

RESULTS



**DANIDA STRATEGIC
PARTNERSHIP 2018-2021**

**MELLEMFOLKELIGT
SAMVIRKE actionaid**



Cover: The *Ajenda ya Vijana* Consortium is a partnership of nine vibrant, Tanzanian, youth-led Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) – including two of AADK local partners. The youth-led consortium worked together to champion the creation of the 2020-2025 Tanzania “Youth Manifesto” that was presented to the government and all leading political parties ahead of the 2020 general elections. The picture is from one of the offline events in this process.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AA	ActionAid	LMS	Learning Management System
AADK	ActionAid Denmark	LNBO	Leave No One Behind
AAI	ActionAid International	M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
AASU	All African Students' Union	MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
ACDEG	The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ACDP	Agricultural Cluster Development Project	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
ACEA	Arab Campaign for Education for All	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ANCEFA	Africa Network Campaign on Education for All	OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
AR	Africans Rising	P4C	People4Change
ARO	Act, Reflect, Organise! Course	PESOD	District Economic Social Plan
ASPBAE	Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education	PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys
AU	African Union	PFA	Psychological First Aid
AWW	Africa We Want	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
CAHR	Centre for Applied Rights	PRC	Preparedness and Response Committee
CBM	Community Based Monitor	PSS	Psycho-Social Support
CBO	Community Based Organisation	PVA	Participatory Vulnerability Analysis
CCG	Centre for Constitutional Governance (Uganda)	PVO	Private Voluntary Organisations
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards	PwDs	People with Disabilities
CLADE	Latin American Campaign for the Right to Education	RATK	Reflection Action Toolkit
CMS	Contract Management System	RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	SADC	Southern African Development Community
CSC	Community Scorecard	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	SME	Small and Mid-Size Enterprise
CSW	Commission of the Status of Women	SMEF	Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation (Bangladesh)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	SO	Strategic Objective
EAC	East African Countries	SoMe	Social Media
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council	SPA	Strategic Partnership Programme
EODWY	Economic Opportunities and Decent Work for Youth	SRHR	Sexual & Reproductive Health Rights
ERC	Emergency Response Committee	TCDC	Training Centre for Development Cooperation in Tanzania
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning	TNC	Transnational Corporation
F4BT	Feminist 4 a Binding Treaty	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
GATJ	Global Alliance for Tax Justice	UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
GBV	Gender Based Violence	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GCAP	Global Call to Action Against Poverty	UNDRR	United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction
GCE	Global Campaign for Education	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GED	General Economic Division	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GESHAVO	Gender Sensitive Humanitarian Volunteering	UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
GNDR	Global Network of Civil Society Organisations Disaster Reduction	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
GOLD	Global Organising and Leadership Development	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GP	Global Platform	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
GPSDD	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data	UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
GRPS	Gender Responsive Public Services	VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
GURU	Get Up Rise Up	VLR	Voluntary Local Reviews
HDP	Humanitarian, Development and Peace	VNR	Voluntary National Reviews
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum	VPN	Virtual Private Network
HQ	Head Quarters	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach	WC	Women Circles
HRD	Human Rights Defenders	WLPC	Women-Led Protection Committee
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative	WLSA	Women and Law in Southern Africa
ICSC	International Civil Society Centre	WPAG	Women Protection Action Group
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	YACI	Youth Agents for Change Initiatives
IHART	International Humanitarian Action and Resilience Team	YCoI	Youth Community of Interest
ILO	International Labour Organisation	YDE	Youth Digital Engagement
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation	YLVO	Empowering Youth Led Volunteering in Local Level Responses
IP	International Platform	YouLead	Youth Leadership Development
IRL	International Refugee Law	YSO	Youth-Serving Organisations
LGBTQI+	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer Intersex Plus		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This results report presents results for both Lot CIV and Lot HUM for 2018 – 2021 of ActionAid Denmark's (AADK) Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) as well as a brief organisational update and follow up from Danida Reviews. AADK received a total of DKK **556,000,000** in funding within the SPA. Through a concerted effort, AADK and partners succeeded in delivering significant results on the programmatic ambitions across both Lots. This occurred in the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic which significantly altered the way programming could be done throughout 2020 and 2021. The pandemic naturally also resulted in reprogramming and delay of activities, especially in 2020, but the fact that the burn rates have remained high (at 100% or close to) for both Lot CIV and Lot HUM is a testament to the ability to adapt to the crisis. The fact that many targets were exceeded despite the pandemic also reflected that the adaptations were largely within existing programme strategies with the addition of strategic service delivery, a needs-driven focus on awareness-raising on COVID-19, as well as the socio-economic aspects compounded by the crisis.

A key learning during the SPAI period was around **digitalisation** including both the potential, but also the challenges, which resulted in limitations for youth to participate in decision-making and advocacy. Nevertheless, satisfying progress was achieved vis-à-vis the overall SPA objective, and AADK was able to further promote the **youth-focused approach** as exemplified by the establishment of **Global Platforms (GPs)** in 15 new countries. Significant results were achieved during 2018-2021 in terms of **strengthening capacity** with an estimated 23,625 youth taking part in capacity development at the GPs, and an additional 50,756 participating in trainings conducted by partners. In terms of **facilitating space and diversity**, results were witnessed by the strength of the youth movements' response to the pandemic as well as other pertinent issues in their contexts, and in total 164,357 young

people participated in youth-hub events and 4,201,021 people took action on common causes.

Despite challenges posed by the pandemic, it also had a significant positive effect on the impact of the **Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS)** programme (Lot CIV) as the number of people reached with improved health care services increased remarkably in 2021 to more than 2,8 million, and most of these were targeted with COVID-19-related measures. During the programme period 2018-2021, crucial results were seen by the amount of people achieving access to improved public services within: education at 736,673; social safety at 110,345; and water and sanitation at 853,308. At country level **Economic Opportunities and Decent Work for Youth (EODWY)** (Lot CIV) saw 213,925 people gaining access to economic opportunities, for example government programmes to support self-resilience or entrepreneurship. A total of 67 changes in tax systems were achieved under the **Progressive Taxation** programme (Lot CIV), and in the **Participatory Democracy** programme (Lot CIV) the results include youth being elected for a total of 5,500 positions in decision-making structures as well as advocacy wins such as changes in budgets and the adoption of policy suggestions by youth. **Climate Justice** pilots enabled 6000+ young people to participate in climate justice actions. The **Rights & Resilience** (Lot HUM) programme achieved good results despite very challenging environments especially in Palestine and Lebanon. The women and youth-led groups showed active leadership and contributed to reducing vulnerabilities by leading responses in Palestine and in Jordan and Lebanon by raising awareness on the intersection between COVID-19 and protection issues. Finally, linking the global to the local level was a continued focus and the **Policy Lab** achieved strong results by succeeding in putting tax, debt, SDGs, and anti-discrimination on the agenda, just as concerted efforts from AADK, partners and the AA Federation succeeded in documenting and challenging the shrinking civic space.

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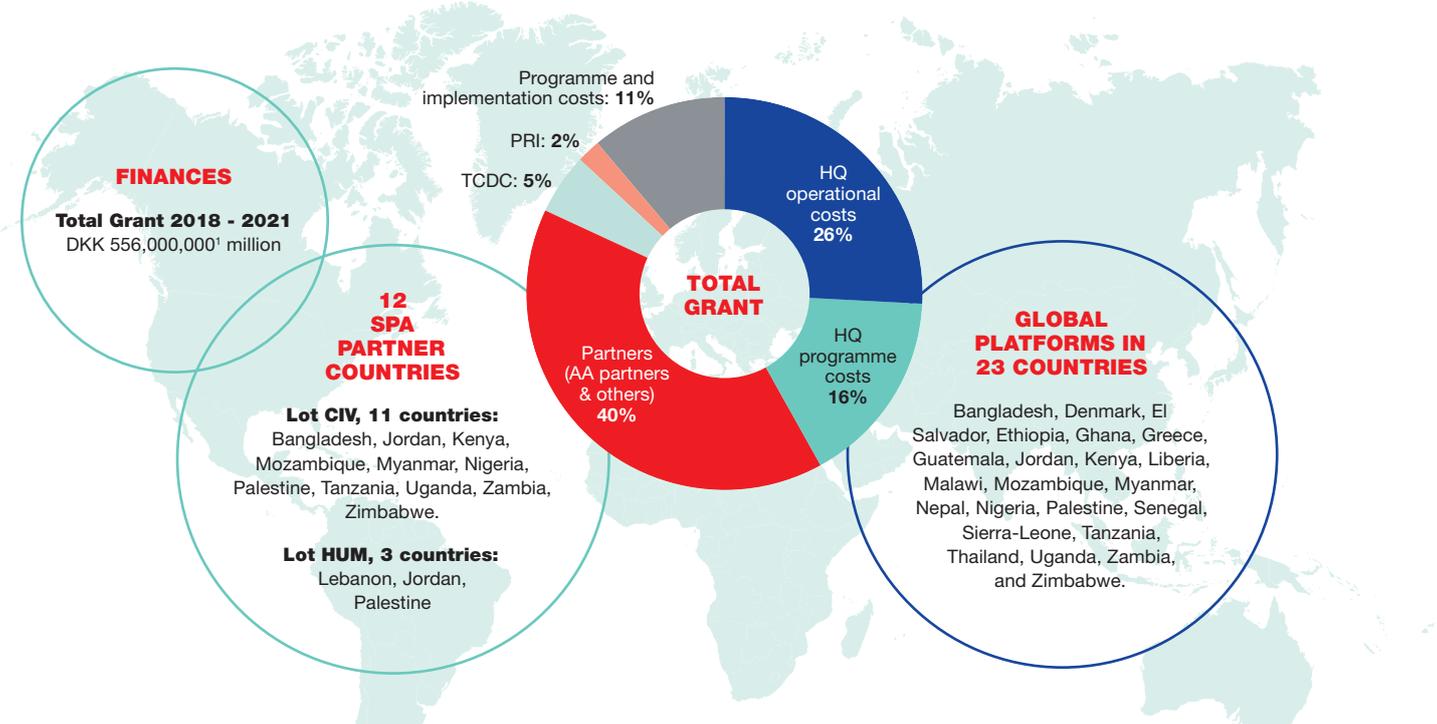
ABOUT THIS REPORT

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to present unpredictable challenges for populations across the world and especially for many of the communities – particularly **women and young people** – that AADK works with in the efforts to combat social, political, and economic inequality. AADK reprogrammed across all contexts, but ultimately a lot of the planned work continued in different ways, e.g., **increased online activities** as a key element throughout 2020 - 2021, and many of AADK's constituents showed remarkable resilience in the face of the pandemic. 2021 marked the final year of the Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). With the total of DKK 556,000,000 in funding within the agreement, AADK was implementing programmes in **12 countries** across Africa, Asia and the Middle East as well as global programmes to champion justice and equal rights and opportunities for all people within **four thematic priorities**:

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

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

and lead. This report presents **results** across the thematic, global, and country levels achieved in 2018-2021 for Lot CIV and Lot HUM as well as highlights on strategic and organisational developments. The report is synthesised based on comprehensive annual reports from the SPA-partner countries including outcome harvesting as well as thematic and global reports. The report contains five main sections: The **first** section summarises key highlights strategically, programmatically, and operationally in the last four years including main aspects of the follow up on recommendations from reviews. The **second** section contains the overall analysis of results across the four thematic priorities in Lot CIV and Lot HUM from 2018 – 2021. The **third** section presents the results from flex funds in the period 2018-2021. The **fourth** section presents the achievements of AADK's global interventions in the programme period with specific 2021 achievements highlighted. The **fifth** section presents key achievements and learnings from each of the 12 SPA countries. Finally, the **sixth** section includes the key results from campaigns and engagement in Denmark (PRI-funds). Throughout the report illustrative examples of work and results are included. In addition to the main report, the **annexes** contain the Summary Result Frames 2018-2021 for Lot CIV and Lot HUM, the latter in two documents due to the changes in the results frame from 2020 onwards, the four select case stories, and enclosed in a separate document are the three select key indicators, as well as the two matrixes with follow-up from the 2019 Danida review and 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 account that Danida will receive in September can have variations compared to those presented in this report. Additionally, AADK transitioned between two finance systems from 2019 to 2020 which means that some numbers were categorised somewhat differently.

1. WHAT CHANGED IN AADK FROM 2018 – 2021

This section covers major operational, strategic, and programmatic developments that AADK went through in the four-year SPAI period.

1.1 PROGRAMMATIC & STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENTS

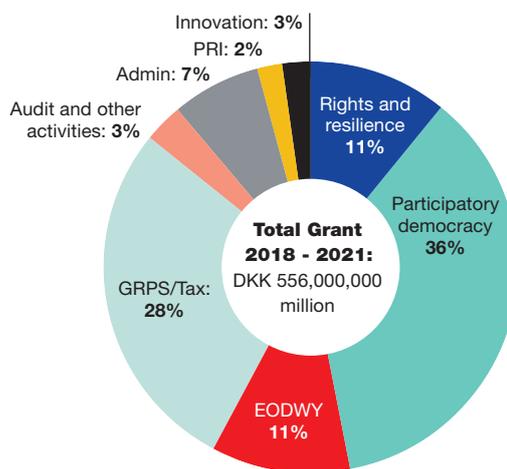
During 2018 – 2021, AADK successfully centred young people in all programming internationally and nationally. This was done by strategically framing all work within the sustainable development goals (SDGs), with a primary focus on SDG 10 on reducing inequalities, while aligning with the organisational documents “the Youth Story” and “Building a Global Activist Organisation for the 21st Century” to take concrete steps to ensure that AADK embodies a rooted **global youth-focused activist organisation**. During the SPAI period, a total of 15 new Global Platforms (GPs) were established and furthermore, the work to support social movements with their organising was elevated with the development of relevant tools, networks, and peer-approaches. Simultaneously, AADK developed its **nexus and humanitarian** engagement and approaches with a focus on youth and women’s leadership and resilience in protracted and sudden onset crisis. Focusing the work with young people within **climate justice** was the latest strategic development. Finally, AADK fully adapted both operationally and programmatically to the **digital reality** in terms of learning, capacity strengthening, and digital activism, with the final boost to make this happen, coming from the necessity of the COVID-19 pandemic. Key learnings and directions will be taken forward in SPAII e.g., within climate justice, within the special focus on young women in crisis, and within the work to amplify voices and ensure broader engagement using digital platforms, while taking the focus on youth activism to scale within the work of the Global Entity on Social Movements and the GP network.



Scan the code to find a collection of AADK’s resources to support social movements.

Even though the space for civil society further shrunk in many contexts in the past four years and in some coun-

tries more repressive regimes have taken control, AA partners, local partners, and constituents skilfully manoeuvred in these spaces. However, they also experienced an increase in harassment and persecution including for example in Zimbabwe, but also in Uganda, Myanmar, Tanzania, and Zambia, and AADK consequently scaled up the **support to human rights activists**. As can be seen in the following sections, impressive results were achieved across the four main strategic objectives and the AADK approaches were validated in many contexts.



PARTNERSHIPS, NETWORKS & LIAISONS

Dynamic partnerships are critical for creating complex social change and AADK collaborated and coordinated efforts with a variety of actors at local, national, and global level while also working in multi-stakeholder coalitions, alliances, and networks. The national ActionAid (AA) organisations in the 11² countries were the central partners in SPAI, and the **localisation agenda** is inherently embedded in the AA structure. However, AADK promoted further localisation, and AA partners were encouraged to increasingly shift resources and power to other local actors. Within AA, AADK continued the leading role of two delegations: 1) Institutional Resilience and 2) the Youth Community of Interest (YCoI). As a result, AA adopted young people as a key constituency in 2021 for climate and economic justice

2. AA Arab Region covers both Jordan and Lebanon.

and included youth at the centre of the federation's humanitarian signature. Additionally, AADK continued supporting Tax, Gender-Responsive Public Services (GRPS), Civic Participation including SDGs, Learning and Capacity development and the International Humanitarian Action and Resilience Team (IHART).

ADAPTIVENESS & RESPONSIVENESS IN THE FACE OF COVID-19

While each country experienced different levels of health and socio-economic crises, **COVID-19** significantly altered the ways in which implementation could take place across all contexts. This resulted in significant programmatic delays and adaptations in 2020 when 24% of the SPA portfolio was adapted to focus on COVID-19 responses. While lockdowns in 2021 also caused delays etc. staff, partners, and constituents were used to the altered ways of working. The ability to adapt to the crisis was exemplified by the high burn-rates on both Lot CIV and Lot HUM in 2020 and 2021 and the fact that many targets were exceeded despite the pandemic. AADK's approaches were tested as young people **demonstrated resilience** and acted in response to the crisis. Specifically, AADK programmes were adapted as follows: i) project and programme support and technical input remained largely aligned with existing strategies although with key adaptations including going digital, adopting awareness raising and advocacy related to COVID-19 and the socio-economic aspects compounded by the crisis along with strategic service delivery in response to the pandemic; ii) The GPs transitioned online for the majority of their engagements; iii) The People4Change (P4C) programme focused on locally recruited inspirators; iv) The AADK Training Centre for Development Cooperation in Tanzania (TCDC) cancelled many income generating courses – although some went online; v) New initiatives were set up: Rapid Response Funds focusing on young people and activists and direct mini-grants; vi) Danida Flex funds were extraordinarily increased in 2020.

GOING DIGITAL – POTENTIALS & CHALLENGES

COVID-19 functioned as an igniter that allowed AADK to capitalise on the early preparations for the digital transition. A central component of the new digital reality for AADK and its constituents was the 2020 launch of the opensource digital platform, the Learning Management System (LMS) which enabled AADK to transition all physical capacity strengthening activities into digital spaces. A total of 2,868 individuals from 77 countries have signed up to the platform, there are nearly 3,000 course completions, and the site has 3-500 active learners per month. The past couple of years have highlighted the **key potentials** of digitalisation in terms of increased outreach, digital activism, and networking. This is illustrated by the Act, Reflect, Organise! (ARO) course that was adapted from face2face requiring travel of 35 participants

and trainers, to be replaced with an online learning programme for 60 participants with an increased geographic reach. Also, the Youth Digital Engagement (YDE) project (2020-2021) engaged 4500+ youth across six countries in data collection on the needs of young people on various topics, equipping youth with persuasive data to interact with decision-makers.

However, digitalisation also presents **challenges** resulting in limitations for young people to participate in both capacity strengthening activities, decision-making and advocacy. AADK addressed the digital divide by e.g., providing digital offline trainings and access to devices and data, as well as by exploring low-tech tech solutions to ensure access for marginalised groups. An example of this is the development of the Turtle Web app in 2021, which is a slow VPN tool that enables slow access to lightweight web-based applications and most messaging services, even without data. AADK acknowledges the fundamental need for investment in digital platforms that ensure inclusion and promote digital literacy to mitigate the risks of exclusion as well as increased digital security threats from authoritarian regimes.

YOUNG KENYANS TAKE THE GOVERNMENT TO COURT – AND WIN!

As a common practise, politicians and public servants in Kenya are appointed without having the necessary qualifications to fill their role, which causes public distrust and malcontent. In 2019, the appointment of Mary Wambui as chair of the National Employment Authority garnered anger from many Kenyans – which paved the way for action: AADK and AAI Kenya focus on mobilising young Kenyans by increasing the capacity of social movements to challenge duty bearers on human rights and accountability, and the partners, PAWA254 and Siasa Place decided to take this case to court on the grounds that Mary Wambui was unqualified. In January 2020, the Judge Onesmus Makau ruled that the appointment of Mary Wambui was unconstitutional, since it was not based on merit and it was not advertised. This case showed that young citizens can overcome governmental decisions and ensure the constitutional process.



1.2 ORGANISATIONAL & OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Prior to the pandemic, the organisation established an Accountability Unit, with a compliance manager position, and recruited additional controllers to the Finance Team, as well as adopted new systems and procedures. This **operational reboot** was accelerated by the Danida Review in 2019. However, due to the pandemic, several actions were put on hold, and the fact that the positions as operational director and head of finance had a change of staff in the second half of 2021 led to further postponements, including those from Danida's Financial Monitoring Visit in 2021³. All of this notwithstanding, AADK managed to enhance its operational capacity substantially during 2018-2021, not just by strengthening its Finance Team with additional staff members, but also by adopting and implementing the following over the four-year period: i) a new Procurement Policy with relevant procedures; a new Contract Management System (CMS) developed by AA; a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System; a new Risk Management System; a new Staff Development System; revised safeguarding policies; strengthened anti-terrorism screening procedures; financial IATI-reporting; and feminist leadership principles.

Generally, processes and systems to mitigate risks were strengthened during 2018 – 2021 and the COVID-19 pandemic strengthened AADK's **risk resilience** by providing an opportunity to learn across the organisation. In late 2019, AA's Internal Audit carried out a review of AADK's risk management procedures giving AADK a 'substantial assurance' ranking and identifying areas for improvement. In 2021, AADK implemented the new Risk Management Policy and digital Risk Register in line with AA's Risk Management Framework. The Procurement Policy and tools effectively mitigate financial loss, reputational damage, climate, and environmental concerns, and regulatory impact when contracting business partners. Additionally, in line with AA's Anti-Terrorist Funding Policy, AADK implemented an online database as part of the due diligence screening against sanctions lists. In addition to COVID-19, major contextual risks were the volatile situations in Gaza and Lebanon from 2018 and onwards, which led to changes in the AADK risk registration procedures. AADK developed a more targeted approach to risk mitigation vis-à-vis shrinking political space in 2021, with a key focus on young activists and social movements, and in collaboration with AA produced the report "[Attacks on Civic and Democratic Space: Strategies and Lessons from ActionAid's Response](#)" which is now the basis for trainings in risk management and scenario planning.



ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESILIENCE OF WOMEN IN GAZA

To combat gender inequality in the Palestinian society the Rights & Resilience programme succeeded in supporting an environment for women-led entrepreneurship. Specifically, the programme established six Women-Led Protection Committees (WLPCs) in Gaza. The women participating in the committees were provided with capacity strengthening and training on social entrepreneurship and small-scale businesses.

Three young women, the 'Green Girls' exemplify the programme's work of economic and social resilience and they have gained financial independence through their agricultural project only a few meters away from the "Israeli Separation Wall". AA Palestine and the partner Maserat provided Aseel Najjar, Ghaida Qudeih and Nadine Abu Rock with trainings on entrepreneurship and marketing as well as seed-funding to plant three acres of land in 2020. They received USD 1500 in additional financial support after the losses that their project sustained due to the Israeli attack on the Gaza Strip in May 2021, and this allowed them to expand to six acres. One of the requirements for the funding was to be able to adapt to the market's requests for sustainability purposes, and that's what the Green Girls were able to achieve. The last harvest produced two tons of melons, three tons of tomatoes, and 50 kg of organic honey a.o. Many challenges threatened the success of this project, including the social unacceptance of women working in the agricultural sector, in addition to the fact that the farm is located near the separation wall and hence the Israeli forces might occupy the land without warning. But the Green Girls are determined to earn an income and to protect their land.

3. See Annex 6 and Annex 7 for schematic updates on the 2019 Review and the 2021 financial monitoring visit.

LONG-TERM EFFORTS YIELD TRANSFORMATIVE TAX CHANGES IN MALAWI



Malawi's funding gaps and vulnerability became even more pronounced in early 2015 as floods hit the country, displacing around 200,000 people. With more tax revenue, Malawi would have been better prepared to deal with the floods. This is an unrepaired road which was destroyed during the floods.

ADVOCATING FOR BETTER FISCAL LAWS – AND SUCCEEDING

Since 2015, AA Malawi has advocated for new laws governing how mining is taxed and to disallow mining companies from getting away with contributing very little to tax revenues. In 2018, AA Malawi was linked up with the global tax programme and from 2021 the support was intensified to give their work a boost through financial and policy support. The joint efforts resulted in a very concrete and transformative outcome in 2021 when the Malawi government proposed a new Mining Fiscal Regime which reflected AA's demands. The Malawian government explicitly attributed its new proposal to the work of AA in this statement from the Malawi Revenue Authority's Director of Policy & Planning, Mr Wazona Ligomeka: *"For the past 3 years, the Malawi Government has been working so hard to ensure that it's collecting more revenues and I think we should be thanking organisations such as ActionAid which are highlighting some of the deficiencies that we have in our tax laws."*

EVIDENCE-BASED ADVOCACY – IT TAKES LONG-TERM EFFORTS

AA Malawi recognised that change takes time – especially policy change – and worked with an integrated strategy of: allying with civil society networks; targeting advocacy interventions while also bringing together key parliamentary committees with the Ministry of Finance; bringing natural resource CSO networks into tax justice discus-

sions; and finally analysing the central budget each year and using the relevant findings to call for more and better public spending on GRPS. To show just how much money Malawi was losing from an insufficient mining fiscal regime, in 2015, AA outlined the tax revenues lost by the Malawi government due to the tax incentives granted to a single Australian company, Paladin, as well as the company's own 'tax planning'.

TOTAL TAX LOSSES TO MALAWI FROM PALADIN

SOURCE	TOTAL LOST REVENUE (in million USD)
Royalty revenue lost	15.635
Interest payment withholding tax lost	7.3425
Managing fee withholding tax lost	20.1825
TOTAL	43.16 million

KEY LEARNINGS FROM THIS ADVOCACY SUCCESS

This work illustrates that sometimes change takes time, and that sustained campaigning in close alliance with other strategic partners while maintaining good relationships with key government stakeholders and using high-quality evidence for lobbying and advocacy are effective for achieving transformative change. This work also demonstrates how AA as an organisation is well placed to achieve sustainable change through its ability to work closely with partners at both national and international levels.

