and their ability to influence duty-bearers to support the resilience of young people in fragile contexts. AA **Zimbabwe** reported a 'moderate' result with contribution from the 'GP' on how young people worked from local-to-national level in the #ACTonDRMBill Campaign to promote the Disaster Risk Management Bill. The bill is now prioritised by the authorities to promote the involvement of all citizens in disaster preparedness and response. For the past 2,5 years, AA **Bangladesh** in collaboration with

UNV Bangladesh and partners advocated for a policy on volunteerism with local government, UN agencies, CSOs, and stakeholders. In 2022, the cabinet approved the draft 'National Voluntary Policy-2022' with a provision to recognise the engagement of volunteers in crisis response and development interventions. The result was tagged as a 'policy implementation' with a 'significant' rating, and 'general programme support' contributed to the result.

Indicator 7 – Collective actions by young people: AA **Palestine** and WEFAQ, supported the 54 (F 33 / M 21) young members of the Protection, Preparedness, & Response Committees (PPRCs) in Gaza to lead an action to highlight protection issues in their community by conducting awareness raising sessions including a digital campaign on electronic extortion. This action was rated as 'moderate' by AA Palestine, and the 'GP' and 'P4C' tagged as contributors. In **Myanmar**, a SPAll partner applied the knowledge of core humanitarian principles and approaches to perform a rapid needs assessment and to provide humanitarian assistance in the form of food packages to IDPs. This action was rated as 'transformative' by AA Myanmar and 'general programme support' was tagged as contributing.

THE GLOBAL YOUTH LEADERSHIP IN CRISIS PROGRAMME

The global humanitarian 'Youth Leadership in Crisis' programme aims at contributing to the "global to local humanitarian and resilience architecture upholds the rights, voice and leadership of crisis-affected populations especially young people, young women, and their organisations to reduce vulnerabilities and transform inequalities." ActionAid International's (AAI) International Humanitarian Action and Resilience Team (IHART), AA country partners in Nigeria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Syria, and their local partners focused on firming-up the design for the programme in 2022, holding a joint design workshop in August. While Palestine successfully implemented their plans, Lebanon and Nigeria faced challenges as activities took longer than anticipated. Implementation in Syria was planned to start in 2023. The partnership and collaboration took time to establish, but it ensured broad ownership. The funding for 2022 was DKK 4,019,600, which covered activities and supported key technical capacity within IHART. Additionally, AADK provided DKK 1,000,000 to support IHART's Disaster Preparedness and Response Fund (DPRF).

At **country level** in 2022, AA Nigeria and AA Lebanon focused on designing youth-led research to examine the influence young people have on humanitarian actors, spaces, policies, and practices. IHART advisors, with the

GP Secretariat, provided technical capacity on youth-led participatory research and key humanitarian concepts like the Grand Bargain. Training and research continued into 2023, and when completed the programme will develop key advocacy messages and initiatives. In Palestine, a core group of youth leaders was formed to contextualise and implement the programme. Capacity-strengthening activities reached 54 young people and 12 organisations in the 3 programme countries, and changes were observed within youth groups, emphasising collective power and social cohesion. For example, in Lebanon, youth partners focused on mitigating polarisation and agreeing on a common youth agenda.

At **global level**, the programme engaged in the Young People in Humanitarian Action (the Compact) collaborating with the GP Secretariat. Efforts were made to ensure that young people from the frontlines accessed international humanitarian spaces, and the programme facilitated the participation of 7 young people and 5 youth organisations in key international events such as the Compact and the Pan Africa Exchange Learning Workshop on Humanitarian-Protection-Resilience Programming in Nairobi organised with AA UK and AA Kenya. At the Compact face2face meeting, a youth-led organisation based in Romania shared their experience of the Ukraine response. As a result, the Compact established 4 workstreams to support the efforts of young people, providing avenues for grassroots youth collectives to amplify their advocacy including one on a Global Youth Network.

In 2022, IHART provided **technical support** to 8 SPAIL country programmes,¹⁰ particularly on climate resilience. They assisted AA Uganda in developing a concept note on climate change-related loss and damage and effective engagement in climate negotiations. This support aimed to ensure that the nexus between climate justice and humanitarian work is integrated in programming. Furthermore, the results from SPAIL continue to be integrated into broader approaches within the AA Federation. The Women Leadership and Community-Based (WLCB) Toolkit rollout, supported by AA UK, IHART, and AA Kenya, was expanded to Burundi, Rwanda, and Ethiopia. It is planned to be implemented other regions in 2023.

In 2022, DKK 1 million was allocated to **IHART's crisis response fund**, supporting:

- **Ethiopia:** Tigray Response, focusing on capacity strengthening of young people in crisis response, including post-service/distribution supervision, case management for 135 individuals, distribution of 1000 dignity kits to women and girls, and the establishment of 5 women protection groups.

- **Somaliland:** Food crisis response for drought-affected population, providing multi-purpose cash transfers, protection services such as GBV awareness sessions, safe space training, and provision of dignity kits for 5000 women and young girls. GBV awareness training and 150 women trained in safe spaces were also conducted.

1.6 SELECT COUNTRY RESULTS & TOP-UP GRANTS

In this section a snapshot of country-based results is presented for the 15 SPAIL programme countries along with a short introduction to the pilot in Mali and key achievements from the 2022 top-up grants. Please see Annex 6 for a snapshot of SRF 'indicator results' by country.

PILOT PROJECT IN MALI

In 2022, AADK supported AAI Mali to initiate a pilot project named "Active Youth in Crises" (DKK 942,000), focusing on youth mobilisation to promote human rights, social cohesion, and recovery of displaced persons and their host communities. In the pilot, AAI Mali partnered with two local partners and two national institutions, namely the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Committee and the Regional Directorate of Social Development and Solidarity Economy and employed the triple nexus approach by bringing together humanitarian, development, and peace-building efforts. The project worked on both peace and reconciliation issues with affected communities as well as on issues of rights and economic integration for displaced people. The results of the pilot were positive and based on the obvious needs and the value added of its approaches, AADK decided to continue the programming in Mali for the remaining SPAIL-period in collaboration with AA Senegal. The programme design is ongoing in 2023.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MALI PILOT

- **1,109 people** (F 304) reached through trainings and other group activities such as assemblies.
- **Trainings** included 200 people (F 125 / M 75) trained on social cohesion and conflict; 100 young people (F 50 / M 50) trained on the peace and reconciliation process; and 49 people (F 26 / M 23) trained on the mandate of the Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation Commission.

10. As expected, the global humanitarian programme was not tagged by AA country partners as contributing to results in 2022, as the work linking to the national level programming only started from late 2022/early 2023.

- 60 people (F 45 / M 15)) equipped with start-up kits for income-generating activities.
- **Twelve peace-related initiatives** were led by or included young people including **4 peace & conflict prevention committees** in IDP sites; **4 citizens' assemblies** organised reaching 150 (F 97 / M 53) IDPs from 16-40 years of age. The assemblies addressed issues of conflict (causes, origins, consequences); and **2 intergenerational dialogues** with 110 participants (F 43 / M 67) from 30 youth organisations organised to strengthen social cohesion in Kati and Niono regions.
- **20 people made their statements** to the Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation Commission following 3 awareness sessions held by young people in IDP sites to inform affected people about the mandate of the Commission and encourage them to give their statements.

YOUNG PEOPLE IN KENYA SUCCESSFULLY ADVOCATE FOR IMPROVED LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

After trainings by the SPAIL programme on social audits, young people in Burat in Isiolo County, Kenya analysed the county budget to identify gaps in implementation. They concluded that the Anti-Poaching Unit (APU) health centre dispensary was in poor condition and the allocated budget was not being used for the intended purpose of improving the services. This led to the young people drafting a memo in June 2022 for members of the County Assembly and the County Executive Committee to inspect the dispensary. Following their visit, all the grievances in the memo were addressed by July 2022 and the dispensary was expanded to a local health centre with an increased number of health workers from 2 to 8; a well-stocked pharmacy; and a functioning maternity wing. As a result, Burat residents – particularly pregnant women – do not have to travel or walk for 9 miles to Isiolo to access healthcare. A community member commented *“I am happy that we can now have more medical services in the health centre, and we can access medicine and services that were only available in Isiolo.”* This is an example of young people challenging local authorities to act based on evidence.



Activistas visit the APU Dispensary in June 2022

2022 TOP-UP GRANTS

In 2022, AADK received 3 top-up grants from Danida for Ethiopia, Syria, and **Uganda** for a total amount of DKK 14.4 million. However, the DKK 3,750,000 for Uganda was not disbursed from Danida until 2023. This grant focuses on resilience, DRR, agroecology, and protection. Reporting will be part of the 2023 report.

AADK and AA **Ethiopia** received DKK 5,060,000 in a top-up grant for projects for the Borena Zone Drought Response to: i) provide immediate humanitarian assistance including food distribution and multi-purpose cash to targeted drought-affected smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and agro-pastoral communities; ii) strengthen food security and resilience by providing support to recover livelihoods including repair, and equipping emergency agriculture facilities; iii) increase the protection of women, young women, and their children by preventing and mitigating GBV, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and

child abuse through the provision of protection services. The **results of the project for 2022** include: i) 11,145 (63% F, 26% refugees or IDPs) people were provided with multi-purpose cash, food items, NFIs, dignity kit and PSS, and health services; ii) Most people reached by the response were from host communities in war-affected areas. Food items were provided for drought-affected communities in the Borena zone; iii) 2,588 people reached in an online campaign on the issues of peace and violence.

AADK and AA Arab Region received DKK 5,600,000 for **Syria** focusing on: i) provision of immediate humanitarian assistance tailored for each community; ii) protection of women and youth by addressing the gender impact of the crisis and reduce harmful gender norms; strengthening resilience through cash-for-work schemes which can include basic infrastructure repairs. The grant was received in late 2022, so implementation primarily takes place in 2023. Results will be reported in the 2023 report.

UPDATE ON IPE TARGETS

In 2022, 136,625 signed up for petitions run by AADK, and the number of volunteers more than doubled to 1,606 while the membership fell slightly to 15,866. The followers on SoMe remained high at 102,000. In 2022, young people were engaged in various ways including through SoMe, verdensmålene.dk, school workshops, and events on the SDGs, global citizenship where Global Contact volunteers shared their experiences. AADK engaged the broader public on climate justice by bringing activists from the Global South to events in Denmark and amplifying their voices. **Update on IPE targets:**

- **Result 1: 5,871** young people trained in Verdensklasse workshops (target: 5,525).
- **Result 2: 319** teachers trained in the SDGs, global citizenship and Verdensklasse (target: 500)
- **Result 3: 320,539** visitors at verdensmålene.dk (target: 350,000)
- **Result 4: 821** young people participated in engagement activities including visits to the Global South, Ungdommens Folkemøde, Roskilde Festival, Climate Camps (target: 500)
- **Result 5: 1,600** new young (18-24 years) followers on SoMe (Instagram where most young people are reached) (target: 500).

SNAPSHOT OF COUNTRY LEVEL ACHIEVEMENTS

LIBERIA

DKK 985,000

- 84 young women trained in feminist leadership formed a feminist movement advocated against barriers to women's participation in politics and leadership in preparation for the 2023 elections.
- 25 young IDPs established themselves into a Youth Humanitarian Movement tasked with ensuring knowledge dissemination to their communities.

JORDAN

DKK 2,918,000

- Cash transfers distributed to 400 rights-holders in Mafraq and Zarqa, 62 heaters distributed to vulnerable households with 310 rights holders in Amman.
- 11 young women (6 Syrian refugees / 5 Jordanian) launched an educational initiative at the women safe spaces in Mafraq and Zarqa.
- Y4C collaborated with the GP to launch the online market 'Souq Baladi' to enhance market accessibility for women and ensure their sustainable income.

PALESTINE

DKK 7,442,000

- 6 climate youth hubs were formed after young people conducted an assessment on the most significant environmental hazards in the West Bank and Gaza.
- The social change movement 'Palestinian Youth Caucus to Support Rights and Justice in Public Services' was established by young people with members representing all Palestinian governorates.
- AA Palestine, WEFAQ and PDW-SA provided humanitarian GBV assistance to 637 people.

NIGERIA

DKK 4,987,000

- Young people were appointed to 5 informal decision-making positions ranging from membership of CSOs board, local government youth council and people living with disabilities committee.
- 111 young people and 25 youth organisations accessed influencing spaces at local, subnational, and national levels.
- 7 collective actions were led by young people across the programme locations including 68 young people (F 70%) created a conflict action plan to promote peacebuilding and dialogue.

UGANDA

DKK 4,225,000

- 147 young people invited to attend influencing spaces such as the district budget and council meetings and recommendations from young people were included in the draft of the National Agroecological Strategy.
- In West Nile, young people led advocacy to connect the region to the national grid. The region was partially connected with a promise for full connection in 2023.
- Young people started making energy-saving stoves to conserve the environment.
- The young people supported by the GP in Apac ran an Open Mic Drama series on climate justice.

KENYA

DKK 3,260,000

- 14,196 people reached by young women with cash transfers and dignity kits.
- 1 young person from the Activista Movement appointed to represent youth interests in the Nairobi County Steering Committee's development of the CIDP 2022-2027.
- 54 Climate Justice Fellows (F 26 / M 28) commemorated International DRR Day with a walkathon, reaching 3000+ people. They campaigned on Twitter reaching 5,000,431 people.
- With GOLD training and coaching, young women formed alliances to demand the resignation of a government official involved in aid misuse, achieving success.

ZIMBABWE

DKK 4,868,000

- 2 young people (F 1 / M 1) elected to the Gwayi-Shangani dam committee.
- 3 young people (F 2 / M 1) from Sikalenge incorporated into the ward task force and engaged the Binga District Council to set up a system for the management of local resources.
- The Department of Civil Protection, responded to the #ACTonDRMBill Campaign and is taking action to repeal the Civil Protection Act of 1989.

LEBANON

DKK 3,006,000

- AA Arab Region in collaboration with the SHIFT Innovation Hub launched the GP in Tripoli. The GP is primarily run by 110 young people.
- Youth launched an online campaign 'We have started, what about you?' to promote waste segregation and upcycling through SoMe.

SYRIA

DKK 819,000 + 5,600,000 IN TOP-UP

- The local partner, Violet, established a GP in Idleb, Northwest Syria. This led to opportunities for advocacy for the rights of IDPs and youth also internationally.
- 129 households reached with emergency supplies and food items by youth acting as first responders.

BANGLADESH

DKK 4,991,000

- 7 local GPs established and closely linked to the GP in Dhaka.
- Several sexual and reproductive health rights 'corners' established in schools and slum areas.
- 163 youths (F 70 / M 93) elected or appointed for decision-making spaces and 15 policy and practice results reported.
- Provision of humanitarian assistance to 1,788 individuals affected by floods and a fire in a slum area where young people distributed dignity kits and provided shelter repair materials.

MYANMAR

DKK 2,290,000

- 15 young people mobilised and trained to become community leaders focusing on topics such as GBV and data collection. They established good coordination with relevant stakeholders.
- 32,516 individuals received humanitarian aid.
- 2 youth-led actions were implemented focusing on income-generating activities for women to produce clothes and a local CSO conducted a needs assessment and provided food packages.

ETHIOPIA

DKK 3,630,000 + 5,060,000 IN TOP-UP

- 11,145 (63% F / 37% M) people provided with support including multi-purpose cash, food items, NFIs, dignity kit and facilitation of PSSi and health services.
- 5 young women secured the first-ever nomination as members of the Emergency Fast Action Support Team (EFAST) in the Amhara Region.
- 330 climate justice champions up from 30 in 2020 advocated for gender-responsive climate policies in Ethiopia.

MOZAMBIQUE

DKK 2,990,000

- 168 young people elected and participating in local decision-making bodies. They influenced these bodies to change their attitude from apathy towards the priorities of young people.
- Young people received training in organising and leadership, enabling them to join disaster risk management committees and advocate for inclusive climate change plans.

ZAMBIA

DKK 2,761,000

- Various youth organisations organised a climate change Local Conference of Youth (LCOY). They subsequently presented a Youth Position Paper on demands to the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment as well as at COP27.
- The Girls Gone Political Movement established the National Youth Development Council (NYDC).
- 3 policy & practice outcomes were achieved in 2022, namely the Ruth Kangwa Petition, the establishment of the Youth Parliamentary Caucus and the establishment of the YJMC.
- 100 women were reached with humanitarian capacity strengthening assistance.

TANZANIA

DKK 9,400,000

- CSOs including AA Tanzania and partners formed a consortium to monitor the implementation of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline Project (EACOP) and to hold the duty-bearers accountable.
- AA Tanzania and a partner lobbied for climate change policy in the Kasulu district. The regional government reacted by calling stakeholders for a joint effort to develop the policy.
- 3 model 'green hub' with 3 acres of land provided by the government and 10 acres of forest reserve for the community to manage were established for young people to use.
- The GP Tanzania and local partners established 3 youth hubs in refugee camps and host communities to promote social cohesion and livelihoods interventions.

2. PROGRESS ON INTEGRATED CAPACITY SUPPORT

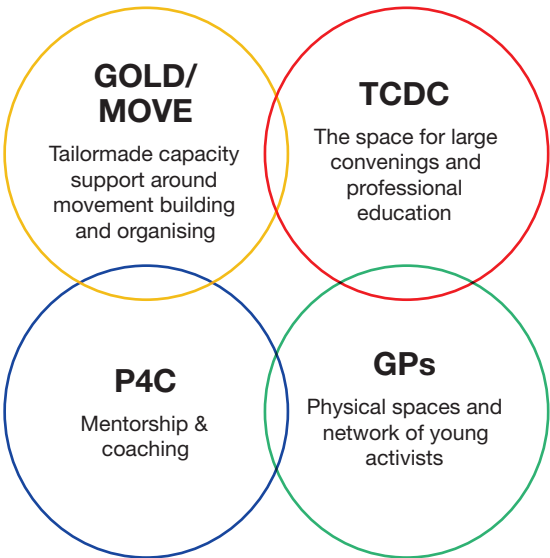
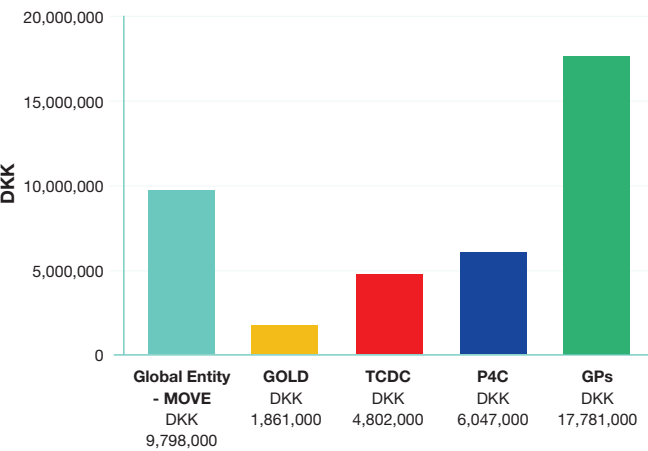
This section presents an overview of achievements for the 4 integrated capacity units of SPAII in 2022.



2.1 INTEGRATED CAPACITY SUPPORT

To foster systemic change in SPAII, AADK employs an integrated approach to learning and capacity strengthening. This approach involves 4 capacity units, namely People4Change (P4C), Training Centre for Development Cooperation (TCDC), Global Organising Leadership Development (GOLD) – the capacity strengthening unit of the Social Movement Support Centre (MOVE) and the Global Platforms (GPs). These units work together strategically and interconnectedly to address knowledge gaps, learning, and capacity building of young people, activists, and movements. The goal is to create a cohesive learning ecosystem where the approaches of each unit complement one another: The GPs are the physical spaces and network of youth activists, GOLD/MOVE provides tailor-made capacity support for movement building and organising, P4C represents mentorship, and TCDC serves as the space for large convenings and professional education. AADK works to ensure that these approaches are each remarkable and reflect the radical embodiment of the changes that AADK, partners, and constituents aim for. This entails continuous further development of the unique participatory approaches to guarantee that they foster emancipating quality capacity strengthening as well as that AADK and partners continuously secure internal capacity for delivering each approach. To achieve this, AADK amplifies the capacity strengthening through, on one hand, ensuring that digitalisation is an underlying premise in all future approaches (to reach a wider spectrum of young people) and, on the other hand, by ensuring amplified impact with deep learning experiences with smaller but carefully selected groups.

Figure 12: Capacity unit funding in 2022



2.2 P4C PROGRAMME

The People4Change (P4C) programme aims to strengthen partners' capacity in youth leadership, activism, and local organizing, while also enhancing AA country partners' abilities in climate justice, social movements, and adaptive programming through mentorship. The

programme utilises, primarily, South-to-South advisors (professionals with technical and thematic expertise); inspirators (volunteers with practical experience in youth organising, leadership, and creative activism), and exchanges linked to the GOLD programme. A key lesson learned is the importance of maintaining institutional knowledge and understanding of the P4C principles with partners. Focal points and strong partners are crucial for transferring this understanding and linking it to other capacity-strengthening modalities at partner level.