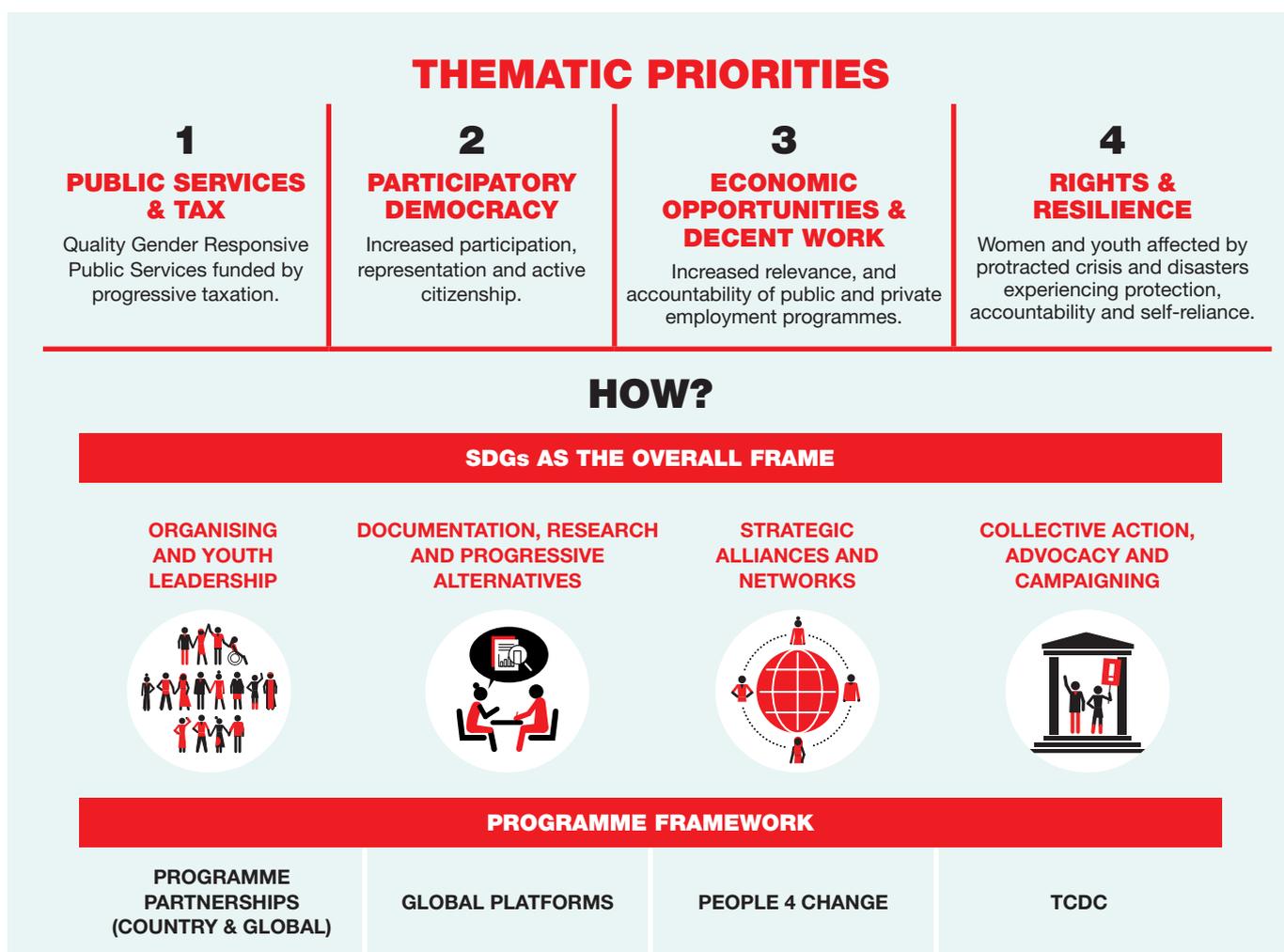
2. WHAT DID AADK ACHIEVE FROM 2018 – 2021?

This section presents an overview of achievements for Lot CIV and Lot HUM in reference to the summary results framework based on data on key indicators as well as outcomes harvested across the 12 partners countries.

2.1 OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SPAI PROGRAMME

AADK's programming approach is transformative in nature and seeks to address structural causes of inequality, injustice, and crisis by supporting the struggles of right holders to foster sustainable change and accountability from relevant public and private actors. Adhering to a human rights-based approach (HRBA) and championing feminist leadership principles, AADK combines the longer-term and strategically planned programmes in the 12 part-

ner countries with the dynamic, reactive, and **agile 'activist approach'** that was developed and refined throughout the SPAI programme period. The activist approach is implemented across the four thematic priorities across both Lot CIV and Lot HUM by embedding the concept of organising in the work to mobilise young people when public institutions do not respond. HRBA is inherent to organising as it is a critical strategy to grow people-centred pressure for progressive changes beyond the community level by linking local struggles to the national level, and to have the communities and youth doing the advocacy. The programming elements – the country programme partnerships, the Global Platforms (GPs), People4Change (P4C) and the Training Centre for Development Cooperation in Tanzania (TCDC) underpins *the how* of the thematic priorities as depicted in the illustration.



STRENGTHENING CAPACITY & INFLUENCE OF YOUTH FOR CHANGE

The **overall objective of the SPA** programme was:

“Strengthened capacity, space and diversity of youth organisations, movements and alliances to act, influence and advocate for increased realisation and accountability for the rights, standards, and goals that duty bearers have agreed to and adopted, primarily the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Human Rights” and significant results were achieved towards this in terms of **strengthening capacity and influence of youth** with a total of 74,371 young people taking part in capacity development initiatives or being trained by AADK’s partners or GPs during 2018-2021. With 18,887 of these being in 2021, the annual target for 2021 of 33,000 was not met due to challenges posed by COVID-19 restrictions. Training and capacity building focused on a variety of subjects such as youth leadership, organising and advocacy, tax justice, HRBA, humanitarian response and GRPS.

KEY NUMBERS FROM 2018 – 2021

- The programme supported the mobilisation of 797,558 people in 2021 who despite restrictions took collective action on common causes – 52,337 of these participated in events by the GPs.
- From 2018 – 2021, an estimated 4,201,021 people were involved in collective action on common causes such as campaigning, demonstrations, inter-face meetings with authorities related to and facilitated by AA and the GPs, and 164,357 young people took part in youth-hub events.
- As mobilisation and collective action moved into digital spaces, the efforts of reaching people with awareness raising increased dramatically with AA and partners reaching more than 178 million people through online and media campaigning from 2018 – 2021. In 2021, 97 million people were reached online with awareness raising initiatives, which exceeded the target of 1,853,500 people.

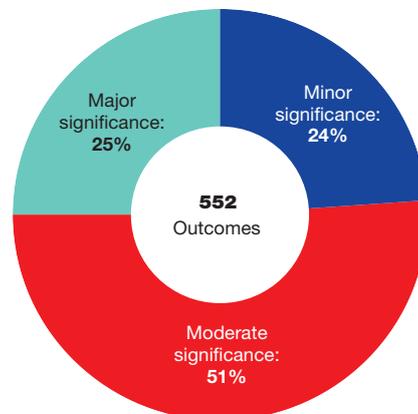
The programme successfully supported interventions to create **systemic changes** in target countries through policy-influencing and collective actions, as AADK’s partners and GPs were part of or contributed to 730 different advocacy and campaign initiatives at local, national, and global level, of which 217 took place in 2021. In addition, the programme contributed to knowledge generation, evidence-based policy influencing, and alliance building

by producing 270 analyses and research reports. AA partners also engaged in or were active members of 299 different alliances and networks at all levels.

WHAT WORKED, WHERE & WITH WHOM

During the SPAI period, AADK capacity built partners and GPs in conducting outcome harvesting as a qualitative and learning focused monitoring and evaluation approach, and a total of **552 outcomes** were harvested across all partner programmes including the GPs, testifying to the **impact** of the SPAI programme – of these, 162 (29%) outcomes relate to Strategic Objective 1 (GRPS & Tax); 276 (50%) to Strategic Objective 2 (Participatory Democracy & Youth Representation); 52 (9%) to Strategic Objective 3 (Economic opportunities and decent work); and 62 (12%) to Strategic Objective 4 (Rights & Resilience). The number and significance of outcomes varies a great deal across countries, as the method of harvesting outcomes was introduced gradually with partner countries, giving some countries more years to apply the method than others. The significance of outcomes also varies across the strategic objectives with the most significant outcomes taking place within GRPS & Tax and Participatory Democracy.

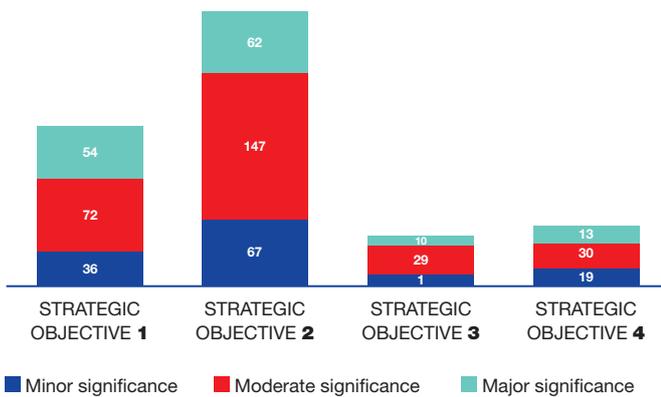
Significance of outcomes



An example of an outcome with minor significance is for example in Bangladesh in 2019, a young man became the first youth representative member of a ward level disaster management committee. He had participated in several trainings by AA Bangladesh on democratic participation, and local decision-making structures had hitherto largely ignored young people thinking them not capable of participating. Comparatively, an example of an outcome with major significance leading to improved gender-responsive public educational services in various locations in Tanzania was seen in 2020, when the Pemba Youth Voice Organisation and Pemba Female Youth Organisation organised a meeting with Councillors, the Education office, School Management Committee members and teachers

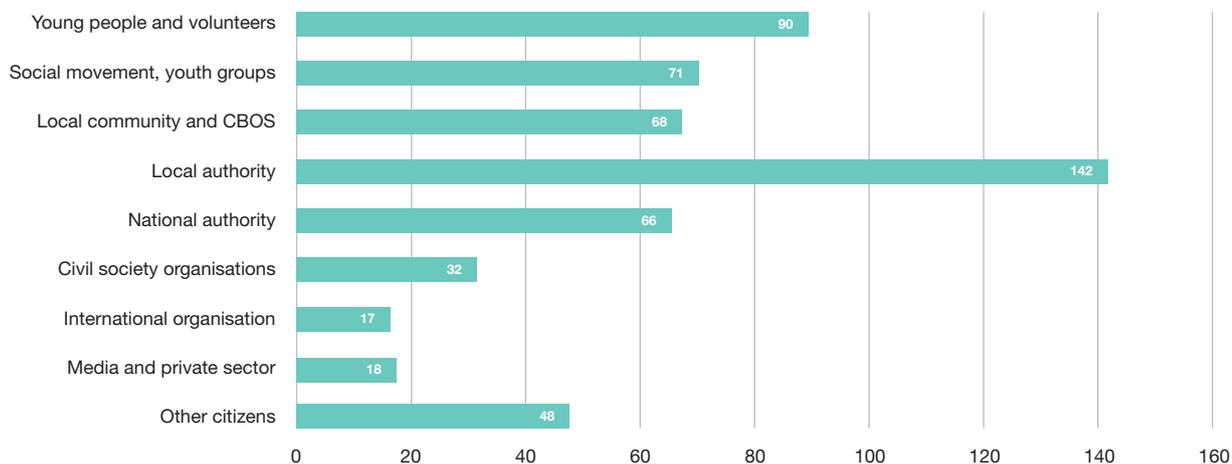
to discuss the findings of a survey they conducted in 13 schools) in Wete and Micheweni Districts to assess the quality of school infrastructures (toilets and water). At this meeting the teachers and young people demanded the government to repair the toilets and construct additional toilets for girls in the surveyed schools. These actions resulted in the government constructing the demanded toilets, and additionally the Municipals in the two districts established a special committee including youth groups to conduct a campaign aimed at improving provision of quality toilets in all schools in Northern Pemba. By end 2021, an additional five toilets were established through this advocacy initiative.

Significance of outcomes per strategic objective



The outcomes harvested also show a clear tendency by AADK and partners achieving the **greatest impact at local level** with 75% of the outcomes identified there, while 19% of the outcomes identify change at the national level, and 6% at the international level. The contribution of the AADK and partners to the changes were in the form of capacity support to individuals or organisations, be it through training, support to advocacy and campaigning, or through being instrumental in convening civil society actors and strengthening alliances and networks. The **most impactful intervention strategies** of AADK and partners were those built on supporting and training for organising and youth leadership, as well as those focused on supporting constituents in collective action, campaigning, and advocacy. The 552 harvested outcomes also demonstrate that AADK and partners with their intervention strategies were able to influence and work with a variety of social actors, from the local level to the international level. The greatest impact was seen in changing the behaviour of social actors such as young people, volunteers, as well as local authorities, youth groups and social movements, and local communities and CBOs, while significant change in behaviour was also observed in national authorities. The SPA programme had the most significant effect in instigating change at the individual and local level with 371 (67%) of the outcomes identifying change for actors at this level.

Number of outcomes per social actor who changed



MAINTAINING RELEVANCE IN THE FACE OF COVID-19

While SPA countries were differently affected by COVID-19, the pandemic altered the ways in which programme implementation could take place across all contexts throughout 2020 and 2021. AADK's dual approach was put to the test throughout the crisis and showed its value, as young people, women, and activists from AADK programmes and beyond took leadership in responses

addressing the health, social and political effects of COVID-19 while challenging the increasingly shrinking civic space. While all programmes faced delays, the creativity of finding new ways to engage constituents also led to positive developments, and generally, the achievements are indicative of the ability of AADK's partners to adapt and respond to the young people's needs. This is an important aspect of how the **relevance and coherence** of the SPA programme was ensured. COVID-19 necessitated youth movements to respond to the pandemic,

showing their diversity as well claiming a new ‘space’ for them to act and gain influence. Examples of maintaining the SPA programmes’ relevance through COVID-related adjustments and adaptive programming include youth in Nigeria, Zambia, Bangladesh, and Tanzania in 2020 tracking COVID-19 funds to hold the government to account, and young people joining COVID-19-related committees and taking part in strategic service delivery to communities in Kenya, Tanzania, and Palestine. At the policy level, COVID-19 resulted in a heightened focus on tax and debt to which AADK contributed actively. The global and national levels were linked by supplying mini-grants to countries to monitor the changes in the tax system because of COVID-19 and linking this to international campaigns on tax justice. The results as evidenced in the extensive outcome harvesting across both Lots in all partner countries as well as from their programme reporting testify to the **effectiveness** of the SPA programme towards achieving the objectives.

Working with local partners is a core element in enhancing **sustainability and efficiency**, not only by reducing implementation costs, but also by supporting the capacities, experiences, and technical competencies of partners, and by strengthening already existing structures at local, national, and international level through engaging actively in networks and alliances. Equally, the training and capacity building of young people and constituents, and supporting them in conducting evidence-based advocacy to gain influence on the development of their communities, was core to contributing to sustainability, and this will be carried forward into the programming of SPAll, which will increase its focus on capacity strengthening through the integrated capacity strengthening units – P4C, GPs, TCDC and the Global Organising and Leadership Development (GOLD) programme.

2.2 ACHIEVEMENTS ON LOT CIV

Lot CIV focused on strategic objective 1, 2 and 3 and was implemented in Bangladesh, Jordan, Kenya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: GRPS



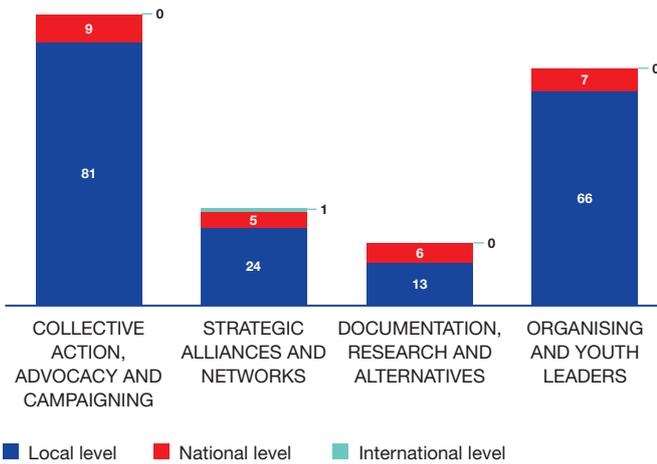
From 2018-2021 an estimated total of **6,055,228 people accessed improved public services** in education, water, health, or social safety at local level because of advocacy done by AA and partners. The number of people living in

poverty who experienced improvements in public services totalled 3,248,620, in 2021, which exceeded the target of 837,700. (These totals are not adjusted for double counting across sectors). The COVID-19 pandemic had significant effects on the results of the programmes as the number of people reached with improved health services in 2021 increased dramatically, as AA and partners engaged in responding and providing emergency support to communities during the pandemic, as well as to holding service providers accountable for providing support to marginalised communities affected by the pandemic. Meanwhile, other health related initiatives continued, such as advocating for improved Sexual Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) and community clinics. For example, in 2021, women from Mabvuku ward 20 in Zimbabwe demanded accountability from their local government by capitalising on their knowledge of the laws and compliance mechanism gained through mobile legal aid clinics supported by AA Zimbabwe and their partners. In collaboration with Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), Zimbabwe Human Right Commission and Zimbabwe Gender Commission, they assessed how their damaged sewage system was causing a health hazard in the area and wrote a letter to the Director of Health of the City of Harare. The city responded by repairing the 20 sewer pipes to improve sanitation.

Additionally, AADK and partners supported initiatives to change national tax systems contributing to increased progressive revenue, which during 2018-2021, resulted in 67 changes in legislation or regulations. AADK’s partners also addressed **88 cases of grand and petty corruption**. In Uganda, for example, the Government during the process of amending the Annual Tax Bills for the Financial Year 2021/22 adopted a proposal by AAI Uganda and partners to drop the tax on ‘Over-the-Top Services’, which was making it impossible for many young people to stay on SoMe. In 2021, AA Zimbabwe’s partner ZIMCODD targeted the Parliament and the Office of the President with a SoMe campaign coupled with lobby and advocacy efforts for them to stop delaying and releasing the 2020 Auditor General’s Report in Parliament. In June 2021 the advocacy campaign achieved a positive response, and the report was presented to and considered in Parliament.

The majority (85%) of outcomes under objective 1 took place at the **local level**, improving the access to public services directly in the local communities of the programmes’ constituents. Changes occurring at the national level were related to improving tax regulations and anti-corruption legislation or advocating for better national policies or implementation of public services. In Nigeria, in 2020, youth-led advocacy using diverse virtual platforms influenced the government to publish a Policy Framework, which strengthened the public accountability mechanisms for the utilisation of COVID-19 funds vis-à-vis providing a strong background to monitor the adherence by Ministries, departments, and agencies.

Intervention strategies' contribution to GRPS



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION

276
OUTCOMES

The efforts of the programme's capacity strengthening interventions took effect in 2020 and 2021 by contributing to an increased number of young people engaged in leadership and decision-making structures at local and national level. Young men and

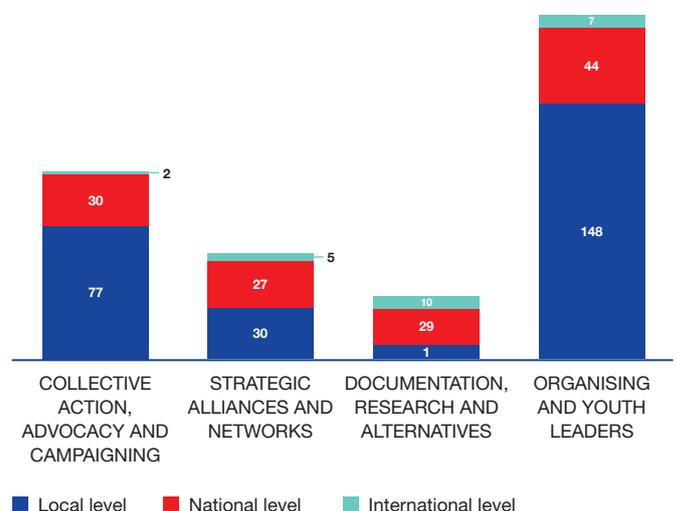
women were supported by AA and partners to be elected or appointed to a total of **5,500 positions** in formal and informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national, or international level during the programme period. For 2021, the result was 2,659, compared to a target for the year of 900. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the general trend across countries in 2020 and 2021 was that a significantly higher number of young people were elected or appointed to the decision-making structures than in previous years. This was partly a result of many young people being appointed to specific COVID-19 coordination structures where they took lead in the response to the pandemic. In Bangladesh, for example, around 500 young people engaged with the various COVID related Emergency Response Committees at Ward, Union, and Subdistrict level in 2020 and 2021. During the programme period, national and local governments took **261 steps to increase accountability** to their communities, to which AADK's partners contributed. 73 of these steps were taken in 2021. In Zimbabwe in 2021, 522 youth were involved in Community Assemblies and Interface Forums, where they interacted with duty bearers and influenced service delivery, and AA Zimbabwe also supported the selection of youth in national level structures, where the youth have been using their positions to push for adoption of pro young people policies and measures.



YOUNG PEOPLE ADVOCATE FOR – AND GET – AN AMBULANCE IN BANGLADESH

Low agricultural production and exposure of climate-related hazards adds to the extreme poverty levels of Shatgumbuj Union in the Bagerhat District in Bangladesh. In addition, the lack of transportation infrastructure presents significant challenges for the response to health emergencies in the area, which further marginalises the population. Women are particularly vulnerable e.g. when in labour as they cannot reach the health facilities in time. AADK and AA Bangladesh supported the partner Agnibina Youth Group to advocate for better delivery of medical services in the region. The group campaigned with the local administration until November 2020, when a committee including young people was established and the authorities committed to providing a free ambulance that is currently being maintained by the young activists and local partners. By the end of 2020, a vehicle was purchased and converted into an ambulance. On average, 50 ill people are now getting free ambulance services every month, and approximately 1,250 community members have used the service to date.

Intervention strategies' contribution to participatory democracy



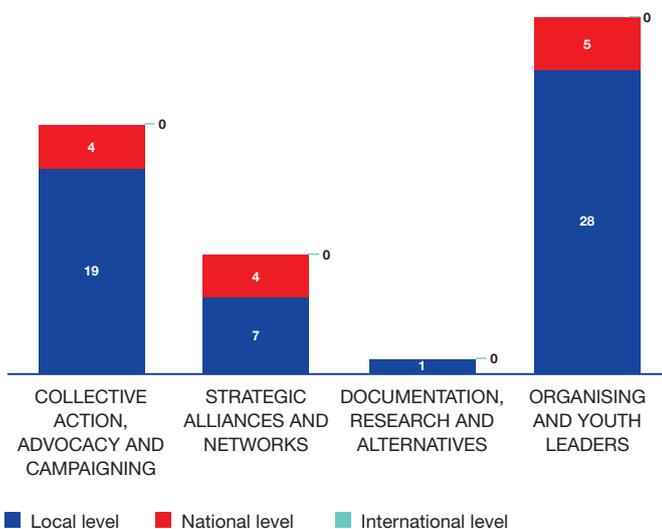
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & DECENT WORK FOR YOUTH

52
OUTCOMES

Interventions under the Specific Objective 3 saw a total of **213,925 young people achieving access** to public credit schemes and improved economic opportunities as a result of advocacy done by AA and partners. Programme partners were advocating towards

local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work, and the programme documented **127 of such steps taken** in target contexts. An additional 88 measures were taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth. As is evident from the distribution of outcomes, for this strategic objective the intervention strategies of organising and youth leadership, as well as that of collective action, advocacy and campaigning yielded the most changes in creating economic opportunities. AADK and partners also supported young people in accessing government programmes aimed at increasing employment, for example in Uganda where partners supported the formation of youth groups, conducted awareness creation through radio on the existing government economic programmes, and facilitated interface meetings between young people and duty bearers from local governments to get a clear understanding of the programmes and how to access them. This resulted in the local government in 2021, through Operation Wealth Creation, distributing 8,000 mango seedlings to a group of young people in Lamogi sub-county to support their livelihoods.

Intervention strategies' contribution to EODWY



In Mozambique, the economic opportunities for young people drastically decreased since the outbreak of COVID-19, but through the support of AA Mozambique and

their partners, young people in the province of Cabo Delgado acquired skills and ability to engage in dialogue with local government and the private sector. AA Mozambique in partnership the Provincial Services for Justice and Work, Provincial Directorate of Youth, Employment and Sports and others conducted trainings for young people on technical-professional employment, and as a result, a local fund for youth entrepreneurship (NDELA) was created by the provincial government of Cabo Delgado. The partners also carried out national level advocacy actions aimed at stimulating entrepreneurship, and in 2021 the government approved the Acquired Skills Recognition System (SRCA), which recognises skills acquired through non-formal training and work contexts, making it easier for non-trained young people to access education and jobs. Additionally, AA Mozambique and partners strengthened the capacity of district platforms with the aim to influence local governments and the private sector to generate more opportunities for work for young people. This provision of economic opportunities is of critical importance in a province like Cabo Delgado, where young people are lured into joining armed groups and where the insurgency has its roots in grievances exacerbated by the loss of economic livelihoods and exclusion.

2.3 ACHIEVEMENTS OF LOT HUM

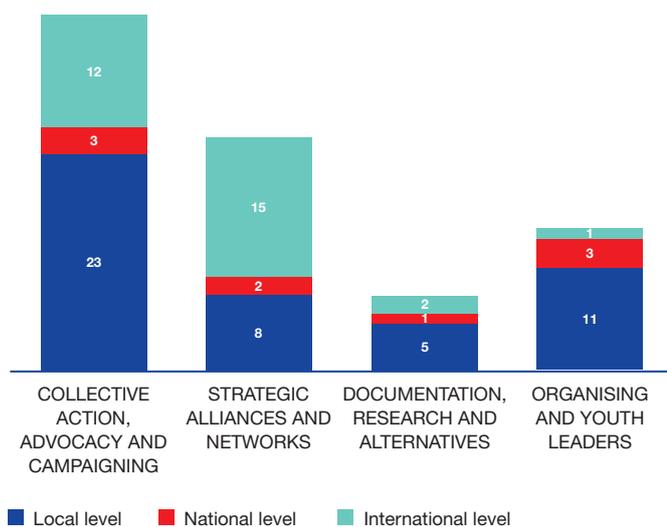
62
OUTCOMES

Lot HUM focused on strategic objective 4 and was implemented in Lebanon, Jordan, and Palestine (Gaza) as well as at global level. The HUM programme revised its design half-way through the SPAI period to better ground it in the local context and integrate

outcomes and activity streams, and throughout 2020 and 2021 especially the **resilience and protection elements** benefitted from the closer integration, however, the link between the global and the national level was continuously challenged – both because of COVID-19 but also because of different barriers to local partners' participation in global processes. An estimate of 55% of the Lot HUM funds were transferred to local partners. In 2020, AADK and partners developed a paper on the humanitarian – development – peace nexus approach to programming around vulnerabilities and strategic service delivery, and as the pandemic hit in 2020, much of the SPA programme across the two Lots became a nexus and adaptive programming operation. This was based on key learnings from the HUM programme as well as guidance tools and approaches that AADK developed as part of the HUM programme. An outcome of this methodological work was the uptake of guidance and recommendations in the wider humanitarian sector. For example, the

HUM programme helped developed a needs assessment guidance that better empowers women and young people from affected communities; piloted a new women-led community-based protection framework; updated a resilience tool within protracted crisis contexts; and used the learnings to lobby with e.g. Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) and United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UN-DRR).

Intervention strategies' contribution to Rights & Resilience



Across the three countries several achievements were reached for key indicators at national level during 2020 and 2021. At impact level, **20 steps were reported taken by humanitarian actors** including government authorities to increase accountability to their communities, with five being transformative, five being substantial, 10 being initial (across the three countries) with an example of a transformative step being in Palestine, where UNRWA recalled the Director of UNRWA operation in the GAZA Strip because of his statement trying to justify and legitimise the serious violations committed by the Israeli occupation forces during the Israeli attack in May 2021, and an example of a substantial step being in Jordan in 2021, with the establishment of complaint boxes and transparency boards inside four humanitarian actors' facilities. In terms of the second impact indicator, 16 steps were reported on the *extent to which women, young people and organisations lead and influence humanitarian action*, with two being transformative, twelve being substantial, and two being initial across the three countries with an example of a transformative step being in Jordan in 2021, with the Women Protection Action Group (WPAG) in Zarqa having established a women led CBO, aimed to prevent women and child protection risks in the Zarqa governorate, and a substantial step being in Lebanon in 2021, where a group of women were trained on leadership in a humanitarian context and on protection assessment. The women utilised this in the community to identify the most vulnerable

families for the cash distribution and reached 700 of the most vulnerable families.

A central focus of the programme was to ensure women's and young people's **local leadership** in protection, preparedness, and response, particularly in relation to facilitating young women-led safe spaces and protection groups both before and during crises spikes. This was done through the women-led WPAGs in Jordan and Lebanon and the Women-Led Protection Committees (WLPCs) in Palestine. These community-based groups successfully contributed to reduced vulnerabilities and increased dignity of especially women gender-based violence (GBV) survivors and continuously implemented activities throughout the four years locally in the programme centres including psychosocial support (both online and face to face) with 1,525 women receiving sustained psychosocial support (PSS) across the three countries in 2021, up from 494 in 2020. The women and community groups acted independently and proactively and in Palestine the WLPCs and the preparedness and response committees (PRC) led responses in their community, and in Jordan and Lebanon the WPAGs led an awareness raising campaign in 2020 in their communities on the intersection between COVID-19 and protection. In Jordan, the campaign reached 400,000+ online. AA Palestine engaged closely with local partners and youth in **strategic service delivery** to the most vulnerable communities particularly in 2020. Also in 2020, in Lebanon, AA Arab Region and youth partners joined the response to the Beirut blast.

The work on **young people in humanitarian action** progressed significantly over the four years, both within AA and AADK, but also at global and sector-wide level – not least in COVID-19 responses led by young people, their organisations and networks. The young people demonstrated resilience and took action in response to the crisis – as volunteers or staff of local partners, as individuals via GPs, as members of the Activista network or as leaders of youth-led organisations that accessed support and funds. Accountability committees were formed in all three countries and young people played an active role in programmatic accountability processes, needs assessments, assessments of damages after attacks and engagement with referral mechanisms. Following this, the appointment of members of the PRCs in Palestine to the review or advisory municipality committees, and youth-led online accountability sessions with duty bearers focused on the extent to which the Core Humanitarian Standards were considered in the quarantine centres. Six women from the programme were appointed as focal points for the Protection Cluster in Palestine in 2020, leading the distribution of awareness raising publications on COVID-19 to community-based organisations, shops, and companies in the community. This was the first time that women from affected communities took up this role in Palestine. GP Palestine conducted tailored trainings for WLPC and PRC members on social accountability, using digital tools, and responding to emergencies during the pandemic. Women and young people experienced meaningful par-

ticipation in decision making processes as evidenced by increased trust in young people by authorities who permitted them to conduct an assessment in the border areas in southern Gaza. These are examples of the success in **shifting power** to young people and women in a transformational and systemic way Under the Rights and Resilience objective, the intervention strategies leading to the most changes at local, national, and international level were collective action, advocacy, and campaigning, as well as building strategic alliances and networks, underlining the key need for gathering forces and taking common action to achieve results within this thematic priority. In contrast to the other strategic objectives, for this objective the organising and youth leadership approach did not result in as many changes as this was an area under development.

while linking local initiatives to regional and global efforts on addressing climate justice. In **Myanmar**, an assessment on civil society's engagement in climate activism was conducted, in **Bangladesh**, the "Let's Talk Climate Finance" project facilitated discussions focused on the recent governmental climate budget, and in **Zambia**, the project successfully trained 50 core climate justice campaigners in 2021 and assisted them in organising and launching the Youths for Climate Justice Network. See section 5.3 for details on the climate pilots in these three countries. Two multi-country studies were conducted in 2020 to ensure relevance of future programming for young people⁴, and they concluded that there has never been a point of history when more young people have organised around the same issue, but that young people often are not taken seriously on the matter.

2.4 CLIMATE JUSTICE & YOUNG PEOPLE

In late 2020 and in 2021, AADK initiated climate justice pilot projects in Zambia, Ethiopia, Liberia, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. With a total budget of around EUR 500.000, the projects supported young people to take leadership in activities that they deemed relevant. The pilots aimed at providing learning about climate justice work for young people as well as on how to mobilise and support youth-led movements on this issue. The pilots were largely implemented according to plan despite initial delays due to COVID-19, and awareness-raising and capacity building enabled 6,500+ young people across the five countries to actively participate in climate justice related activities and 500+ youth were trained as climate justice campaigners, while around 1,000 young people engaged in activities targeting local or national governments to hold them accountable for the development of appropriate actions and measures.

The climate justice pilots implemented in Liberia and Ethiopia were the beginning of new partnerships with AA Liberia and AA Ethiopia, and both countries are now collaborating partners under SPAII. In **Liberia**, political empowerment trainings for young people and their organisations enabled youth to connect electoral accountability and climate justice, which led them to develop petitions and demand that their elected representatives incorporate climate change in their development agendas. In **Ethiopia**, young women and girls were supported to participate in the decision-making process on climate policy and action. CSOs and young female activists advocated for climate justice to be part of the country's 10 years National Development Plan and to ensure climate justice was a priority area for the 2021 national elections,



INTERSECTING IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In **Liberia**, young people living with disabilities strengthened their knowledge about the intersecting impacts of climate change and how to expand their active agency on climate justice issues using creative activism, such as spoken word events and song productions. Since receiving capacity strengthening through the project, Chris Morias Togbor, a young participant, has in 2022 started conducting awareness sessions on climate justice in her community of people living with disabilities. Chris shares how she as a young woman with visual impairment feels about climate change: *"I know that the weather is always changing because I can feel it, (...) After joining the GP Liberia artists, my mind opened and I began to know in depth what climate change is, its causes and effects and what I could do as a young woman to contribute to reducing the impact"*.

4. Centering Youth Climate Justice in Our Strategy: A Condensed Summary Report to Inform AADK's strategic direction for SPAII and the Mapping of Opportunities for Working with Climate Justice.

2.5 CAPACITY STRENGTHENING MODALITIES

Throughout SPAI, AADK supported programme implementation via the three major capacity strengthening modalities, namely the Global Platforms (GPs), the People4Change (P4C) programme with inspirators and advisors, as well as the Training Centre of Development Cooperation (TCDC) in Arusha, Tanzania, that garnered results in and of themselves as well as in their support to the country programmes.

GLOBAL PLATFORMS (GPs)

The GPs are spaces for youth-led activism to build collective power with the key aim of facilitating for political change based on contextual needs. The GPs increasingly became an integral part of AA programmes at country level with an important contribution to strengthened youth-led programming and approaches. As such, they have manifested themselves as both incubating spaces and effective tools for youth activism. A core part of the vision at the beginning of the SPAI was to expand the reach of the GP Network – both in terms of a global expansion as well as an expansion at national level with further localisation.

During SPAI the GPs completed the journey from being AADK owned entities, managed, and staffed by AADK to being fully **nationalised local entities** under the local AA organisation, staffed and managed by local staff. The localised setup allows for a scalable model where partners can take on more staffing, budgets, and thematic and programmatic responsibilities. In 2018, the network consisted of eight GPs, and by the end of 2021 the network counted 23 GPs. To address the urban bias in parts of the youth work and to ensure the reach of young people facing marginalisation in rural settings, rural youth hubs were initiated in some countries. This is intended to be scaled up in SPAI alongside the focus on GPs in fragile contexts while ensuring that GPs are formed ‘organically’ from a demand from the AA countries. The work with youth hubs will, among others, be based on learnings from the pilot that the GP secretariat did in partnership with AA Bangladesh during which five local hubs were established across Bangladesh including one in Cox’s Bazar.

The GP network is a key space for training of constituents and from 2018 – 2021 a total of 23,625 individuals took part in capacity strengthening initiatives at the GPs and the increased attention given to participants after trainings has led to **63% of participants taking concrete actions** after trainings on socio-political issues,

such as: participation in national radio programmes (Bangladesh); facilitating climate justice concerts (Kenya); hosting [Feminist Fridays-series](#) (Zambia); successful fundraising for the construction of new schools ([Nepal](#), [Palestine](#)). The GPs have also engaged 1.39 million young people through youth-led activities such as debates, concerts etc. both online and face-to-face. The innovative approach developed in SPAI has enabled the GPs to work systematically with various initiatives connecting young activists and movements at national, regional, and global levels to **build collective power**. Several examples illustrate this, for example, the #campusMeToo campaign (see the case stories in Annex 5) as well as the Kenyan [LGBTIQ+ activists building alliances](#) with religious leaders from seven faiths leading to the first churches and mosques in Kenya openly accepting LGBTIQ+ people. When the #EndSARS protests in Nigeria took off, GPs supported the mobilisation of millions of people both in Nigeria and globally to take creative actions against the SARS-police force, contributing to its disbandment in 2020.

Since 2019, the GP secretariat has strategically nurtured and **retained relationships** with former and existing partners. The online newsletter, [The Young Activist](#), is a systematic tool for maintaining partner relations, accredited results to partners while increasing their exposure, as well as communicate data to the many existing and potential activists, movements, organisations and donors that follow the newsletter. The GP secretariat has worked systematically with amplifying young people’s activism as well as increasing the visibility of the GPs within the AA Federation and beyond. This has been instrumental in ensuring the expansion of the network as well as to establish partnerships and collaboration with new organisations, networks, and movements. Several change stories were produced annually and these [visual stories](#) have reached 16 million+ people on Facebook since 2018.



Have a look at the main GP Network page on Facebook, currently with more than 220.000 followers.

In 2021, the ‘news-show-inspired’ video concept the ‘[GP Network SHOW](#)’ allowed for a fast and engaging way of using stories to contribute to campaigns and responding to current events. In addition to documenting results, some change stories have contributed directly to setting or amplifying social justice agendas, others have inspired activists to initiate similar initiatives in other countries.

PEOPLE4CHANGE (P4C)

The P4C programme places Advisors and Inspirators with partners of the SPAI programme at country level.

The placements are designed to promote sustainability with the core focus on supporting learning, skills development, and knowledge of others. Advisors were placed in 11 countries⁵ and globally or at TCDC throughout the SPAI period, with 14 in 2018, 13 in 2019, 17 in 2020 and 18 in 2021; while Inspirators were placed in 17 countries⁶ as well as globally with 38 in 2018 (two in EU projects), 31 in 2019 (six in EU projects), 57 in 2020 (five in EU projects), and 55 in 2021. The numbers did not drop during COVID-19 due to the sourcing of people locally and nationally.

2020 and 2021 saw a continued **increase in the demand** for P4C placements – the 2021 placements had to be terminated by the end of SPAI despite the demand from partners to either re-assign existing Inspirators or recruit new ones. As such, the number for 2021 does not reflect the expressed demand. Country narrative reports for 2021 indicate that Inspirators and Advisors were instrumental in contributing to programme results, as illustrated by the quote from AA Zambia.

“ The excellence of the P4C model was that it brought on board young people with the passion to enhance the goal of youth participatory democracy, and these placements were of strong value during the 2021 national elections in which AA Zambia worked to increase youth representation. (...) The Inspirators supported partner organisations, social movements mentorship, building alliances with and support to nurturing partnerships with new youth led organisations and social movements and instrumental in supporting the SPA including the Climate Justice project. ”

Quote by AA Zambia.

A survey, sent out to line managers at the end of SPAI shows that 90% of respondents note that the skills and knowledge gained from Inspirators and Advisors to *some* or to a *large extent* led to greater organisational performance related to the ability to implement activities and to conduct effective advocacy. More than 90% note that P4C placements to *some* or to a *great extent* strength-

ened the capacity to work with young people’s leadership and mobilisation and 80% note that P4C placements were instrumental in linking with relevant networks, alliances, and social movements.

In the process of **strengthening internal processes**, the Inspirator Roster was improved by developing a CRM database with potential Inspirator candidates. The set-up was assessed on usability and value for money in 2021, leading to a cost- and work-efficient solution using the HR manager system and light touch validation process of candidates. Furthermore, the programme has institutionalised the ‘Inspirator Learning and Networking Meetings’ to facilitate knowledge sharing led by the Inspirators themselves. Furthermore, the placements were integrated into the AADK blended learning approach by the strategic use of especially Inspirators together with GPs. This has created a clear interlinkage between the two modalities providing opportunities for testing the ‘blended approach’ and inform SPAI programming.

THE TRAINING CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (TCDC)

The role of TCDC in SPAI was to empower and strengthen the capacity of young people and their organisations, movements, and networks through designing and delivering appropriate courses offered to partners of the SPA programme, developing research products as well as through the Youth Leadership Development (YouLead) programme. During SPAI, TCDC offered **diversified learning interventions online**, offline, and hybrid focusing on topics such as M&E, HRBA, Feminist Leadership, tax justice, and digital security. Due to the COVID-19 related travel restrictions, TCDC faced major challenges as many individuals were not able to travel to TCDC, consequently, TCDC invested in purchasing and designing digital platforms to be able to conduct the trainings. Following this, TCDC developed an online learning guide and held online training of trainers while also working with AADK on the digital transition project to institute the new online Learning Management System. Currently, all TCDC courses are offered in an online and face-to-face manner, allowing TCDC to reach more learners – especially learners from countries that found it expensive to travel to TCDC to acquire trainings. In the 2018 – 2020 period, TCDC trained 530 people affiliated with the SPA programme either face-to-face or online and 1,791 people outside of the SPA programme. The post-training evaluations show that on average over the years, 60% of those trained say that they use the new knowledge and skills in their work. Additionally, 10,599 people have participated in events, convenings, and meetings organised by TCDC in the same period.

5. Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Liberia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Vietnam.

6. The same as above plus Sierra Leone, Palestine, Nepal, DRC, Lesotho, Ghana.

YouLead started in 2017 as an annual gathering of young people from across the EAC state parties, and from 2018 – 2021 it transitioned into a fully-fledged East Africa Youth Leadership Programme facilitated by TCDC. The programme collaborates with 11 youth-led and youth-serving organisations as well as eight pan-African stakeholders including the African Union (AU). To ensure influence and to bridge the gap between intergovernmental and youth spaces, YouLead established organic and long-term partnerships with 24 ministries across the six EAC countries, and 20 events or activities took place in the programme period with these different ministries. Through the annual YouLead Summit, the EAC Secretary General was able to accomplish clause 14 of the EAC Youth Policy which mandates the Secretary General to convene an annual dialogue forum with young people from the six EAC states. Due to the commitment of the EAC SG, all six Heads of State and Governments participated in the 2021 Summit and made verbal commitment to prioritise youth employability policies. Among others, YouLead capacity strengthened 62 young people from 19 countries through the COMESA Youth Leaders Bootcamp in 2019 and 2020; 54 young leaders at the Tanzania Youth Leadership Academy in 2021; and 30 young people participated in the 2021 AfCFTA Continental Young Leaders and Policy Makers Summer Bootcamp hosted at TCDC.

2.6 INNOVATION OUTCOMES

The AADK SPAI innovation project had **two main objectives**: Firstly, to explore alternative methods and pathways for political participation and youth organising with the aim of strengthening AADK's global youth network. Across the initiatives a range of tactics and tools were tested such as: Artistic activism; Engaging social media and established media houses; Using chatbot technology; Working with informal networks and building frameworks for doing so; and applying social economy and start-up principles. The second objective was to build on the experiences gained to establish an organisational infrastructure that facilitates innovation through new approaches to partnerships and an inclusive and agile framework for identifying, supporting, and learning from youth-led activism. The learnings and practices developed in SPAI are used in SPAII for 1) strategic use of flexible / unallocated funds to support innovative work e.g. by providing process tools for innovative development and methodologies for emergent learning; 2) setting up a fund to support innovation in the GP network using an accelerator logic; 3) operational formats for working with informal youth groups and social movements.

RETHINKING & EXPANDING THE GP NETWORK

The innovation funds were crucial in AADK's work to support **new types of GP setups** through risk willing support

to youth-led initiatives, and 15 innovation initiatives were implemented in collaboration with AA partners, independent youth groups and social entrepreneurs – some continue in SPAII. For example, in collaboration with AA Nepal, three GPs were set up in different districts of Nepal together with local youth groups, partly funded by municipalities and giving space to influence local decision-making processes. And in Central America, the innovation project supported GP El Salvador in their vision to become a regional a peer2peer learning and support hub for youth groups and movements.

The innovation funds contributed to the establishment of new GPs in Tanzania, Nigeria, Mozambique, Thailand, Jordan, Zimbabwe, Liberia, Nepal, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Ethiopia, and Malawi, and through an accelerator-inspired platform with small scale funding and technical support, GP's, and AA partners developed and tested ideas for **social entrepreneurship** and financial sustainability. The innovation project added specific value to the GP network by developing an operational framework that enabled structured exploration, design and MEL tools, and guidelines and procedures for use of flexible funds to test and consolidate new approaches. This gave partners possibilities to quickly test innovative ideas and learn rapidly. An example of this is the piloting of the AADK Rapid Response Mechanism. In addition, the framework yielded valuable guidelines for AADK's future programmatic approaches and organisational processes as exemplified by the AADK Partnership Policy that was informed by the learnings from the innovation project. The way in which the AADK innovation project supported adaptive thinking, also manifested itself in the various response projects developed under the innovation funds during COVID-19 -e.g. the youth talk show in Myanmar was adapted into a series of webinars on mental health during the pandemic, and funds were re-directed through the SDG Ambassador network in Kenya to support vulnerable women farmers who had lost market access due to the pandemic.

SUPPORTING INFORMAL GROUPS & NETWORKS

The innovation framework was a vehicle for exploring new ways of supporting young people in their efforts to organise and act in restrictive contexts. A good example of this is the 2019 emergence of the youth-led organisation Central de Artivismo y Inovacion (CARTI) in Guatemala – with support from AADK. Working in the intersection of art and activism, CARTI supports informal networks of political artists and connects them to other civil society actors in the region. The collaboration with CARTI was formalised through the unique agreement under the innovation funds in SPAI, where informal groups and 'unusual' partners could be supported with flexible funds to make alternative types of collaborations possible. CARTI has become a connector of a range of diverse young change-

makers such as musicians, performance artists, activists, and independent journalists, and established 'El Colmo', a multi-media platform where grassroots artists and journalists can find alternative ways of highlighting and dialoguing around social problems. This included chronicles, photojournalism, infographics, podcasts, and artistic actions on four areas related to the pandemic: the lack of focus on the cultural and artistic sector; the conditions of people working in the health sector; the violations of workers' rights by companies; and the increase in GBV. In June 2021, the campaign reached 1,120,000 visits on the digital platform and several of the themes were pushed to public discussions and new types of collaborations emerged across civic society e.g. with universities and think-tanks. The work of CARTI highlights the **power of artistic activism** as an effective means of community engagement as well as the huge potential of involving and supporting young artists in social change struggles while multiplying reach and effect through digital platforms. It makes a case for the value of risk willing, flexible, and trust-based support that in this case has led to the organic creation of a network of young, critical voices from across Latin America.

KEY LESSONS LEARNED

Essentially, innovation is not about doing radically different types of projects but about taking political decisions regarding priorities and setup to **create space for innovation** in existing collaborations – design, procurement, and contracting processes can enable flexibility and innovation from the outset. As such, a commitment to experimentation is crucial by insisting on shorter project cycles, nurturing a culture of continually assessing approaches and tactics while allowing for changes in focus and priorities based on results and changes in context. The innovation project provided a flexible framework that qualifies and supports partners to work with youth groups, organisations, and networks. This framework is not applicable to all programming, but useful for initiatives that either i) require immediate responses to disruption; ii) seek to adapt new tools or strategies and/or have a learning potential regarding unseen opportunities or risks.

2.7 MULTIPLIER EFFECTS OF SPA FUNDS & MATCH FUNDING

SPA funding was used strategically to match EU funding, which enabled a **wider scope and synergies** with the SPA programme. For example, over the SPAI period, P4C Inspirators were placed in Kenya, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Nepal, and Zambia to support the GESHAVO and YLVO projects, and the AWW project established con-

nections with GPs and their training methodologies. From 2018-2021, DKK 1,956,513 was spent to match the EU projects below.

In the **Africa We Want (AWW)** project from 2017 – 2021, 13 national and regional CSOs across Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda according to the evaluation successfully ensured changes to, adoptions or ratification of laws, policies, or regulations in relation to the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG), and influenced their implementation. The project organised linkages to CIVICUS, Africans Rising, and other movements and thereby creating the AWW Alliance in synergy with the global Participatory Democracy programme.

AADK led the **Gender Sensitive Humanitarian Volunteering (GESHAVO)** project with four AA members under the EUAID Volunteers Initiative from 2018 – 2020. Key achievements include increased awareness on gender-sensitivity in responses; improved understanding of youth-led early warning systems; improved collaboration between European AA partners; AA Hellas started a GP; and AA Zimbabwe added gender to their response to Cyclone Idai for which they won a 'protection award'. The strategic link to the SPA HUM programme provided a learning opportunity on how to adjust the capacity strengthening modalities such as the P4C Inspirators to a humanitarian setting.

AADK led the **Empowering Youth Led Volunteering in Local Level Responses (YLVO)** project under the EU-AID Volunteers Initiative with seven AA members from 2018 – 2021. The project strengthened local volunteering, resilience, and shifted power towards locally owned responses by building skills of young people in humanitarian contexts in five countries. The results include: 850+ young people trained through the Young People's Leadership in Humanitarian Action training manual developed under the project; 14,000+ young people reached with activities; new Youth-led CBOs formed in Uganda and Liberia; and youth showing leadership in spaces such as Compact for Youth in Humanitarian Action. AADK introduced the Young People's Leadership training manual to all 22 GPs to be foundational for their work with youth-led activities throughout the pandemic. The trained young people showed their relevance to AADK's existing programming during the pandemic and increased the visibility of AADK's EUAID programming.

In 2020, the EUAID Volunteers Initiative, **EU Aid Volunteers Building Resilience through Gender and Youth Leadership in Humanitarian Action (VOLEAD)**, project kicked off. It is a collaboration among 19 organisations including 13 AA partners to deploy 58 volunteers to improve resilience. AADK is sending 14 volunteers to support local level humanitarian programming and organisational capacity support to Kenya and Zambia, where they will link into and align with SPAII programming areas.

A DIGITAL TALK SHOW IN MYANMAR



In 2019, AA and GP Myanmar launched an exciting new online talk show series exploring how young people can take charge of their own concerns, ideas and desires.

THE ARLOO PHOTE KYA MAE TALK SHOW EXPLORING WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AN URBAN YOUTH

AA Myanmar, the GP Myanmar and their partner, the Pakokku CSO platform, launched a digital talk show series in 2019 – the Arloo Phote Kya Mae talk show – which reached 1.3+ million viewers on Facebook. The title refers to the term used to describe youth’s ‘idle chitter chatter’ and explored what it means to be a young person living in today’s urban society in Myanmar. The popular talk show was led by an all-youth, majority female team and produced nine episodes on a variety of topics including the 2020 general elections, LGBTQI, gender and feminism, climate change, and digital culture. Shedding light on governance and being aired during the electoral cycle, the episodes contributed to raising public knowledge on the electoral system, and the agendas of the political parties. The Arloo Phote Kya Mae team also produced six awareness-raising webinars on COVID-19, with a dedicated focus on mental health during the pandemic which brought in popular health and wellbeing practitioners.

across the country, and recipients were subsequently featured in local and international film festivals. The work included trainings in creative action as an example a four day online training on Art & Activism.



INSPIRING CREATIVE ACTION

The Arloo Phote Kya Mae team has during and after the production of the talk shows taken lead on linking creativity with action at local level involving flexible grants to young creatives to work that explores social issues. In 2021, a total of 33 grants were awarded to artists from



Watch one of the videos from the talk show here.

3. USE OF FLEX FUNDS 2018 – 2021

AADK spent a total of DKK 6.6 million in flex funds during 2018-2021, of which DKK 2.6 million was an extraordinary allocation for COVID-19 responses in 2020. While AADK kept the decision-making responsibility, the flex funds were operationally managed by the AA Federation's International Humanitarian Action & Resilience Team (IHART). This set up functioned very well and will be continued in SPAll. Each year, approximately three disbursements were made, except for 11 disbursements in 2020. The funds were spent on addressing immediate needs while applying AA's humanitarian

2018: BANGLADESH – FLOOD

Heavy rainfall triggered flooding in 22 out of 31 villages in Matarbari union in Cox's Bazar, affecting an estimated 10-15,000 people. AA Bangladesh installed 277 sanitary latrines, renovated 50 community tube-wells, and conducted 100 awareness raising sessions on WASH and primary health & hygiene. The response trained 18 women in leading a humanitarian response, and a total of **6,765 affected people** were reached.

2018: ETHIOPIA – DISPLACEMENTS

Insecurity and localised conflict in Gedeo Zone and West Guji Zone led to the rapid displacement of nearly 970,000 people. AA Ethiopia supported **8,798** pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly people, women, and girls to meet their immediate needs, and established women-led structures for the response together with the government.

2018: INDIA – CYCLONE

AA India addressed the immediate needs of **6,945 affected people** by distributing food and non-food items and educational support in response to cyclone Titli. With local partners they formed Emergency Response Committees in 25 villages to lead the response.

2019: DRC – EBOLA OUTBREAK

In response to the Ebola outbreak, AA DRC addressed the needs of **58,232 people** in Northern and Southern Kivu with sensitisation tools and hand washing facilities.

2019: MOZAMBIQUE – CYCLONE

AA Mozambique supported **6,625 affected people** in Sofala and Manica through women-led distribution of food, shelter, and hygiene packages in response to cyclone Idai.

2020: AFGHANISTAN PART 1 & 2 – COVID-19

Kabul was put under a strict lockdown affecting income opportunities and leading to a severe rise in food insecurity. In response, AA Afghanistan did cash-based transfers to marginalised groups, GBV prevention and referral pathways, hygiene promotion, awareness raising, and distributed food packages and hygiene kits reaching a total of **30,517 people**.

2020: SOMALILAND – COVID-19

Somaliland was hit by multiple crises in 2020, including drought, locusts, cyclones, and COVID-19. As part of a bigger response by the Federation, **1.5 million people** were supported through an AA Somaliland-led response focusing on the establishment of hygiene facilities and awareness raising.

2020: KENYA – FLOOD

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

2020: TANZANIA – FLOOD

Floods in Tanzania led to massive destruction and loss of lives. AA Tanzania distributed food, seeds for a resilient food supply, educational materials, and medical assistance in the Lindi region. **10,915 people**, particularly women and young people, were supported.

2020: HAITI PART 1 & 2 – COVID-19

In response to the severe effects of COVID-19, AA Haiti supported **16,935 people** with WASH initiatives; **632,875 people** were reached through awareness raising; **16,935 people** received food packages; **4,870 people** were given means to create food resilience through crop growing; and **7,000 people** were supported with GBV support and training.

HAITI

COLOMBIA

LIBERIA

NIGERIA

ETHIOPIA

DRC

AFGHANISTAN

TANZANIA

ZIMBABWE

signature of women's leadership, shifting power and accountability to affected communities and – when possible and relevant – meaningfully targeting and engaging young people. A total of **1,886,802 people were reached** with flex funds between 2018-2021, with 162,480 in 2021. As a highlighted outcome, many women-led community-based protection activities were funded, resulting in reduced risks and increased leadership for women in emergencies. AADK continues the focus on localisation, youth, and ensuring synergies with the existing SPA programming in SPAIL.

2019: NIGERIA – FLOOD

Following severe floods, AA Nigeria provided cash support to 300 families corresponding to approximately **1,800 people**.

2019: ZIMBABWE – CYCLONE

In response to Cyclone Idai, AA Zimbabwe distributed food and non-food items to **1,500 people**. This response was part of a larger local authority-led response with the focus of re-establishing and strengthening the local Disaster Risk Reduction committees.