In 2022, P4C exceeded expectations for its first year under SPAll, placing **32 inspirators and 2 advisors** across 10 countries. Despite a slow start and the addition of new countries, P4C expanded into new and fragile contexts, providing new knowledge and inspiration. However, limited knowledge of P4C among new AA partners required extensive preparation and resulted in a slow kick-off in certain areas like Ethiopia. Staff turnover in implementing countries remained a challenge. Nevertheless, progress was made in **localising** the P4C secretariat and placements. In 2022, AA Bangladesh was selected as the future host of the P4C Secretariat, with a gradual transfer of responsibilities from AADK to AA Bangladesh throughout 2023. Also, **the in-country nationalisation** and placements with local organisations increased ownership and sustainability of the programme. In 2022, 94% of inspirators were placed with local partners, enabling them to have a closer connection with the communities they serve. Additionally, a pilot for **‘roving advisors’** was initiated in

‘minor’ contributions. Most of the impact was observed on **‘local’** level with only 14 of the tagged results at **‘national’** level. Advisors in P4C primarily work at a strategic level, which often lead to attributable contributions to national results. For instance, in AA Arab Region, the protection and nexus advisor played a role in developing the standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines such as the **‘cash for protection’** SOP. The results attributed to P4C cover all 6 **‘result indicators’**, with a significant focus on indicator 1 **‘policy & practice outcomes’** and indicator 7 on **‘collective actions by young people’**. As such, the contributions of P4C placements are evident both at the structural level of changes in duty-bearer policies and practices, as well as at the level of **‘youth action’**.

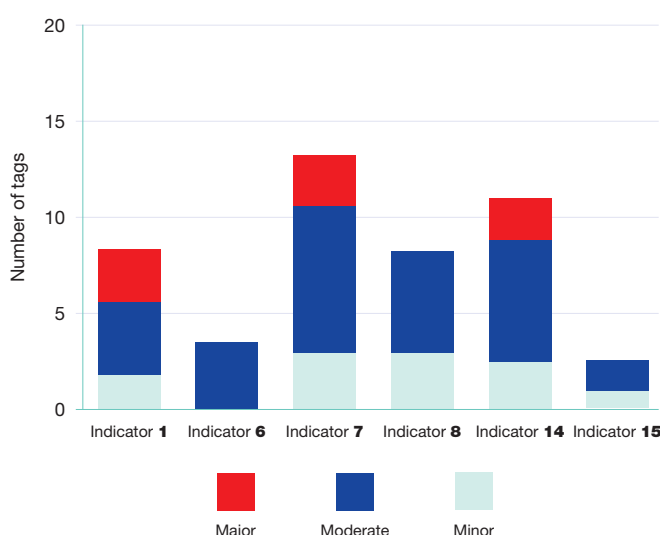
Partners report inspirators as being instrumental in bridging and strengthening capacity, and the demand for this technical support is a testament to the technical value add of P4C. The programme experiences a high demand for inspirators and advisors, even in countries with lower P4C spending. However, it has been observed that some countries lack sufficient staff to ensure timely placements, resulting in delays and underspending.

2.3 GPs & THE GP SECRETARIAT

With the onset of SPAll, AADK re-organised the Global Platforms (GPs) Secretariat to boost local ownership of the GP work across the AA federation, and the GP Secretariat is now a partnership between AADK, AA Bangladesh, and TCDC, which each host and run a unit with specific mandates to support and facilitate the GP network. AADK hosts the unit managing the overall coordination of the Secretariat including: SPAll programme coordination; management of the IGNITE Fund; coordination of the GP work in Denmark and Europe; and creating synergies with other AADK programmes such as the Global Contact volunteer programme. TCDC hosts the **‘Methodological Unit’** on GP learning methodologies and approaches. Finally, AA Bangladesh hosts the **‘Network Facilitation Unit’**, which builds on the SPAl Youth Community of Interest.¹¹ Staff turnover during the transition from SPAl to SPAll affected both the Secretariat and GPs, resulting in unfilled positions. The Secretariat supported partners in recruitment, inductions, and capacity building in 2022.

In SPAll, the GP Secretariat focuses on climate justice, the role of young people & GPs in humanitarian action, digital communities, and the localisation of the GP work at country level. In 2022, efforts were made to strengthen the **areas of climate justice and the role of GPs in human-**

Figure 12: P4C contributions to results by indicator



2022 and will be fully implemented starting from 2023. In AA country partners’ reporting, P4C was credited with **contributing to results** a total of 64 times including: 13 **‘major’** contributions; 43 **‘moderate’** contributions; and 8

11. This was a collaboration between AADK and AA Bangladesh to drive and develop the youth work on behalf of the AA Federation.

itarian action. This included developing new resources, organising a global gathering of GPs on climate justice, conducting a TOT on GP methodologies at TCDC, establishing thematic communities across the GP network, and leading a workstream on youth participation in the Global COMPACT for Young People in Humanitarian Action.

To support the **in-country localisation of the GP work**, initiatives were undertaken to establish GP spaces in smaller towns, such as using a minibus in Zimbabwe to reach rural areas. These localisation efforts enable GPs to engage with marginalised young people and those affected by displacement or situations of fragility. The GP Secretariat also supported the **establishment of GPs in new countries** – resulting in a total of 51 GPs in 25 countries

by the end of 2022. Efforts are ongoing to expand within Europe, EU neighbouring countries, and specific partnerships in for instance Somaliland, Pakistan, and the Ukraine response. The expansion in the Global South is facilitated by the SPAII **GP IGNITE fund**, which supports innovative, youth-led initiatives that utilise the GP methodologies. In 2022, the fund supported youth-led initiatives in 12 partnerships. While maintaining a structured bilateral support setup for GPs on training, thematic, and methodological issues, the implication of the nationalisation of the GPs in 2020 and the expansion of the network in recent years is that the **GP Secretariat now focuses on cross-cutting initiatives** that can create value for several or all GPs. This includes investing in the facilitation of **digital communities** to engage GP staff and activists.

YOUNG PEOPLE SECURE 103 ACRES OF LAND FOR CONSERVATION PURPOSES IN TANZANIA

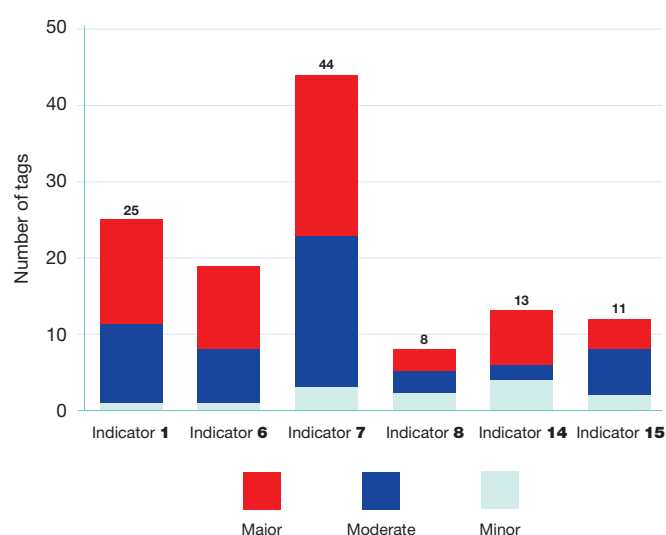
Young people are systematically excluded from participating in decision-making in Tanzania due to traditional norms. The GP in Tanzania decided to address this issue head-on together with partners including the Disability Relief Service (DRS) by organising a training for young people on climate change causes and impacts. After the training, young people from 10 villages in the Kasulu district conducted 2 advocacy meetings on climate change impacts with the Kasulu District Executive Director. As a result, they secured 3 acres of land for tree planting and an agroecology demo farm as well as 100 acres of common land to be turned into a forest. The young people from the localised GP started the tree planting and demo-agroecology practices in November 2022, and the Acting Kasulu District Executive Director says: *“I appreciate your initiative (...) we will lead this intervention all over the district, we commit to planting at least 10,000 trees this year.”*



Young people from Kasulu district, Tanzania at a local GP tree-planting event in November 2022.

GPs across the SPA countries were tagged in 120 out of 193 SPAII results in 2022 with the GPs' contribution tagged as mostly 'moderate' or 'major' (see figure 13) for building capacities of young people and providing them with coaching and mentoring support to lead local actions. The results are divided across all 6 'results indicators' but primarily attributed to indicator 1 'policy & practice outcomes' with 25 tags and 7 'collective actions' with 44 tags. This suggests that GPs are successful in supporting young people's ability to act and to successfully advocate for changes at a structural level with duty-bearers. GP is the programme modality most often tagged in the results, which corresponds with the GPs receiving by far the largest share of funding.

Figure 13: GPs contributions to results by indicator

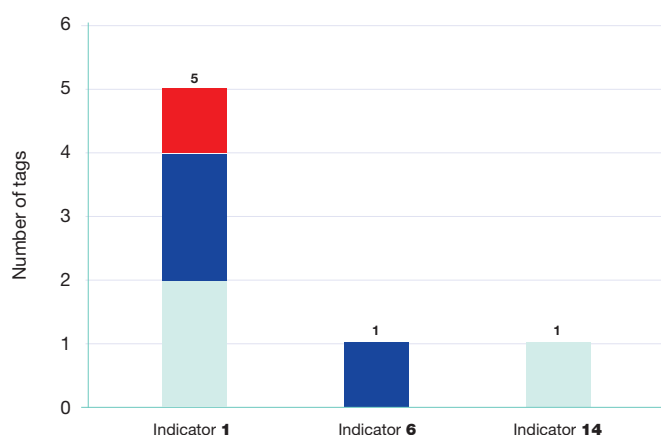


2.4 TCDC

The Training Centre for Development Cooperation (TCDC) contributed to SPAIL within a plethora of areas throughout 2022. The TCDC-led **capacity strengthening** included hosting the Climate Justice Academy for 28 young activists from SPAIL countries, as well as the Outcome Harvesting training for 22 participants from AA partners. In addition, 50 participants from SPAIL country partners attended TCDC's standard courses, and 4 AA partners requested tailor-made courses in the areas of feminist leadership, community empowerment for climate action, climate-smart agribusiness, and entrepreneurship. TCDC also played a key role in the **localisation of the GP Secretariat and GOLD** – the 'Global Organising Leadership Development' by recruiting and hosting 3 learning specialists. Despite some lack of clarity on what the joint projects could be, the GP Secretariat and TCDC jointly facilitated in 2022 the capacity strengthening of staff and trainers, and with GOLD, TCDC provided a TOT for 23 representatives from GPs that support movements in their contexts.

Through its flagship programme, **YouLead**, TCDC supported the 2022 East African Youth Council organised via the East African Community with the chairpersons and heads of National Youth Councils in South Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, and Rwanda. Through the facilitation of YouLead and its consortium in Tanzania, progress was made towards the formation of the National Youth Council in Tanzania, and 21 young people involved with the programme accessed influencing spaces, and 1 young person was elected to a decision-making position in Kenya. During the Kenyan elections, YouLead amplified the youth-led 'KenyaYaAmani' campaign focused on increased youth participation in the elections and on speaking up against election violence. The reach was around 1 million people.

Figure 14: TCDC contributions to results by indicator (excluding YouLead)



TCDC was tagged 7 times and YouLead twice by the AA country partners as contributing to their results primarily for results on indicator 1. Out of this, Mozambique and Zambia reported '*transformative*' results, Jordan reported '*significant*' results, and the rest reported '*moderate*' results. As an example, TCDC supported AA Jordan and Youth4Climate with a climate justice TOT, after which a policy paper focused on responsible resource use in the public and private sectors was developed by the programme. In general, where the contribution is tagged as '*moderate*', TCDC trained more than 1 person and, in most cases, young people. Where the contribution is identified as '*minor*', TCDC trained 1 person. However, there are some countries that TCDC provided training for, such as AA Bangladesh, AA Ethiopia, and AA Tanzania, that did not tag TCDC in any results, which can be because most TCDC-led training were held towards the end of the year, and their effect is yet to be documented. It was a general challenge that the AA country partner budgets were under-utilised throughout the year, and a lot of activities had to be executed towards the end of the year. From 2023, TCDC will offer a tailor-made scholarship programme to countries with a budget directly managed by TCDC.

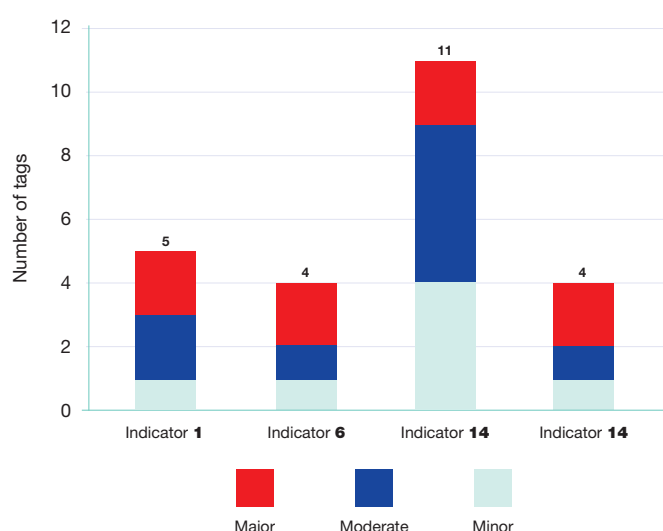
2.5 GOLD UNIT & THE GLOBAL ENTITY: MOVE

AADK aims at the following: *AA is the preferred go-to NGO for social movements with Social Movement Support Centre (MOVE) as the respected and sought-after partner for all individuals and organisations to build and strengthen international solidarity to promote peace, climate, and social justice*, and this section reflects on both the progress on the social movement work within SPAIL as well as the relevance, progress, and achievements of the wider 'Global Entity', namely the MOVE – of which GOLD is the SPAIL capacity strengthening unit. In 2022, there were significant changes in the support for social movements, with the **expansion** of a global MOVE team with 20+ staff, including 9 managed by AADK. The efforts were **localised** through regional implementing partners and **institutionalised** through SPAIL country partners. Funds and activities were decentralised, with regional MOVE Hubs established in AA India, AA Nigeria, TCDC, and at the GP in El Salvador. The focus was on setting up the global team, planning, and consolidating the three global working groups: **GOLD** (capacity strengthening), **SMASH** (direct movement support), and **REACT** (research, communication, and events). The 'organisational track' for supporting CSOs to become 'movement-oriented' was tested, and partnerships were formed with allies like Africans Rising and Beautiful Trouble for innovations and research.

SPAII MOVEMENT WORK

2022 was the year of integrating the social movement work with SPAII country partners – a mandatory programming approach of SPAII to support local movements. Based on the allocation of 3.5% of AA partners' activity budget for facilitating access to GOLD both online and face2face, the MOVE team supported AA country partners throughout 2022, and as an example, 23 GP trainers from SPAII countries participated in the GOLD TOT and were supported to develop their materials for localised in-person training. Because of the new 'movement focus', AA country partners reported that **14 social movements are official partners** of the programme out of the many local partners across the 15 countries – and many more were supported in various ways even if they are not contracted. AA partners report having engaged with 160 such youth groups in 2022.

Figure 15: MOVE/GOLD contributions to results by indicator



In their annual reports, AA country partners **tagged MOVE/GOLD** with a total of 24 'indicator results' on 4 out of 6 'results indicators' and 12 harvested outcome results. These numbers are lower compared to P4C and GPs, as MOVE's support is new and significant time was spent on setting it up. As *figure 15* illustrates, MOVE was primarily tagged on indicator 7 on 'collective actions' (11 tags) as well as in results for indicator 1 on 'policy and practice outcomes' (5 tags), followed by indicator 4 on 'changes in public discourse' and indicator 14 on 'changes in movements' – these tags align with the main focus of the movement support which is about instilling changes within movements and activists (indicator 14) to act as a collective (indicator 7) and create change in their communities with duty-bearers (indicator 4 and 1). This suggests that GOLD trained young people and their movements on 'organising' and they then contributed to collective actions focusing on environmental issues, anti-corruption, youth livelihoods, and feminist organising.

Most tags came from Zambia, Bangladesh, Kenya, and Mozambique, with additional contributions from Nigeria, Liberia, Palestine, and Zimbabwe. These align with the specific efforts and relationships established in 2022 and the longstanding movement work in Zambia. In general, more national-level results are seen compared to in SPAI, and some of the results continue the work with capacity-strengthening through the 'Act Reflect Organise' training from SPAI. The increase in national-level results adds credit to the MOVE TOCs and highlights the importance of long-term engagement with movements over years and funding periods – systemic change is often driven by community-led initiatives when people organise on *their* issues and NGOs can nurture these to succeed.

MOVE – GLOBAL ENTITY WORK

Established in April 2022, MOVE aimed to become a go-to 'movement support hub' for social movements and a leading organisation for enhancing CSOs' capacity to partner with social movements. In its first year, MOVE defined concepts, created knowledge products, established regional hubs, and forged partnerships. Overall, there is a need to invest more time in capacity sharing to create a fully global team as well as to ensure that all partners have the necessary capacity on organising and movement building including transferring methods and approaches from AA India to other contexts.

MOVE developed a framework for supporting CSOs to support movements, negotiated donor compliance guidelines, and directly supported movements, youth groups, and human rights defender (HRDs) through capacity building, coaching, organising and campaign funding, as well as the 'direct action fund', Get Up Rise Up (GURU), and the 'rapid response fund', Claim Your Space (CYS). MOVE addresses the specific need for the capacity on supporting social movements, which many NGOs lack.

ORGANISATIONAL SUPPORT TRACK

MOVE's cross-cutting organisational track supported AA partners and other CSOs in becoming better movement allies through capacity building and knowledge sharing. 3 pilot countries—Nigeria, Kenya, and Bangladesh—were selected to test this. The pilot involved mapping social movements, understanding their contexts and political environments, and developing local financial guidelines. This track developed Danida-approved financial guidelines for movement support in consultation with AA Nigeria and auditors.

GOLD – SPAII CAPACITY UNIT

GOLD has a separate budget, allocated GOLD trainers, and continual support from the GOLD team. In 2022, GOLD focused on developing innovative multi-layered courses curating knowledge and experience for move-

ments to access online and in person – as well as liaising with actors inside and outside of the AA Federation. GOLD entry courses had 900+ active users in 2022 (F 47%) even before the promotion of the course started. It had high ratings from users as well. Implementation through the GPs proved to be appropriate, hence building a global network of GOLD trainers with the capacity to carry out face2face training both at the GPs and in local communities. GOLD was marked as the most common reason for positive 'contribution justifications' by AA partners in their result reports – capacity strengthening young people on leadership and organising seems to be relevant across the thematic areas of the SOs.

SMASH – DIRECT MOVEMENT SUPPORT

In 2022, SMASH collaborated with Beautiful Trouble and Africans Rising to coordinate and refine approaches for direct support to movements and HRDs. They distributed 14 small grants for direct actions led by youth-led movements. SMASH co-coordinated rapid response support to 800+ HRDs, including 10 youth groups and 14 individuals with the CYS mechanism – MOVE staff are the first point of the contact and part of vetting applicants. MOVE and Global Focus funded 18 grants for relocation, safe housing, legal fees, etc. SMASH conducted security workshops and implemented the 'mobile verification toolkit' to track potential surveillance of activists' mobile phones. AA India had significant outreach, working with 60 social movements in Maharashtra and 100 grassroots social movements in Madhya Pradesh.

REACT – RESEARCH IN ACTION

MOVE partners established a working group on 'research, communication, and events'. The main aim for 2022 was the execution of two major events, namely the Global People Power Forum (convening movements) at TCDC and the Global People Power Conference (broader public-facing event including the People Power Award for social movements) in the Global North. While both events were pushed to 2023, a lot of planning took place in 2022, and key partnerships were established

with the International Centre for Non-Violent Conflict (ICNC). AA Nigeria held the 'Nigerian People Power Forum' in late 2022.

MOVE REGIONAL HUBS

AA India/MOVE India has extensive experience working with mass movements and designing cost-effective social movement programmes with wide-reaching impact. In 2022, AA India successfully built the capacity of 150 HRDs, who played a crucial role in advocating for the doubling of pensions for 1.55 million individuals with disabilities. They also collaborated with activists to establish a movement consisting of 800 women tea-leaf-pluckers effectively preventing the eviction of 2 million people from their land.

In 2022, **AA Nigeria/MOVE Nigeria** revived the Nigeria Social Forum, uniting 130+ HRDs, movement leaders, unionists, CSOs, and media before the 2023 elections. AA Nigeria partnered with 6 youth- and women-led movements, supporting them in activities like voter education and civic engagement, and they supported the development of financial guidelines for movement support.

TCDC brings expertise in designing meaningful convenings to MOVE, and in 2022, TCDC hosted 300 activists from Africans Rising and supported their development of a new continental declaration (Kilimanjaro Declaration 2.0). TCDC hosted the GOLD global TOT. TCDC provided direct capacity support to the Muda Dam movement in Zimbabwe and #CampusMeToo in Kenya. Finally, they started a movement resource library and established the 'Samora Machel studio' for a podcast with Beautiful Trouble.

GP El Salvador, prepared to join as a MOVE partner in 2023, adding the Latin-American tradition of movement-building and creative activism/resistance to the MOVE work.

3. CROSS-CUTTING KEY LEARNINGS & REFLECTIONS

This section includes reflections on cross-cutting issues as well as key lessons learned from the transition to SPAll and the first year of implementation including a joint reflection on the 3 Danida learning questions.