2020: LIBERIA – COVID-19

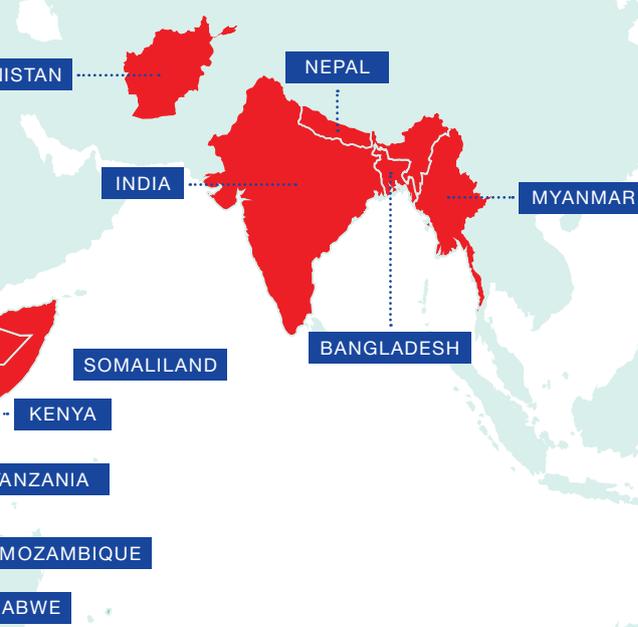
To prevent the effects of COVID-19, AA Liberia reached **8,785 people** with safeguarding and awareness training; supported **2,232 people** with food packages; distributed cash to seven women-led livelihood collectives; created access to sanitary equipment for **23,291 people**; and supported children and youth with educational materials.

2020: DRC – COVID-19

DRC suffered from recurring cycles of violence, displacement, and the pandemic exacerbated the needs of the most vulnerable groups. AA DRC engaged communities through media, information vans, posters on COVID-19 and GBV messaging while also supporting with hand washing facilities, dignity kits and logistical support to protection monitors. The total reach was **32,366 people**.

2020: ETHIOPIA – COVID-19

In response to COVID-19, AA Ethiopia led a response with local partners supporting **6,000+ people** in Addis Ababa with the establishment of hygiene facilities and distribution of food supplies.



2020: COLOMBIA – COVID-19

The effects of COVID-19 gave rise to already existing inequalities in Colombia with women being disproportionately affected. In response, AA Columbia distributed sanitary kits, dignity kits and food packages, established handwashing stations and cash distributions to women at risk of GBV. Total reach was **11,923 people**.

2021: ETHIOPIA – CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

Tigray was already affected by both natural hazards and COVID-19 when armed conflict erupted and deepened the humanitarian crises significantly. AA Ethiopia and partners provided food, protection, and non-food assistance to **1,700 people** in two districts.

2021: INDIA – COVID-19

A surge of COVID-19 in 2021 affected millions across India. AA India and partners distributed 6,600 safety kits, reached 115,000 people – especially women, youth, migrants, and informal workers – with COVID-19 preventive awareness raising, vaccination of 1,600 people, and 36,000 people were reached with vaccine information campaigns. **In total, 152,600 people** were reached.

2021: MYANMAR – POLITICAL AND HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

In Myanmar, the political crisis gave rise to a humanitarian crisis and the need for livelihood, food security, psychosocial support soared. AA Myanmar and local partners provided food, psycho-social support, GBV hotline and referrals, cash and legal assistance to **5,418 affected people**.

2021: NEPAL – COVID-19

AA Nepal, local partners, and the government supported five isolation centres with food, protective equipment, oxygen bottles, concentrators as well as psychosocial support for patients, their families and staff, COVID-19 prevention packages for 750 patients in home isolation, including thermometers, protective equipment, sanitary products, as well as tests. The total reach was **2,762 people**.

4. GLOBAL INTERVENTIONS

This section presents an overview of achievements for the global interventions of Lot CIV and Lot HUM, which are implemented in close collaboration with AA at global level as well as linking to programmes at country level.



4.1. SDGs AS AN OVERALL PROGRAMMATIC FRAME

AADK's work at all levels is framed within the interrelated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as fighting inequality is inextricably linked to achieving the 2030 Agenda at all levels. Furthermore, the AADK global programmes are linked directly to related teams and processes in the AA Federation as well as to AA partner country programmes. Value is added both ways through global learning, evidence, networks, and advocacy. The AA Federation has four thematic International Platforms (IPs), where especially IP2 on participatory democracy and IP4 on humanitarian action and resilience have been of key relevance for the SPA programme throughout the programming period. The global programme on GRPS funded by progressive taxation as well as participatory democracy link up with IP2 as well as the global Tax Group. The global programme on rights and resilience in protracted crises and disasters links up with IP4 and works directly with the International Humanitarian Action and Resilience Team (IHART). The activist youth work cuts across all IPs and global programmes by embedding the

concept of *organising* in all work as a cross-cutting theme and approach. While the SDGs are addressed across all thematic areas and country engagements in the SPA, this section presents the specific results related to AADK's overall SDG frame as well as its linkages to local, national, and global engagements. In the past four years, the programme prioritised interventions on facilitating space, voice and demands of the most marginalised communities especially young women to engage locally, nationally, regionally, and globally.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- AADK, AA members and partners co-led and contributed to a bulk of **evidence-based research, advocacy positions** and national assessments on the 2030 Agenda and the localisation of the SDGs over the four years both internationally and in Denmark (see details below).
- AADK and AA partners contributed with key inputs to the **High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)** for Sustainable Development outcome documents as well as to

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

Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) and Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) in 10+ countries.

- The **Danish SDG #10 Inequality report**⁷ (2020 published version) analysed inequality in Denmark including chapters for the seven targets in SDG 10, and the 2021 report had a specific focus on the implications of COVID-19 on the most marginalised groups in Denmark. The reports were published by AADK and other actors including FOA, Greenpeace, Kvinderådet, Næstehjælperne, Oxfam Ibis, 3F and Aalborg University Global Refugee Studies.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S VOICES & HIGH-LEVEL ENGAGEMENTS

The SDG programme successfully ensured that young women and men in the partnership countries were able to articulate their demands at national and international levels re. the 2030 Agenda and localisation. AADK and partners facilitated their **access to key decision-making spaces** in their respective countries (for instance in Brazil, Bangladesh, Denmark, Nigeria, Kenya, and Zambia) and created a space in which they were invited to join, share their views, and articulate these in official and in civil society reports, positions, and processes. AADK supported 100+ young people from multiple countries across the AA Federation to increase their knowledge, skills and understanding on the global agendas including the 2030 Agenda and associated agreements. AADK and partners supported 40+ official events at global and regional levels and co-facilitated high-level dialogues at regional spaces e.g. Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD), the African Union (AU), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and others. Many of these high-level events included voices of frontline communities along with high-level government and multilateral engagements. These engagements at regional and global levels focused on civic space, gender equality, climate action and tax justice which enabled participants to expand their networks and join relevant policy spaces.

POSITIONING, RESEARCH & STRENGTHENED RELATIONSHIPS

The first two years of the programme focused on **strengthening collaboration** and access to networks, learning and sharing amongst AA partners and externals, resulting in strong collaborative ties and key partnerships with stakeholders such as UN Member States (Bangladesh, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Zambia), multilaterals (Office of the UN SG's Envoy on Youth, UNDP, UNFPA); the Danish Institute of Human Rights; as well as Global Focus and CSOs including Restless Development, Action for Sustainable Development, the TAP Network, and Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP). The

Danish Mission to the UN was a key stakeholder in AADK/AA's engagements at HLPF, Commission of the Status of Women (CSW) and UNGA. Despite COVID-19, these partnerships continued to gain traction and enabled virtual plans and engagements at regional, thematic, and global key moments in 2020 and 2021. Coupled with the significant amount of research and position papers that AADK led, co-led, or supported which positioned AADK and partners as go-to agencies for contributing to **key advocacy positions** (reports such as the Believe in Better Series (2020, 2021) with the Office of the UN Youth Envoy and the AA-led research Raising Citizen Voices (2018); Champions and Change Makers (2019); and the Global Accountability Report (2021)). The ambition to work closely with the Office of the UN SG's Envoy was realised in 2018 through the collaborative round table held in 2018 at HLPF. This led to the UN Youth Envoy's team connecting with AA during her field visits to Bangladesh, Denmark, and Jordan / Palestine. Through continuous dialogue, AADK and partners jointly co-led a process for the Believe in Better research series. Given the increased engagement with the UN Youth Envoy's team and her office, the key findings from these reports were shared with UN Member States at the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Youth Forums.

MOBILISATION & SOLIDARITY

Since 2018, AADK and its partners joined the civil society week during HLPF to ensure advocacy initiatives targeting increased access by civil society to key regional and global dialogues. As such, #TurnItAround, #StandingTogetherNow, #ForPeopleForPlanet and related mobilisation efforts saw 800+ CSO engagements (national and regional) with increased engagement and momentum from the UN SDG Action Campaign, providing key recommendations to the UN Secretary General, and the Deputy UN SG, as well as mobilising UN Member states for advocacy for a UN Civil Society Envoy supported by CSOs. In 2021, **100+ million online actions** took place in the lead-up to the UN High Level Week across the world. In 2019, the then Amnesty Secretary General and Launch Director for Africans Rising, Kumi Naidoo, read the Civil Society Statement during the launch of the UN Decade of Action attended by the highest levels of UN officials. Whilst AADK supported building strong networks and allies at national and regional levels, the global advocacy and engagements were key in ensuring that the demands were heard, and the necessary discussions were taking place with UN Member States and at multilateral levels.

VLR & VNR IN 10+ COUNTRIES – INCLUDING DENMARK

AADK and AA partners in 10+ countries contributed to consultations on the development of the **1st, 2nd, and**

3rd VNR presented at the High-Level Political Forum since 2018. AA Bangladesh continues its engagement at local and national levels and is working with the Citizens Platform and UNESCAP in rolling out the VLR methodology and capturing the progress at local levels. AA Kenya is a member of the LNOB coalition and continues to engage with the SDG Forum and the National Statistics Office to ensure that the most marginalised communities are included in official data. In Denmark, AADK supported young people from the social housing area Tingbjerg to join the VNR process including joining the Government Delegation to HLPF in 2021. In Nigeria, AA continues to play a pivotal role in technical committees whilst ensuring that communities especially young people and women have their knowledge and capacity developed to articulate their demands to duty bearers. In 2021, the programme further drew on its engagement with partners through the collaboration with Action for Sustainable Development which supported 10 countries to conduct a citizen scorecard to compliment national VNR reports. These findings from countries were featured at the UNGA High Level week leading to increased visibility and awareness.

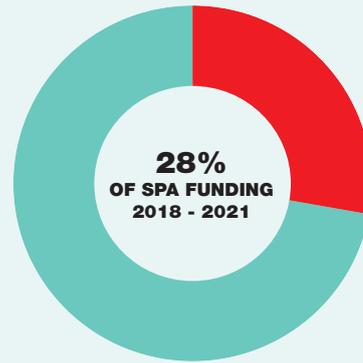
LNOB & PROMOTING LOCALISATION

One of the aims of the SDG programme is to include the needs and voices of the most marginalised in a full circle of local-global-local to make sure that no one is left behind in the 2030 Agenda. As such, AADK positioned itself as a **'go-to organisation'** on LNOB e.g. through more inclusive VNR processes, side events and related activities positioning women and young people at the front. At national and local level, AADK supported the International Civil Society Centre's (ICSC) LNOB partnership to make sure the inclusion of SDG-related policy asks. In Denmark, AADK became the lead on the Danish LNOB Coalition and contributed to ensuring an increased LNOB focus from the government as reflected by the inclusion of the LNOB chapter in the government's SDG action plan. Through its engagement in the formation of

the LNOB agenda, advocacy, and policy positions, AADK was uniquely positioned with its AA partners to support engagement of local and national CSOs in the country work. As such, given its evidence-based work in the first five countries (Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Nepal, Vietnam) – the partnership received over EUR 600,000 from the Bosch Foundation and the Swedish Government. AADK contributed to the selection process of the next round of coalition countries (Denmark, Canada, Malawi, The Philippines), and developed key allies for the LNOB agenda including Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) and the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR). AADK's position is also reflected in the fact that AADK had 'a seat at the table' at the Danish delegation of the 2021 VNR.

LESSONS LEARNED & CHALLENGES

- Structural and policy changes take **time and consistent and long-term** engagement with stakeholders is necessary to ensure interlinkages between lived realities, evidence-based programming, and regional and global advocacy and policy efforts. However, ensuring the representation of frontline communities have proven to be a powerful way to influence global and regional spaces, but it is clear that consistency of engagement and nurturing of relationships is key for keeping up the momentum. The ambition of the **'full circle' local-global-local** approach will be brought forward in SPAll focusing on making sure that local voices count with policy asks, involvement in VNR processes, etc.
- One of the challenges in the past was to connect the work in the Global North with that in the Global South. Needs differ depending on the specific context and partners, but there is **potential in learning** across when working with the same approaches and tools. In SPAll, international networks such as ICSC with a strong LNOB approach and common exchange of work and learnings will be prioritised for learnings across contexts.



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OUTCOMES



4.2 GENDER-RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES (GRPS) FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

Countries in the global South lose hundreds of billions of dollars due to wasteful tax incentives, corporate tax avoidance, and other illicit financial flows. The ability of these countries to raise taxes is a precondition for them to be able to deliver public services to their peoples – even more so in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis. The majority of AADK’s tax activities are carried out through the AAI global Tax Group and in close co-operation with AA members primarily in the Global South. AADK supports the global Tax Group by a) financing two global Tax Advisors and b) providing technical, coordination and financial support. To work towards the improvement of GRPS, AADK focused on transforming youth engagement in the global education agenda by deepening the involvement of student unions and youth-led organisations in regional and global education movements including in the Global Campaign for Education (GCE). This is done to shift policy agendas of global education movements to hold governments accountable for delivering on the full agenda of SDG4 and the realisation of the right to free education as a public good.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2018-2021

- From 2018-2021, a total of **6,055,228 people experienced access to improved public services** in the SPA partner programmes, and 3,248,620 of these

experienced the improvements during 2021. (These totals are not adjusted for double counting across sectors). Divided by sector for the full programme period, 736,673 people experienced improved education services; 853,308 people had improved access to water and sanitation; 110,345 people had better social safety net services; and 4,354,902 people experienced improved health services.

- **67 significant changes** in local and national tax systems happened during the programme period 2018-2021 in SPA partner countries, and 21 of these took place in 2021. They were either improved legislation or regulation to contribute to increased progressive revenue.
- In 2021, the Malawian government put forward a **new Mining Regime** prohibiting new tax incentives in the extractive mining sector and committed to implementing AA’s recommendations related to tax and extractives. The government explicitly said that this was due to the work of AA, including the 2015 “An Extractive Affair” report highlighting the tax losses to Malawi.
- In 2018, AADK supported the first **Youth Caucus at the Global Campaign for Education (GCE) World Assembly** to demand for an active voice for young people in the education movement. This led to the adoption of a ‘youth seat’ at the GCE board in 2019 and another one in 2021. These are now filled by representatives from the European Students’ Union (ESU) and the All African Students’ Union (AASU).
- From 2018, AADK has supported the emergence of the first credible global federation of student unions, the **Global Student Forum**, which led to deeper involvement of student and youth-led organisations in national education coalitions and regional platforms.

LINKING TAX & GRPS

The global programme worked proactively to link tax to GRPS in public debates and advocacy processes. As a result, in 2021, AA was invited to contribute to the communiqués on improving financing for health presented to the Heads of State at the 2021 SADC Summit. This came after the global tax programme had targeted the 2021 SADC Region Non-State Actors' Dialogue on improving financing of Sexual & Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) and in the following space for influencing health departments in the region through Southern Africa AIDS Dissemination Service (SAfAIDS) – a regional NGO working for SRHR and gender justice – and had lobbied for the review of tax incentives, the update of Double Taxation Agreements and for curbing illicit financial flows.

RESEARCH, CAPACITY STRENGTHENING & ADVOCACY FOR PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

Strengthening capacity and raising awareness of key constituents was central to the theory of change of the global tax programme, which saw local communities, trade unions and especially women and youth as change makers in addressing injustices and inequalities. During SPAI, the programme finalised the Reflection Action Toolkit (RATK), which provides concrete and simple tools and exercises that are tailored for community groups and local facilitators **to be able to engage in influencing processes** around tax justice. Continuously, key aspects of tax justice were promoted in targeted interventions across the federation. This included support to writing submissions to budget consultations; to devise advocacy strategies and support their engagements with MPs and other political actors. As a result of the programme, teachers' unions in Zambia, activists in Nigeria and women and young people facing marginalisation in Nepal, and other constituents were trained and strengthened their capacity to demand for tax justice in their local contexts and at national level.

While advocacy efforts were also supported throughout the programme period, this was not the primary focus until in the final year of the programme when more concerted efforts were made to work with countries to support them in political processes. Consequently, in 2021, several AA partners were supported to **push their governments towards effective tax systems** that promote economic, social and gender equality. The Global Tax Team offered targeted support to e.g. AA Sierra Leone and AA Malawi to develop advocacy plans and to AA Malawi, AA Uganda and AA Zambia to draft position papers on tax as part of the 2022 national budgets consultations in their respective countries. The programme supported

AA Uganda throughout the year with analytical and advocacy work on a proposed tax on banking services, and similarly support was given to AA Kenya on developing a position on taxation of the digital economy in Kenya. In Zambia, the work of the global programme resulted in the government committing to reviewing all tax incentives in November 2020, and in 2021, in Malawi, the government committed to exclude new tax incentives as part of its Mining Fiscal Regime, citing AA's work as a key reason for the change in policy. Also, in Uganda, following the long-standing advocacy of AA Uganda and partners during SPAI, the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation, Chair of the AU Specialised Technical Committee on Education, Science and Technology recommended to 'expand the tax base' to underpin and support domestic finance for education.

AADK actively co-organised and participated in the 2021 conference led by the Global Alliance for Tax Justice (GATJ) on **tax and gender** aimed particularly at women's rights organisations and tax experts, and AA supported a session by Publish What You Pay on 'Women rights and leadership in natural resource governance: opportunities for progress in West Africa', as well as a session led by the African Women Development and Communications Network, FEMNET, on Fair Tax systems in Africa: 'Do Women and Girls Matter?'. Additionally, in April 2021, the global programme released the "**Mission Recovery**" **taxing in the Digital Economy** report with research on the potential **tax losses to five large global tech companies** from inadequate taxation of the digital economy, as well as recommendations for how countries can address the issue. The report release was covered by 265 news outlets globally⁸, and subsequent advocacy work by AA Nigeria contributed to Nigeria not signing up to the OECD-brokered 'global deal on tax' on the basis that it was not favourable for countries in the Global South.

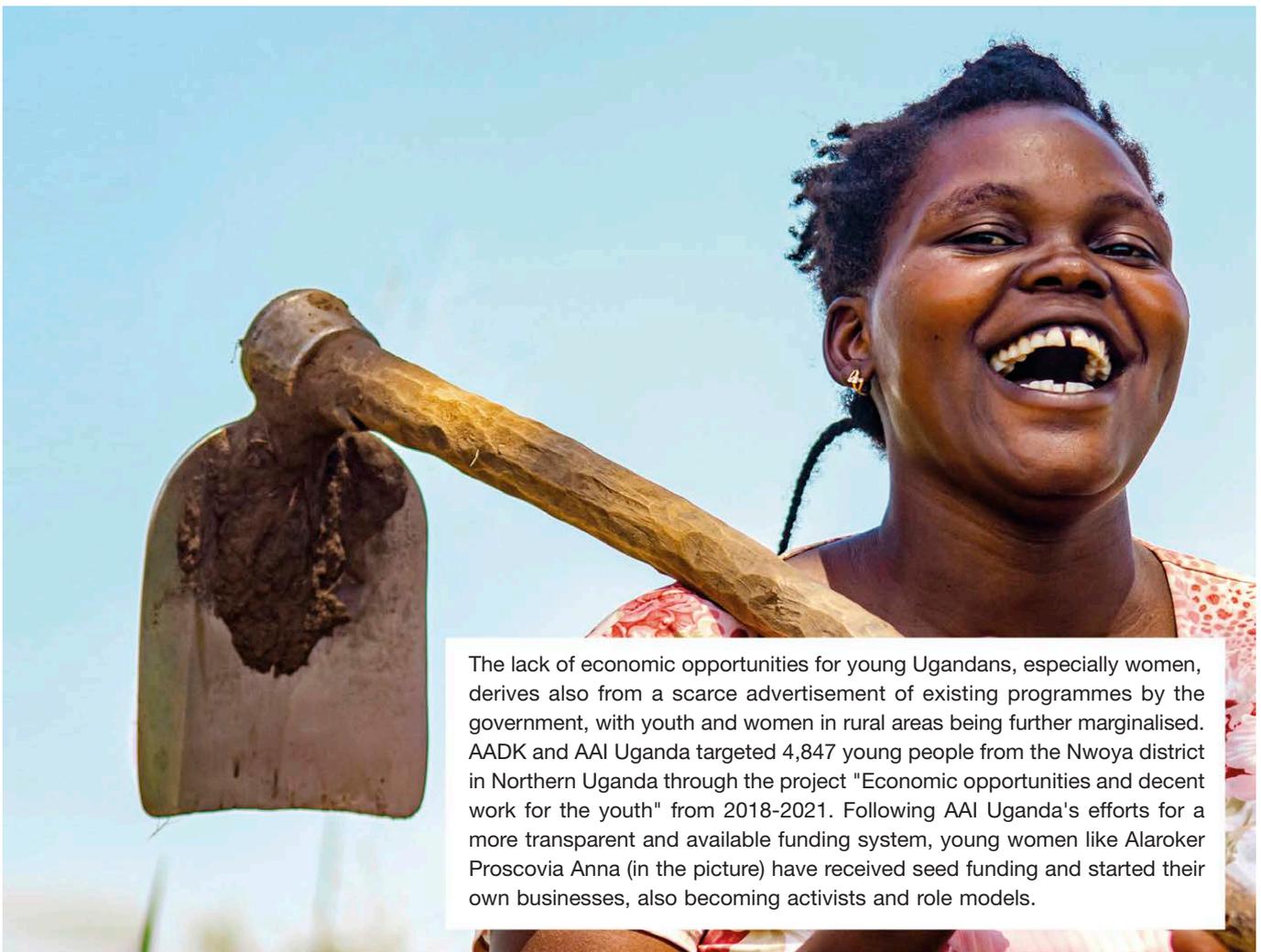
GENDER-RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES

The core agenda of building strong youth engagement at all levels of the global education movement, including in the GCE, remained *the* focus of the global programme on GRPS throughout 2018 – 2021. By deepening the involvement of student unions and youth-led organisations in regional and global education movements and bringing in representative voices into key global forums, the programme pushed to shift policy agendas to deliver on SDG4. **Research, mapping and creating linkages** was a key element of the programme, and small grants for research and mobilisation were provided to youth and student movements in Nigeria, Burundi, Mozambique, Somalia, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Mauritius, Peru, Mexico, Colombia, Albania, Bangladesh, and Palestine.

The emergence of the **Global Student Forum in 2018** represents the most significant creation of a new actor in the global education space for the past two decades, with 202 student union members across 121 countries. The youth and student movements succeeded in placing a number of key issues on the global policy agenda, first creating spaces for cross-regional dialogue and then creating spaces in global events, such as during the replenishment of the USD 5 billion Global Partnership for Education. Civil society movements on education were strengthened by the links between national, regional, and global levels and the great involvement of youth and student movements within coalitions – from the national coalitions in over 90 countries to the regional platforms (AN-CEFA in Africa; ASPBAE in Asia; CLADE in Latin America; and ACEA in the Arab Region) and to the GCE itself. AA funded a GCE mapping of student / youth engagement in education coalitions across 25 countries in 2018, which formed the basis for the 2018 youth caucus at the GCE World Assembly in Nepal in 2018. AA supported 40 youth activists from national education coalitions and two AA youth representatives from Nigeria and Zambia, to participate in the pre-event to present a strong youth-agenda for the wider movement.

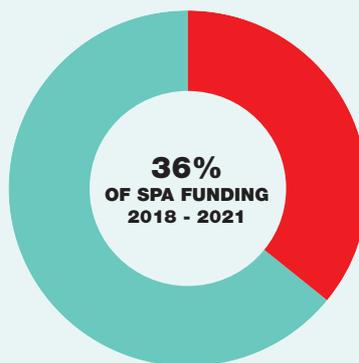
LESSONS LEARNED & CHALLENGES

- In hindsight, given the time it takes **to see the impacts of advocacy and policy work**, more concerted efforts on supporting such work at national level could have taken place at an earlier stage to reap the results within the programme period. The focus was initially on capacity strengthening and awareness raising on tax justice etc., and while advocacy efforts were also supported, more of this should have happened earlier to increase the likelihood of getting policy wins leading to systemic change.
- While there is almost universal agreement that youth voices need to be heard in education spaces, the GRPS programme experienced that in most cases **these voices were hand-picked, elitist** / privately educated articulate individuals with no genuine representative role. This ultimately undermines the legitimacy of their voice. This highlighted the need to ensure that youth voices are truly part of youth-led organisations or student unions (especially crucial in the education space) so that contributions and positions are backed up by and emerge from consultative processes.



The lack of economic opportunities for young Ugandans, especially women, derives also from a scarce advertisement of existing programmes by the government, with youth and women in rural areas being further marginalised. AADK and AAI Uganda targeted 4,847 young people from the Nwoya district in Northern Uganda through the project "Economic opportunities and decent work for the youth" from 2018-2021. Following AAI Uganda's efforts for a more transparent and available funding system, young women like Alaroker Proscovia Anna (in the picture) have received seed funding and started their own businesses, also becoming activists and role models.

8. See for instance an interview on Deutsche Well here: <https://www.dw.com/en/how-to-make-multinational-firms-pay-their-fair-share-of-taxes/av-57592344>.



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4.3 PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION

The global programme on participatory democracy and youth representation is founded in AADK’s long tradition for promoting and protecting democracy and civic space through supporting youth activism and participation. During SPAI, civic space kept shrinking in several contexts despite increased coordination of civil society actors and movements to call this out and resist. COVID-19 further exacerbated these trends and led to significant restrictions on civic space and a roll-back of human rights – deepening the crisis for democracy, while providing cover for governments to disrupt elections, silence critics, and undermine human rights. AA documented numerous instances of worrying restrictions to civic freedoms, human rights violations including extrajudicial killings and examples of the crack-downs on civil liberties witnessed under the false pretext of stopping the spread of the virus. The global programme has continuously promoted inclusive democracy by challenging the shrinking of political space including the introduction of regressive laws and the persecution of human rights defenders and activist by collecting documentation and by supporting activists at risk in various ways.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2018-2021

- Young people were elected or appointed to a total of **5,500 formal and informal positions** in democratic decision-making structures at local and national level in partner countries during 2018 – 2021 with **2,651 in 2021** alone.

- In collaboration with the Africa We Want Alliance, the programme continued to influence governments’ implementation of **the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG)** with advocacy at national, regional and pan-African level using reports on the status of implementation of the ACDEG, an alternative narrative on inclusive democracy, and country case studies around enhancing electoral accountability. The programme documented the diminishing of civil society voices in multilateral spaces and identified how young people can respond.
- AA sustained engagements in the process of developing the **UN Legally Binding Instrument for Transnational Corporations (TNCs) on Human Rights** that protects women’s rights, human rights defenders, and workers, ensuring accountability and remedies for rights violations. This was done in close collaboration with Feminist 4 a Binding Treaty (F4BT) to ensure a strong gender dimension and a strong presence of activists from the global South.