3.1 PARTNERSHIPS & LOCAL-TO-GLOBAL

The core of AADK's work lies in partnerships spanning from hyper-local movements to large global institutions. In 2022, AADK engaged with 18 direct Southern partners (Danida definition) including 13 localised AA offices affiliated with the AA Federation. AADK also partnered with 9 other AA offices either partially or fully registered by AAI or another AA member. However, these figures do not capture the breadth of AADK's partnerships within SPAll. Through AA country offices, AADK's programming involved 87 local, national, and regional Southern partners, along with 9 international institutions. Annex 4 provides a complete list of partners in 2022. The broad array of AADK's partnerships demonstrates AADK's commitment both to localisation and inter-organisational cooperation.

LOCAL LEADERSHIP STRATEGY & GLOBAL-LOCAL CONNECTEDNESS

In 2022, AADK took significant steps to implement its **Local Leadership Strategy**, with the overall objective to *shift power, responsibilities, and resources to partners in the Global South while championing young feminist leadership, based on AA feminist leadership principles*. The strategy focuses on Equitable Partnerships; Financial Resources & Support; Strengthened Capacity; Participation & Leadership; as well as Coordination, Advocacy & Policy. A detailed overview of the progress on the commitments of the strategy can be found in Annex 3.

Regarding **financial resources & support**, AADK ensured access to flexible funding for its partners through a simple process, allowing for additional funding as needs and opportunities arose throughout the year. A **localisation plan** was developed, aiming to allocate at least 65% of partners' basic budget to local partners by the end of 2025 – however, the target was achieved for many partners by the end 2022. AADK made significant steps to **decentral-**

ise the capacity units with AA Bangladesh and TCDC jointly implementing parts of the GP Secretariat. Efforts to localise the P4C functions to AA Bangladesh were also initiated in 2022, and 30/32 inspirator placements were already with local partners. Finally, the Global Entity, MOVE, was also established as a partnership between AADK, AA Nigeria, AA India, and TCDC. These efforts ensure that ownership and funding responsibilities are transferred to partners and sit closer to the constituents.

AADK and AA country partners engage in continuous dialogue on **capacity development**, both internally and externally through annual partnership dialogues. The use of AA's participatory needs assessment guidelines increased to strengthen local ownership, particularly in humanitarian programming. In 2022, GOLD developed capacity strengthening approaches and the global Youth Leadership in Crisis programme engaged with country partners and local youth groups in Nigeria and Lebanon on youth-led participatory research methodologies. Furthermore, several AA partners and their local partners participated in TCDC trainings throughout 2022 on topics including climate justice and outcome harvesting. The increasing number of GPs in SPAll and beyond also focused on humanitarian approaches, and AADK will expand thematic capacity-strengthening efforts with the tailor-made TCDC scholarship programme.

The strategy aims to facilitate the **influence and leadership** of constituents and local partners through joint advocacy efforts and by strengthening **local-to-global connectedness**. The global programmes in SPAll prioritise close collaboration and shared ownership with partners in Uganda, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, Kenya, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, and Nigeria, and the global Climate Justice programme both linked into processes around COP27 by supporting AAI in their advocacy efforts but also by lending inputs to the advocacy work by activists from Zambia. The loss & damage fund from COP27 was a key result that this programme contributed to. Additionally, the Climate Justice Academy in late 2022 allowed activists and representatives of social movements to create networks. Finally, AADK also supported the development of a global climate justice campaign that

connects national and global level targets across the AA Federation. It will be launched in 2023. The Global Entity, MOVE, actively works from a global mandate, and translated that into strategic dialogues with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), international research partners, international movements, and other stakeholders on how to best support **social movements** across contexts. In 2022, MOVE planned the People Power Forum for activist in early 2023 and prepared for the People Power Conference for international actors in September 2023.

AADK continued its work from SPAI to **reform the humanitarian sector** and make it more diverse and inclusive. Focus in 2022 was on preparing for the youth-led participatory research on the humanitarian architecture in Nigeria and Lebanon to identify how the programme can support young people to effectively influence these structures. Also, AADK, on behalf of the AA Federation, leads and co-leads workstreams on grounding the Compact in crisis contexts and capacity-strengthening of young leaders. On the Grand Bargain, AA led a multi-country project to inform women-led and youth-led organisations in 9 countries about the Grand Bargain and the National Reference Groups as spaces for them to engage and hold signatories accountable. AADK and partners were active in **humanitarian coordination** in, for example, Ethiopia and in Denmark around the coordination of AADKs support to the war in Ukraine.

3.2 GREENING & CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING

AADK strives to minimise the impact on the climate and the environment of the organisation's operations. Within the new AADK strategy, climate justice is a key intervention mirrored in SPAI. In 2022, AADK progressed in this thematic area as well as in seeking synergies and co-benefits and minimising environmental harm. The programmatic progress on climate justice is reflected throughout this report and encompasses all activities within SO2 and selected activities under SO1 and SO3 as reported on the OECD Rio markers. Activities focus on climate adaptation, environmental protection, agroecology, and climate resilient agriculture; youth employment; loss and damage; and identifying alternatives.

Regarding **do no harm & due diligence**, AADK subscribes to the 3 Global Focus joint climate and environmental commitments, and as part of the AA Federation, AADK and all AA partners signed the Climate and Environmental Charter for humanitarian organisations in 2022 – targets are currently being agreed upon in the Federation. In early 2023, AADK updated its 2019 Climate Policy, which aims for CO2 neutrality by 2030 for operations in

Denmark and to reduce the emissions related to international work as much as possible. It includes minimising travel, especially by air, to cut the organisation's CO2 emissions annually by at least 10%. Data will be collected yearly to measure energy consumption and CO2 emissions against targets from 2023. TCDC focuses on 'living green' through recycling rainwater; installing solar power and re-investing financial surpluses back into solar power; as well as establishing a 'food forest'. Among the SPAI partners, Jordan adopted a country climate policy, and Liberia, Myanmar, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe as well as MOVE, the global Youth Leadership in Crises programme, and the LNOB project reported having operational standards and commitments related to reducing CO2 emissions and other greening initiatives. Examples of these actions include capacity strengthening for staff and partners on 'all things climate'; inclusion of environmental concerns in the humanitarian risk management; prioritised virtual convenings and trainings; and serving only vegetarian food.

Seeking Synergies & Co-benefits: Environmental and climate elements are integrated into other programme areas to maximise positive climate and ecological impacts. This was done in 2022 by mainstreaming climate and environmental concerns into the work of namely the GPs, MOVE/GOLD and P4C. As an example, this is evidenced by the fact that 35% of P4C inspirator placements focused on SO2 in 2022. Inspirators are identified as instrumental in strengthening the capacity of and supporting youth groups with leadership skills, advocacy and campaign tools, and youth-led vulnerability analysis. There are several examples showcased elsewhere in this report, but as an example, in Kenya, following GOLD training and coaching, youth-led movements such as Activista and YUW were included in decision-making spaces such as the CIDP Working Groups and Water Management Committees.

3.3 KEY LEARNINGS FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF SPAI

Much learning took place throughout the first year of the SPAI and led to continuous adaptations of the programme – a few of those are included here. In 2022, AADK investigated the current and historic local contexts of social movements, and it was clear that young women also face systemic obstacles to participation and leadership in movements. Meanwhile, research confirms that the participation of women is a great predictor of the success of popular struggles. AADK and partners will apply strategic efforts to increase partnerships with women-led movements as well as ensure the participation of women, especially young women, and mothers, in movements. Consequently, capacity initiatives like GOLD and MOVE will prioritise these considerations in branding, case

examples, needs assessment, and data analysis, while ensuring flexibility to the needs of this group. Strengthening digital literacy, safety, and training is another avenue to not only ensure young women's participation but to bridge the digital divide in general. Networking and exchange experiences between youth groups at all levels increase motivation and confidence of youth, enabling them to identify issues related to their rights and empower them to find alternative solutions for these issues. Most aspects of the SPAll have identified it as a key strategy going forward to ensure more such forums for young people. As an example, the global Youth in Leadership programme will reinitiate the ideas of Regional Humanitarian and Resilience Hubs. A multi-sectoral approach including how to engage with the private sector vis-à-vis 'alternatives' is increasingly important and a newer aspect for AADK. There is an opportunity with the increasing interest of the private sector in green innovative business solutions. However, there is also a need for more knowledge and technical capacity for these engagements, as there is an obvious gap in defining a common conceptualisation of a green economy between CSOs, governments, and the private sector.

DANIDA LEARNING QUESTIONS

The SPAll requirements had substantial implications for the transition from SPAI to SPAll for AADK's programmes, partnerships, and human resources. In some respects, this inspired positive developments by opening the door for new opportunities such as deepening the focus on nexus work. However, the uncertainty of the transition and the delays in the application process also contributed to a large staff turnover for both AADK and partners and necessitated that AADK and partners adjust or downscale key programming areas to meet the **fragility criteria**. In general, the heightened **focus on Africa** had the least implications for AADK, as most focus countries were already on the continent. AADK welcomed the focus on **climate change** as it aligns with AADK's and AAls strategies. Such programmatic shifts require new skills, new partners, and new implementation approaches that AADK and partners are embracing and developing continually. However, it is a challenge that the Danida definition of fragility does not address climate change vulnerability, which is a key fragility parameter in terms of resilience, vulnerability, and marginalisation – and which would add flexibility in terms of meeting the financial fragility requirements.

To build a presence in the Sahel and further develop the HDP nexus work, AADK initiated a pilot in Mali. While nexus approaches are being mainstreamed throughout the programme, this is particularly exemplified by the work in Ethiopia on social cohesion and peacebuilding. These experiences along with the **fragility focus** of the SPAll grant pushed the organisation to strengthen the internal capacities of AADK and partners on nexus and

adaptive programming but also opened for the inclusion of new target groups and methodologies. There is also a noticeable opportunity for youth-led action in fragile contexts. Nevertheless, it presented significant challenges in terms of competencies and logistical abilities of staff and partners, the necessary adaptations of systems, and the need for appropriate competence development, as well as to re-align approaches to fit into different contexts. This was the case for the work with social movements and activists. The P4C programme had to adjust their set-ups to cater for placements in fragile contexts while considering their duty of care.

These positive opportunities to strengthen organisational practices notwithstanding, the fragility and thematic requirements of Danida in SPAll have had a greater share in **dictating the programming** of AADK and its partners. From the AADK perspective, this can be seen as giving less credence to the work that addresses structural changes in favour of addressing more immediate short-term needs that align with internal Danish political priorities. Concretely, this meant that AADK's and partners' strong focus and competencies within democracy-building and GRPS were scaled down significantly and funding was shifted from long-term partners such as Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda to new partners in more fragile settings. It also meant that in several countries the implementation areas had to change. Some partners were discontinued while others were included. The fragility focus is an effort of constant calculation and a limiting factor in financial adaptation. If one country has unused funds and another country has additional needs, these requirements restrict AADK's ability to respond appropriately. It can hamper the timeliness of some decisions and reduce the strategic pointedness of others. The requirements, for example, directly influence how much funding the various GPs can receive regardless of how high-quality results they produce or how substantial their needs are. On top of this, Danida top-ups are largely focused on fragile settings, which disadvantage countries that could benefit from additional funding during, perhaps, election cycles or emergent national movements.

From a positive perspective, **the 20% cap on funding at HQ level** sped up the localisation of key elements of the AADK programme within the AA Federation via the localisation of the GP and P4C Secretariats. Collaborating on programme implementation with colleagues around the world does add new competencies and diversity that ultimately strengthen the programme. However, the implications of the cap for AADK staff coupled with the lengthy and uncertain SPAll application process led to a high staff turnover – and loss of institutional memory. Furthermore, because of the downscaling of human resources at HQ, AADK has less thematic expertise available in Denmark, which poses a challenge in AADK's ability to engage in Denmark with Danida, other ministries, and in communication efforts. The shift is complicated for AADK as the

organisation does not have its own country offices and implements only through partnership with AA partners. This cap is also a constant calculation effort across the organisation, and in effect, SPAll came with both new geographical and thematic requirements and an additional **administrative burden** on AADK and partners in terms of calculating the fragility and HQ percentages, reporting on Rio Markers, mandatory indicators, case stories, and several cross-cutting issues (including these learning questions). The combination of all these requirements trickles down to local partners and negatively influences the partnership values throughout the whole chain to become less mutual and more instructive – and from the perspective of AA this is perceived as more neo-colonial.

The lengthy and delayed **SPAll application process** highly influenced the work and human resource situation for AADK and partners, as a great deal of time was spent on participatory design processes with partners without having the ‘full picture’ from Danida. AA country partners were involved early on in discussions and design following which, they were asked to submit an expression of interest (Eol) in the spring of 2021. These Eols were the basis for the decision on which countries to engage with

in SPAll and were followed by several joint and bilateral discussions throughout 2021. Each country submitted a draft TOC for their programme. However, the final writing process was focused in-house with AADK to meet the deadline. A workshop was held for all AA partners at TCDC in April 2022. This was crucial for ensuring an informed re-design of country programmes based on the final application and to foster ownership, joint understanding, and the integration of programme elements.

All of this influenced the length of the **inception and reprogramming** phase. It required hard decisions; making such huge shifts on a 4-yearly basis is expensive and time-consuming – and it may have, consequently, affected the level of results achievements in 2022. On one hand, the new requirements fostered change in AADK and among partners and enabled a fresh look at strategic directions and partnerships. On the other hand, they imposed restrictions. Staff and partners found learning opportunities, and new programming is embraced while trying to build on the experiences and strengths from SPAl, but the increased need to balance AADK’s activist DNA with working on new topics and in new contexts is undeniable.

VFM IN THE 1ST YEAR OF SPAll

AADK finalised its approach to value for money (VfM) in early 2023 after a process that involved learning sessions with Global Focus in 2022. The organisation seeks to maximise impact to rights-holders by learning from programmatic VfM analysis obtained through triangulating several approaches: i) Developing an organisational *value statement* in 2023; ii) Annual *qualitative analyses* based on inputs from partners; iii) Annual *indexing analysis* of outcomes harvested by the SPAll programme; and by iv) A midterm *qualitative participatory assessment* of the SPAll programme in 2024. Together, these elements are intended to paint a nuanced picture of how AADK, its partners, and rights-holders perceive and assess programmatic value in relation to the resources (financial or otherwise) used. AADK seeks to create systemic change, much of which cannot be assessed in the first year of a programme, and as such the VfM analysis has obvious limitations this early in the grant cycle. Accordingly, the 2022 analysis is limited to an initial analysis of partner inputs and an internal prototype of the outcome indexing. Still, the results from 2022 are methodologically promising and demonstrate a few key insights:

- Time (of staff, volunteers, and activists), volunteer engagement, and government resources were seen as the most common resources mobilised for achieving results.
- On 98% of the 81 harvested outcomes, AA country partners suggested that the actions which led to the outcome should be repeated.
- SO1: Democracy Deliver and SO2: Climate Justice produced a greater number and more significant outcomes with fewer resources than SO3: Youth in Crises. This is expected, as SO3 is implemented in challenging contexts.
- A similar trend is seen across countries where those with more challenging contexts tend to represent lower quality and quantity of results. Some countries have a sample too small size to draw any reasonable conclusions.

ANNEXES

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ANNEX 1: 2022 CASE STORIES

ANNEX 1A: THE RISE OF THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT, YOUTH4PARLIAMENT (Y4P) – A FORCE TO BE RECKONED WITH IN ZAMBIAN POLITICS

PROJECT DETAILS

- **Project title:** ActionAid Denmark SPAI & SPAll programme in Zambia
- **Partners:** ActionAid Denmark (AADK), ActionAid Zambia (AA Zambia), Youth4Parliament (Y4P)
- **Country:** Zambia
- **Period:** 2018 – 2022
- **Development strategy priority:** Democratic values & human rights
- **Domains of change:** Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights; Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights; Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights; Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalization or vulnerability.

Y4P care team at a gathering in 2020. (Picture by Y4P)



CHANGE

Y4P has grown into an internationally recognised movement with 60.000+ grassroots mobilisers in 2022. Y4P increases youth representation and their political power was evident in the 2021 elections when young people turned up in record numbers and 6 elected parliament members; 12 mayors; & 200+ district councillors were associated with Y4P. In 2022, Y4P got the Youth Parliamentary Caucus established; the movement changed leadership; and branched out across Africa incl. launching a Y4P Malawian chapter.

CONTEXT

Young people make up 36,7% of the Zambian population, they are underrepresented in politics & their civic space continuously shrinks. Y4P was started in 2018 by 2 young people in Lusaka as a response to this reality: Nawa Villy says:

“ I co-founded Y4P with a friend in 2018, because of the side-lining of youth (...). We want to challenge people who have been in power for a long time. They threatened us, arrested us, and threw money at us to neutralise us. ”

A 2019 analysis showed that Y4P needed support to sustain & scale their impact.

CONTRIBUTION

AADK & AA Zambia has, based on the capacity analysis, supported Y4P since 2019 with mentoring, trainings, action tools & flexible funding a.o. This has helped Y4P to build their model for decision-making, campaigns & growth to develop into a structured movement with a national outreach. AADK supports Y4P to go through the 'movement cycle' by continuously organising young people politically while also supporting those elected to make political changes. In 2022 AADK supported Y4P to create a new strategy towards the 2026 elections.

ACTIVITIES

Support from AADK & AA Zambia has varied in scope and has at times involved almost daily collaboration including financial, mentoring, & training support, as well as legal, rapid response and security measures. In 2019 – 2020 focus was on capacity support to build the vision and strategy of Y4P and the partnership was instrumental in achieving the 'non-partisan agreement with 7 (later 8) parties to ensure their commitment to youth participation; in establishing a sustainable structure for Y4P and their growth, as well as ensuring their financial basis (financial support from the established civil society to Y4P was minimal due to inflexible systems). AADK was the first funder of Y4P's activities through a flexible financial set-up that allowed Y4P to stay true to their values. In 2021, focus was on campaigning support for the 2021 elections and mentorship to avoid backlash from the ruling powers. In 2022, support focused on a 2026 elections campaign plan, the Youth Caucus, branching out in Africa & support to the members that are now in positions of power.

LESSONS

This case shows that a locally rooted partner like AA Zambia, an agile AA Global Platform (GP), and experience with flexible tailor-made demand-driven support to movements, allows AADK to build 'people power' while ensuring their security and integrity: Not forcing a formal contract and direct money transfers on movements allows them to maintain their independence and people's ownership of it while they can resist corruption. Key to the collaboration was the acknowledgement of the constraints of the movement to tailor the support from AADK & AA Zambia. The partnership has informed a plethora of learning & tools for the standard approach to working with social movements applied in SPAII on the Global Entity on Social Movements (see Globalplatforms.org/organising). AADK, GP Zambia and the International Centre

for Non-Violent Conflict are creating a booklet, Training of Trainers & Webinars based on the methods developed with Y4P to inspire others.

EVIDENCE

Change claims are supported by regular reports & the ongoing dialogue between AADK, AA Zambia and Y4P, as Thomas Luzendi, Y4P organiser, said in 2021:

“They [the results] are as much yours as they are ours.”

The long-term investment, the flexible financial set-up and the ongoing strategising supported Y4P to weather the crisis when political parties tried to corrupt Y4P leaders by offering them high-paid positions: The leadership of Y4P crumbled for a while but with AADK's coaching, Y4P was able to return to its core principles and Nawa Villy says: *“If you ask people what is the first rule of Y4P? They will say it is that we don't handle money. (...) We don't handle funds because we know money corrupts”*. The claims are also evidenced by the international recognition and the fact that Y4P has won two prestigious awards in 2020 & 2021. Y4P has been referenced by the US President and in 2022 met with the US Vice-President. Several documents support the change & contribution claims.



ANNEX 1B: YOUTH LOCAL COUNCILS – THE VOICE OF YOUTH IN THE GAZA STRIP, PALESTINE

PROJECT DETAILS

- **Project title:** ActionAid Denmark, SPAI & SPAIL programme in Palestine
- **Partners:** ActionAid Denmark (AADK), ActionAid Palestine (AA Palestine), Association for Women & Child Care (WEFAQ)
- **Country:** occupied Palestinian territories
- **Period:** 2018 – 2022
- **Development strategy priority:** Democratic values & human rights; promote peace, stability & development
- **Domains of change:** Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability; changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work.



CHANGE

The partnership between AADK, AAP and WEFAQ facilitates that Youth-led Committees take leadership to reduce vulnerabilities in their communities and are included as youth representatives in key spaces by duty-bearers. The young people are recognised as neutral actors to lead voluntary work, provide safe spaces & raise awareness on rights and e.g. protection services, and they led initiatives as part of the 2022 16 Days of Activism Campaign focusing on protection risks in Rafah & Khan Yonis and promote young entrepreneurs.

CONTEXT

1/5 of the population in Gaza are between 18-29 years and 16 years of air, sea & road blockade as well as 5 military wars have negatively impacted their lives by a steady deterioration in the economic and humanitarian situation incl. limiting access to essential services, jobs & opportunities. Additionally, 1/2 of the young people say that they have significant mental health issues, and young people, particularly young women, do not have space to voice their concerns and share their experiences with duty bearers.

CONTRIBUTION

AADK, AA Palestine & WEFAQ focus on the capacity strengthening of young people and access to safe spaces. After the trainings on youth leadership, human rights & humanitarian response incl. protection the programme has seen a cohort of young people leading action in their communities & engaging with duty-bearers. As Wala' Al-Shareef, a young activist says:

“ I did not have a deep knowledge about rights and laws for women’s protection (...) but now I have good knowledge and I have the ability to hold decision makers accountable”. ”

ACTIVITIES

AADK, AA Palestine & WEFAQ strengthened capacities & skills of young people & their organisations through the establishment of youth-led groups such as Women-Led Protection Committees (WLPCs) & Youth-Led Preparedness and Response Committees (PRCs) while facilitating physical (safe) spaces for activities and for the young people to network. During the pandemic the groups distributed NFIs, raised awareness on safety and assisted GBV survivors by referring them to legal and psychological support from the Family Support Center (supported by AA Palestine & WEFAQ). Recently they focused on mobilising the public on gender- & protection-issues & brokering relationships with duty-bearers incl. the cluster systems, the Sharia Courts, the Police and Ministries. Salam, a young activist says:

“ The trainings contributed to strengthening our community presence and our ability to face different kinds of crisis, positions and situations ”

and members of youth-led committees report improved confidence, self- esteem, and sense of purpose.

LESSONS

A key lesson is that fostering local leadership of development and humanitarian work in the context of Gaza is difficult and new due to the political nature of the context characterized by frequent Israeli military escalation and internal Palestinian division. It is hence required to have strong and clear communication to show impact and neutrality of humanitarian work led by young people, as Mohammad Al-Mudalal says: *“The political context in Gaza makes some communities and community members believe that humanitarian actors, young volunteers and*

humanitarian actions are politicised”. If sufficient funds are available, youth led committees could reach more vulnerable groups in Gaza and could use more effective technological & online tools for communicating with affected people. One of the important lessons is that youth need to engage increasingly and continuously with affected groups and relevant organisations to increase their influence and reach.

EVIDENCE

The change claims of the programme are supported by regular reports from partners and from the ongoing dialogue with the youth. It was also supported by the 2020 SPAI-Mid-Term review. The programme has seen that 70+ young people from the groups have started to take leadership for actions in their communities as exemplified by the 3 initiatives tackling issues of cyber blackmail and digital security for women targeting university students since Sep. 2022. The support towards youth engagement is witnessed by the fact that 17+ young people from the youth groups have been invited to join municipal councils & neighborhood committees to advice officials on conducting need assessment and integrating principles of humanitarian principles in their actions, & 6 young people were elected as representatives of youth councils under the umbrella of municipal councils in Rafah, Al-Shokah and Al-Naser, and for the first time young people are represented in the Protection Cluster and GBV sub-cluster.



Osama Abu-Leila, March 2023. Young women entrepreneurs present their products at an event "Ambitions for Change" organised by the youth- and women-led groups.

ANNEX 1C: INSPIRATORS & ADVISORS ENSURE INCREASED PARTICIPATION & EMPOWERMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE

PROJECT DETAILS

- **Project title:** The People4Change (P4C) programme in ActionAid Denmark's SPAI & SPAll programme
- **Partners:** AA partners in 13 countries + specifically in Bangladesh the local partners: Udayankur Seba Sangstha (USS); Badhon Manob Unnayan Shangstha, Bright Bangladesh Forum (BBF); Coastal Development Organisation for Women (CDOW); Nagor Doriddro Bostibasir Unnayan Sangstha (NDBUS); Society for Health Extension & Development (SHED); Development Organisation of Coastal Area's People (DOCAP)
- **Country:** Cross-cutting covering 10 countries in 2022
- **Period:** 2018 – 2022
- **Development strategy priority:** Democratic Values & Human Rights and Combating Climate Change
- **Domains of change:** Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights; Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability; Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work.



Campaign to reduce single use plastic in Kallyanpur slum, Dhaka. Photographer; Abdul Kaium Joy, Inspirator

CHANGE

Inspirators & advisors of the P4C programme contribute to increased participation & empowerment of young people as exemplified in Bangladesh where they support young people to mobilise, to engage in decision-making with duty-bearers and to lead advocacy & humanitarian action e.g. by engaging with community leaders to allow young women to participate. Inspirators supported local climate actions such as a campaign against single use plastic & the regular Sunday for Women's Climate Justice actions by the partner BINDU.

CONTEXT

The role & contribution of young people in their communities is often not understood and young people globally continue to face great barriers to participation in democratic spaces incl. shrinking civic & political space, cultural practices, patriarchy, information & capacity gaps and economic deprivation. There has generally been a systemic lack of trust and empowerment for young people and their organisations, low youth engagement in provincial and national development initiatives and governance processes.

CONTRIBUTION

AADK facilitates the placement of south-south Advisors & Inspirators with partners and AA programmes to address gaps in information & capacity and to mobilise for youth participation & leadership. Advisors are technical professionals with solid experience, while Inspirators are activists. They both act as role models that through training & mentorship support young people with hands-on skills & knowledge as has been the case in Bangladesh where Inspirators were involved in facilitating the climate actions by local young people and women.

ACTIVITIES

Inspirators & Advisors support AADK's partners' work with youth-driven movements, alliances, and activists by making new and specialised knowledge available, and offering hands-on, long-term, and easy-to-access capacity support & mentorship through: Step down trainings; Technical advice on movement building & mobilisation of young people and allies; Community dialogues; Connecting young people with resources and creating linkages to national and regional level advocacy, democracy & decision-making spaces; Supporting the development of concept notes, campaign materials etc. AADK supports the Inspirators & Advisors with guidance & learning opportunities to strengthen their ability to deliver on their mandates. In Bangladesh, 7 inspirators were placed in 2022 some of whom supported the step down training on Sustainable Consumption and Production and offered continuous guidance and support for achieving the change of increased knowledge and participation of young people in the campaign for the reduction of single use plastic.

LESSONS

Firstly, in working to further the youth agenda, enabling young people through their existing groups and movements is key to achieving meaningful participation in both

governance and development processes. Further, for meaningful knowledge transfer to happen a deep contextual understanding is essential. The increase in South-South placements as well as the placements directly with local partners is an important best practice which contributed to the overall success of the placements at community level. In addition, the importance of youth (and women's) leadership for mobilisation of other young people and young women is a key take away, as well as the importance of the level of trust building between them. Finally, the connection to the Global Platforms and other ActionAid structures & networks such as Activista is identified as key to deepen engagement and connectivity of activist youth.

EVIDENCE

Change claims of the P4C programme is supported by regular reports & data collection by partners & AADK including the progress reports and final reports from all placements. These describe how P4C placements, especially Inspirators, have helped create a new generation of community leaders who are making a difference and driving positive change through their training and resource support. P4C placements have played a major role in identifying and linking young people to spaces of influence and facilitated the development of young people's capacities that enabled them to effectively participate. Through coaching & mentorship, young people had their concrete skills developed to take action and knowing what and how to do it in creative ways. By engaging in stakeholder dialogues, Inspirators ensure that young people's actions do not leave anyone behind and there is shared intergenerational learning that also appreciates indigenous knowledge and address cultural bias.

“ In 2022 data collection by AA partner countries, 30% of P4C contributions were tagged on the indicator for ‘youth taking collective action’ and 28% were tagged as contributing to the strategy of ‘youth leadership’ ”



BINDU at their Sunday for Women's Climate Justice, Photo courtesy of BINDU

ANNEX 2: SUMMARY RESULTS FRAMEWORK SPAII 2022 – 2025

Overall objective		Societies are transformed to become more just, feminist, green, and resilient.	
Results level: Strategic Objective	Indicators <i>The 3 impact indicators are crosscutting across the 3 strategic objectives.</i>	Targets <i>(Updated June 2023 based on 2022 reports)</i>	Results 2022
<p>Strategic objective 1: Young people, especially young women and those facing marginalisation or fragility, enjoy their rights to an open and enabling democratic space and access to well-resourced programmes and public services.</p> <p>SDGs: This objective will contribute to SDGs: 1,3–5, 8, 10, 11-13, 16–17.</p>	<p>1. Indicator (national and international):¹ Number and significance of policy & practice outcomes by local, national, regional, international duty-bearers or private sector actors to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase young people's access to decision-making spaces improve access to GRPS and to public services fulfilment of rights improve the ability of people to adapt and build resilience to climate changes increase taxes or limit polluting industries through regulations adequately secure public and private financing of climate mitigation and adaptation, and loss and damage in the Global South ensure governments implement commitments on climate plans and policies in North and South. shift investments away from harmful businesses. shift investments towards sustainable solutions. to improve accountability and localisation in fragile contexts, disasters, and protracted crises improved access to livelihood and protection services in fragile contexts, disasters, and protracted crises. 	<p>#1: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 328 policy or practice outcomes</p> <p>#2: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 2427 positions</p> <p>#3: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 48,044 people</p>	<p>#1: Results for all countries 2022: 41 policy or practice outcomes</p>
<p>Strategic objective 2: Young people, especially young women and those facing marginalisation or fragility, enjoy a just transition and their right to climate resilient livelihoods.</p> <p>SDGs: This objective will contribute to SDGs: 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 17.</p>			<p>#2: Results for all countries 2022: 727 positions (690 youth, 37 organisations)</p>
<p>Strategic objective 3: Young people, especially young women and those facing marginalisation, are resilient to shocks and enjoy their right to protection in fragile contexts, disasters, and protracted crises.</p> <p>SDGs: This objective will contribute to SDGs: 1, 5, 10, 13, 16.</p>	<p>2. Indicator (national): Number of formal or informal decision-making positions at all levels to which young people or their organisations are elected or appointed</p> <p>3. Indicator (national):³ Number of people receiving direct humanitarian assistance (MFA Indicator)</p>		<p>#3: Results for all countries 2022: 64,117 people</p>

Long-term Outcome	Indicators <i>Four out of five of these indicators are crosscutting across the three LTOs and one indicator is specific to LTO4.</i>	Targets	
Long-term outcome 1: Young people, their allies and human rights defenders hold governments to account for green, well-resourced and gender responsive policies, plans, and public services and protection of human rights	4. Number of young people or their organisations that have accessed or participated in influencing spaces at local, national, regional, international level. 5. Number of young people or their organisations supported or referred to human rights defence mechanisms to counter persecution.		
Long-term outcome 2: Young people and their allies hold governments and humanitarian actors to account on ensuring protection, and adequate resourcing and delivery of community-led programmes.	6. Number and significance of changes in public narratives, discourse, or agendas, that young people, their movements, and their allies have contributed to. 7. Number and significance of collective actions led by young people to either influence or hold duty-bearers to account or take initiative themselves to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for green, well-resourced and gender responsive policies, plans and public services • Protect human rights • Provide protection, adequate resourcing, and delivery of community-led programmes • Reduce vulnerabilities • Build resilience • Lead humanitarian action • Increase social cohesion • Prevent conflict in the communities 	#4 Target for all countries 2022-2025: 5512 young people or organisations #5: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 2364 young people or organisations	#4: Results for all countries 2022: 3003 young people and organisations (2697 youth, 306 organisations) #5: Results for all countries 2022: 479 young people or organisations (465 youth, 14 organisations)
Long-term outcome 3: Young people and their allies lead collective action to reduce vulnerabilities, build resilience, increase social cohesion, and conflict prevention in their communities. programmes.	(Continued from Outcome 2)	#6: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 695 changes #7: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 393 collective actions	#6: Results for all countries 2022: 28 changes #7: Results for all countries 2022: 62 collective actions
Long-term outcome 4: Young people and their allies provide sustainable, climate just, and resilient solutions that are scalable or replicable	8 . Number and type of alternative solutions that have been brought to scale within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food security • alternatives to agri-business • alternatives to polluting energy-sector • local actions • youth led responses 	#8: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 167 alternative solutions	#8: Results for all countries 2022: 13 alternative solutions

Intermediate Outcome	Indicators <i>Six indicators are crosscutting for three IOs, one indicator is specific to IO4, and the last indicator 16 is a meta-indicator for AADK analysis purposes.</i>	Targets	
1: Young people have knowledge, tools, and leadership skills to absorb and adapt to shocks and to transform systemic inequalities.	9: Number of young people (m/f) trained 10: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, etc	#9: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 38,430 young people #10: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 840,445 people reached.	#4: Results for all countries 2022: 3003 young people and organisations (2697 youth, 306 organisations)
2: Young people organise, campaign, and engage in groups and social movements, and build alliances to leverage their power for collective action	11: Number of young people and their organizations attending activities at convening spaces, platforms, and fora facilitated by the programme. 12: Number of young people involved in the programme taking action on common causes. 13: Number of partners (MFA indicator)	#11: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 66,411 young people #12: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 27,566 young people	#5: Results for all countries 2022: 479 young people or organisations (465 youth, 14 organisations) #6: Results for all countries 2022: 28 changes
3: Young people analyse their priorities and gather evidence to hold governments and humanitarian actors accountable	14: Number and significance of changes observed in movements, networks, or alliances that the programme supports.	#13: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 612 partners #14: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 239 changes	#7: Results for all countries 2022: 62 collective actions #8: Results for all countries 2022: 13 alternative solutions
4: Young people identify or promote alternative solutions <i>For AADK capacity units and global programmes</i>	15. Number of alternative solutions co-created by young people and AADK, AA, and partners. 16. Number and significance of results where [P4C, GP, GOLD, TCDC, global programmes] has been identified as contributing to the change by AA country partners.	#15: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 183 alternative solutions #16: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 119 results	#15: Results for all countries 2022: 31 alternative solutions #16: Results for all countries 2022: 315 results

ANNEX 3: LOCAL LEADERSHIP STRATEGY 2022 UPDATE

We have included indicators for those commitments where this makes sense, so not for all commitments, further integration with the SRF indicators will be explored in 2023.

Result			Indicator	Baseline 2022	Frequency	Status by Dec 2022
Strategic objective	1	The objective of this strategy for -2022 2025 is to shift power, responsibilities, and resources to partners in the Global South while championing young feminist leadership, based on AA feminist leadership principles	# of partners in the Global south reporting increased power, responsibilities and resources (possible different formulation re. partnership survey)	NA	Twice throughout the SPAll period, Annual report to Danida 2023	NA for 2022 reporting
Outcomes	2	Increasing support to ‘informal’ civil society such as youth groups in humanitarian contexts, youth activists in urban settings, and emerging social movements, with particular attention to ensure safety and security of our partners in the process	# of informal partners supported	Baseline = from annual report 2022 - compared to annual report 2025	Annual	160 partners supported in 2022
	3	Establishing a decentralized GP Secretariat, that shares the management of the growing global GP network across the AA Federation	The GP secretariat is placed in Bangladesh from 2023	NA	Final SPAll report	In 2022 a GP unit was established with AA Bangladesh and at MS TCDC working in alignment and cooperation with the AADK GP Secretariat Unit in Copenhagen (Globally based staff)
	4	Strengthened due representation of and link between local partners and affected communities at all levels	TBD (in design of partnership survey & final evaluation)	NA	Twice throughout the SPAll period	NA for 2022 reporting
Equitable partnerships						
5	Improving the scores in a Keystone Partnership survey latest by mid2024- compared to the 2020 survey, which confirmed AADK as a valuable partner on working towards a common goal and facilitating open collaborations in general, but in need of strengthening how we link partners to networks	Keystone Partnership score - TBD on select indicators in design of survey	2020 Keystone survey results on select indicators	Once in 2023/ yearly 2024	NA for 2022 reporting	
6	Continue formal and informal partnership dialogues with AA organisations, their partners, and constituencies on capacity development and mutual added value and strengthening the political analysis essential for local adaptive programming	NA	NA	Annual	The need for capacity development is a constant dialogue we have with our partners including the need for having capacity to analyse the context and adapt funding/ activities. One example of that dialogue is that the global humanitarian programme, Youth in Crises, in 2022 had talks with partners and local youth groups in crisis affected areas in Nigeria, Palestine and Lebanon on youth-led participatory research methodologies and several trainings were held to start up programming	
7	Improving the application of AA's feminist leadership principles to promote equity and enable growth and trust in all partnerships in a participatory process latest by end 2023	NA	NA	Annual but primarily 2023	In 2022 AADK prepared TORs to undertake a review in 2023 of our application of the feminist leadership principles. The result of this review will be supporting a plan to strengthen partners in their application of these principles	

Financial resources and support					
8	Ensuring high financial predictability and room for adaptation in programming for partners with a four-year prediction from 2022, and access to flexible funding in crisis situations and for innovation.	Amount of flexible funding (Kkr) available for crisis response and innovation	Budget 2022	Annual	DKK 19,218,000 available for crisis response and innovation
		Amount & % of SPAIL funds available as predictable funding for AA partners	Budget 2022	Annual	DKK 59,514,000 available as predictable funds
		# of projects & amount of DKK awarded to AA partners annually from unallocated funds	Budget 2022	Annual	DKK 2,778,000 awarded to AA partners from unallocated funds, 9 projects funded in 2022
9	Decentralising DKK 7-8 million annually by co-sharing the implementation of the GP Secretariat and the GOLD programme to AA partners.	Number of AA partners benefitting from decentralised funding	NA	Annual	Partners: AA Bangladesh; AA India, AA Nigeria, GP El Salvador; TCDC Approximately 1,5 Mio annually (AA Bangladesh) MOVE: AA India (2.2 Mio), AA Nigeria (1.6 Mio) El Salvador (400.000 DKK), TCDC: 3 Mio
		Amount and % of SPAIL funding spent on decentralising the GP secretariat and GOLD programme	NA	Annual	DKK 4,235,000 spent on decentralising the GP secretariat and GOLD
10	Supporting that majority of Inspirator placements are hosted by non-AA organisations accompanied by the necessary budget by 2023.	Number of Inspirators placed and hosted by non AA organisations	NA	Annual	30 out of 32 Inspirator placements in 2022 were with local partners
		Amount of funding for placement of Inspirators annually	NA	Annual	DKK 6,538,000 for placement of inspirators
11	Reducing HQ costs to 20% by shifting resources to the Global South from 2023.	% HQ cost of total SPAIL funding	NA	Annual	HQ costs total 25% of the SPAIL funding in 2022
12	Enhancing AADK and AA organisations' ability and operational set-up to work with local level civil society actors including informal groups, networks, human rights defenders, and social movements, strengthening capacity and opportunities for young people to engage and respond to inequalities and crisis.	NA	NA	Annual	3 SPA partners (AA Kenya, AA Nigeria, AA Bangladesh) have signed up to be Social Movement Pilot Countries with a focus on national mapping of social movements, establishing processes for selecting social movement partners and on identifying and dealing with internal cultural and administrative barriers. Essential lessons learnt, tools and processes are collected in a resource package to be launched in Q3 2023.
13	Develop a plan with AA partners to increase funding and influence to their partners	65% of basic AA partner budgets to be allocated to their partners	NA	Annual	A localization plan was developed with all ActionAid partners in SPAIL to ensure that at least 65% of their basic budget should be allocated to local partners by end of 2025. This target was already reached by many partners by the end of 2022, and we see an general increase in numbers of local partners in AA partner portfolio

Strengthened Capacity					
14	Delivering needs-based support to partners through an integration of activities by our capacity development units, as well as increased support from IHART.	NA	NA	Annual	This would be too early to report on but in several countries the integrations of capacity development units is visible already in 2022. In 2022, IHARTs Humanitarian Youth Advisor, Global Localisation Advisor and Regional Arab Region Humanitarian Advisor provided needs based support to partners in collaboration with Global Platform secretariat staff on youth-led participatory research methodologies and on the Humanitarian Architecture in Nigeria and Palestine (at TCDC to enable WB and Gaza youth groups to meet).
15	Ensuring that 2500+ AA staff and volunteers have completed the online digital collaboration course, Human Rights Based Approach course and/or the SHEA8 and safeguarding course and the AADK Learning site has 7500 users across AA and beyond.	# of staff and volunteers that have completed the digital collaboration course	2022 number	Annual	Shea and safe guarding: 852, Digital Collaboration: 112, Human Rights Based Approach: 23 = TOTAL: 987
		# of users on the AADK learning site	2022 number	Annual	Total 4773 users from all branches of the LME registered (Open, Gold, GP EI Salvador, etc.). It was therefore decided to raise the total estimate to 7500
16	Supporting AA members to include a funded plan or initiatives for strengthening capacities on e.g., climate, adaptation, mainstreaming and the use of relevant instruments and tools e.g., through TCDC trainings and Global Platform online and offline trainings.	NA	NA	Annual	A number of ActionAid partners and their local partners participated in TCDC trainings during 2022 including in climate justice and outcome harvesting. Furthermore, specific trainings on the GPs have had a focus on a humanitarian support. These thematic capacity buildings and trainings will increase in 2023 with the new TCDC scholarship programme which will give a better access to participate on different themes, both F2F and online.
17	Offering increased needs-based organisational capacity support to strengthen leadership among our partners within e.g., resource management and accountability.	NA	NA	Annual	Same as above
Participation and Leadership					
18	Continuing to ensure local ownership by involving partners in programme design and development both at national and global level, through needs assessments and context-analysis, shared decision-making, and contextualization.	NA	Possible 2020 keystone indicator if relevant	2023/yearly 2024 & final evaluation	Increased local ownership and grounding of global programmes in national contexts is a key priority in SPAIL, and both global programmes were further conceptualised and started up in 2022 in close collaboration with local partners. As almost all countries now work with humanitarian programming, the use of AAs participatory needs assessments guidelines has increased with the specific aim to strengthen local ownership.
19	Increasing the championing of young feminist leadership especially in situations of fragility through operationalisation of tools developed by young people for young people.	NA	NA	Annual	In 2022, feminist leadership continues to be a focus of the Global Platforms and feminist leadership is built in to humanitarian trainings happening at the GPs. No tools were developed in 2022, but several initiated. For example, through our engagement with the Compact of Young People in Humanitarian Action, we are supporting the development of youth friendly version of the IASC guidelines on young people.
20	Support the opening of 15+ new GP hubs- contextualised and designed to ensure young people's genuine engagement also in fragile and crisis contexts	# of GPs in operation	23	Annual	In 2022 there were 51 active GPs in 25 countries
21	Enrolling 5000+ youth activists, especially young women, in the GOLD programme supporting social movements' leadership, organising, and abilities to win climate struggles	See commitment 15			See commitment 15