PROMOTING YOUTH PARTICIPATION & DEMOCRATIC SPACE

While the programme remained largely on course throughout the programme period, the onset of COVID-19 meant an adjusted focus to track civil society trends during the pandemic, and it also impeded AA’s, partners and youth’s participation in critical international meetings on the SDGs, of the UN General Assembly and UN Human Rights Council. Lockdowns and restrictions on movement and assembly impacted on activities as virtual conferencing for intergovernmental negotiations was largely ineq-

uitable for representatives of civil society in the Global South with unreliable internet access. Nevertheless, at country level, programmes exceeded expectations for influencing and getting young people elected or appointed to democratic decision-making structures at local and national level.

RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION & TOOLS

During SPAI, AADK and partners helped raise the voice and profile of human rights defenders and were vocal in challenging shrinking space at both national and international levels as exemplified by the instrumental role the programme played in strengthening Southern and feminist engagement in the UN Binding Treaty Process. Defending civic space rarely garners definitive ‘wins’ but the programme documented its role in **supporting movements to defend their rights and space** and make the case for more effective and inclusive democracy. Based on the AA led report, “Unseen, unheard: Impact of the COVID-19 Measures on Civil and Political Rights in Nine Countries”, an Advocacy Toolkit was initialised to offer practical advice to civil society activists on resisting and challenging COVID-19 measures that undermine human rights. Furthermore, AA analysed trends in multilateral spaces and how these are also shrinking in the report “Democratising Global Governance and Multilateralism”, which was launched on the side-lines of the HLPF 2021 in the “HLPF 2021 – Reclaiming Multilateralism: Building Solidarity and Safeguarding Rights” webinar.

ACCESS TO INFLUENCING DECISION MAKERS FOR THE DEFENSE OF RIGHTS & SPACE

During 2021, AA country partners were supported to organise national consultations with CSOs, policy makers, and academics in Guatemala, the Netherlands and Uganda, and bilateral advocacy meetings were held with national governments and delegations in Geneva (EU, France, Guatemala, Kenya, and the Netherlands) in the lead up to the seventh round of negotiations for a UN Binding Treaty in October 2021. AA and their partners from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Uganda, and Zimbabwe were **supported to attend the negotiations**, and the legal analysis by F4BT on the draft treaty text led to 11 joint oral statements after which several government delegations stepped in to defend the gender dimensions in the treaty text (including EU, Palestine, and Panama). Also in 2021, AA Zimbabwe contributed to influencing the Government of Zimbabwe to ratify the ACDEG. President Emmerson Mnangagwa signed the instrument of ratification on 11 November 2021 following a two-day ACDEG progress review meeting convened by AA Zimbabwe, and

held with the Parliament of Zimbabwe, civil society, and the media. The meeting was attended by 31 delegates including young people advocating for the ratification of ACDEG.

AA Zambia supported youth participation in regional and global decision-making spaces by partnering with the East African Legislative Assembly for their regional event, The East African Youth Parliament, to discuss the ACDEG. AA Zambia also supported young people living with disabilities to develop a Parliamentary Submission in line with the ACDEG Article 31 (1) to promote participation of social groups with special needs, including youth and people with disabilities in governance processes. AA Zambia successfully maintained pressure with relevant line ministries on the implementation of the charter, and partly because of this pressure, the Ministry of Justice in Zambia constituted a Technical Working Group to spearhead the drafting of Zambia’s first country report on the implementation of ACDEG. AA Zambia advocated successfully for the inclusion CSOs representatives in this working group, and mobilised young people and women to provide their input to the report in late 2021.

PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS, YOUTH & ACTIVISTS

Throughout the programme period, AADK was involved in the AA Delegation on Institutional Resilience to support civil society actors to endure the increased pressure as a result of shrinking space. Through this delegation and in collaboration with the Centre for Applied Rights (CAHR), University of York and the civic participation working group, the programme supported young people to use creative arts-based methodologies to showcase their work, life and challenges faced during the pandemic across five countries (Nepal, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya & Tanzania). Furthermore, under the delegation, AADK supported capacity development of AA partners and their partners based on an assessment that identified three crucial capacity needs: risk management and scenario planning; digital and information security; and legal training. Specifically, in 2020, five risk management and scenario planning workshops for AA country staff, partners, and youth activists were conducted and research on digital rights took place in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Palestine, and Zambia. Under the Institutional Resilience Delegation from AA, held by AA Uganda, AADK and AA Sweden the internal AADK **rapid response mechanism** provided response support from 2019 – 2021 to 32 activists facing insecurities e.g. from Egypt, Guatemala, Liberia, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Myanmar, and Nigeria. The support included legal representation, personal welfare, psycho-social support, transportation, accommodation, safe housing, and relocation. This mechanism was instrumental in informing the development

of the Global Focus' 'Claim Your Space' rapid response mechanism functioning from 2021. AADK and partners referred 13 individual activists and one partner to this mechanism in 2021.

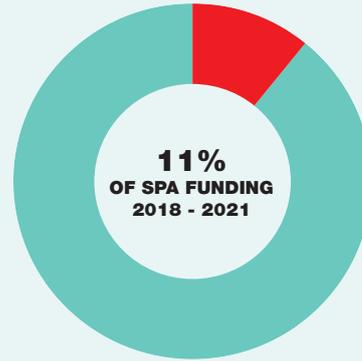
LESSONS LEARNED & CHALLENGES

- A key learning in 2021 was that it remains necessary to closely track the implementation of laws and policies to ensure that these do not lead to permanent reversals in civic space and ongoing violations of human rights especially in the face of COVID-19. However, AADK and partners experienced an **added risk** in terms of being associated with anti-vaxxers or anti-lockdown activists that are active in mobilising against COVID-19 rules and regulations. However, they do not have a progressive agenda and their utilisation of human rights language risks diminishing the legitimacy of such language in the longer term, which could negatively impact the work of AADK, partners and not least activists and human rights defenders. It is important to stay vigilant to such new risks and prepare the positioning for more participatory and inclusive democracy after the pandemic.
- It remains important to continuously find **new and creative ways in which to organise** as well as to occupy existing spaces and to create new spaces for democratic inclusion. COVID-19 increased the interconnectedness globally in some regards and AADK and partners need to continue to capitalise on the positives whilst also being aware of the risks that come from online organising. For example, virtual meetings and events can diminish the power of civil society to organise at the margins of events and to protest in creative and visual ways. Whatever technology platform is used (Zoom, WebEx, Teams etc.) the organisers have increased power to silence opposition and block side channels than what is possible in a physical space. At the same time, there are gains that can be made through virtual spaces – which do not require visas or the expense of travel – that in the past often blocked full democratic participation in international spaces.



VIBRANT UGANDAN YOUTH LEADER

Through the Hope Initiative programme AADK, AA Uganda and the partner Centre for Constitutional Governance (CCG) cooperated with universities and were able to mobilise and organise young Ugandans to engage in political activism. AA Uganda and its partner identified, trained, and mentored them to become young leaders and representatives in regional governments, social movements, but reaching also youth roles in the Parliament and in the Judiciary. The project reached approximately 20.000 people and almost 10.000 youth were involved in youth-hub events and advocacy across the twenty-five universities that participated in the programme. One of the Hope Initiative Alumni is Abubaker Matanda, a judicial officer and newly appointed Magistrate of the Ugandan Courts of Law in Kibuku District: *Through this network, I was awakened to the role I had as a citizen. Thanks to ActionAid, I was able to win the national students' Presidency (UNSA), a platform used to advance matters of social justice and transformative leadership. I was also nominated among the top 40 under 40 Ugandans to watch!*. The "top 40 under 40" is an annual list made by the national Ugandan newspaper, NewVision.



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4.4 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & DECENT WORK FOR YOUTH

The global programme on Economic Opportunities and Decent Work for Youth (EODWY) aimed to push for structural improvements leading to employment opportunities and decent working conditions for young people. It was added as a new thematic area for the SPA application by AADK in 2017 as lack of decent employment and income opportunities are listed as the key challenge by most young people globally and in development countries. Even though EODWY was a new theme for AADK in SPAI, it has been an area of focus for the AA Federation and for many SPA countries for several years. Thus, at the Federation level, the EODWY global programme and the Federation's Youth Working Group (YWG) collaborated on enhancing regional and global actors' recognition of the need to include young people in the relevant labour market forums and structures. Key to the global programme on EODWY was to build on the experiences of the national and local partners in the four partnership countries working on EODWY.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2018 – 2021

- From 2018 – 2021, **213,925 young men and women** facing marginalisation or poverty in target communities of the SPA programmes gained access to economic opportunities through public funds e.g. through decentralised public funds for youth entrepreneurs, public credit schemes or the adjustment of certification processes in SPA partner countries.

- A central aspect of the COVID-19 response from the EODWY working group was **youth-led research** on the impact of COVID-19 on economic opportunities and decent work for young people living in poverty and marginalisation with the publication: Unheard voices: Young people's stories of struggle, hope, and resilience in a COVID-19 affected economy in 2021. The online launch of the publication attracted almost 200 people including decision makers, youth representatives and the donor community in all involved countries.
- The AA report, We Mean Business: Protecting Women's Rights in Global Supply Chains with case studies and recommendations for states and businesses on gender-responsive due diligence including for young women was published in March 2020 and was disseminated to relevant EU and international targets. Following the report, AA was among other things invited to speak about gender and corporate accountability at the OECD Responsible Business Conduct Forum in May 2020 where AA was represented by AA Myanmar.

YOUTH DIALOGUES TO INFORM PROGRAMMING

To inform the programming in the SPAI period, the EODWY programme organised a Youth Dialogue together with young people in three of the SPA countries namely Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Zambia in 2018, to identify how young people could best be supported to influence national, regional, and international structures relating to decent employment and income opportunities within the scope of the programme. The dialogues identified that many young people – especially those facing marginalisation saw employment issues as rather technical

and lacked the skills and confidence to make their voices heard on labour market issues at central levels. Consequently, a curriculum to train and equip young people to speak up and engage on these issues was developed by the programme and TCDC provided courses focused on them as well. Emphasis was placed on **involving young people** in the scoping of the programme as well as sharing experiences and solidarity throughout the programming period and not just in the design, and as such national advisory youth groups were formed in 2020 to feed into the global EODWY advisory youth group. Diversity was sought in terms of the membership of these groups to have different backgrounds, genders, and locations represented including youth movements and alliances.

POSITIONING & RELATIONSHIPS

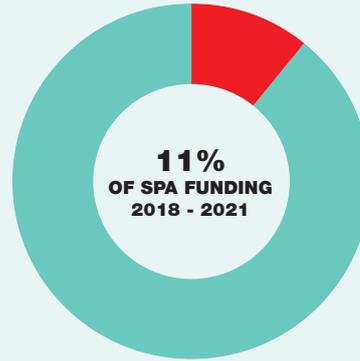
The EODWY programme focused on **positioning with relevant forums** internationally to influence at the global level, and this especially took place pre-COVID-19, with some of the main events and relationships being: AADK was part of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs' cluster on private sector, growth, and employment; The EODWY programme participated in the annual general meeting of the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth hosted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO); In 2019, AADK supported a side event at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) at the UN HQ on 'Data Revolution for Ensuring Decent Work for All with a Focus on Youth'. The side event was jointly organised by the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the UN, the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN, UNDESA, UNESCAP, UNDP, UNCDF, ILO, AA, Restless Development UK, Vital Strategies, and SouthSouth Network for Public Service Innovation (SSN4PSI); The EODWY programme supported AA's participation in the 5th Session of the UN negotiations on the Binding Treaty on Transnational Co-operations and Human Rights in 2019. Linking to this process AADK supported the AA research 'We Mean Business' on how governments in the Global South should impose binding obligations on corporations to prevent human rights abuses in their operations and supply chains. AADK through the EODWY programme, took active part in the AA Global Campaign on 'Women's labour, decent work and public services' which fed into the AA Federation's initiatives in support of the ILO Convention #190 addressing gender-based violence and harassment in 2019. In addition, the EODWY programme managed to influence high-level positions on the perspective on due diligence to protect young women in the labour market when e.g. the study published by the European Commission on due diligence in supply chains quoted AA and referenced a 2019 article co-written by the EODWY programme.

RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19

The EODWY programme working group decided to examine the effects of the pandemic on young people living in exclusion and poverty in the countries covered by the programme, namely Bangladesh, Kenya, Mozambique, and Tanzania. The objective was to examine how government programmes responded to the needs of young people in light of the pandemic. The study was **youth-led to ensure its authenticity and ownership from young people**: Young people from different circumstances and livelihoods joined together in national youth reference groups to advise on which sectors and contexts to portray and how to portray them and they were trained in research methodology and research ethics and thereafter undertook the collection of testimonies from their peers. While the testimonies showed that young people were among those hardest hit by the socio-economic collapse following the pandemic, they also showed the resilience and strong determination of young people to make a living despite incredible challenges.

LESSONS LEARNED & CHALLENGES

- From the design stage of the programme, it became clear that there is very **little practical knowledge** and experience in the sector on how to include the most marginalised young people on the global agenda on unemployment and decent jobs – despite the need for it being recognised by key global stakeholders such as the ILO and tripartite partners. Consequently, this has been a key focus of the programme but has taken more time and effort than expected.
- In the second part of the programme period (2020-2021), the core parts of the plan included research into entrepreneurship and green jobs from a youth-lens, training of regional youth partners on advocacy for EODWY, and advocacy engagements with regional stakeholders to impact on regional and international structures. However, due to COVID-19, these plans were put on hold and it was decided to focus the research on **the effects of COVID-19 on economic opportunities** and decent work for young people. As such, less concrete advocacy and influencing took place in the programme than initially planned.



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4.5 RIGHTS AND RESILIENCE

The global programme on Rights & Resilience in Protracted Crisis was implemented in partnership with AA International’s Humanitarian Unit, IHART, and partners in the three countries (Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine) implementing Lot HUM funded programmes as well as networks and partners across the globe. It aimed for fundamental reform of the humanitarian sector by advocating for improved practices in funding, guidance and policy that promotes localisation and community-based approaches as well as structural changes in the core membership of, and participation in, the humanitarian architecture and global events. All with a particular focus on women and young peoples’ leadership and intersecting identities. Some steps were taken in the direction of a more localised and inclusive humanitarian sector during the four years, many of which this programme worked actively for. However, they happened against the backdrop of very dramatic events such as a record number of people displaced, deep economic, social, and political crises due to COVID-19, and extreme weather events. In that light, the reform of the humanitarian sector happens much too slow, and a valid question remains whether the sector can in fact reform itself and what happens if the sector does not deliver on reform from the inside.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2018-2020

- A key advocacy target of the programme was the gender-blind Grand Bargain, and after four years of advocacy through the Friends of Gender Group, at annual

meetings and in relevant forums, the **Grand Bargain and its signatories included gender equality** and women’s rights in the agreement in 2020 and included localisation and quality funding as political priorities. This work is being carried forward into the extension of the Grand Bargain with gender as a cross-cutting priority.

- In 2021, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) launched the “**Guidelines on Working with and for Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted Crises**” – a new sector standard building youth leadership in preparedness and response as well as addressing specific needs of youth in emergencies. The guidelines include an annex developed by the Rights & Resilience programme on how to specifically include young women in emergency responses.
- After a big advocacy push leading up to the **UNDRRs Global Platform in 2019**, where AA enabled the direct participation of affected women and young people, the Co-Chair Statement from the event included the AA Humanitarian Signature principles including i) women leadership; ii) localisation and shifting the power; iii) taking a HRBA approach; iv) increased attention required for conflict and protracted crisis contexts; and v) increased need for risk financing. These areas are expected to be integrated into the updated UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) in 2030.

A LOCAL-GLOBAL PUSH FOR COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACHES

Following concerted advocacy efforts by AA and partners throughout 2018 –2021, the programme contributed to **several changes across policy, guidance, and practic-**

es among international bodies in support of women- and youth-led community-based approaches to protection, accountability, localisation, and resilience. For example, The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Road Map 2021-2025 included localisation in all the six outcomes for the first time, the IASC produced its first ever guidance on localisation in 2020 with reference to the role of women's and young people's organisations included after advisors from the Rights & Resilience programme had lobbied for it, and in 2021 IASC agreed to "establish gender equality and the empowerment of women as a standalone strategic priority for the IASC in 2022-2023 to ensure its centrality to humanitarian action". In May 2020, the IASC published its first ever guidance on localisation spurred on by the fact that the COVID-19 travel restrictions made it visible just how critical local actors are in all humanitarian operations. References to the role of women's and young people's organisations were included after advisors from this programme had lobbied for it and commented on the draft.

On **resilience**, the UNDRR took in AAs recommendations on localisation, increased financing but also acknowledged resilience in protracted crises contexts. In addition, The Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) included local leadership, gender equality, accountability to affected communities, and conflict and protracted crisis as a driver of risk in their 2020-2025 strategy. Furthermore, the strategy included that Arabic would be a formal working language, increasing accessibility to local actors and recognition for countries in the Arab region. These changes were significant as the GNDR is the coordinating body for all INGO and NGO's on DRR and leads advocacy among a membership of 1,300 organisations working in 120 countries. In another accomplishment, gender equality and women's rights were finally included in the Grand Bargain, after the programme had engaged with relevant stakeholders and groups, including the Friends of Gender Group and participated at annual meetings with delegations of women leaders. Taken together, these shifts reflect positive changes in international dialogue and commitments to localisation and community-based approaches.

BEYOND GOOD INTENTIONS – FUNDS & A SEAT AT THE DECISION-MAKING TABLE

Ensuring that women, young people, and their organisations are resourced and represented to participate in a meaningful manner at global humanitarian and resilience events and forums is key to ensuring the relevance of the commitments by international actors. Hence, it was an objective of the global programme to **change the structure, ways of working, and core membership** of the global and humanitarian architecture. This involved not

only bringing local voices to international humanitarian dialogues, but also advocating for permanent representation of local organisations in decision-making bodies. For fair participation, this programme published specific and practical guidance for how to meaningfully engage women leaders in global processes, and at many global humanitarian and resilience events, this programme ensured lived experiences to be heard. For example, AA led an all-women panel sharing their lived experiences of DRR in protracted crises at the 2019 GNDR global platform. AA was the only organisation to secure a place for a local organisation. The UNDRR also invited AA to speak at high-level and side event panels to showcase local women-led and resilience work in protracted crises and with this contribution and influence from AA and GNDR, UNDRR now has a clear policy to promote gender equality and women's leadership in their 2022 Global Platform. In the 2019 CHS Alliance learning exchange, AA and partners led sessions on best practices and accountability mechanisms drawing on learnings from the programme in Jordan, Lebanon, and Palestine to promote women's leadership.

With regards to **changes in the membership and structure** of international bodies, several key shifts were achieved which the programme contributed to through concerted advocacy efforts in select forums where AA is active. In 2019, the CHS Alliance agreed to increase the number of national NGO members by 20%. They planned to achieve this through expanding several activities promoted by AA, including in-country meetings for national and local organisations, increasing opportunities for decision-making input for national members, and fostering dialogue between international and national actors during CHS events. AA sits in the board of the CHS Alliance and has through this contributed to a paper and sharing of experiences as well as contributing to a number of regional and national meetings. Also, in 2019, a national NGO, ABAAD (Resource Centre for Gender Equality) from Lebanon – and partner of AA – was for the first time appointed as co-lead of the Call to Action NGO working group. In 2021, two women's organisations, Arab Women Organisation (Jordan) and Dynamiques des Femmes Juristes (Democratic Republic of Congo), took over from ABAAD after an election among NGO signatories. In 2019, core members of the GBV Area of Responsibility under the Global Protection Cluster for the first time considered opening membership to local organisations. And in 2021, The IASC Gender Reference Group created a sub-group that will prepare an IASC women's organisation definition. The definition and more importantly its endorsement from IASC will be key to shift power as it will allow tracking the presence of those organisations in decision-making and coordination spaces and the funding received.

In terms of **increased funding to local actors**, AA – through this programme – was requested by UNDRR to formally support with the work on Financing for Development (FfD) and at the ECOSOC FfD 2020 follow up

meeting it was formally agreed for the first time to include finance for DRR. In addition, the OCHA Emergency Relief Coordinator announced the release of USD 25 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to fight GBV in the pandemic. At least 30% of these funds were channelled via UNFPA and UN Women, to organisations run by women that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. This comes after the Rights & Resilience programme argued to increase funding for local women responders and their organisations in all relevant forums, including ECOSOC's Humanitarian Affairs Segment, Grand Bargain, Protection Cluster, and the Call to Action.

LESSONS LEARNED & CHALLENGES

- The fundamental aim of the global programme was to change the way that the humanitarian sector relates to the communities it is supposed to serve based on the assumptions that listening to the lived experiences of affected communities and including their organisations in decision-making forums alongside with developing and documenting community-based approaches (e.g. the SHAPE framework; guidelines on participatory needs assessments; protection and resilience frameworks etc.) would help reorient key stakeholders. The assumptions have proven true, but after four years of intensive work, it is also clear that **structural change takes time and intensive efforts**, and diversity and inclusion is still a huge challenge in the humanitarian sector.
- Both global and national crises affected programme implementation, internal ways of working as well as influencing tactics. The pandemic was deeply disruptive and dramatic events in Lebanon and Palestine also had an impact on key local stakeholders, women and young people who were at the forefront of responses and protests. The situation in both countries hampered partners' ability to undertake local activities and participate in international events, and for one Syrian refugee in Lebanon, speaking out at global events affected her refugee status negatively. Going forward in SPAll, budgets and programme processes are designed **to allow for adaptation** and pressure happening due to crises.



4.6 GLOBAL YOUTH COMMUNITY & NETWORKS, ORGANISING & SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

In SPAI it was AADK's ambition to improve support to youth-led activism across all SPA programmes by strengthening capacity for young people and their movements to actively engage in social change processes. This section sums-up the cross-cutting initiatives on support to social movements and initiatives to build global youth-led action and learning communities. These initiatives contributed to various results in partner countries and supported a strategic shift within the AA federation to have young people and social movements at the core of the programming across all 45 countries. AADK provided cross-cutting support to AA partner countries and partners within four main areas: 1) Organising and social movement building including digital tools for activist cooperation; 2) The GP Secretariat providing strategic and operational support to GPs across the network including expansion and the establishment of local and global partnerships⁹; 3) Youth-led innovation with a focus on developing the GP concept by piloting ways to re-think support to youth-led activism; and 4) The facilitation of a Youth Community across all 45 AA countries.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 2018 – 2021

- During SPAII, AADK worked strategically to **support social movements, alliances, and networks** and has

built a strong institutional setup with concrete competencies in the intersection between social movement work and defending civic space. AADK has been a key supporter of the Africans Rising movement and the Fight Inequality Alliance that span 200+ movements globally, and 50+ social movements were supported with core mission support, mentoring, and digital activism.

- **GP expansion & localisation:** The network of GPs developed from eight AADK-run centres to 23 locally anchored GPs. The pandemic as well as challenging political contexts have shown that because the GPs are physical spaces with a long-term local presence, they provide 'pre-crisis' youth organising preparing young people to act when a crisis hit as exemplified by the GP-led COVID-19 responses.
- The AADK innovation project¹⁰ under SPAI was instrumental in exploring **new ways of engaging youth** politically and the youth-led and partner-driven pilots informed AADK's approaches to support social movements and to expand the GP network. The innovation pilots supported partners to work systematically with their challenges and led to initiatives around creative activism and the use of art to engage youth, and support to local initiatives for engaging various new stakeholders; artists, entrepreneurs, tech-organisations etc.
- The delegation to form a Youth Community of Interest (YCoI), led by AADK and AA Bangladesh, resulted in solidarity and a strengthened **global online network** among youth practitioners and GP activists as well as joint cross-border campaign actions around climate

9. See section 2.5 for further details on the Global Platform network as a capacity building modality under SPAI.

justice – both locally and by participating in COP26. Online debates, monthly sharing meetings, change stories, newsletters and solidarity actions and campaigns kept the activists connected and engaged.

PILOTING SOCIAL MOVEMENT SUPPORT INITIATIVES

AADK used the last four years to pilot and test various ways of providing timely support to youth-led groups and social movements – resulting in a proven method of how to support social movements across different contexts from inception of a movement to victory. The four central support components are:

- 1. The GURU (Get Up Rise Up) Direct Action fund.** In collaboration with Beautiful Trouble, Africans Rising and Escoela de Activismo, the GURU fund was established in 2020 to support creative action globally with quick small grants. It demonstrated that organised groups with a strategic goal will mobilise swiftly to achieve change when equipped with the resources they need. As an example, the allocation in the Government of Zambia 2020 budget towards environmental protection was increased from 0.8% to 2% after a walk-in protest by 160 secondary school students funded by a GURU grant of USD 900.
- 2. The Beautiful Trouble Online Toolbox.** Since 2017, the Beautiful Trouble toolkit has been translated into nine languages facilitating global online sharing of best practices, action design, creative activism etc. to 800,000+ users including tailor-made toolkits. The online tools were also transformed into the Beautiful Trouble Card Deck, that among others was used to inspire Solidarity of Unions in the Philippines for Empowerment and Reforms - SUPER to arrange non-violent women-led strikes at factories that contributed to a new agreement to go from 14-hour workdays seven days a week to eight-hour workdays five days a week.
- 3. Rapid Response (Claim Your Space).** AADK piloted a rapid response mechanism under the innovation framework in 2020 and the experiences were used as inspiration for the establishment of Claim Your Space rapid response mechanism through Global Fokus. The mechanism provided response support to 32 activists facing insecurities.
- 4. Online Capacity building and mentoring: The Act, Reflect, Organise!** and other online capacity-building to staff and movement leaders following the movement-cycle gave timely and strategic support to movements, and has been expanded with the Global Organising and Leadership Development (GOLD) programme in SPAIL.

WELL-PROVEN APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENT SUPPORT

AADK's alliance and movement support through SPAIL resulted in various action-learning collaborations with networks of activists and movements across the globe. An example is AADK's support to **Africans Rising (AR)** with funds for their movement building, COVID-19 response campaign, and urgent response efforts for activists in crisis. The support from AADK to AR contributed to the following results: Establishment of the Cameroon Women's Peace Movement (CAWOMEPE) with 50 women's groups and civil society initiatives who were invited by the president in 2019 for national peace dialogues and who negotiated the liberation of 189 political prisoners; A new law criminalising rape and increasing the maximum penalty to life in prison was adopted in Senegal in 2020 after a mass mobilisation of women's rights movements against GBV with capacity strengthening support from AR. Most notably, 87,109 prisoners from 32 African countries were released after the joint campaign, #FreeThem, with various organisations and activists to free political prisoners and journalists from jail.