Coordination, Advocacy & Policy					
22	Facilitating and supporting joint advocacy among partners and youth to promote climate justice and scoring 1 or 2 on the OECD DAC Rio Markers for climate.	TBD	0	Annual	2022 is still too early to report on significant results regarding this indicator. However, we see important activist in this area in Zambia (youth position paper) in Tanzania (influencing EACOP) in Liberia (on green policy campaigns), in Zimbabwe (on establishing access to water), in Nigeria (on a common clean-up exercise) and in Mozambique (on awareness for adaption and climate change mitigation). We also conducted several trainings to enable young people to promote climate justice, for example a "Climate Justice Academy" for young climate activists from all partner countries.
		Amount of SPAIL funding scoring 1 or 2	NA	Annual	The Rio Markers reported 61,867,285 DKK funding scoring 1 or 2
23	Strengthening the focus on climate advocacy in joined actions across the Global Platforms including skills sharing, action week and global campaign involvement of the GP network.	TBD	0	Annual	A GP Secretariat unit with focus on Localisation and climate justice action across the GP Network was established and hosted a Global Climate Camp that led to national and local level action on Climate Justice across the GP network.
24	Ensuring global programmes are conceptualised and co-owned by AA partners who lead the collaboration with other (I)NGO's and alliances in regional and global advocacy, such as Restless Development, Fight Inequality Alliance, and the UN Youth Envoys Office.	TBD	NA	Annual	Partnership with MS TCDC and AA Bangladesh on GP Secretariat units. Global programmes are open to all SPAIL countries and beyond but participation will increase gradually. Climate justice global programme: Partnerships in 2022 with seven SPAIL countries and AAI. Youth in crises global programme: Partnerships with three SPAIL countries, but several more involved in advocacy initiatives, and AAI. LNOB: Partnerships with two SPAIL countries and the LNOB coalition.
25	Connect social movements and activists from 23+ countries in online peer community for solidarity actions and 2-3 global campaigns around climate and economic justice.	# of social movements and activists connected in online peer community	NA	Annual	85 social movement representatives connected online in smaller regional groups and shared global groups leading up to the Global People Power Forum in beginning of 2023. Preparations made for global movement webinars, podcasts, telegram broadcasting channels and a new GP/ MOVE website.
		# of global campaigns	NA	Annual	25 countries represented in the Global Climate Actions camp, preparing for COP and shared climate action.
26	Facilitate and advocate for meaningful participation of young people and partners in regional and international fora, alliances, and organisations (i.e., Leave No One Behind Coalition, MGCY, TAP Network, Progressing SDG Implementation, A4SD, etc).	TBD	NA	Annual	Three examples of this: In 2022, AADKs global programme on climate justice funded young people and partners advocacy work before and at COP27 in Egypt. The global humanitarian programme facilitated the participation of young humanitarian leaders at the annual meeting of the Global Compact of Young People in Humanitarian Action. In addition, preparations were made in Nigeria to ensure that young people can participate in Grand Bargain national work.
27	Supporting documentation of good practices such as 'Making the Local Global' and SHAPE framework to document meaningfully engagement in humanitarian spaces.	TBD	NA	Annual	No efforts done on this in 2022 - too early.

ANNEX 4: DENMARK SPAIN PARTNERS

DIRECT LOCAL PARTNERS (Danida indicator definition)

Unit	Name
Country partner	ActionAid Bangladesh ActionAid Kenya ActionAid Mozambique ActionAid Nigeria ActionAid Tanzania ActionAid Uganda ActionAid Zambia
Global Platform	AA Ghana AA Guatemala AA Malawi CARTI GP Nepal/AA Nepal GP Thailand/ AA Thailand GP Sierra Leone/AA Sierra Leone
Global Platform/ MOVE	GP El Salvador Solidarity Uganda
MOVE	Africans Rising Youth for parliament

DIRECT NON-LOCAL ACTIONAID PARTNERS

Unit	Name
Country partner	ActionAid Ethiopia ActionAid Jordan ActionAid Lebanon ActionAid Liberia ActionAid Myanmar ActionAid Palestine ActionAid Syria ActionAid Zimbabwe
Global Platform	GP Senegal/AA Senegal

LOCAL PARTNERS

Country partner	Name
Bangladesh	a2i (Aspire to Innovate) Badhon Manab Unnayan Sangstha Bindu Nari Unnayan Sangstha Bright Bangladesh Forum (BBF) Brighters Bangladesh Society CAB (Consumers Association of Bangladesh) Coastal Development Organization for Women (CDOW) CPD (Centre for Policy Dialogue) ICCCAD Lal Shabuj Society Nazrul Smrity Shangshad (NSS) NDBUS (Nagar Daridra Bastibashir Unnayan Sangstha) Poribesh O Haor Unnayan Sangstha PRAAN- Participatory Research and Action Network SADA SANEM (South-Asian Network on Economic Modeling) SHBO Society for Health Extension & Development (SHED) Team Inclusion Bangladesh Udayankur Seba Sangstha (USS)

Ethiopia	<p>Ethiopia Scout Association</p> <p>Save your Holy land Association</p> <p>The Inspired Ethiopia Youth Association</p> <p>Young Women Christian Association</p>
Jordan	<p>Darabzeen</p> <p>Housewives association</p>
Kenya	<p>Activista/Ecovista</p> <p>Isiolo Voice of Women Network</p> <p>Kilifi Citizen Forums</p> <p>Mt. Kenya Youth Network</p> <p>Pan Africa African Climate Justice Alliance</p> <p>Voluntary Service Overseas</p> <p>Woman Kind Kenya</p> <p>Young urban Women Movement</p> <p>Youth Alive Kenya</p> <p>Youth Serving organizations Consortium</p>
Lebanon	<p>RDFL</p> <p>SHIFT</p> <p>Terre Liban</p>
Liberia	<p>Center For Youth Civic Leadership and Environmental Studies</p> <p>Liberia Youth and Civil Society Environmental Secretariat</p> <p>Paramount Young Women's Initiative</p> <p>Radical Young Women Initiative</p> <p>Safe Cities</p> <p>Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Network</p> <p>Youth Bridge</p> <p>Youth Go Green Network</p> <p>Youth Humanitarian Movement</p>
Mozambique	<p>Associação para Promoção e Desenvolvimento da Mulher (MAHLAHLE)</p> <p>Centro de Teatro do Oprimido (CTO)</p> <p>Conselho Cristão de Mocambique (CCM CD) - Provincial Delegation of Cabo Delgado</p> <p>Conselho Cristao de Mocambique (CCM Gaza) - Gaza Provincial Delegation</p> <p>Plataforma Nacional das Organizações da Sociedade Civil para as Mudancas Climáticas (PNOSCMC) - represented by LIVANINGO</p>
Myanmar	<p>All Arakan Youth Organization Network [AAYON]</p> <p>Hualngo Land Development Organization</p>
Nigeria	<p>Center for Advocacy Transparency and Accountability Initiatives</p> <p>Clement Isong Foundation</p> <p>Hallmark Leadership Initiatives</p> <p>Inspired Youth Network</p> <p>South Saharan Development Organization</p> <p>Youth Hub Africa</p>
Palestine	<p>AICP</p> <p>MAAN</p> <p>MASARAT</p> <p>PDWSA</p> <p>PNGO</p> <p>WEFAQ</p>
Syria	<p>Violet Organization</p>
Tanzania	<p>Disability Relief Services (DRS) Tanzania</p> <p>Forum for Climate Change (ForumCC)</p> <p>Nyakitonto Youth Development Tanzania (NYDT)</p>
Uganda	<p>Community Transformation Agenda (COTA)</p> <p>MEMPROW</p> <p>Vijana Corps</p>
Zambia	<p>Amini Policy Research Centre</p> <p>Dzuka Cholinga</p> <p>Friends of the inmate</p> <p>Rethink Youth Platform</p> <p>Sistah Sistah</p> <p>Young Emerging Farmers Initiative</p> <p>Youth Action Zambia</p> <p>Youth Arise Zambia</p> <p>Youth Life Project</p> <p>Youth Unite Zambia</p>
Zimbabwe	<p>Balsiwise Trust</p> <p>Fambidzanayi</p> <p>Green Governance</p>

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS	
Level	Name
International	Beautiful Trouble
	Civicus
	Compact for young people in hum action
	Fight Inequality Alliance (FIA)
	Global refugee youth network
	ICNC
Local	War Child
	Roskilde University
National	Violet

ANNEX 5 2022: HARVESTED OUTCOMES

Country	Outcome Title	Status	SO	Level	Significance	Contribution of programme	Primary dimension of change
Arab Region - Jordan	Women leadership and education	Outcome in progress	SO3. Youth in Crises	Sub-national	Significant	Major	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Arab Region - Syria	Youth as change makers: The path forward	Outcome in progress	SO3. Youth in Crises	National	Transformative	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Bangladesh	In October 2022, the local government built an embank in Shatkira, Bangladesh to prevent river erosion.	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Significant	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Bangladesh	In March 2022, an easy bike transformed into an ambulance was provided by the local government to improve the health services at Shatgambuj, Bagerhat.	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Significant	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Bangladesh	Youth initiatives to ensure waste management and improved drainage system in Phulbari Union	Outcome approved	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Significant	Major	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Bangladesh	Youth led movement, induced the Water Development Board to establish an embankment on July 2022, at Shyamnagar, Satkhira	Outcome approved	Cross-cutting	Local	Transformative	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Bangladesh	Green School initiative facilitated in cooperation of a youth organization in Kustia in September 2022	Outcome approved	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Significant	Major	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Ethiopia	Garbage collection site establishment for proper waste management	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Significant	Moderate	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights
Ethiopia	Young people led humanitarian response for conflicted affected communities	Outcome in progress	SO3. Youth in Crises	Sub-national	Significant	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Ethiopia	Youth groups exercised democratic election during leaders selection	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Significant	Moderate	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights
Ethiopia	Young women became a key actor for humanitarian responses	Outcome in progress	SO3. Youth in Crises	Local	Significant	Moderate	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Ethiopia	Duty bearers allocated lands for agroecology practices and youth multipurpose functions	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Significant	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

Ethiopia	Duty bearers decided to take inclusive actions for outcasted community	Outcome in progress	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Moderate	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Ethiopia	Collaboration with youth network to increase young people engagement	Outcome in progress	Cross-cutting	National	Moderate	Moderate	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights
Ethiopia	Lifesaving humanitarian response provision for drought affected communities contributed for resilience	Outcome in progress	SO3. Youth in Crises	Local	Significant	Major	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Ethiopia	Environmental rehabilitation practiced by youth groups to cope-up with climate change ill-effects	Outcome in progress	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Significant	Moderate	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Ethiopia	Social accountability with volunteerism actions by young people and public service providers	Outcome in progress	Cross-cutting	Local	Significant	Moderate	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Ethiopia	Young women engaged with protection and response of violence in conflict affected areas	Outcome in progress	SO3. Youth in Crises	Local	Significant	Moderate	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Ethiopia	Young women climate justice champion advocated for gender responsive climate policies	Outcome finalised	Cross-cutting	National	Moderate	Moderate	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights
Kenya	Humanitarian response	Outcome approved	SO3. Youth in Crises	National	Moderate	Minor	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Kenya	Relief and humanitarian response.	Outcome approved	SO3. Youth in Crises		Moderate	Minor	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Kenya	Gender Activists in Northern Kenya Secure a major win for mainstreaming gender lens in local government planning and budgeting.	Outcome in progress	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Sub-national	Transformative	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Kenya	Activista's appointed to CIDP3 Sector Working Group	Outcome approved	SO1. Democracy Deliver		Transformative	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Lebanon	The President of Liberia's Declaration Against Rape in August, 2020	Outcome in progress	SO1. Democracy Deliver	National	Transformative	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Lebanon	15 young women including 2 persons with disabilities in Liberia were inaugurated on the technical working group for implementation of the National adaptation plan for climate change	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	National	Significant	Major	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Lebanon	Land Allocation for young Internally Displaced People (IDP) in Liberia	Outcome finalised	SO3. Youth in Crises	Sub-national	Significant	Major	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

Liberia	Youth built advocacy movement for feminist leadership.	Outcome in progress	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Moderate	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights
Mali	Youth activism in context of protracted crisis and vulnerability	Outcome in progress	SO3. Youth in Crises	National	Significant	Major	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Mozambique	on 10 April 20 ,2022 youth from Conselho Cristao de Mocambique (Christian Council of Mozambique) in Chokwe district, Mozambique started implementing organic soil fertility measures	Outcome in progress	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Moderate	Moderate	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Mozambique	Government invites young people to be part of the District Technical Councils for Disaster Risk Management	Outcome in progress	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Transformative	Major	
Myanmar	Nomination of Young People in First Line of Emergency Response (FLER) Committee	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Sub-national	Significant	Moderate	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Myanmar	Community youth leaders are able to independently conduct rapid need assessment in ground level	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Significant	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Myanmar	Partner staffs and community youth leaders become aware of PSEA and practice gender lens in the implementation of humanitarian and development work	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Significant	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Myanmar	Women self-helped groups generated income through sewing during Christmas season	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Significant	Major	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Myanmar	'Trained youth practiced their skill related to personal development such as time management, facilitation in their daily life and share those knowledge among their communities.	Outcome in progress	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Sub-national	Significant	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Nigeria		Outcome idea	SO2. Climate Justice	Sub-national	Transformative	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Nigeria	Kebbi State Government invested %10 of the total state budget on 3,000 farms owned by young smallholder farmers.	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	Sub-national	Transformative	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Nigeria	Develop Capacity of young people.	Outcome in progress	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Significant	Major	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Nigeria	Young People Leading Local Action and Creating Alternative Solutions	Outcome approved	Cross-cutting	Local	Significant	Major	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development

Nigeria	Building Strategic Relationships for Youth Responsive Policy Outcomes	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Sub-national	Transformative	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights
Nigeria	Lagos youths leading action for a climate resilient community	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	Sub-national	Transformative	Major	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Palestine	Community facilitator	Outcome approved	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Sub-national	Significant	Major	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Palestine	Through the exertion of persistent and concerted efforts, the youth groups influenced the Bani Suhila Municipality in the Southern Gaza to remove a random waste landfill that was located in the locality and resulted in public health concerns.	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Moderate	Moderate	
Palestine	The municipality officer in Al-Shoka boarder area, invites young people to participate in municipal councils to lead actions towards improving GRPS and developing gender responsive plans.	Outcome idea	SO3. Youth in Crises	Local	Moderate	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Palestine	Establishment of the localization task force in Palestine	Outcome in progress	SO3. Youth in Crises	National	Moderate	Moderate	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Palestine	Members of the Youth Caucus are proactive, acting independently and democratically in choosing the mechanism for forming the Caucus Steering Committee	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	National	Significant	Moderate	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Tanzania		Outcome finalised	SO3. Youth in Crises	Local	Significant	Major	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Tanzania	The power of Twabagondozi Youth Group	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Moderate	Major	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Tanzania	Young people convince the government to release land for conservation activities	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	Sub-national	Significant	Major	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Tanzania	Youth established agro-ecological farm in Kasulu District, Kigoma	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Significant	Major	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Uganda	Government of Uganda dropping tax on Over-the-Top-Services	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	National	Transformative	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Uganda	Tax on Over-the-Top Services dropped by Ministry of ICT.	Outcome approved	SO1. Democracy Deliver	National	Significant	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

Uganda	The Ministry adopted young people's recommendation in the 1st draft of the National Agroecological Strategy.	Outcome in progress	SO2. Climate Justice	National	Significant	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Uganda	1st draft of the National Agroecological Strategy with recommendation on ban on the importation and production of chemical herbicides and pesticides in Uganda	Outcome approved	SO2. Climate Justice	National	Significant	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Uganda	Apac young people receives a youth corner at the main hospital	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Moderate	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Uganda	Youth groups in Kwanja District receives 100,000 tree seedlings	Outcome approved	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Significant	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Uganda	Young people of Apac District reinstated the youth magazine	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Significant	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Uganda	Schools in the refugee settlement adopts tree planting	Outcome finalised	SO3. Youth in Crises	Local	Moderate	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Uganda	A women's group in Arua started a savings group.	Outcome in progress	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Moderate	Major	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Uganda	A young woman opened a bakery and restaurant in Imvepi Refugee Settlement	Outcome finalised	SO3. Youth in Crises	Local	Significant	Moderate	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Uganda	Young people's recommendations included in the 1st draft of the National Agroecology Strategy	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	National	Significant	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zambia	The HeadMan of Gwembe joins the go back to school advocacy action	Outcome in progress	Cross-cutting	Local	Moderate	Major	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Zambia	Youths develop a tracking tool for Climate Finance	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	National	Moderate	Moderate	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Zambia	The Ruth Kangwa Petition (Young People Influencing Government Policy)	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	National	Transformative	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zambia	Youth Position Paper in Climate Crisis	Outcome approved	SO2. Climate Justice	Regional	Significant	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zambia	Reversing of the Non Conviction Based Agreements and Immunity Arrangements by the Government	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	National	Transformative	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zambia	BIOMASS PROJECT TO CURB DEFORESTATION	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	Sub-national	Transformative	Moderate	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development

Zambia	Zambia Youth Parliamentary Caucus Established	Outcome approved	SO3. Youth in Crises	National	Moderate	Moderate	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Zambia	Young People Monitor the implementation of CDF (Establishment of Youth Joint Monitoring Committees)	Outcome finalised	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Sub-national	Moderate	Moderate	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Zambia	Youth Feminist Protest Against Sexual-Based Gender Violence	Outcome in progress	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Sub-national	Significant	Moderate	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Zambia	Stop Mining in the Lower Zambezi Campaign	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	National	Moderate	Minor	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Zambia	Activista Offer Solidarity to unemployed Agricultural Specialists	Outcome approved	SO1. Democracy Deliver	National	Transformative	Moderate	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Zambia	Submission Paper on the National Budget for Environmental Sustainability	Outcome approved	SO2. Climate Justice	National	Significant	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zambia	Partner organization developed an alternative existing livelihood mapping tool for IDPs.	Outcome in progress	SO3. Youth in Crises	National	Moderate	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work
Zambia	Youth in Crisis Hold their leaders accountable and raise awareness	Outcome finalised	SO3. Youth in Crises	Sub-national	Moderate	Moderate	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Zimbabwe	On 10 April 2022 youths in Mbire District, Mash central Zimbabwe started implementing organic soil fertility measures	Outcome in progress	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Moderate	Moderate	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Zimbabwe	In December 2021, the president of confederation of economic association, delegation of Chibuto District (Mozambique) signed a document offering 10000 job opportunities for the young people.	Outcome in progress	Cross-cutting	Local	Significant	Moderate	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Zimbabwe	10 young people from Lubimbi (Ward 20, Binga) expose the Ward Development Coordinator	Outcome finalised	SO2. Climate Justice	Local	Moderate	Major	Changes in the way groups participate in their own development
Zimbabwe	2 young people from Lubimbi Ward 20 co-opted into the Gwayi-Shangani dam committee	Outcome in progress	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Significant	Moderate	Change in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability
Zimbabwe	3 young people from Ward 6 - Sikalenge co-opted into the ward taskforce	Outcome in progress	SO1. Democracy Deliver	Local	Significant	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zimbabwe	Government taking action to repeal the Civil Protection Act of 1989	Outcome in progress	SO3. Youth in Crises	National	Moderate	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

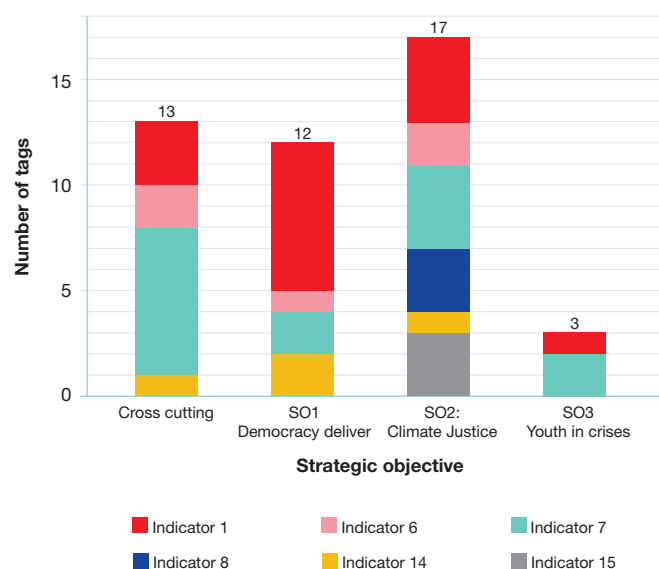
ANNEX 6A: COUNTRY INDICATOR OVERVIEW

Country-Indicator matrix																
Indicator	Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Jordan	Kenya	Lebanon	Liberia	Mozambique	Myanmar	Nigeria	Palestine	Syria	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	TOTAL
Indicator 1 - Policy & practice outcomes	15	2	1	4	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	3	2	36
Indicator 2a - Decision-making positions elected (youth)	163	32	0	233	0	-	208	0	5	17	0	3	8	15	5	689
Indicator 2b - Decision-making positions elected (organisations)	2	-	0	10	-	-	2	0	2	18	0	-	2	0	-	36
Indicator 3 - HUM reach	1,995	11,145	660	14,167	1,229	220	-	32,526	100	637	668	515	155	100	0	64,117
Indicator 4a - Access to spaces (youth)	313	9	0	325	-	-	250	0	111	11	-	1,490	147	8	5	2,669
Indicator 4b - Access to spaces (organisations)	23	5	0	110	-	84	-	-	25	12	-	12	13	7	-	291
Indicator 5a - Access to HR defense mechanisms (youth)	-	-	0	6	-	0	-	-	0	437	-	0	0	3	5	451
Indicator 5b - Access to HR defense mechanisms (organisations)	-	-	0	2	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	2	0	4
Indicator 6 - Changes in public discourse	5	2	0	4	-	2	5	1	0	0	-	0	2	3	0	24
Indicator 7 - Collective actions	15	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	7	4	2	0	5	5	4	57
Indicator 8 - Solutions brought to scale	3	-	1	1	-	0	-	-	1	0	-	2	2	2	0	12
Indicator 9 - Young people trained	2,936	875	152	2,911	330	128	233	138	2,127	886	315	1,490	648	496	59	13,724
Indicator 10 - Reach (digital, media, etc.)	263,037	31,362	36,084	3,331,176	-	10,120	197,531	0	1,069,107	-	-	271,000	13,000	6,065	583	5,229,045
Indicator 11a - Activity attendance (youth)	30,797	1,408	2,270	3,221	30	555	1,283	0	3,770	976	-	1,490	2,149	3,212	751	51,912
Indicator 11b - Activity attendance (organisations)	90	17	0	7	-	-	-	0	160	36	-	12	16	40	34	412
Indicator 12 - Youth taking action on common causes	14,216	292	238	1,506	330	65	-	0	325	168	100	-	265	13	15	17,533
Indicator 13a - Partnerships	20	4	2	10	3	9	7	2	6	6	1	3	3	13	3	92
Indicator 13b - Informal partners	31	9	0	20	-	6	-	-	-	14	-	9	18	7	46	160
Indicator 14 - Observed changes	4	1	0	2	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	0	2	3	0	18
Indicator 15 - Alternative solutions	3	2	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	0	1	2	3	2	0	15
TOTAL	313,668	45,168	39,410	3,353,718	1,924	11,193	199,527	32,671	1,075,749	3,223	1,087	276,028	16,440	9,999	1,492	5,381,297

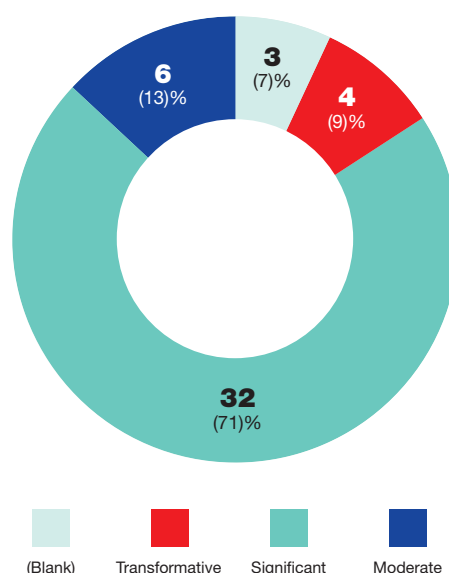
ANNEX 6B: SELECTED RESULTS BY COUNTRY

BANGLADESH: 20 Partners / 31 Youth Groups

Results indicators: **45 results**

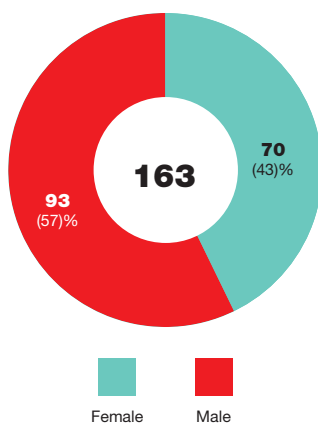


Significance



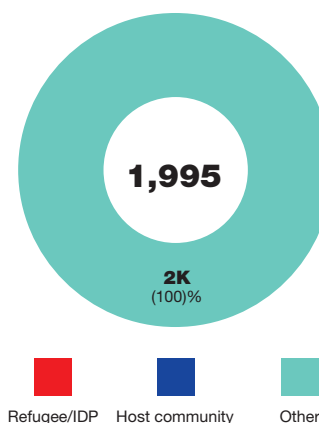
Elected positions

Indicator 2a: Youth elected to decision-making positions



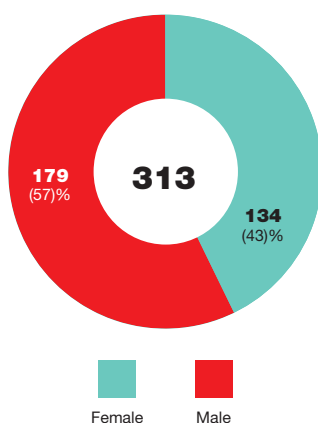
Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3: Humanitarian reach



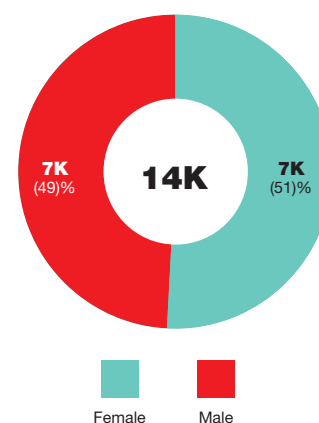
Accessing space

Indicator 4a: Youth accessing spaces



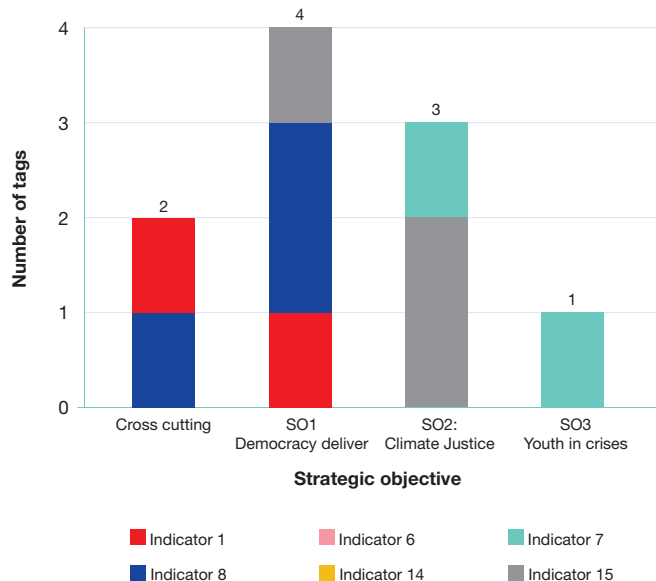
Taking action

Indicator 12: Youth taking action on common causes

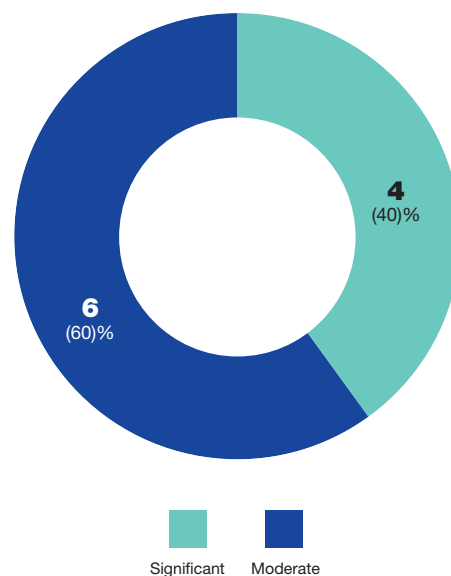


ETHIOPIA: 4 Partners / 9 Youth Groups

Results indicators: 10 results

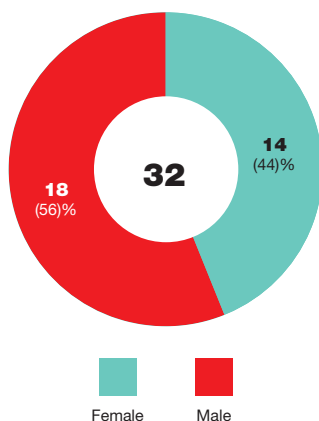


Significance



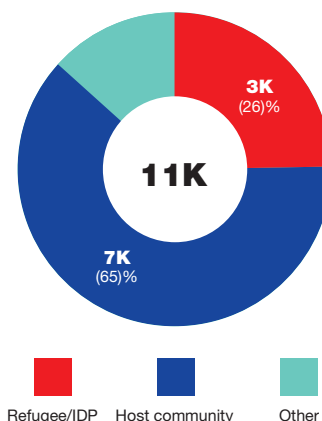
Elected positions

Indicator 2a: Youth elected to decision-making positions



Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3: Humanitarian reach

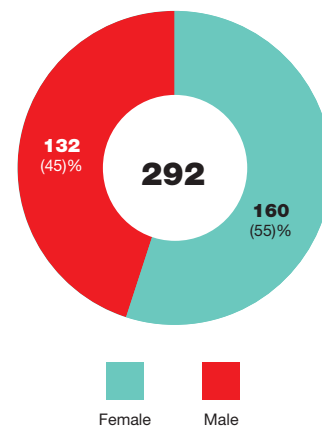


Youth trained



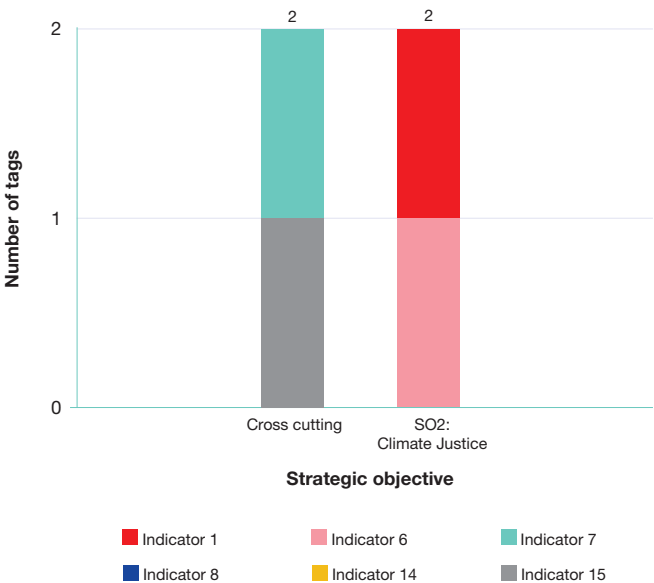
Taking action

Indicator 12: Youth taking action on common causes

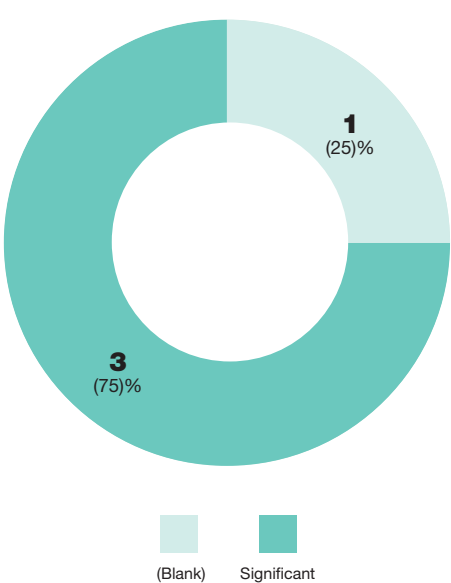


ARAB REGION - JORDAN: 2 Partners

Results indicators: 4 results



Significance

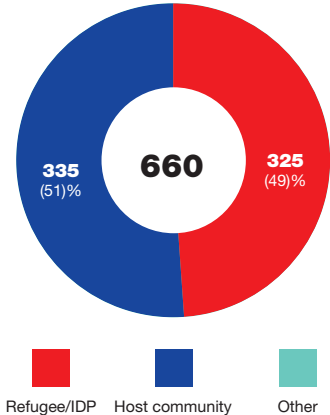


Youth trained



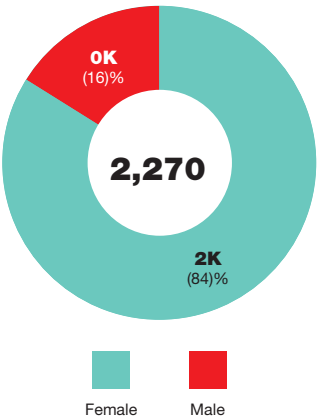
Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3:
Humanitarian reach



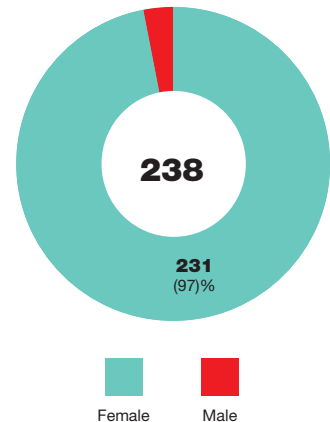
Activity attendance

Indicator 11a: Youth
attending activities



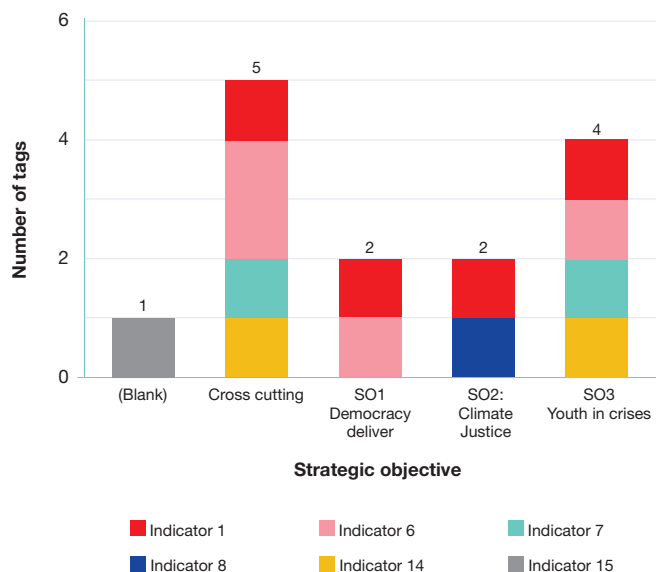
Taking action

Indicator 12: Youth
taking action on
common causes

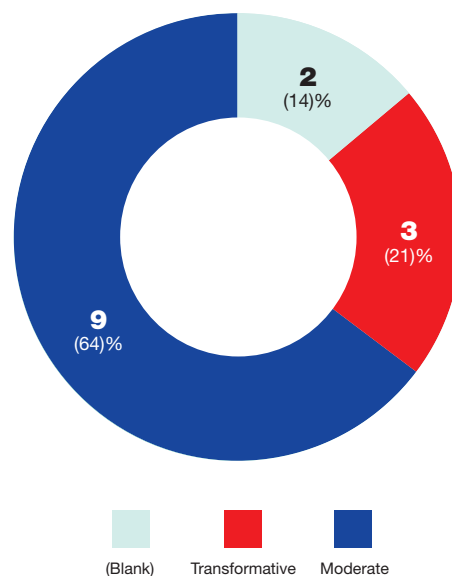


KENYA: 10 Partners / 20 Youth Groups

Results indicators: **14 results**

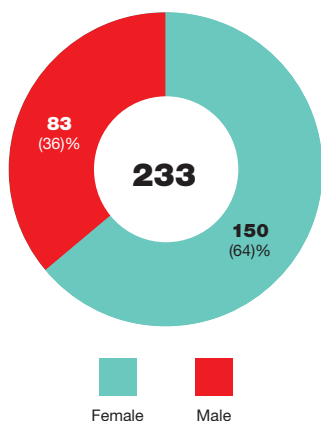


Significance



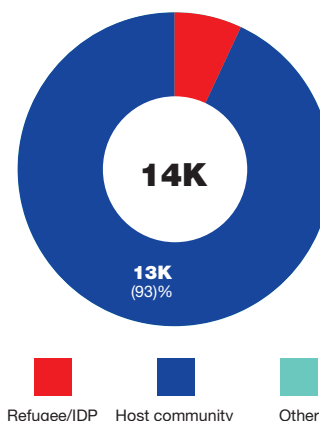
Elected positions

Indicator 2a: Youth elected to decision-making positions



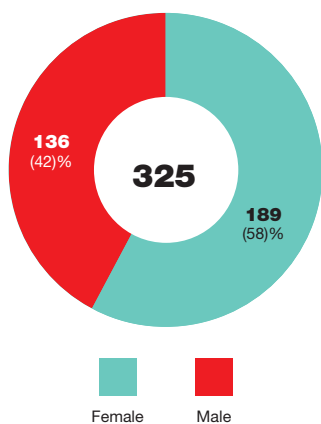
Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3: Humanitarian reach



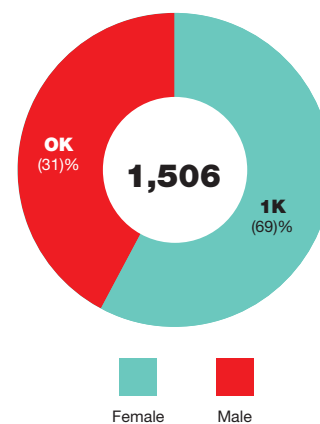
Accessing space

Indicator 4a: Youth accessing spaces



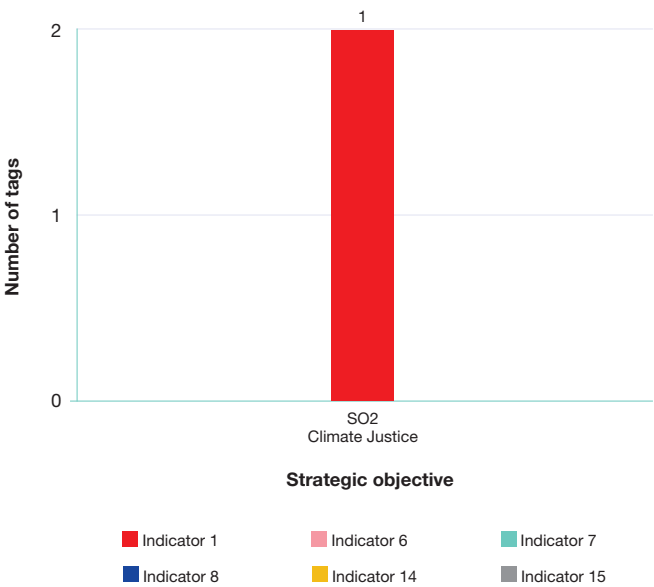
Taking action

Indicator 12: Youth taking action on common causes

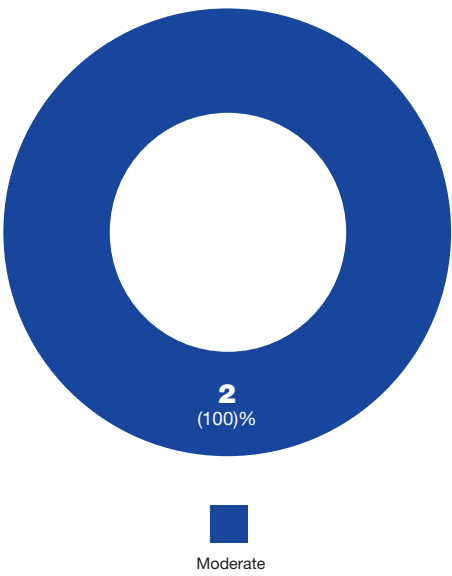


ARAB REGION - LEBANON: 3 Partners

Results indicators: 2 results



Significance

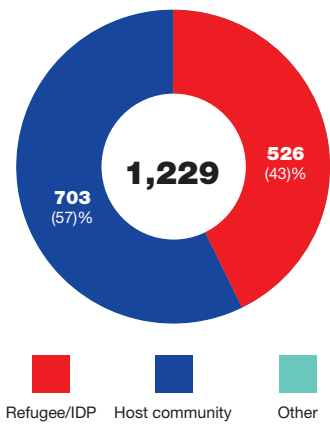


Youth trained



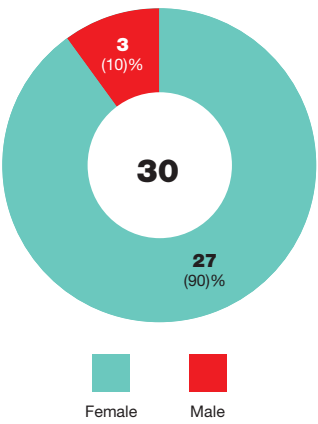
Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3:
Humanitarian reach