A result of AADK's alliance and movement support is the collaboration between AADK and AAI Kenya in the formation of the **alliance between LGBTQI+ activists and religious leaders** from seven different faiths in Kenya. AADK supported with convenings, training, coaching and mentorship, and linkage to international networks and donors. The Alliance led to changes in behaviour of religious leaders that increased safe spaces for LGBTQI+ people in Nairobi and Mombasa. As part of their work with other networks they contributed to the advocacy win of including intersex persons in the national census in Kenya. Another example is AADK's support in 2020 to the **feminist network, Whisper to Humanity** in Nigeria. AADK supported the development of the **Whisper Safety App**, with 800 unique female users that report and avoid identified harmful spots, raise an alarm under threat, call an emergency number and talk to a guardian while being live tracked to safety through the app. Whispers advocated for, contributed to, and won the passage of the Violence against persons prohibition (VAPP) bill with other civil society and activist groups in Nigeria in 2021. Furthermore, AADK directly supported the **Youth4Parliament (Y4P)** movement in Zambia during SPAIL with flexible funds, rapid response to activists under attack, risk management and access to a movement mentor providing long-term strategic and tactical support. Since 2018, Y4P grew to be a network of 60,000+ young people and its campaigns led to increased youth voter turn-out and impressive youth representation among elected candidates during national elections in 2021. See Annex 5 for the case on Y4P.

10. See section 2.6 for further details on the innovation project.

ORGANISATIONAL WINS IN ACTIONAID & BEYOND

In 2019, AADK organised a Global People Power Forum at TCDC for country directors in the AA Federation, movement leaders, and activists. This resulted in concrete guidelines for how to better support social movements, a strong shared commitment, and the AA Federation subsequently placed social movements central in their strategy. Additionally, AADK's new partnership policy is expanding the partnership typologies to include **flexible partnerships and an operational framework** was developed and tested to have compliance guidelines for entering partnerships with movements. AADK is further recognised as the leading organisation in Denmark that works with social movements in the 2021 'Study on Danish Support to Informally Organised Civil Society and Social Movements in Developing Countries'. AADK also played a strategic role in developing the 2019 youth programming toolkit, 'Youth in Development'.

YOUTH COMMUNITY OF INTEREST & GLOBAL NETWORKS

The ambition to build global sharing networks, action and learning communities among activists is an integral part of the work to support social movements and was the key focus to form a Youth Community of Interest (YCoI) together with AA Bangladesh as part of the AA delegation. The YCoI connected youth partners, GP staff, Activistas, youth focal points within the Federation, and strengthened connectedness by face to face gatherings, Training & Webinars, YCoI online cafés, Newsletters, Facebook communities, and WhatsApp groups. In the run up to

COP26, YCoI mobilised young people from Africa and Asia with concrete experiences of the effects of climate change, and four youth champions travelled to Glasgow to share these experiences. Prior to the travel, YCoI facilitated climate conversations with fellow youth mobilised through the GPs to input for their preparation for COP26. The youth climate champions were interviewed by various media such as BBC's Woman's Hour, the New York Times, and Al Jazeera.

LESSONS LEARNED & CHALLENGES

- **Shrinking political and civic space** in many contexts necessitates access to rapid response for activists and in some cases, it was necessary for AADK to keep direct engagement with social movements to not expose the AA partners to organisational risks.
- **AADK systemically ran evaluations and collected data** during and after workshops, programmes, and on/offline courses to improve learning products. The data enabled AADK to follow learners and assess the impact of the capacity strengthening efforts. The development of an Organising Learning Matrix with personas representing target groups through different stages was a strategic tool, that led to the development of the movement compass and will be used in the development of GOLD in SPAIL.
- **Global networks require facilitation and shared values:** 'Just' connecting different movements and activists does not work alone – it is necessary to invest time and energy. Movements and activists need to have shared values or agendas on short- or medium-term outcomes, not just long-term, for them to take the connection forward themselves.

5. COUNTRY LEVEL ACHIEVEMENTS

This section presents country-level results as well as highlights key developments in operating space and selected key learnings from programme implementation.

5.1 OPERATING SPACE & LEARNINGS

Naturally, the global **pandemic** had significant consequences for programme implementation across all countries with major efforts in 2020 – 2021 to adapt and respond. The COVID-19 crisis compounded existing inequalities and aggravated systemic economic injustices and extreme poverty, while also deepening the crisis for democracy by providing cover for governments to disrupt elections, silence critics, significantly restrict **civic space** and a roll-back of **human rights**., and in addition to the COVID-19 crisis, the SPAI programme period also saw a resurgence of authoritarian regimes or autocratic practices that further undermine civil society space and human rights together with climate-induced crises becoming more frequent and displacing more people. All of these have added to growing fragility of target communities and this has been deepened by weak government institutions that are failing to deliver on basic services and equitable social progress combined with repeated shocks of political instability, natural disasters, and conflicts.

Nevertheless, recent years also showed that young people stand at the forefront of social protests and movement

building, both in response to COVID-19 and in the fight for climate justice, civic space, and fundamental rights. It is clear from the SPAI programming contexts that youth movements, **youth groups and their organisations have the power to change the narrative and bring effective change** when they mobilise and organise. Furthermore, while engagement with all stakeholders must be sustained to consolidate the previous efforts and changes achieved, the importance of being pragmatic and re-strategising during crises became apparent during COVID-19. As such, building strong relationships with the government enhances legitimacy in monitoring the delivery of public services and interventions – also in times of crises. Additionally, the global nature of the crisis highlighted the need to do the necessary scenario planning – preparing ‘Plan B’ to adapt for unexpected situations. The necessity of adapting to digital formats for trainings and activities has, in some cases, proven to be an opportunity, as a larger audience could be reached. However, for many reasons it can be difficult to ensure access, participation, and engagement in online activities and these therefore require specific efforts to organise, including knowledge of appropriate platforms and functions – while a key learning is also that more investment is needed in ensuring accessible digital spaces, in addition to digital safety and security trainings initiatives designed for peace and development.

5.2 SNAPSHOT OF COUNTRY LEVEL ACHIEVEMENTS

JORDAN

- In 2021 400+ young people applied to become election monitors. (Lot CIV)
- A GP was designed, approved, and launched in 2020. (Lot CIV)
- Youth contributed to the amendment of the Election Law and Political Parties Law, which now allows Jordanians from 25 years of age to stand for election.
- 38 members of the WPAGs implemented a campaign on women's protection in the context of COVID-19 reaching 400,000+ online in 2020. (Lot HUM)

PALESTINE

- Young people were elected or appointed to a total of 221 formal and informal positions from 2018-2021 (Lot CIV)
- 1,506 young people participated in capacity development at the GP from 2018-2021 (Lot CIV)
- In 2020, 355 young people designed and implemented a response to COVID-19 including distribution of hygiene kits, food parcels, education games, and awareness raising. (Lot CIV)
- Six women from the programme were appointed as focal points for the Protection Cluster in Palestine in 2020. (Lot HUM)

KENYA

- Young people were elected or appointed to a total of 621 formal and informal positions from 2018-2021 with 442 in 2021 alone.
- 4,741 people living in poverty gained access to economic opportunities within 2018-2021.
- From 2018-2021, 7,541 young people participated in capacity development at the GP & 41,510 participated in youth-hub events.
- In 2020, 30,000+ people were reached through strategic service delivery e.g., cash transfers, food distribution, WASH kits etc. to combat COVID-19.

NIGERIA

- From 2018-2021, an estimated 110,500 people living in poverty got access to improved public services within education.
- 1,050,689 people were reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc. from 2018-2021, with 1,000,316 in 2021 alone.
- In 2020, advocacy and campaigning by the youth movements 'Activista' and 'FollowtheMoney' led to young people being invited to contribute to multiple budget processes, resulting in increased funding for the Enugu Tech Hub and Youth Innovation Centre.

UGANDA

- AAI Uganda and partners successfully supported youth from both Activista and the GP to take up formal and informal elected leadership positions with 413 being elected in 2021. In total, youth took up 911 positions from 2018 – 2021.
- From 2018-2021, an estimate of 405,566 people living in poverty accessed improved public services within health, of these 164,156 were in 2021 alone.
- In 2021, at least 18 human rights defenders and activists were accorded legal representation and protection support which included bail applications, legal advice, referrals etc.

ZIMBABWE

- Young people were elected or appointed to a total of 1,154 formal and informal positions from 2018-2021 with 737 in 2021 alone.
- In 2020, as part of awareness raising on COVID-19 and GBV, 4,388 women and girls accessed the toll-free GBV services by the partner, Musasa.
- In 2020, 30,000+ households in Harare experienced improvements in access to water following litigation by the local partner WLSA and the Combined Harare Residents Association.
- As a result of ZIMCODD's robust social media campaign coupled with lobby and advocacy efforts, the government tabled the 2020 Auditor General's Report in Parliament in June 2021.

LEBANON

- In 2021, WPAGs supported by AA Arab Region and the Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering (RDF) conducted 800 protection assessments and identified 580 Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors and/or at risk of GBV women.
- In 2020, 253 women in 12 Women Circles (WCs) regularly attended awareness raising sessions and 37 women were steadily engaged in the WPAGs.

MOZAMBIQUE

- From 2018-2021, an estimated 272,044 people living in poverty got access to improved public services within health, with around 124,564 in 2021 alone.
- AA Mozambique and partners' advocacy for transparency in GRPS financing resulted in the strengthening of the Mozambique Tax Authority's internal control systems.
- Young people were elected or appointed to a total of 543 formal and informal positions from 2018-2021 with 118 in 2021 alone.
- AA Mozambique increased mobilisation and participation of youth by supporting the expansion of the Activista Movement to 8 provinces by 2021.

MYANMAR

- From 2018-2021, an estimated 1,697,805 people living in poverty accessed improved public services within health.
- In 2020, an estimated 1,000 people were involved in a 3R (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle) campaign as a result of a training by AA Myanmar and the GP.
- AA Myanmar and several youth development organisations and other CSOs implemented a COVID-19 emergency response that benefited 780 people.

BANGLADESH

- From 2018-2021, an estimate of 1,777,130 people living in poverty got access to improved public services within health, with around 775,150 in 2021 alone.
- Young people were elected or appointed to a total of 1,505 formal and informal positions from 2018-2021, with 498 in 2021 alone.
- After advocacy work by AA Bangladesh and other organisations, a National Youth Action Plan and guidelines for the National Youth Council was finalised in 2021.
- In 2020, 30,000 youth were reached on- and offline with awareness of climate justice.

TANZANIA

- Young people were elected or appointed to a total of 402 formal and informal positions from 2018-2021 with 284 in 2021 alone.
- In 2020, 66,000 people received strategic service delivery incl. food items, WASH kits and water tracking in the COVID-19 response.
- 22,928 people living in poverty gained access to economic opportunities from 2018-2021.
- AA Tanzania supported the "Agenda ya Vijana" youth consortium, which collected more than 2,209 youth concerns ahead of the 2020 elections and packaged it into a Youth Manifesto submitted to the government.

ZAMBIA

- Young people were elected or appointed to a total of 132 formal and informal positions from 2018-2021 with 120 in 2021 alone.
- In 2021, 1000+ young people in Lusaka and other districts actively vocalised their concerns about the climate crisis and their role in the just transition through numerous awareness activities in rural and peri-urban communities, as well as in the digital space and through environmental dialogues and talks with decision-makers.
- In 2020, 828 youth participated in capacity development at the GP and 1,886 in youth-hub events.

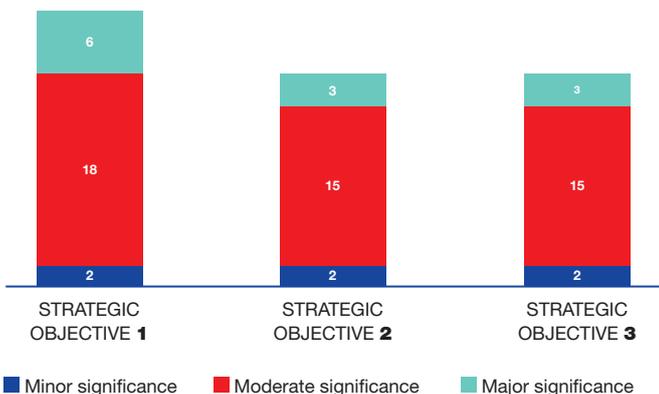
5.3 COUNTRY BY COUNTRY ACHIEVEMENTS¹¹

BANGLADESH

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018 - 2021

- A study conducted by AA Bangladesh and the partner SANEM in 2021, generated deeper government dialogue on the allocation of resources for youths. The study findings were presented to the Planning Minister, members of the General Economic Division (GED) and other key stakeholders. The proposed sectoral plan included priorities around education, employment, income, health, poverty, and domestic violence. It was submitted to the GED for adoption and circulation to 22 ministries and divisions working on youth issues. The dialogue received wide media attention (The Daily Star, The Business Post) and strengthened the demand for investing in youth.
- AA Bangladesh and likeminded organisations advocated for a Youth Council to be created as per the 2017 National Youth Policy. In 2021, the National Youth Action Plan and guidelines for the Youth Council were finalised and the council is expected to be established in 2022.
- In 2021, AA Bangladesh advocated with the Ministry of Commerce to develop a policy on decent work environments at informal workspaces following COVID-19, and AA Bangladesh collaborated with the National Association of Small and Cottage Industries of Bangladesh (NASCIB), Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation (SMEF) and Access to Information in Bangladesh (a2i) resulting in the Ministry updating the National Industrial Policy of 2016, adding a chapter dedicated to the informal sector in which many young people are employed – and in 2021, AA Bangladesh and NASCIB were included in consultative processes.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021:
21,793,767 with 5,285,429 in 2021.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATION

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a lack of cooperation by government stakeholders in the implementation of the programme, which led AA Bangladesh and partners to work more closely with the local administration, policy makers and media to facilitate activities in new ways. Not only did the access to the public political spaces shrink with COVID-19, but the online space for young people to engage politically also shrunk. AA Bangladesh adapted to this by enhancing the digital literacy of young people for innovative engagement online. The period also saw different natural disasters such as floods or cyclones, to which the programme adapted by increasing the capacities for preparedness and response to any kind of emergency. Finally, there was a drop out of the youth volunteers programme e.g. young women who were forced into marriage. As a consequence, AA Bangladesh and partners developed closer relationships with the young women and their parents to stop these practices.

SO1: QUALITY GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

Throughout SPAI, AA Bangladesh and SANEM facilitated budget advocacy and influenced the government to allocate more funds towards young people, particularly within education and health. To ensure the evidence-base for the advocacy, AA Bangladesh and SANEM conducted several studies, which were shared with relevant ministries and stakeholders. The programme organised pre and post budget dialogues in each year to influence policy, this contributed to a significant increase in budget allocations as evident in the national budgets of the respective fiscal years. During SPAI, AA Bangladesh and partners supported the efforts of young people in fighting issues around corruption and contributing to the increase in number of uncovered corruption practices between 2019 and 2021. An example of this is young people from Nilphamari identifying a corrupt practice of the local authorities when purchasing paddy from farmers. Following the complaints of young people and farmers, the Food Office admitted their failure and adopted a transparent process instead. Young people also acted collectively to support transparent practices that can pre-empt corruption, for example by organising free online sessions for the community to apply for Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) support in Nilphamari District. During this campaign, around 1,100 people applied for VDG with the support of young people.

SO2: PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION

In 2021, the programme contributed to strengthened participation in decision-making structures for 498 young people (F221/M277), with 137 participating in formal

11. Several countries have harvested outcomes related to strategic objectives that they had not programmed directly around.

structures and 361 in informal structures. Young people were elected to 1,505 formal and informal decision-making structures in total from 2018 – 2021, with a lot of young people entering COVID-19 related committees. With support from AA Bangladesh, 77 youth platforms were established across the country during the SPAI period, and with the support of the GP Bangladesh, Inspirators, and AA Bangladesh, 25 platforms successfully registered as affiliate organisations.

SO3: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & DECENT WORK FOR YOUTH (EODWY)

During 2021, eight steps were taken by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities, and decent work as well as to push for private employers to adhere to policies focusing on these issues. For example, because of the advocacy of young people, eight shoe factory owners signed employment agreement with 192 workers to promote decent work practices at the workplace such as maintaining set working hours, ensuring overtime, and providing safety equipment. Since the beginning of the pandemic, AA Bangladesh and partners provided small scale seed funding to marginalised young people to develop small entrepreneurship initiatives. AA Bangladesh connected these young entrepreneurs to other institutions to develop networking and receiving technical services, and 90 small-scale entrepreneurship were initiated and many successfully strengthened the livelihoods of the target young people. During the pandemic many migrant workers returned to the country, and AA Bangladesh and a2i took initiative to facilitate the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) process, resulting in 300 skilled migrant workers receiving certificates in recognition of their expertise. During SPAI, youth leaders, supported by AA Bangladesh and partners, built working relationships with workers’ organisations and trade unions to collectively promote workers’ rights in the informal sector. In Satkhira and Chattogram, young people supported members of the Workers Guild organisation to organise, participate in consultation, undertake research and advocacy. This contributed to 89 informal sector entities embarking on decent work practices with 4,773 workers experiencing improved work environment in Chattogram and Satkhira districts during the SPAI period.

CLIMATE JUSTICE

AA Bangladesh facilitated the “Let’s Talk Climate Finance” pilot project from late 2020, which focused on the recent governmental climate budget. Linked to this, young people were capacitated to understand climate policies and budgets and to negotiate and contribute to the decision-making processes. Additionally, AA Bangladesh was delegated the Youth Community of Interest (YCoI) jointly with AADK and mobilised the young people across the AA Federation for the purpose of climate activism and youth led activism. In Bangladesh, a youth-led Climate Campaign mobilised grassroots and youth networks to share

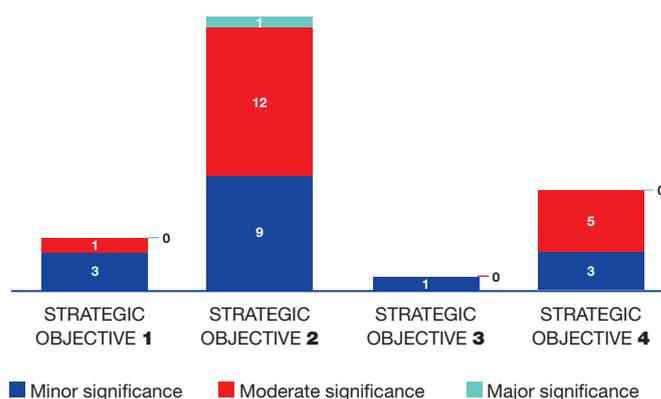
their learnings and the Young Feminist Network (YFN) organised informal discussions known as “Addas” including one on the issues of women in climate change.

JORDAN (Lot CIV & Lot HUM)

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018-2021

- A key outcome in the SPAI period was the establishment of the GP Jordan to create a safe space for youth to be engaged in capacity building and strengthen their relationship with policy makers. Several training sessions were organised on gender and feminism, civic engagement, skill-sharing, youth entrepreneurship, climate, and campaigning, from which the young people managed to organise themselves and run advocacy campaigns around the country.
- Youth participation and engagement with policymakers was strengthened, and young people contributed to the 2021 amendment of the Election Law and Political Parties Law, which now allows Jordanians from 25 years of age to stand for election.
- Over the four years, AA Arab Region and partners achieved results within strengthening women’s protection and resilience particularly in host communities in Jordan. All women and young people surveyed in the learning exercise conducted in December 2021 had increased their knowledge and ability to change, with 57% of them scoring “a significant change”.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021:

21,753,472 with 4,482,247 in 2021 out of which 63% were Lot HUM.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATION

The COVID-19 crisis exacerbated existing structural weaknesses in the country’s economy and highlighted unresolved social challenges, and according to UNHCR, restrictions imposed by the Government created obstacles in accessing assistance, and the UNFPA reports that

Gender Based Violence (GBV), in particularly domestic violence, increased during the pandemic by 69%. Additionally, the election planned for 2021 was postponed further. This combined with the 2020, government declared state of emergency, caused delays in programme implementation, especially in terms of the capacity building component, and partners reported less interactions with target constituents including women due to limitations in face-to-face activities and internet challenges. AA Arab Region responded by developing flexible contingency plans and swiftly redesigned programme activities and revised targets. Furthermore, unemployment rates, especially for women and young people, rose drastically in the last months of 2021 with about 48% of young people being unemployed, and UNICEF reports poor food security for refugees and that 34% of affected households apply negative coping strategies including sending children to work (14%) and child marriages (3%). To overcome these challenges, AA Arab Region through partners led an emergency response to provide cash assistance to vulnerable women from refugee and host communities to counter the winter conditions and the economic crisis.

SO2: PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION

Several successful trainings, communications and advocacy initiatives were implemented throughout the project including strengthening of the collaboration with the national and local governments to improve youth engagement in elections prior to the 2022 elections. An example from 2021 is when the young people were invited to participate in the Royal Committee to modernise the political system. This committee was an attempt by the government to create a more inclusive, participatory, and representative democracy. The recommendations from young people shared with the government were considered in the work on amending the Jordanian election law and the constitution by lowering the minimum age to run for elections to 25 years. Additionally, the local partner, Liwan – Tammey facilitated an outreach initiative, Circle of Hope, to ensure inclusion of people with disabilities in youth-led initiatives. Through this initiative differently abled young people were empowered to engage in volunteer activities, learn soft skills like self-awareness, management, and public speaking to boost confidence and improved collaboration with local disability organisations. The agency of young people was amplified through research conducted in their communities followed by dialogue sessions with stakeholders and radio coverage on topics they identified as important and they engaged in campaign work through a step-by-step approach. Their increased knowledge and understanding of civic and political life motivated the target young people to engage in the political life in their communities, and as a result, 11 young people officially announced their application for their candidacy in the coming municipality elections and 400+ young people have submitted their application to monitor the upcoming elections.

SO4: RIGHTS & RESILIENCE

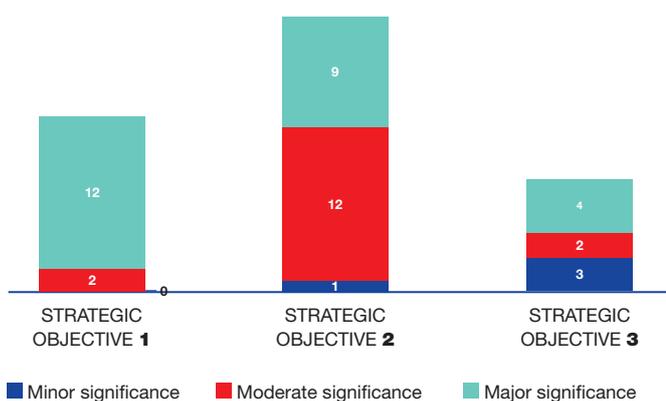
During the programme period, AA Arab Region and partners worked on breaking the communities' negative perceptions of women and young people and supported them to build their leadership. This resulted in women and young people designing and leading several initiatives that **strengthened women's protection and resilience** in Syrian refugee and host communities in Jordan. The programme raised awareness among women on their basic rights, and national laws and the constitution – as an example, 200 people were trained on protection related aspects such as safe referral, case management, SHEA and safeguarding, as well as campaigning and advocacy. Additionally, 3,360 women and young women were reached with protection related awareness raising, while the Women Circles had 230 members and 38 women actively participate in the Women Protection Action Groups (WPAG). Following from programme interventions, 87% of these groups experienced increased supportive attitudes from family members and leaders in the community during the programme period. Women from Mafraq and Zarqa are now actively designing and leading interventions to change their community's negative perceptions of women leadership and stop the violence in their communities. The women groups also led the planning and implementation of the massive awareness raising campaign across Jordan in 2020 that reached 400,000+ online and through television and women in Zarqa have established their own CBO.

KENYA

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018-2021

- Advocacy campaigns at country level by constituents with support from AAI Kenya and partners led to the allocation of resources and the completion of stalled projects in the counties of Homabay, Kilifi and Baringo resulting in improved quality GRPS in 2021 for 51,581 (F 39,447/ M 12,134) community members.
- Supported by the efforts of AAI Kenya and partners, from 2018-2021, young people were appointed and elected to 621 (F 50%+) positions in formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local and county level, with 442 in 2021 alone.
- With support from AAI Kenya, the partner PAWA 254 in 2021 led the official launch of the Youth Serving Organisations (YSO) Consortium and the signing of the YSO Memorandum by 15 pioneer youth organisations, including the GP Kenya, at national level. The YSO Consortium ensures that young people in Kenya now have a legitimate, organised, and structured body across the 47 counties to voice their issues.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021:

19,488,075, with 4,778,499 in 2021.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATION

The Covid-19 pandemic fundamentally changed the context in which programme interventions in Kenya were based, with containment measures greatly limiting citizens' participation in nearly all governance processes at the county and national level and service delivery being compromised across all sectors. To respond to the crisis, AAI Kenya and the GP transformed programming by going digital and using SoMe and other digital approaches for campaigns and advocacy. A significant development within the political arena in the SPAI period, was the establishment of the Building Bridges Initiative (BBI) in 2019 spearheaded by the president and opposition leader. The BBI initiative overshadowed the Green Amendment aimed at implementing the constitutional provision for the 2/3rd gender rule, which impacted the plans and strategies for AAI Kenya's work on participatory democracy. But in 2021 the BBI process was declared illegal and AAI Kenya seized this opportunity by developing a strategy for women political leadership in preparation for the 2022 elections in consultation with women rights organisations.

SO1: QUALITY GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICE FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

AAI Kenya and partners supported young people and local communities with skills equipment and knowledge to advocate and demand for budgetary prioritisation of community-led change plans within basic education, primary health care and portable water. Women and youth movements were empowered to champion community change plans to address the access for quality and effective GRPS. An example of this work is the resource mobilisation plan for the maternity unit at Garashi hospital that was developed following GRPS trainings and with support from a P4C inspirator. Following the community actions there was an increase in uptake of treatments in Kilifi County due to improved services at Karimboni, Garashi and Dagamra health facilities including the availability of drugs, turnaround time when a mother delivers, and the availability of nets and water for the patients. AAI Kenya also

worked with partners to advocate for significant changes in national and local tax systems and fight political and bureaucratic corruption. An example of this is the partnership with Bare Care where AAI Kenya supported them to demand for efficiency in delivery of services, an end to corrupt practices and equal and fair treatment of citizens interested in bidding for government services. This effort contributed to the roll out of a new procurement process improving the government's capacity to spend resources by speeding up bidding and payment of suppliers, curbing delays in execution of projects, and eliminating corruption practices. Another example is AAI Kenya's collaboration with Kilifi Citizen Forum (KCF): In 2019, the Kilifi County Chief Officer in charge of Water was arrested by the Ethics & Anti-Corruption Commission for the fraudulent award of a KSH 22 million water project tender. This followed after KCF held a meeting with the Auditor General to share the results of a social audit they had conducted on the implementation status of county projects. The Auditor General then shared the report findings with the Anti-Corruption Commission who went in and did the arrest.

SO2: PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION

AAI Kenya continued their focus on empowering communities, especially women and young people, in decision-making and electoral processes particularly in the run-up to the elections in 2022. From 2018 – 2021, AAI Kenya and partners contributed to young men and women being elected or appointed to a total of 621 informal and formal positions– with 442 in 2021 alone. Amongst the key highlights of the work led by young people with support from AAI Kenya was the convening of 33 representatives from women's and human rights organisations to develop a women's leadership strategy for the engagement with the government and the public in support of women aspirants in the coming elections – this with the aim of attaining the 2/3rd gender rule.