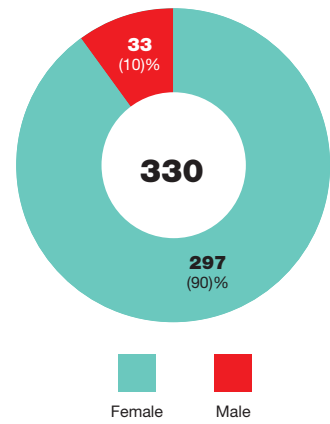
Activity attendance

Indicator 11a: Youth
attending activities



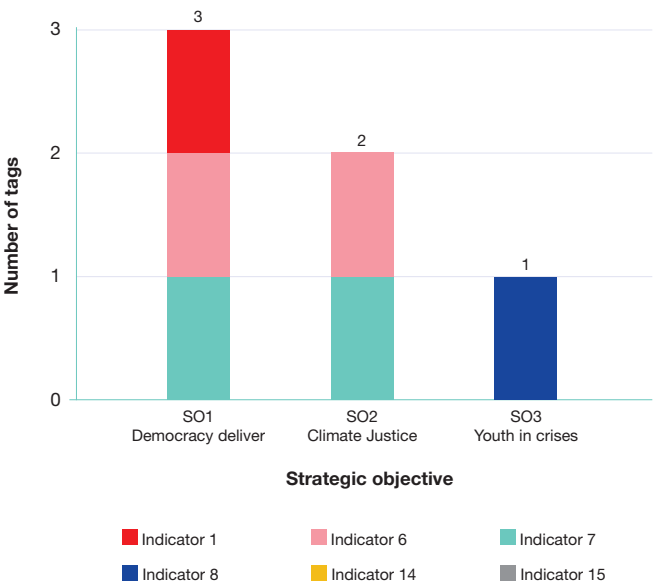
Taking action

Indicator 12: Youth
taking action on
common causes

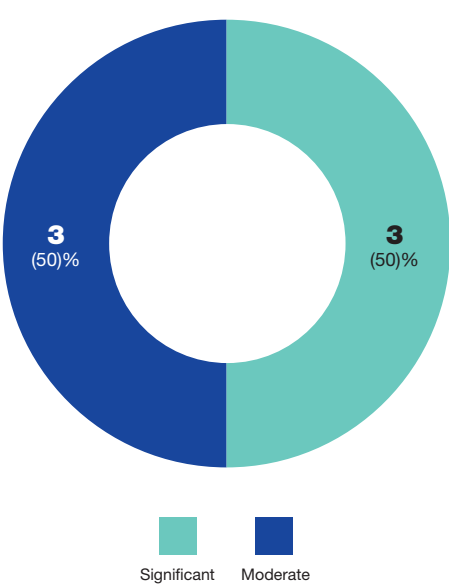


LIBERIA: 9 Partners / 6 Youth Groups

Results indicators: 6 results



Significance

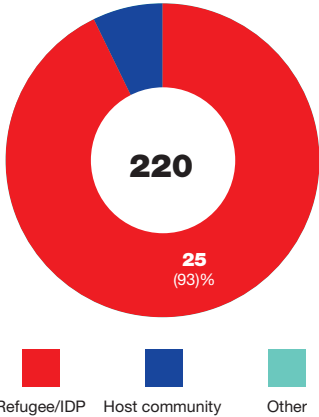


Youth trained



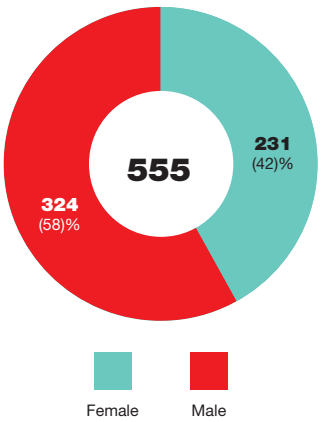
Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3:
Humanitarian reach



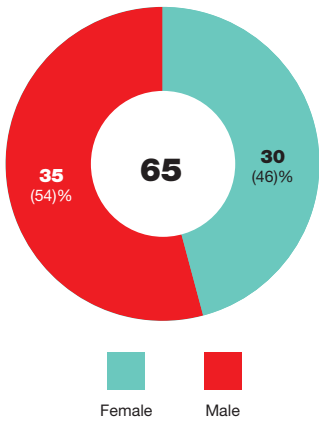
Activity attendance

Indicator 11a: Youth
attending activities



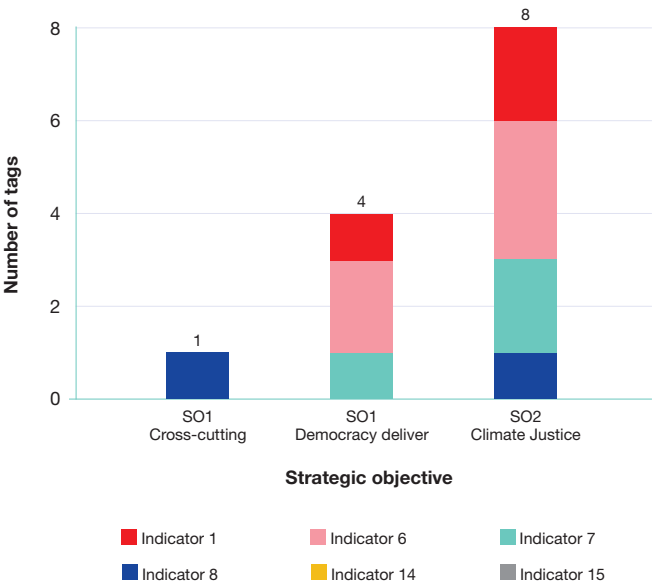
Taking action

Indicator 12: Youth
taking action on
common causes

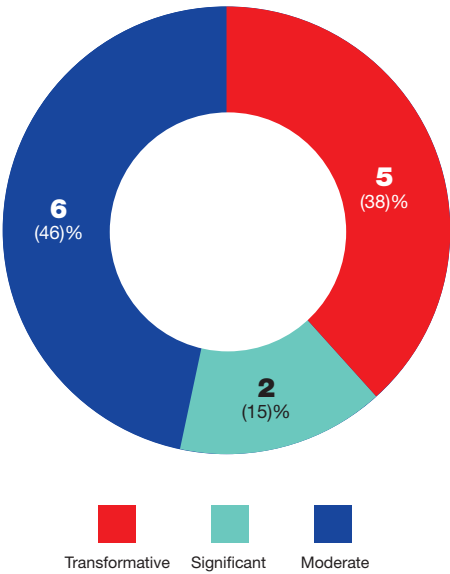


MOZAMBIQUE: 6 Partners

Results indicators: 13 results

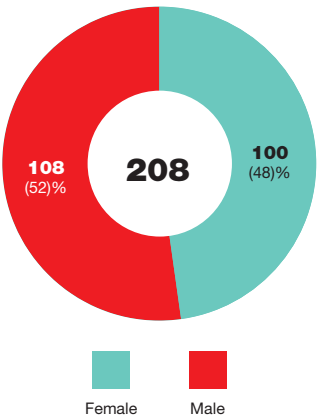


Significance



Elected positions

Indicator 2a: Youth elected to decision-making positions

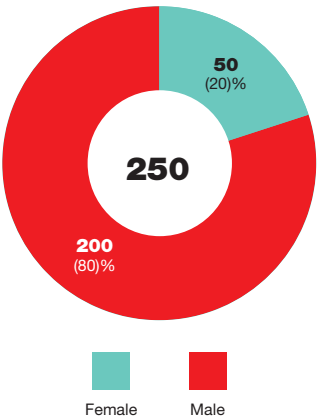


Campaign reach



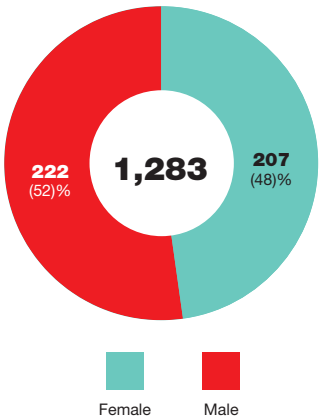
Accessing space

Indicator 4a: Youth accessing spaces



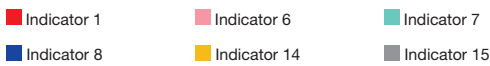
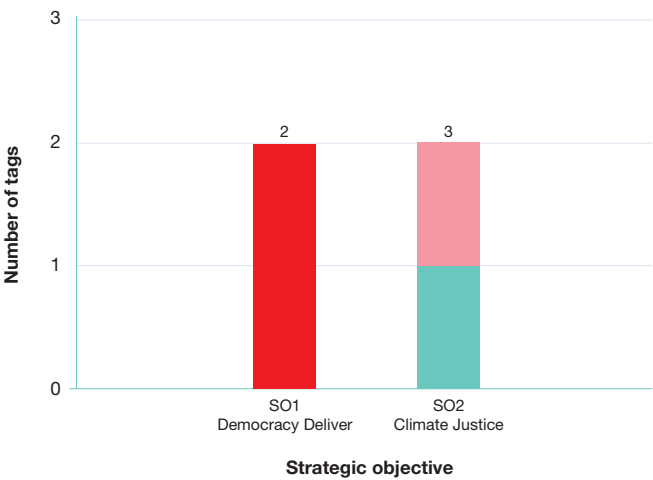
Activity attendance

Indicator 11a: Youth attending activities

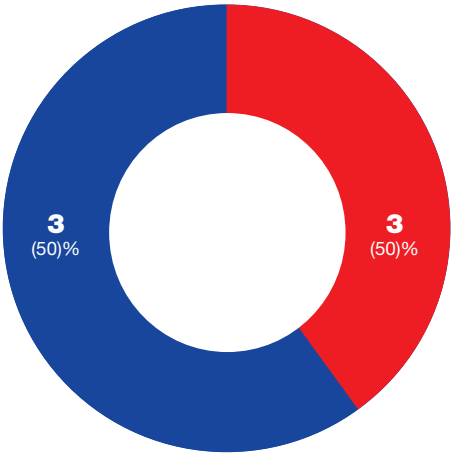


MYANMAR: 2 Partners

Results indicators: 5 results



Significance

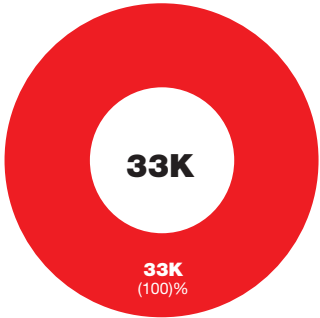


Youth trained



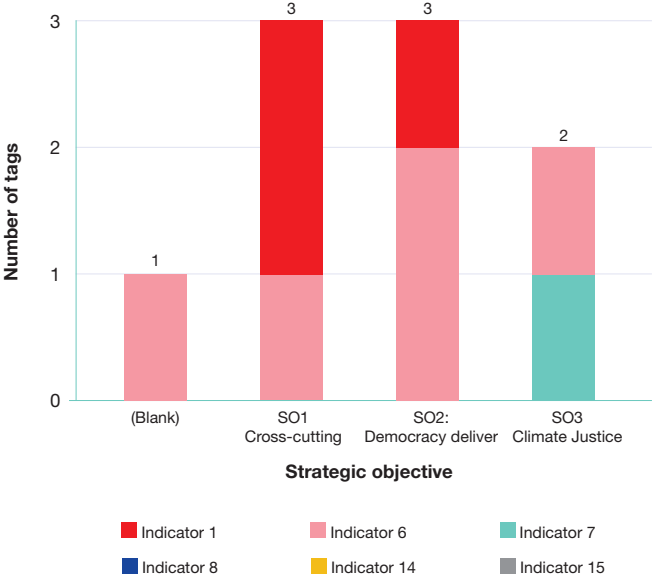
Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3:
Humanitarian reach

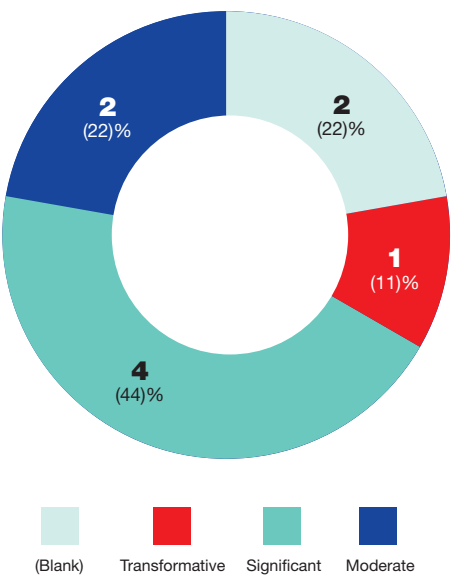


NIGERIA: 6 Partners

Results indicators: 11 results¹²

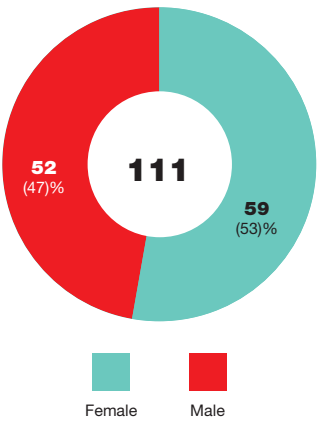


Significance



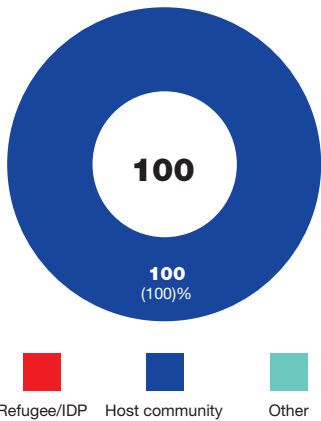
Accessing space

Indicator 4a: Youth accessing spaces



Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3: Humanitarian reach

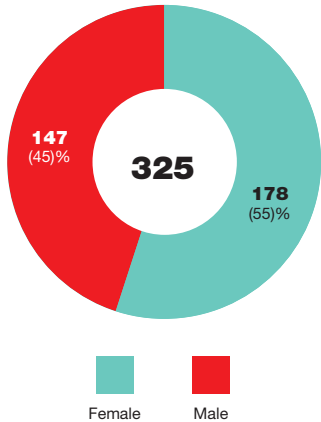


Youth trained



Taking action

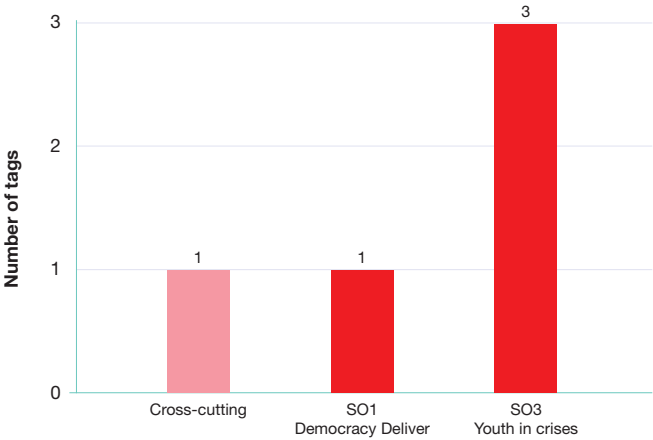
Indicator 12: Youth taking action on common causes



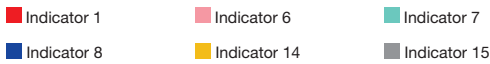
12. Two of Nigeria's collective actions (indicator 7) are not tagged for SOs or significance.

PALESTINE: 6 Partners / 14 Youth Groups

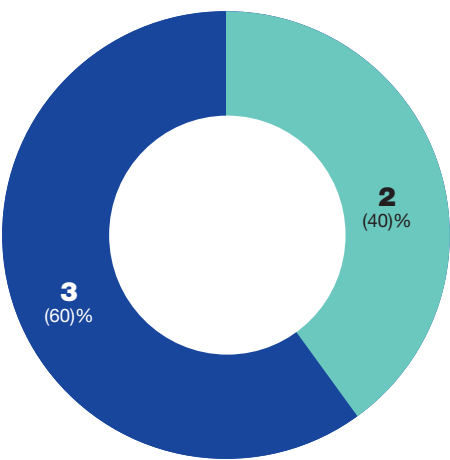
Results indicators: 5 results



Strategic objective

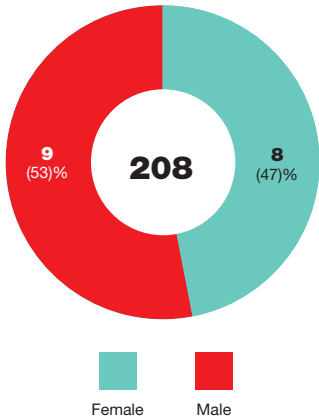


Significance



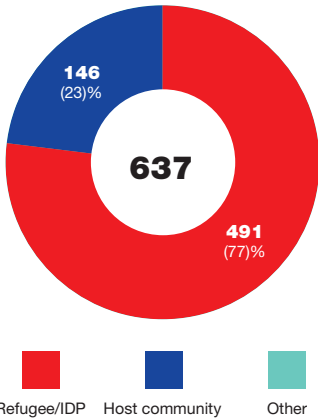
Elected positions

Indicator 2a: Youth elected to decision-making positions



Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3: Humanitarian reach

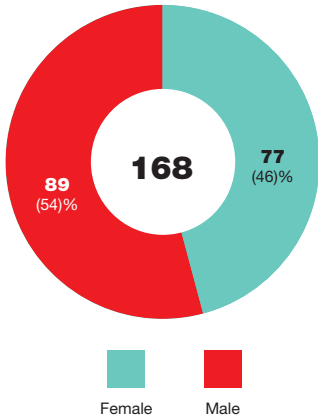


Defending rights



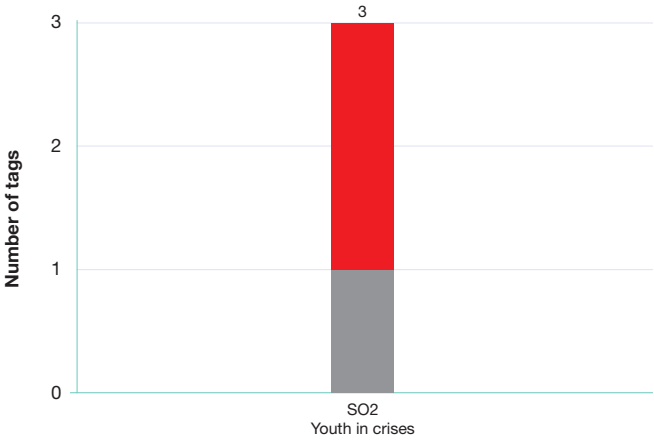
Taking action

Indicator 12: Youth taking action on common causes

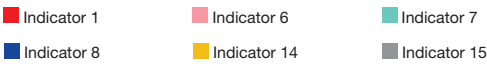


ARAB REGION - SYRIA: 1 Partner

Results indicators: 3 results



Strategic objective



Significance

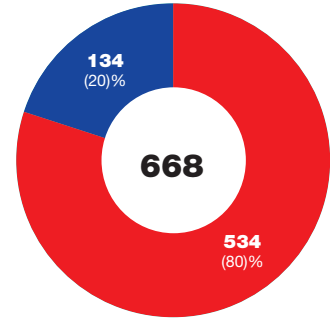


Youth trained



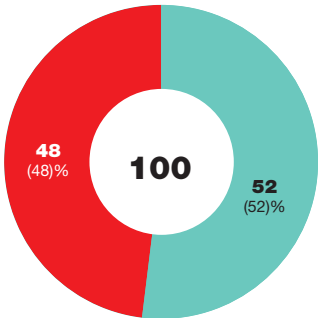
Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3: Humanitarian reach



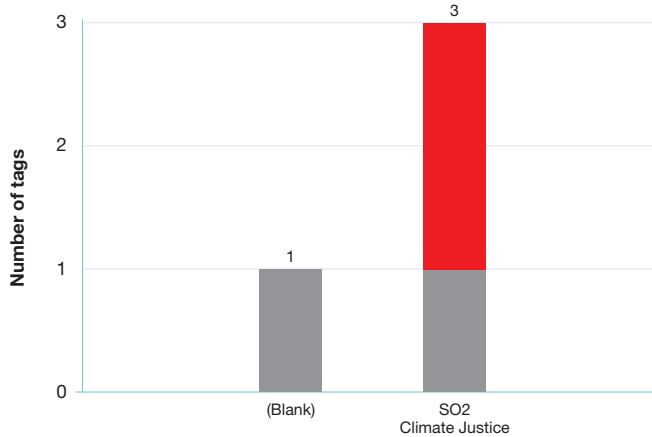
Taking action

Indicator 12: Youth taking action on common causes

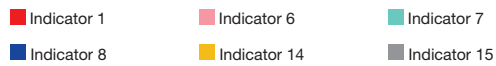


TANZANIA: 3 Partners

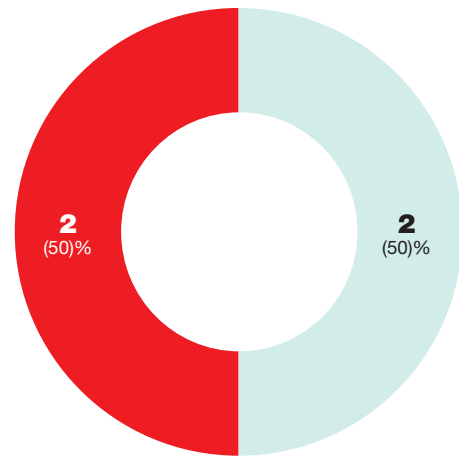
Results indicators: **4 results**



Strategic objective

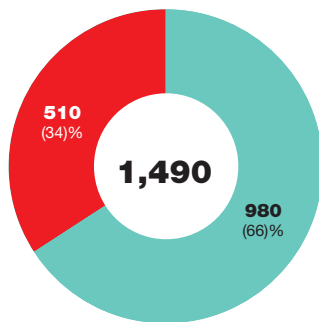


Significance



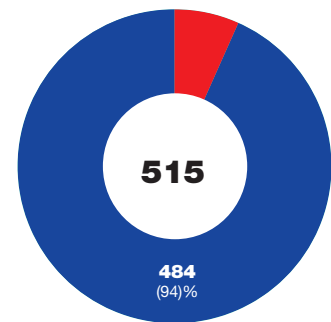
Accessing space

Indicator 4a: Youth accessing spaces



Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3: Humanitarian reach

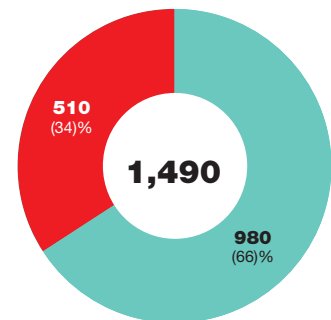


Youth trained



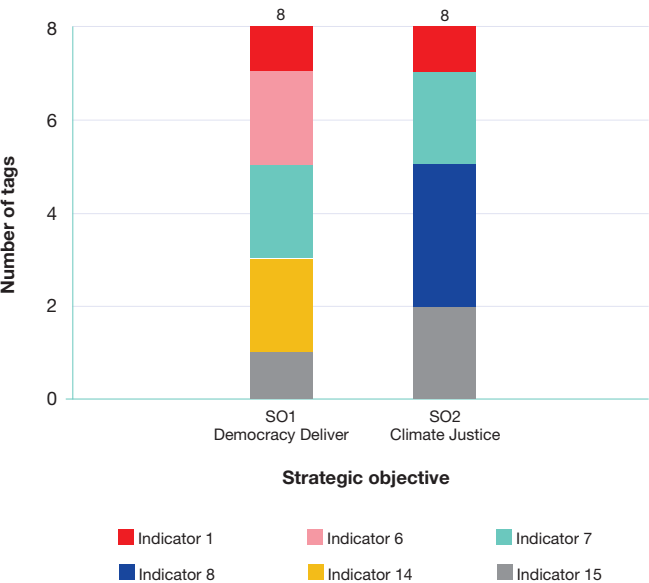
Activity attendance

Indicator 11a: Youth attending activities

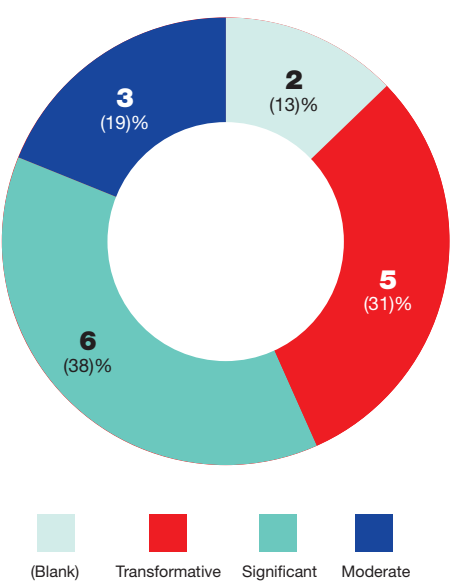


UGANDA: 3 Partners / 18 Youth Groups

Results indicators: 16 results

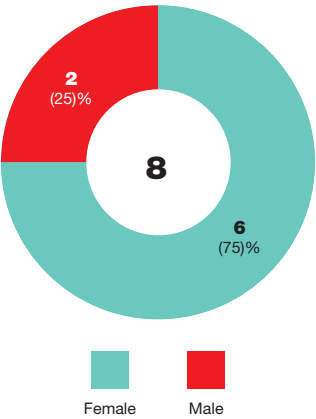


Significance



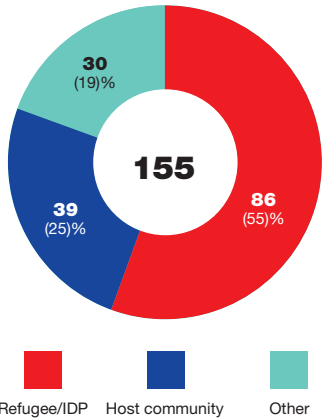
Elected positions

Indicator 2a: Youth elected to decision-making positions



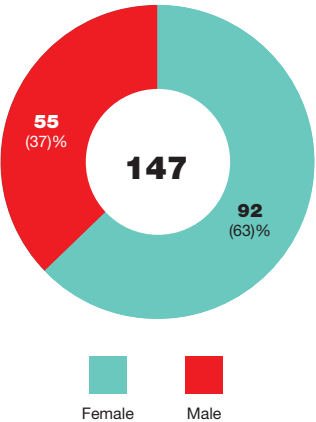
Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3: Humanitarian reach



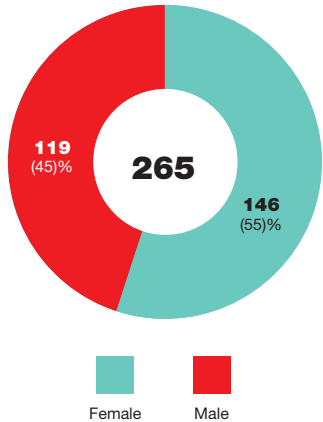
Accessing space

Indicator 4a: Youth accessing spaces



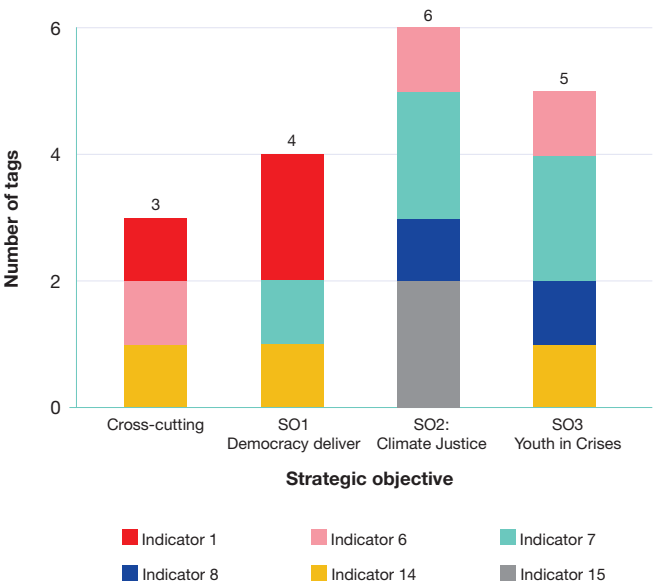
Taking action

Indicator 12: Youth taking action on common causes

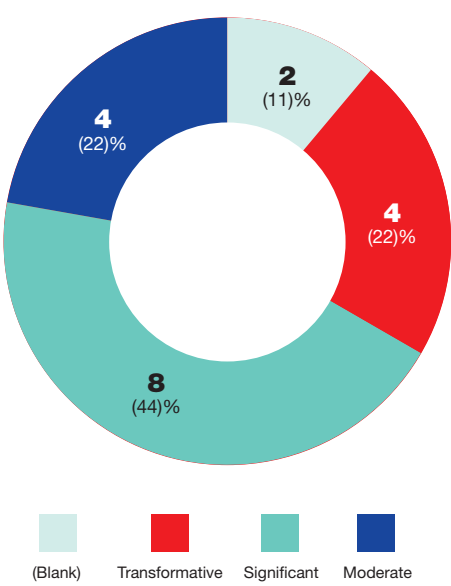


ZAMBIA: 10 Partners / 7 Youth Groups

Results indicators: 18 results

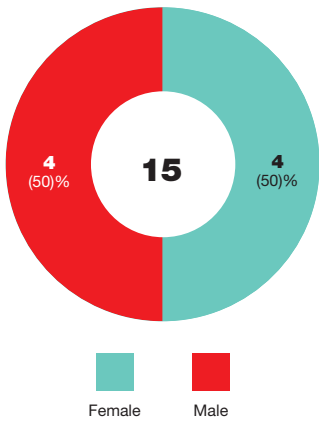


Significance



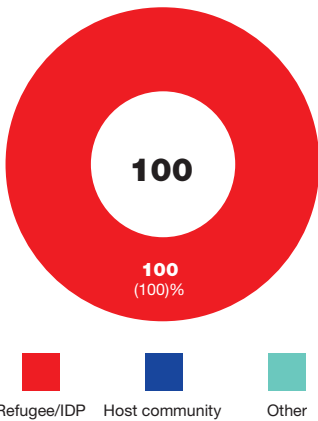
Elected positions

Indicator 2a: Youth elected to decision-making positions



Humanitarian reach

Indicator 3: Humanitarian reach

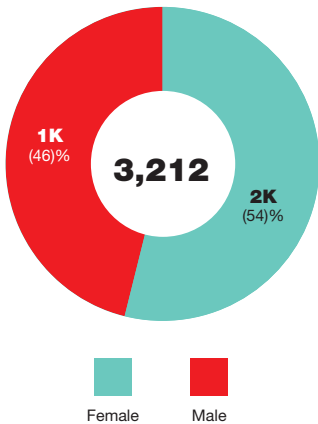


Youth trained



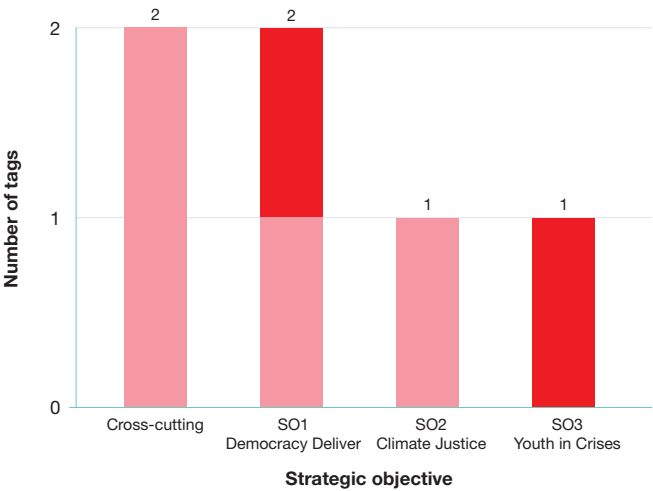
Activity attendance

Indicator 11a: Youth attending activities

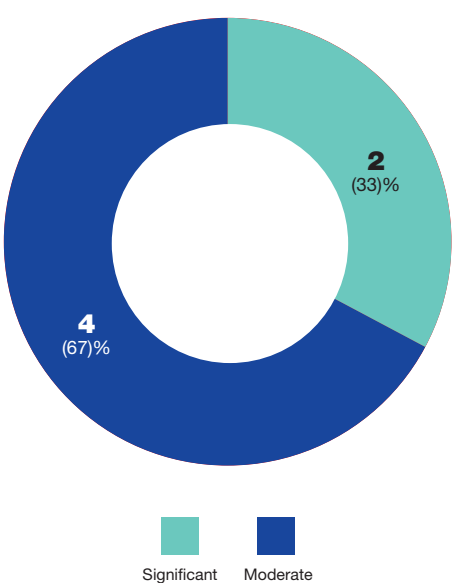


ZIMBABWE: 3 Partners / 46 Youth Groups

Results indicators: 6 results

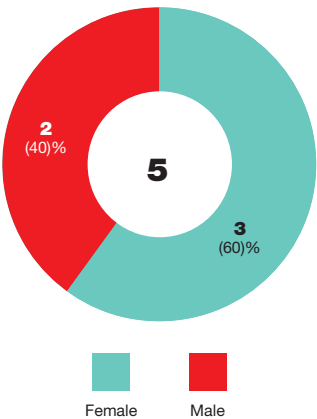


Significance



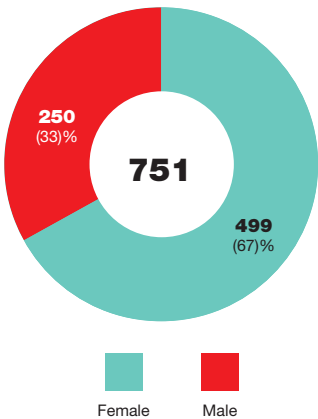
Elected positions

Indicator 2a: Youth elected to decision-making positions



Activity attendance

Indicator 11a: Youth attending activities

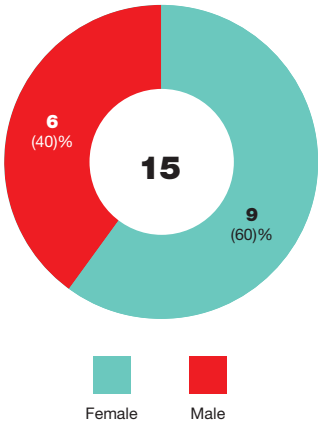


Youth trained



Taking action

Indicator 12: Youth taking action on common causes




ANNEX 7: UPDATE ON RECOMMENDATIONS FROM FINANCIAL REVIEW 2021

Anbefalinger fra UMs finansielle tilsynsbesøg den 26. & 28. maj 2021 – statusopdatering pr. maj 2023

Nr.	Anbefaling	Opfølgning	Ansvarlige	Deadline	Status pr. maj 2023
1	Det anbefales at MSAA fortsætter arbejdet med at udvikle en strategi for diversificering af indtægter.	1. Plan for institutionel fundraising (nationalt og internationalt) i 2022 udarbejdet og iværksat. 2. Finansieringsplan for ny organisationsstrategi (2023-2027) udarbejdet og godkendt af MSAA' Råd.	1. Julie/Peter 2. Peter/Anne	1. 28-02-22 2. 30-06-22	1. Plan er udarbejdet og arbejdet pågår 2. Plan er udarbejdet og godkendt på rådsmøde den 11-06-22
2	Det anbefales at MSAA fortsat har fokus på at sikre kompetencer indenfor god finansiell forvaltning i bestyrelsen for at sikre dels oversigt og dels strategisk retning indenfor området.	1. ToR for MSAA' Finance, Risk & Audit Committee (FRAC) opdateret. 2. FRAC introduceret til MSAA's nye Risk Management set-up.	1. Jonas 2. Jens	1. 30-09-21 2. 30-09-21	1. Gennemført 2. Gennemført
3	Det anbefales at budgetopfølgning til bestyrelsen bør indeholde endnu et endnu stærkere grundlag for opfølgning på MSAA's resultatramme for SPa midlerne som forbedrer integrationen mellem program og finans, forbrug og resultater og derved tilvejebringer et endnu skarpere grundlag for bestyrelsens beslutninger på det strategiske program-finansielle plan. Eksempelvis øget brug af sammenligningstal fsva. den andel som vedrører den strategiske budgetopfølgning.	1. Opdatering af format for dashboard (oversigt over udvalgte forretningsområder med opmærksomhedspunkter), der anvendes til at orientere bestyrelsen.	1. Anne	1. 31-12-2022	1. Der er udarbejdet rapporter i Power BI (der trækker direkte på ERP system) med farvekodning ift under/overforbrug. Rapporterne kan trækkes per cost center, projekt, funding code. Der følges op månedligt. På LT niveau følges op via samme rapporter lagt over i Excel, hvor kommentarer er lagt ind.
4	Det anbefales at MSAA udarbejder en handlingsplan for hvorledes MSAA vil implementere en Value for Money-tilgang, samt overvejer hvordan metoden kan blive institutionaliseret på en måde hvor den læring der opsamles kan blive brugt i MSAA, og hvordan det kan blive understøttet systemmæssigt for at minimere ressourceforbrug.	1. Handlingsplan for implementering af Value for Money-tilgang udarbejdet og iværksat.	1. Anne/ Lisbeth	1. 31-12-2022	1. AADK VFM Action Plan er udviklet og udrulles til partnere i løbet af 2023.
5	Det anbefales at MSAA udarbejder en handlingsplan for lokalisering dels som en del af MSAA partnerskabstilgang og dels for hvorledes omfanget ændres over den kommende årrække ud fra baseline som angivet i Annex C –Local Partner Definition and Transfers to South.	1. Local Leadership Strategy udviklet og indsendt til UM, som del af ansøgning for SPA 2022-2025. 2. Handlingsplan for lokalisering udviklet og iværksat.	1. Lisbeth 2. Lisbeth	1. 11-11-21 2. 31-05-23	1. Gennemført 2. Gennemført. P4C lokaliseret til AA Bangladesh, Social movement lokaliseres sammen med AA Nigeria og alle partnerlande arbejder med en 65% af basic budget plan.
6	Det anbefales, at MSAA overvejer at graduerer partnere og deraf følgende krav både ift. due diligence og afrapportering med henblik på at målrette ressourceforbruget ift. monitorering og opfølgning.	1. Beslutning om eventuel graduering af partnere og tilhørende krav til rapportering m.v. truffet.	1. Anne/ Lisbeth	1. 30-06-22	1. Efter interne drøftelser er det besluttet ikke at indføre en egentlig graduering af partnere (og krav til due diligence og rapportering), men at fastholde en risikobaseret tilgang til (især finansiell) monitorering, hvilket betyder, at nogle partnere følges tættere end andre.
7	Det anbefales at MSAA sikrer at AAI også afdækker om SPa midler forvaltes i henhold til Danidas retningslinjer, og at eventuelle anmærkninger herom bliver fulgt op, når det er AAI der udfører tilsynsaktiviteter hvor SPamidler er involverede.	1. Forsikring opnået fra AAI's Internal Audit-funktion, med hensyn til, at gennemførte tilsynsbesøg på tilfredsstillende vis afdækker, om SPa-midler forvaltes i henhold til Danidas retningslinjer, og at relevant opfølgning på eventuelle anmærkninger finder sted.	1. Anne	1. 30-04-22	1. Gennemført. AAI's internal audit funktion dækker samme områder som AADK's/UMs retningslinjer – og mere til.
8	Det anbefales at MSAA sikrer at den rullende flerårige monitoreringsplan er realistisk ift. ressourcer, at planlagte monitoreringsbesøg rent faktisk gennemføres og at eventuelle observationer og anbefalinger dokumenteres og at der følges op.	1. Rullende plan for finansielle monitoreringsbesøg (fysiske og virtuelle) opdateret, og gennemførelse heraf genstand for kvartalsvis review.	1. Anne	1. 30-04-22	1. Gennemført

9	Det anbefales at MSAA sikrer og dokumenterer ensartethed og kvalitet af gennemgang af lokale partners regnskaber gennem foruddefineret struktur til brug ved den interne behandling af disse regnskaber. Dette kan f.eks. ske med inspiration fra delt checkliste.	1. Guideline, inkl. checkliste, for gennemgang af reviderede regnskaber fra lokale partnere udarbejdet og taget i brug.	1. Anne	1. 31-12-2022	1. Gennemført
10	Det anbefales at MSAA afdækker hvordan de forskellige monitoreringstilgange kan spille sammen – det enkeltstående fysiske finansielle monitoreringsbesøg, kombineret finansielt og programmatisk besøg, fælles monitorering med AAI Internal Audit og virtuelt monitoreringsbesøg. Det bør også afklares, om derfor nogle partnere og organisationer er en tilgang, der passer bedre end en anden tilgang.	1. Tilgange til finansiell og programrelateret monitorering afklaret mellem Finance og IPP og eventuelle justeringer foretaget i MSAA's Finance Manual, Project/ Programme Management Handbook m.v.	1. Anne/ Lisbeth	1. 30-06-22	1. Det efterstræbes så vidt muligt at kombinere monitoreringsbesøg. I 2022 er der foretaget syv fælles monitoreringsbesøg, med deltagelse fra både program og finans. Programme Management Handbook opdateret.
11	Baseret på gennemgang af udvalgte stikprøver anbefales det at MSAA afsøger muligheden for bedre integration af deres økonomi- og projektstyringssystemer for at minimere antallet af manuelle opgaver.	1. Muligheder for integration af MSAA's økonomi- og projektstyringssystemer analyseret og plan for gennemførelse af eventuelle tilpasninger udarbejdet.	1. Anne	1. 30-12-22	1. Rapporter er udarbejdet i PowerBI, der trækker direkte på ERP systemet. I forskellige rapporter kan ses progress i forhold til budget på projekt/budgetlinje samt tidsforbrug ned til enkelte medarbejdere



Ulighed i verden. Det er problemet. Derfor bringer vi mennesker sammen for at skabe fællesskab og forandring. Sammen med ActionAid kæmper vi i 45 lande for at styrke menneskerettigheder og udrydde fattigdom.



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