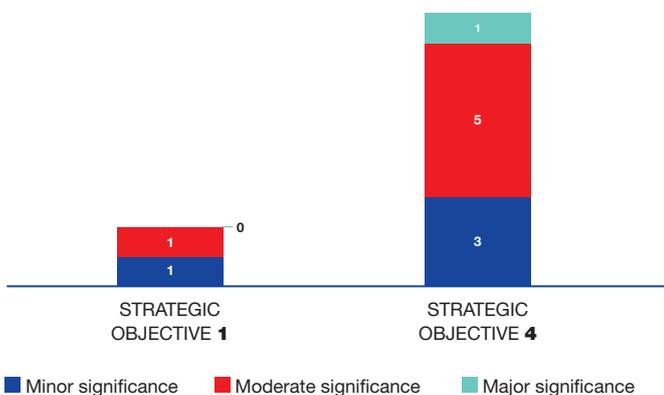
LEBANON (Lot HUM)

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018-2021

- AA Arab Region and the Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering established an Emergency Response Committee (ERC) with 10 women from the Women Protection Action Groups (WPAGs) and 10 young people from Youth Agents for Change Initiatives (YACIs). RDFL provided several trainings on emergency response for the ERC and the WPAGs. In November 2021, WPAGs conducted 800 protection assessments and identified 580 Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors and/or at risk of GBV.
- Young people from the programme took initiative to apply their emergency preparedness skills after the Beirut Blast in August 2020 and took active part in the response.

- Women leadership and participation in the public sphere is limited in Lebanon, however, in 2021, five Lebanese women from Jeb Janine mobilised community members to protest for their right to have electricity. The women organised meetings with stakeholders and authorities to share their discontent, and the protest continued for 10 days until electricity was provided to the town.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021:

3,967,385 with 2,272,124 in 2021.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATION

Lebanon faced multilayered crises during the four years, all of which have impacted programme implementation and the adaptation plan was actively applied throughout especially the last two years of the period: First, facing the worst economic crisis in decades the country experiences rolling blackouts, a shortage of food and a monthly inflation rate of 200%; secondly, the economic crisis exacerbated frustration, mistrust, and a sense of injustice among residents as poverty increased, particularly over access to services, jobs, and livelihoods; third, dollarisation caused delays in delivering the project budgets to the country and the new banking systems added challenges on delivering the cash assistance to affected families, and on project procurement (e.g., food items, non-food items, electronic appliance, etc.) due to the high inflation and the rarity of some items; fourth, the strict lockdown resulted in further hardship for both refugees and Lebanese nationals. AA Arab Region and partners adapted the programme to these challenges according to communities' needs, partly by strengthening the humanitarian approach each year by implementing humanitarian activities and partly by enhancing psychosocial services to support individuals in need.

SO4: RIGHTS & RESILIENCE

In 2021, based on the needs assessment that was conducted with Women Circles and WPAGs to identify the annual capacity development plan for the members in

each group, RDFL developed trainings on safe referral, international refugee law (IRL), leadership in humanitarian context, psychological first aid (PFA), rapid needs assessment methodology (RNA), as well as campaigning and advocacy. The trainings supported the WPAGs and Women Circles (WCs) to lead the protection campaigns and implement the emergency response. Group psychosocial support (PSS) cycles were delivered to the WPAGs, Women Circles and youth groups in Baalbek and Jeb Janine in 2020 and 2021. Throughout the PSS group sessions in 2021, the Psychosocial Worker identified 10 women in need of further support who then received individual PSS sessions, as well as 13 women and nine men from outside the women groups. The integration of people from outside is a clear indicator of the need for PSS for community members, as well as the change in perception of psychosocial support in the communities. AA Arab Region and RDFL started to welcome male family members, as well as people not initially linked to the groups. Furthermore, in 2021, WPAGs and YACIs were trained on how to carry out advocacy. The training was meant as a refresher for the participants as they were trained on advocacy in 2020 – and implemented a massive campaign in 2020 on the intersection between GBV and COVID-19. Women and young people also designed two campaigns in 2021, one on cyber bullying in Baalbek and one on sexual and reproductive health in Jeb Janine. The campaign in Baalbek followed an increase in cyber-violence during the COVID-19 related quarantines. They invited Baalbek's governor to the event and following the event the Governor offered to support the initiative and sent an official letter to all police departments urging them to deal appropriately with these issues of risks that women face.

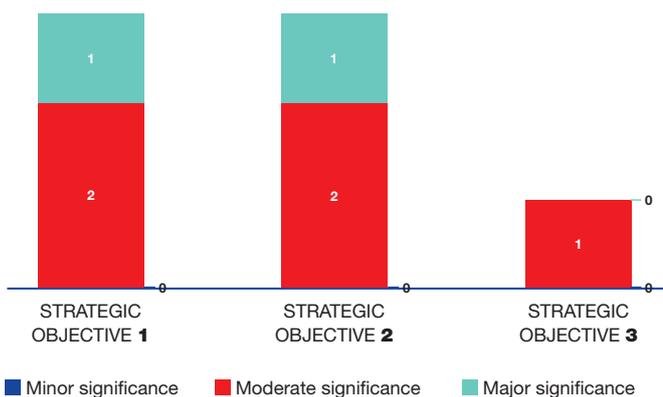
MOZAMBIQUE

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018-2021

- The advocacy carried out by AA Mozambique and partners during the SPAI period contributed to the Mozambique Tax Authority strengthening the internal control systems which led to disciplinary proceedings against 57 officials; 13 were sacked or expelled; 19 demoted; 14 fined; four given public reprimands; and seven acquitted. This aligns with the decrease in the corruption perceptions index.
- Despite shrinking space for civil society under the guise of COVID-19 restrictions, AA Mozambique increased mobilisation and participation of youth by supporting the expansion of the Activista Movement to eight provinces by 2021 with focus on monitoring of the implementation of the government decentralisation structure, as well as inclusion in decision-making space.

- 98 young people, mainly from the activist movement and resettlement centres in Cabo Delgado, acquired skills and ability to promote dialogue with local government and the private sector. And in partnership with the Provincial Services for Justice and Work, Provincial Directorate of Youth, Employment and Sports, and the Scholarship Services (SDAE - District Services of Economic Activity) AA Mozambique trained the young people on technical-professional employment following from which a local fund for youth entrepreneurship was created in 2021.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021: 19,222,839 with 4,247,918 in 2021.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATION

In recent years, natural disasters, particularly cyclones, terrorist attacks in Cabo Delgado (with 6-800,000 IDPs), the COVID-19 pandemic and corruption (including the scandal of hidden debts that defrauded the Mozambican State of around USD 2.2 billion) among others, jeopardised national and local plans. Consequently, in addition to the increase in social inequalities, thousands of Mozambicans were dragged further into poverty and the state was less able to finance quality basic services, sensitive to gender, as its tax base was also reduced. In 2020 and 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic meant that funds were reallocated to activities responding to the pandemic, especially awareness-raising, distribution of hygiene materials, and food kits for female-headed households and vulnerable minors.

SO1: QUALITY GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICE FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

Mozambique lacks a legal framework for fair and progressive domestic resource mobilisation through tax reform to increase the public budget for GRPS. Although such a legal framework was not accomplished during SPAI, AA Mozambique's partner AMOCA supported the creation and establishment of Youth Community Advocacy Agents (AAC's) at Mocuba, Zambézia, Namaacha and Maputo

level which in 2021 improved the engagement of members of youth associations and local leaders to play active roles in community mobilisation on the payment of taxes. As a result, the local governments could allocate money to the health sector in the prevention of COVID-19, and to the provision of food products, protection, and prevention materials to people in extreme poverty. In 2021, trainings through the GP, P4C and TCDC strengthened the capacity of young activists and in total, 2,229 young people were trained in issues of participatory democracy, organising collective action, laws of association, creative activism advocacy, and campaigns. As a result, of the above activities, 28,285 young people have taken action during the programme period in advocacy and campaigning in defence of their rights and influencing the country's development agendas.

SO2: PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION

Youth participation and representation has improved significantly in the Maputo province, as youth observatories were institutionalised in the Development Observatories at district level, which is a participative model for including civil society to participate in the monitoring of the implementation of government policies. By using knowledge acquired during training sessions in advocacy, the access to information law, participation in decision-making spaces, and creative activism, the young people contributed to an effective intervention to halt the violation of human rights in Cabo Delgado by armed groups through the "Cabo Delgado is Mozambique" – a national campaign organised in 2021 by the Mozambican Activist Movement and their alliances to put a public spotlight on the situation in Cabo Delgado. With support from AA Mozambique for trainings in decentralisation, good governance, leadership, etc., the activists influenced the government to publicly acknowledge the situation of violation of human rights. This added to the transparency around the crisis in Cabo Delgado after a long period of secrecy, in which journalists were intimidated and arrested if they reported on the situation.

SO3: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & DECENT WORK FOR YOUTH (EODWY)

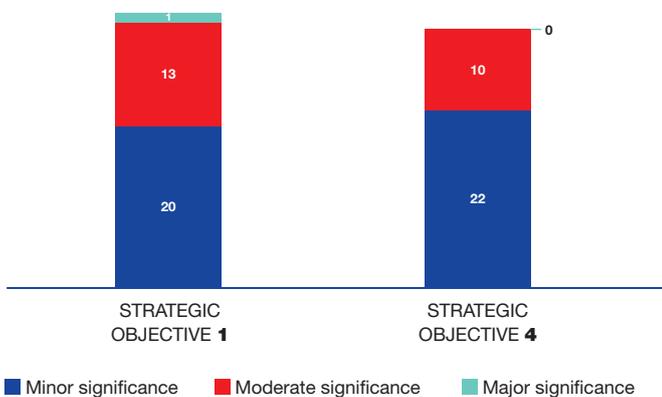
During SPAI, AA Mozambique trained 73 young people in decent work principles, enabling them to actively advocate for the private sector and governance to be aware of the need for greater compliance with national and international labour legislation in order to improve the working conditions of young people. The advocacy actions of young constituents also resulted in the private sector striving to find more transparent ways to publicise economic opportunities for young people, such as digital platforms. In 2021, the hiring of young people, particularly women, by the state was increased, as well as the commitment of the private sector to support professional training with a focus on self-employment.

MYANMAR

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018 – 2021

- To respond to COVID-19 and the consequent health and mental health issues for young people, AA Myanmar and youth partners adapted the programme in 2020-2021 to include responses on health awareness, provision of protective equipment, and food distribution. The youth partners' COVID-19 emergency response reached 780 people (F 400 / M 380).
- For the 2020 elections, members of the Youth Affair Committee and CSOs from the Youth Conference participated in election monitoring alongside the Area Platforms (localised GPs). With technical support and funds from AA Myanmar and in coordination with Rainmaker, 82 male and 70 female observers from the Area Platforms and youth groups were trained and deployed in 68 townships to 152 polling stations, covering polling station management, electoral violence, and disputes.
- A key highlight of 2021 is the adaption of the programme to fit the new realities after the military coup. While AA Myanmar moved away from government advocacy and changed focus to emphasise mental health support, supporting creative local actions (with funds from the Danish Embassy) and building digital citizenship.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021: 8,811,466 with 1,795,217 in 2021.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATION

AA Myanmar and partners worked well on the strategic objectives from 2018-2020 but with the authoritarian backslide after the coup in early 2021 and the consequent travel restrictions, surveillance, and scrutiny from authorities, engagements on GRPS and the promotion of democratic practices became impossible under the junta rule. Given the history of Tatmadaw, the armed forces, with deliberate human rights violations and extrajudicial arrests and killings, AA Myanmar decided not to engage

with nor recognise the SAC government, meaning that major changes and adjustments had to be done to the programme activities, including refraining from advocacy work. The COVID-19 and coup related restrictions and surveillance forced AA Myanmar to shift activities online, and digital safety and security became the biggest risk with the partial internet blackout across the country. Restrictions on funds transfer were imposed by the central bank resulting in delays in SPA implementation.

SO1: QUALITY GENDER-RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICE FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

The SPAI objective was contributed to through the establishment and strengthening of diverse youth groups/networks, capacity building, mentorship, grants, and organisational development and technical support. Pre-coup, the SPAI programme contributed to shaping public tax discourse through various activities such as budget advocacy workshops, tax research and policy briefs, which promoted local government accountability and transparency on GRPS. As a result of the advocacy work, citizen satisfaction cards, citizen charter, campaign on price control, to name a few, there was an improvement of services and an increase in budget for certain services e.g., education, electricity, and community development and the Citizens' Charter improved government officials' accessibility for citizens. Price controlling initiatives resulted in safeguarding vulnerable populations especially during COVID-19, and village registration processes also increased people's access to public services. The Area platforms provided youth groups with the space for dialogue, collaboration, and resources to act on issues of tax, GRPS, gender equality, through innovative approaches like Artivism and digital activism.

The SPAI programme initiated new or strengthened 10 youth- and women-led Area Platforms in different regions and supported the platforms in initiating advocacy, interface meetings, public talks on tax and GRPS and good governance – including the recurring national Youth Conferences. As an example, in 2020, the National Youth Conference was held in Naypyidaw with around 200 youth leaders and Danish volunteers that shared experiences, challenges, and perspectives on how to create an inclusive and peaceful 2020 Election, resulting in strengthened youth alliances. In total, 2,686 people were trained by AA Myanmar and partners from 2018-2021. The GP Myanmar established the Pakokku Youth Hub, strengthened various youth affair committees, promoted participatory methodologies and developed Area Platform manuals with support from Inspirators in Demoso and Than Daung Gyi Township. Pakokku CSO Platform conducted a talk show which was crucial in shaping public knowledge on the electoral system, democracy, and the election agenda of political parties. And from 2019-2020, the Arloo Phote Kya Mae digital youth talk show produced six episodes covering various topics including LGBTQI+, Gender & Feminism, Culture Taboo & Society, and the Elections.

The reach of the videos on Facebook was 1.33 million. However, after the February 2021 coup, several achievements and gains were lost, as Myanmar backslid into authoritarian rule.

CLIMATE JUSTICE

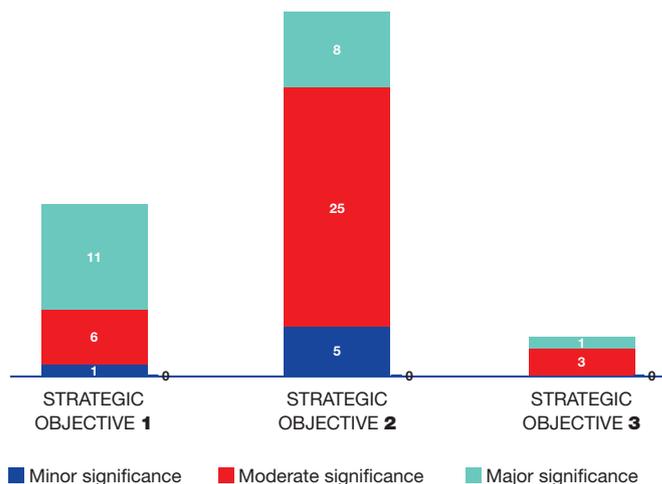
Myanmar conducted an assessment on civil society's engagement in climate activism, concluding that capacity building and training needs as well as the possibility of creating a CSO-led coordination mechanism for climate justice is a priority. The study was disseminated through a series of online events, with a young people and women-led space on climate change famously known in Myanmar as Climate Talks. The events were livestreamed on FB Climate Talks and AA Myanmar pages, reaching 2,800+ people. Additionally, several local organisations participated in training activities and webinars to gain technical knowledge on climate change, inspiration about climate action, and to network.

NIGERIA

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018-2021

- AA Nigeria supported the Young Parliamentarian Forum in their work to organise a technical review of the draft of the National Youth Development Commission bill, bringing together leading youth activists and organisations in joint actions towards the actualisation of the bill. In 2021, the bill, which is meant to accelerate progress towards institutionalising a framework for youth development in the country, passed a second reading in the National Assembly.
- Following the trainings offered by AA Nigeria and the support of partners, advocacy and campaigning by the youth movements 'Activista' and 'FollowtheMoney' led to young people being invited to contribute to multiple budget processes, including the 2021 state budgets of Kaduna and Enugu states and the 2022 budgets of Enugu, Kaduna, and Borno states. The recommendations for youth inclusive budgeting resulted in a.o. increased funding for the Enugu Tech Hub and Youth Innovation Centre.
- AA Nigeria supported the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development in the development the National humanitarian, development, and peace (HDP) framework. AA Nigeria also influenced the implementation of the framework in line with feminist humanitarian leadership principles and the inclusion of young people and secured a membership role for Activista on the National Humanitarian Coordination Technical Working Group.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021:
8,080,177 with 2,706,262 in 2021.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATION

Among the challenges faced in the programme period was the rising public debt in Nigeria, meaning that 29% of the country's total annual budget goes to debt servicing, adversely affecting public service delivery. Economic indicators show inflation at 16.5% and unemployment at 33.3%. The failure to deliver public services and the lack of social safety nets is exacerbating poverty as 40% of Nigerians (83 million people) presently live below the poverty line. Another challenge is the rising security issue, including the insurgency in Northern Nigeria, the farmers/herder's crisis, the spate of kidnappings and activities of armed bandits. A third challenge is the shrinking civic space in 2021 where the government placed an indefinite ban on Twitter, which played an active role in anti-police brutality (#EndSARS) protests. The government ordered the prosecution of violators with further threats of banning other SoMe platforms. Lastly, the main context development and adaptation required in SPAI was the pandemic. AA Nigeria re-assessed the 2020 plan and budget, re-designing some activities, and reallocating funds in line with AA Nigeria's COVID-19 response strategy.

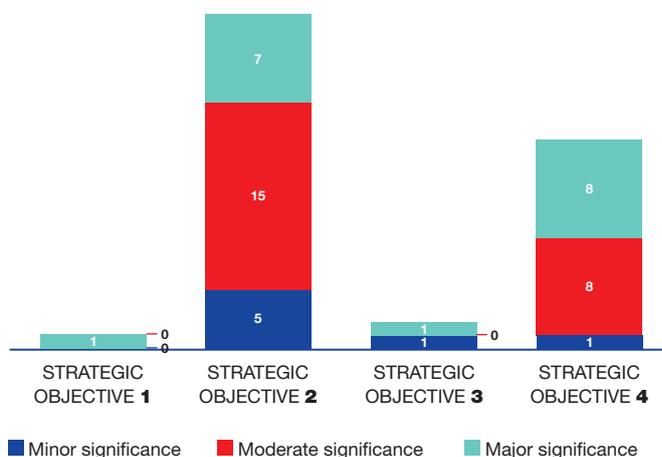
SO1: QUALITY GENDER-RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICE FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

AA Nigeria worked with diverse youth-focused and youth-led organisations spread across geopolitical zones in Nigeria. AA Nigeria also successfully worked closely with state and non-state actors, namely Nigeria Labour Congress, Tax Justice and Governance Platform, Young Parliamentarians Forum, and other youth groups for effective engagement on public finance management and GRPS both at state and national level. This has created a network of actions and organisations that serve to change the status of young people economically and politically—with a body of 2000+ young people and 30 youth groups that acted in solidarity to demand, claim, and uphold their rights to GRPS in the programme period. The young

people interfaced with key stakeholders towards public financing for youth responsive public services in education, health, and youth empowerment – and also showed solidarity with each other through e.g., the support to #EndSARS. In 2020, 15,000 people in Nigeria enjoyed improved access to health services, through AA Nigeria’s work to strengthen training of health workers and health facilities, and young people’s budget tracking of health projects. A focus was also on water and education sector projects, resulting in improved educational service for 110,500 people in the programme period, including for people with disabilities, and strengthened public water services, reaching 31,000 people in 2020. The work resulted in the drilling of boreholes/provision of 4,000 capacity tanks at the Government Secondary School in Gaba, Abuja. In 2021, Activista and FollowTheMoney Champions utilised the knowledge gained from trainings by AA Nigeria and partners to monitor and track government funded projects, which led to the completion and commissioning of seven abandoned government projects in Health, WASH, Education and Agriculture. Youth advocacy actions also led to the Lagos State Government, through a Public Private Partnership, signing a contract for construction of 8,200 bed hostels equipped with WASH facilities in Lagos State University (LASU) for students. Furthermore, Lagos State Government, through the instrument of the 2020 Budget proposal, increased allocations to Education and Health sectors by 63% and 40% respectively.

- In 2021, women-led protection committees (WLPCs) and preparedness and response committees (PRCs) in Rafah and Khan-Younis led the needs assessment, designed, and implemented six community-level protection and preparedness initiatives and four responses to COVID-19 and the Israel attack.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



- **AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021:** 34,903,338 with 8,557,989.00 in 2021 out of which 39% were Lot HUM.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATION

The context in Palestine has become increasingly difficult from 2018-2021 due to shrinking political space and the deteriorating political and security situation which increased the oppression against youth and silenced activists who opposed the internal political divide and the Israeli military occupation. In 2020 and 2021, the COVID-19 restrictions further limited access to essential services and caused a deterioration of the economic situation with major social and economic consequences particularly for already vulnerable segments. To adapt to the circumstances under COVID-19, AA Palestine and partners adjusted the plans to include coaching field visits to the programme constituents and awareness raising and by increasing the budget allocated in support of the rejuvenation of small projects established by constituents in 2018-2019. The 11 days of attack on Gaza, in May 2021, exacerbated the humanitarian situation and resulted in human suffering, increased poverty, and food insecurity. As a result, many of the activities and trainings were suspended during the aggression, such as the Leaders of Change programme and humanitarian work training for NGOs and WLPCs. The sessions were rescheduled and replanned to include supportive activities to motivate and encourage Gazan participants, and the humanitarian response was adapted to include the provision of dignity kits, psychosocial support, clothes for children, food parcels, and advocacy training.

PALESTINE (Lot CIV & Lot HUM)

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018 – 2021

- AA Palestine established The Palestinian Youth National Network (PYNN) to enhance young people’s participation and representation locally and nationally. PYNN reached 55 youth organisations, movements, and youth groups and in 2021, with support from AA Palestine and partners, 36 young members of the programme were elected or appointed across local, national, and international level to represent their constituents.
- In 2021, the programme expanded the partnerships through the LEJAN youth movement to new youth groups across the West Bank including Areca C, the Jordan Valley, Jerusalem, Gaza, the 48 occupied lands and diaspora, as well as activists from Africa and Europe who joined the movement to form the solidarity campaign “Walk for freedom”.
- In 2021, five evidence-based community initiatives, addressing issues related to women’s economic empowerment in the Gaza Strip, were implemented by 33 young men and women through the involvement of local and international NGOs and the private sector.

SO2: PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION

To enhance the capabilities of Palestinian youth, especially young women, and to increase young people's knowledge of, and influence in, the decision-making structures at a municipal level, AA Palestine facilitated 3-month paid internship opportunities in various departments in the municipal government for 109 young people in the first two years of the programme. At least 30 of the interns have since been offered jobs or extensions to their contracts with the municipalities. As a result of the strengthening of young people's representation and capacities, around 221 young people were appointed/elected in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local and national level; and 70 youth-led advocacy initiatives were developed and implemented over the past four years. Furthermore, in 2021, the programme's inspirators facilitated for municipalities in Halhoul and Sa'er to attend round tables with young people, resulting in fund contributions to implement youth's plans and budgets for future activities, and furthermore four ministries participated in the youth vision national conference leading to follow up engagements. Since the start of the pandemic, more than 80 young people stepped in to take part in the preparedness and response trainings that were provided by GP Palestine and became part of the official emergency committees in their communities and supported dozens of families at risk.

SO4: RIGHTS & RESILIENCE

AADK and AA Palestine provided a capacity building programme for women-led protection committees and young peoples' preparedness and response committees since their establishment in 2018, with a strong emphasis on holding authorities and INGOs accountable as well as leading initiatives and advocacy campaigns. The programme has built a strong partnership with PNGO, an umbrella network of 68 Palestinian NGOs/CSOs, which enhanced their capacity in the Core Humanitarian Standards' (CHS) nine commitments and the mechanisms to integrate CHS in their programmes. In 2021, 30 national NGOs signed MoUs ensuring their commitment to integrate accountability mechanisms and the CHS within their programmes by following the guidelines developed by PNGO. The partner, Wefaq, a women-focused organisation based in Rafah Selected 10 members of the women-led protection committees (WLPC) to be capacitated as protection focal persons, and in 2021 they are still responding to the psychosocial and legal needs of GBV survivors through local CBOs in 10 communities in Rafah and Khan Younis. Additionally, after the work of the five evidence-based community initiatives addressing issues related to women's economic empowerment in the Gaza Strip, the Work Cooperative Association decided to reduce the registration fees for women's cooperatives and allocate 10% of the government purchases to be from women cooperatives, and the Ministry of National Economy decided to increase the number of 0-interest loans provided to women who want to establish an income generating project. In 2020, six women from the programme

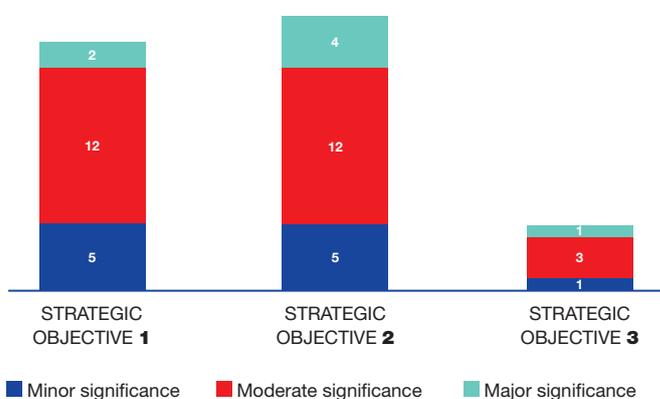
were appointed as focal points for the Protection Cluster in Palestine and this was the first time that women from affected communities took up this role in Palestine. They proceeded to lead the distribution of awareness raising publications on COVID-19 to community-based organisations, shops, and companies in the community.

TANZANIA

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018-2021

- Since 2020 and into 2021, with the partner, TYVA, AA Tanzania advocated for the establishment of the National Youth Council with the purpose of mainstreaming youth issues in all development policies and programmes in Tanzania. In 2020, the Youth Manifesto, "Ajenda ya Vijana", was submitted to the government and all leading political parties in Tanzania ahead of elections that year. Also, the Youth Council of Tanzania Bill was enacted and public hearings to popularise the act were conducted.
- AA Tanzania and partners undertook direct COVID-19 relief work in the first wave of the pandemic that provided medical supplies, hygiene, and other necessities to 50,000+ people.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



- AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021:** 19,690,198 with 4,777,921 in 2021.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATION

The civic space in Tanzania is shrinking and was increasingly threatened during SPAI with the government's attempts at limiting citizens' rights, gagging the media, and fundamentally undermining the right to voice and space. Only recently has the government unblocked Twitter (blocked since October 2020). The government continued to impose legal restrictions amid a worsening larger political environment for civil society, including the 2020 Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations which impede young people's access to

information, stifle Tanzanians’ freedom of expression, and interferes with rights to privacy, it also allows the government to profit from ratcheting up online censorship and control. These restrictions destabilised programme advocacy, campaign and accountability efforts. From 2018-2021, Tanzania held two local elections in 2019 and Presidential, parliamentary, and council elections in 2020, and since then Tanzania quickly slid down the democracy scale, which resulted in the opposition boycotting the 2019 elections and accusing the 2020 elections of being neither fair nor free. In addition, the pandemic added pressure on the economy and on the civic space which influenced the activities, and the programme was readjusted to respond to COVID-19 preventive and adaptive measures.

SO1: QUALITY GENDER-RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICE FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

In the past four years, AA Tanzania engaged more than 458,000 young people and 300+ youth groups and networks to act in solidarity to demand, claim, and uphold the rights of young people and advocate for changes in institutional policies and processes to GRPS. With the support of AA Tanzania, young people demonstrated mobilising and organising capabilities to influence GRPS in their districts and youth platforms engaged in monitoring budget processes, and the budget tracking activities by Activistas, youth reflection action circles and community champions led to the completion and commissioning of 26 abandoned government funded Health and Education facilities in Pemba and Mafia. Budget proposals and negotiations in these areas increased allocations to Education and Health sectors by 60% and 45% respectively. Youth-led advocacy supported by the programme also led to the construction and renovation of several toilets in schools in Pemba, as well as in other districts.

SO2: PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION

It is against the background of shrinking civic space and restrictions on voice etc., that the project worked to get young people to vote, run and lead. For the Presidential elections, in 2020, young people across social classes and geography formed a coalition called the Tanzania Youth Coalition on Elections (TAYOCE) which comprised of 12 national youth organisations and over 30+ community-based youth groups. TAYOCE managed to ensure the participation of 2000+ young people from all regions of the country to produce a Youth Manifesto. The Manifesto was submitted to the government and all leading political parties before the elections and has become a critical document for lobbying and advocacy. Continued support from AA Tanzania in 2021 to the project called the “Agenda ya Vijana” consortium (a youth consortium) resulted in legislative actions and public policy towards responsive service delivery through increased funding for youth development. The project established a youth-led citizen accountability mechanism designed to track youth sector-specific election promises to carefully monitor their implementation in partnership with the ‘Jukwaa La Wabunge Vijana’ (Young Parliamentarian Caucus).

SO3: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & DECENT WORK FOR YOUTH (EODWY)

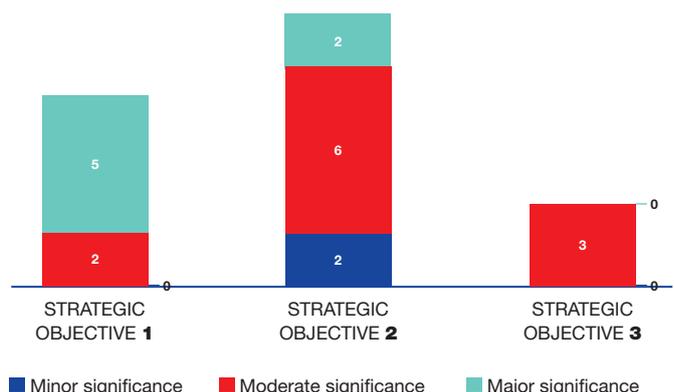
AA Tanzania, along with the partner, SAWAMA, and young people working in hotels and fishing industries in Mafia, continued in 2021 to collaborate with the team of staff from regional government Labour Offices. They witnessed that the labour officers from regional levels continued to follow up and monitor the highlighted challenges during their inspection visit. As a result, 367 employees in hotels and fishing sectors had their contracts formalised and most of the employers in the hotels and fishing sectors integrated measures that reduce and redistribute caring responsibilities and promote men’s role in sharing paternity responsibilities to ensure that young women have access to decent work and trainings.

UGANDA

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018-2021

- Following the capacity strengthening efforts of AAI Uganda and partners, young people, and their communities in Masindi, Namutumba, and Lira districts tracked budgets and advocated for improved GRPS, which resulted in improvements in health (reaching 405,566 citizens), education (reaching 240,037 citizens), water and sanitation services (reaching 85,586 citizens).
- AAI Uganda and partners successfully supported youth from both Activista and GPs to take up formal and informal elected leadership positions, for instance in the 2021 general elections, 130 young people from the Activista network were elected to political leadership positions at various levels in local government.
- In April 2021, students in Mbarara and Makerere Universities elected 2 young feminists as their guild presidents, a result to which AAI Uganda contributed by training young feminist at universities across the country on transformative feminist leadership and holding continuous feminist conversations to mentor the young girls.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021:
21,765,768 with 4,961,527 in 2021.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATION

The context in Uganda saw significant negative developments in the past four years with the political environment becoming increasingly difficult and repressive, and with climate change exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. COVID-19 disrupted programme implementation in 2020-2021, which led to delays in implementation and also affected full participation in some circumstances, despite programme adoption of new modalities for implementation including digital participation. Despite the efforts by GP Uganda to skill young people living in rural areas through visualised trainings, access to digital facilities were limited. To adapt to this, and with an increasing demand to digital access due to COVID-19, the GP Uganda took steps to equip the physical space to provide facilities for access. In 2021, Uganda conducted its fifth general elections that were partially violent and restrictive, characterised by long periods of internet shut down and the suspension of SoMe. This disrupted the projects' ability to engage with young people participating in the elections as aspirants, monitors, and voters.

SO1: QUALITY GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICE FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

Throughout the four years, the programme focused on training Community-Based Monitors (CBMs) in budget tracking, reporting and documentation. The work contributed to improved access to quality, gender-responsive public services, affecting the target populations for health: 405,566; for education: 240,037; for water and sanitation: 85,586. As a concrete example and based on the recommendations from the CBMs district local governments in Masindi, Namutumba and Lira committed resources towards renovation of health facilities, recruitment of qualified medical personnel, drilling of safe and clean water sources, construction of classroom facilities, and recruitment of drivers for ambulances, midwives, and laboratory technicians to serve at Nsinze Health Centre IV in 2020. Additionally, there are several examples of cases of corruption being addressed that were directly attributed to the efforts of the CBMs of this programme including the two public officers (town clerk and treasurer) that were arrested, prosecuted, and interdicted in 2018 following the embezzlement of UGX 46 million meant for the Kabalye Police Training School. Also, the programme contributed to progressive changes in practices, regulations, and legislation of the tax regime in Uganda. As a result of youth led tax justice campaigns, the government has amended regressive laws such as the Excise Duty Act. Additionally, the policy advocacy initiatives led to the revision of unjust tax practices such as, the mobile money tax, and Over The Top Tax in 2021.

SO2: PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION

There was an increase in the number of young people participating in local government activities as monitors

and influencers of progressive policies. For instance, the Activistas in Apac and Nebbi Districts were appointed and are serving as active members of committees in local government, influencing resource allocation and transparency. There was also an increase in the number of young people aspiring for leadership positions, and Uganda registered the highest number of young aspirants in the 2021 general elections. AAI Uganda funded eight delegates (four staff and four Activistas) to attend the YouLead summit at TCDC where youth participating followingly were assigned tasks on the post summit agenda among others as chief delegate, East Africa Youth Fellowship ambassador and members of the East Africa Youth Peace Network. As a result of trainings, young Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) attained knowledge, tools, and leadership skills and, in 2021, a group of young HRDs organised and presented a petition to parliament on the continued detention of young mobilisers of the opposition political parties. Following this, the state presented the young people in court, and they secured bail.

SO3: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & DECENT WORK FOR YOUTH (EODWY)

Young people were supported by the programme to access different government economic programmes such as Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP), Agricultural Cluster Development Project (ACDP), Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF III), Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) and Project for Restoration of Livelihoods in Northern Uganda (PRELNOR). The programme built the capacity of young people across the target areas in organising and mobilising to challenge human rights violations at workplaces (in the informal sector) and supported the mobilisation of young people to take part in planning meetings and budget conferences where they were able to push their needs and priorities. As a result, private employers offered employment opportunities for young people and provided them with contracts in accordance with Uganda's Employment Act. For instance, Amatheon Organic Foods and Delight Fruits Farm provided employment, internship, and trainee placements for young people, and Omee (Asili) Farm, Atiak Sugar Factory, Delight Fruits Farm and Amatheon Organic Foods provided equal employment opportunities for young people regardless of the tribe, religion, colour, and class.

ZAMBIA

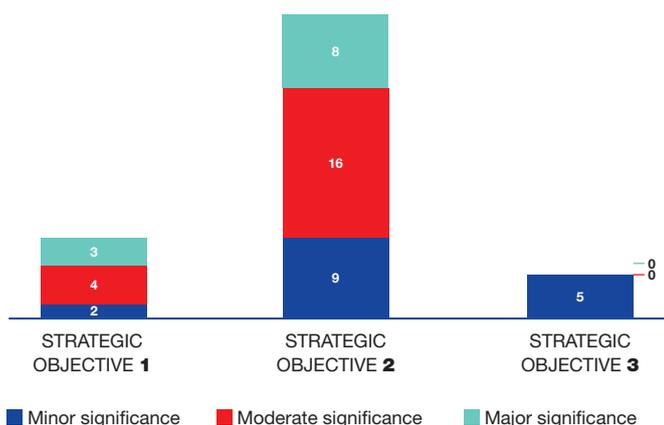
EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018-2021

- Based on the 2021 elections and in comparison to the 2016 elections, numbers of young people in decision-making spaces increased from zero in the position of mayor to two, from zero to eight elected to parliament, with now a 5% representation in the National Assembly, three young people were elected as Council Chairpersons and 200+ young people elected as

Councillors. The programme partner, Youth4Parliament (Y4P) was instrumental in achieving these results (see Annex 5).

- During SPAI, an advisor from P4C offered valuable support in terms of technical support with fundraising, supporting resource mobilisation, and initiated the advocacy of a Youth Parliamentary Caucus which was endorsed by the parliament and is the first of its kind in Zambia.
- The 2021 launch of the Youths for Climate Network resulted in the mobilisation of 1,200+ young people through campaigns on climate justice issues.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021:

9,145,471 with 2,816,530 in 2021.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

The past four years were especially marked by COVID-19 and the 2021 Elections. The pandemic meant a complete redesign of many planned training activities and an added pressure on the economy which was already weakened by recent persistent droughts, falling copper prices and unsustainable fiscal policies. During the elections in 2021, the political environment in Zambia was characterised by a backlash from the government for speaking out – and a potential state of emergency was announced. Youth were seen as a dangerous group. The risks were handled by GP Zambia by finding new ways of collaborating and they found key allies in the media and government at the same time as working with young women and men and their organisations to ensure they had the skills to build strong allies and to risk assess each activity, so that when the GP’s SoMe sites were monitored, the GP Zambia put a control mechanism in place to review what messages were put out.

SO2: PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION

Zambia focused with a limited number of resources on building youth engagement and activism through various

capacity and learning initiatives which took place at the GP Zambia. The work done by AA Zambia and partners leading up to the general elections in 2021 was the culmination of the work and efforts invested (capacity building, engagements, networking, mentorships) in pushing the agenda forward for young people. Despite the backlash from the government 100+ young people continued to set up strategic advocacy points through local radio stations, through campaigns and community platforms to push forward the agenda of youth participation. Especially the Zambian partner Y4P played an important role in mobilisation of youth to engage in elections which resulted in an increase in youth participation and representation not only in Parliament, but also as Mayors, Councillors and in Ward Development positions. AADK and the GP Zambia systematically supported Y4P throughout SPAI to grow into a movement with 60,000+ supporters.

CLIMATE JUSTICE

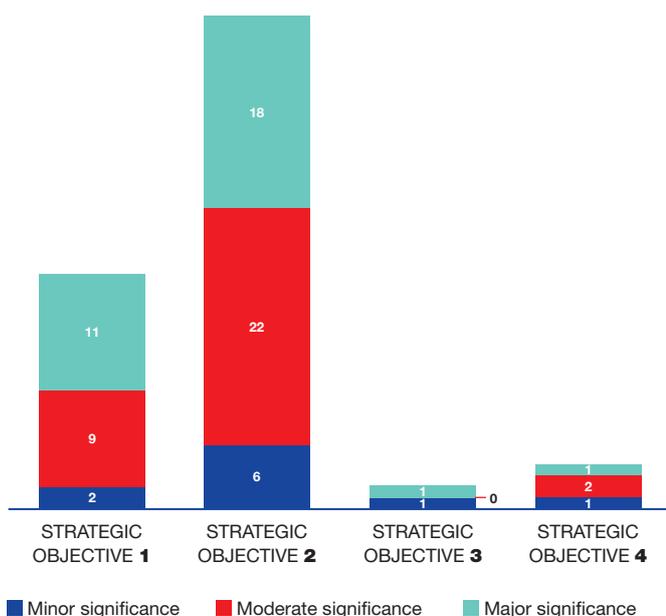
The climate justice pilot successfully trained 50 core climate justice campaigners in 2021 and assisted them in organising and launching the Youths for Climate Justice Network. These campaigners mobilised 1,200+ youths through a series of community awareness and digital sensitisation campaigns and carried out demonstrations in urban and rural communities. Through the design and use of a digital mobilisation strategy, the Network led a series of campaigns around various themes, including Save the Lower Zambezi Campaign and Youth Expectations at COP26. The network had a lot of media coverage, its members were invited to attend high stakes meetings on climate programming from the government and like-minded CSOs, and the network's campaigns contributed to influencing the government to place a temporary ban on the trade of Mukula tree which was illegally traded. A group of Youths4ClimateJustice campaigners shared a Youth Statement with the Zambian delegation at COP26.

ZIMBABWE

EXAMPLES OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2018-2021

- The government responded positively to the demands of citizens by presenting the 2020 Auditor General’s Report in Parliament in June 2021, as a result of the partner, ZIMCODD’s robust SoMe campaign coupled with lobby and advocacy efforts targeting both the Parliament and the Office of the President regarding the delayed release of the report.
- USD 1.3 million were allocated by the Treasury towards a feasibility study of the Muda Dam after Activista Chitungwiza in 2021 initiated a campaign called #GiveLife2MudaDam, which is calling for the Government of Zimbabwe to prioritise the construction of the dam as a water source to ease the water problem in Chitungwiza.

Number of outcomes per strategic objective



AADK FINANCIAL SPA SUPPORT FROM 2018-2021: 13,109,940 with 2,972,712 in 2021.

CONTEXT, RISKS & PROGRAMME ADAPTATIONS

Zimbabwe has challenges with the protection of property rights particularly related to urban housing and a spate of demolitions and arbitrary evictions across the country, especially Harare Metropolitan Province, were seen in June-July 2021. In Mbare alone, 200+ people were affected by demolitions, and this has led to concrete programme interventions described below. Key adaptations to the programme were related to COVID-19, where the project staff adopted creative ways of programming including use of virtual space where necessary. The Government continues to threaten the operations of CSOs, especially NGOs over new administrative measures meant to curtail their operations. This created chaos within the sector and then eased after a successful court application was lodged by local NGOs against the newly introduced measures. Seeing that the court application was successful, the government has since started pushing for amendments to the Private Voluntary Organisations (PVO) Act. The continued shrinking civic space was also witnessed through the backdrop of military and police deployment in all public spaces and very restrictive measures to curb COVID-19. To curtail some of the challenges relating to shrinking civic space, AA Zimbabwe entered into an MoU with the Parliament of Zimbabwe. This MoU made it possible for young people, human rights defenders, and activists to engage with parliamentary committees in a safe space.

SO1: QUALITY GENDER-RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICE FUNDED BY PROGRESSIVE TAXATION

Zimbabwe Human Rights Monitors Platform, which

was formed in 2020, by AA Zimbabwe's local partner ZIMCODD SEJAs (Social and Economic Justice Ambassadors), continued in 2021 to provide spaces for young people to engage on social, economic, and political issues affecting Zimbabwe's. These youths continue being invited to different platforms to speak on social and economic justice issues, for example the 2021 "Into Zimbabwe's Selective Taxation" on government's response to COVID-19, poor service delivery and unfair taxation. AA Zimbabwe and partners conducted evidence-based assessments on housing and the informal sector which were used to engage relevant stakeholders such as the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of SME's, Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Local Government, Public Works, and National Housing. The assessments revealed a weak policy framework, corruption, and backlog in allocation of low-cost housing, privatisation of the housing sector by land barons, congestion, and political polarisation as some of the key challenges causing this recurrent humanitarian crisis. Following these engagements, the plan to set up a high-level social accountability forum on Housing 2022 and onwards, was set into motion. Resultantly, the City of Harare started engaging television programmes to raise awareness amongst citizens on procedures to acquire land and cautioning residents against illicit land barons, including politicians with empty promises. As a means to cushion the impact for the affected residents, WLSA was able to offer humanitarian support through distribution of hygiene packs to 200 women and girls affected by demolitions in 2021.

SO2: PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY & YOUTH REPRESENTATION

To institutionalise youth and women representation within the parliament, the government created a quota system for youth, which will see at least 20 youth seatings in the 10th Parliament of Zimbabwe from 2023, an extension of the women's quota by ten years and an introduction of a quota for women in local government. Improved digital and organising skills among young people with support from AA Zimbabwe and partners allowed for young people to continue their activism on digital platforms during COVID-19 as well as allowed them to sustain their interventions beyond COVID-19. For instance, the Activista Youth Perspectives initiative harnessed the power of digital platforms including the use of radio and prominent media service providers and SoMe platforms including Zimbabwe Television Network (ZTN), 263 Chat and Magamba TV, to engage and hold policy makers and duty bearers accountable.



Years of improved democratic governance in Myanmar abruptly came to an end in February 2021. In solidarity with the people of Myanmar, and in particular the many young people, organisations and movements AADK has collaborated with for many years, AADK developed a solidarity campaign on SoMe in early 2021. This campaign reached 365.000 people around the world. Most importantly the solidarity message reached young people from Myanmar recognising their courageous struggle. In Denmark, AADK supported a solidarity group called: 'Myanmar Action Group Denmark' with activity funds and resources in terms of access to AADK venues for events etc.



WE STAND WITH — the people of — MYANMAR



Thank you for standing with us. We will never give up until we get true democracy in Myanmar.



Thank you. We really need help please. Let the whole world know what's really happening in Myanmar.



Thank you so much for standing with us. We will never give up and fighting for the next generation.

6. CAMPAIGNS & ENGAGEMENT IN DENMARK (PRI)

This section presents the communication and engagement initiatives related to the national as well as international level of AADK's SPA programme 2018 – 2021.

6.1 MEMBER-BASE, OUTREACH & KEY RESULTS FOR 2018 – 2021

The SDGs, and especially goal 10 on reducing inequalities, is the overall frame for AADK's engagement activities in Denmark. Between 2018 and 2021, AADK spent an average of DKK 2.4 million annually on the work to create popular support through a range of communication, campaign, and educational activities to engage young people as well as to provide action opportunities for youth in innovative ways. AADK continues to have a solid **member-base** and **outreach in Denmark** and many, particularly young people, are reached and engaged on issues such as climate and social justice, inequality, and anti-discrimination with both a domestic and international angle. AADK prioritises engagement over information on SoMe, and as such often meets the Danish public in these online spaces to e.g., get them to sign a petition. This is followed up both on- and offline in various ways to get them to deepen their engagement. The success of this strategy is reflected in the increased membership from approximately 14,000 members in 2018 to 16,000 in 2021, as well as in the increase in financial supporters from approximately 23,000 to 29,000+.

In addition to an increase in members and financial supporters, the variety of channels for engagement has grown. Using social media, the press, events, debates and mobilisation in streets, cafés, and other public spaces, AADK promoted the core narrative on reducing and combating inequality and promoting climate justice. AADK is very active in mobilisation events and take lead on several – around 70 demonstrations were organised in 25 different cities in Denmark in 2021, and AADK had almost 110,000 petition sign-ups in 2021 – up from 97,000 in 2020. Additionally, AADK produces stories and press work about the efforts in the Global South, especially on inequality and climate justice – with the aim of linking the reality in partner countries to that in Denmark, and a total of 110,000 users follow AADK on SoMe, 85,000 are active on emailing lists, and 100,000 on text-messaging.

AADK was the 5th most engaging CSO on Facebook in 2021 and had 47,000 Facebook comments in that year alone. AADK had a similar aim of more deeply engaging volunteers, which over the past four years has led to a reduction in volunteers from 1,419 in 2018 to 800 in 2021, which is still a high number considering the effects of COVID-19. The volunteer-driven Global Platforms in Copenhagen and Århus include hostels and cafés, and these spaces have been hard hit by the corona-reality. Nevertheless, the Århus hub moved to a bigger location in 2020, which resulted in engaging more volunteers and increasing the number of events and participants. The guest staying at Globalhagen reached 3,700 in 2021 and 150 events were organised in the cafés.

DIGITALISING THE WAY TO MORE & DEEPER ENGAGEMENT

Because of COVID-19 and the school closures in 2020 and 2021, AADK adjusted its engagement work by going digital with training activities. It was also decided to close AADK's member magazine, Action, which had been physically publicised for several years, and instead a new AADK website with a central focus on digital engagement was launched in 2021. The digital focus enables opportunities for deeper engagement with more quality, which resulted in the mobilisation of significantly more people online for less money, and as such contributed to the effectiveness of the efforts. Specifically, resources were spent on marketing and digitalising materials for the www.verdensmaalene.dk site, which is a partnership with UNDP and Global High-Schools. The digital materials include podcasts, training materials and animated films e.g., on human rights, and the actual workshops were also offered online as well as offline. AADK successfully integrated the SDGs in all educational activities including in the Global Contact Programme and in all Global School Partnerships. The number of users at www.verdensmaalene.dk remains high, with 338,791 unique users in 2021, compared to 148,268 in 2018. The site remains the most visited Danish site by students, businesses, organisations etc. about the SDGs and the high number of users is attributed to the success of the digitalisation efforts.



STRENGTHENING YOUTH WORK ON CLIMATE JUSTICE

AADK continuously worked to engage young people in campaigns on climate justice. In 2020 and 2021, young volunteers in both Copenhagen and Århus arranged festivals called Climate Justice Days organising creative workshops, talks, concerts, webinars, and activism to engage more people in these issues. This included talks with climate activists from the Global South and between 500-1000 visitors participated each year. The volunteers campaigned for Denmark to strengthen their contribution to climate finance to the Global South and handed over 17,000 signatures to the Danish government in 2021. AADK collaborates with climate justice organisations and movements in Denmark and was one of the main organisers of the big climate marches in Denmark in 2018 and 2019. In 2021, AADK sponsored two activists from Denmark and four from the Global South to travel to COP26 in Glasgow to join the work of activists from around the world. This both helped build the capacity of the volunteers but also brought back learning for the volunteers in Denmark.



Watch some of the highlights of young people's work with climate justice - among others the ones who went to COP26 in Glasgow.

VERDENSKLASSE – AN SDG SUCCESS IN INCREASING DEMAND

Through the online SDG workshop, www.verdensklasse.dk, AADK collaborates with Danish educational institutions to strengthen knowledge on global issues and citizenship. This has reached a great variety of youth, including those that are usually difficult to engage on such issues, and participants report increased knowledge and inspiration for how to act and take a stand. A major achievement is that the educational materials now meets the competence requirements for youth education set by the Danish Ministry of Education. As such, the learning goals and competences acquired matches directly those that the students need, which resulted in an increased demand from schools for the workshops, reaching more students than expected: 700 students in 2018; 5,000 in 2019; 3,800 students in 2020 and 4,791 students in 2021. Around 50 schools and 250 teachers were members of the “Verdensklasse network” in 2021.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Summary Results Framework CIV 2018 – 2021

Annex 2: Summary Results Frame HUM 2020 – 2021

Annex 3: Summary Results Frame 2018 – 2019

Annex 4: Selected Indicators 2018 – 2021 (enclosed in separate document)

Annex 5: Four case stories

Annex 6: Update on recommendations from 2021 financial monitoring visit (enclosed in separate document)

Annex 7: Update on management response to 2019 review recommendations (enclosed in separate document)

ANNEX 1: Overview of results 2018-2021 for the Summary Results Frame (CIV)

TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES & REGIONS)

Intermediate Outcome Indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners) 1)	50.756	12.288	13.339	12.584	33.000	12.545
Number of people trained (GP) 1)	23.615	4.398	4.946	7.929		6.342
Number of youth participating in youth hub events 2)	164.357	17.098	30.182	64.740	101.200	52.337
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives)) 2)	4.201.021	97.653	122.439	3.235.708		745.221
Number and description of analysis and research reports	270	45	64	83	110	78
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in 3)	299	84	93	69	350	53
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc 4)	178.963.840	27.196.449	7.824.375	46.076.029	1.853.500	97.866.987
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc 4)	186.456.263	30.331.588	19.155.191	83.989.355	0	52.980.129
Long term Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives 5)	730	98	186	229	300	217
GRPS & Tax Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services 6)	6.055.228	471.081	1.307.487	1.028.040	837.700	3.248.620
* Education	736.673	230.092	25.940	348.617	n/a	132.024
* Water	853.308	127.753	166.056	340.891	n/a	218.608
* Health	4.354.902	111.396	1.106.187	324.344	n/a	2.812.975
* Social Safety	110.345	1.840	9.304	14.188	n/a	85.013
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue. 7)	67	12	19	15	50	21
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed. 8)	88	9	41	24	280	14
Participatory democracy and youth representation Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level 9)	5.500	398	996	1.447	900	2.659
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities 10)	261	41	81	64	200	73
EODWY Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work 11)	127	28	36	26	40	37
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralized public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes) 12)	213.925	391	6.742	62.563	3.500	144.229
Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth	88	16	16	18	30	38

KENYA

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Result total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	11.037	3.176	2.763	2.090	7.500	3.008
Number of people trained (GP)	7.541	1.559	1.725	1848	7440	2409
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	41.510	5.500	12.164	9.459	15.000	14.387
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	49.609	3.683	27.564	5.388	14.040	12.974
Number and description of analysis and research reports	71	5	17	19	n/a	30
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	76	19	19	31	n/a	7
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	47.080.773	3.051.269	428.548	21.594.105	n/a	22.006.851
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	32.941.561	2.502.500	5.328.000	23.049.800	n/a	2.061.261
Long term Outcome indicators	Result total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	138	15	31	33	83	59
GRPS & Tax Impact indicators	Result total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services	0				n/a	
* Education	8.072	249	600	87	n/a	7.136
* Water	90.527	38.578	28.200	17.402	n/a	6.347
* Health	78.157	24.069	18.300	11.488	n/a	24.300
* Social Safety	16.756			3.800	n/a	12.956
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue.	2	2	0	0	2	0
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed.	7	3	2	1	n/a	1
Participatory democracy and youth representation Impact indicators	Result total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level	621	24	67	88	701	442
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities	53	5	13	12	32	23
EODWY Impact indicators	Result total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work	31	3	12	8	6	8
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralized public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes)	4.741	300	2.000	1.599	n/a	842
Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth	10	3	1	0	2	6

TANZANIA

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	9.892	2.405	2.158	2.479	3.336	2.850
Number of people trained (GP)	4.276	1.158	1.100	827	1234	1191
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	15.550	1.953	2.400	4.550	2.500	6.647
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	458.416	61.371	52.966	93.779	124.244	250.300
Number and description of analysis and research reports	22	8	6	2	n/a	6
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	29	6	4	3	n/a	16
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	31.177.714	23.604.384	6.065.892	1.193.670	n/a	313.768
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	189.157	788	12.000	160.762	n/a	15.607
Long term Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	31	7	6	10	10	8
GRPS & Tax impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services	0				n/a	
* Education	216.949	0	0	170.630	24.919	46.319
* Water	174.698	0	0	66.000	39.106	108.698
* Health	109.200	0	0	82.200	12.463	27.000
* Social Safety	12.000	0	0	0	0	12.000
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue.	17	8	4	1	2	4
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed.	25	0	15	10	n/a	0
Participatory democracy and youth representation Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level	402	26	60	32	399	284
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities	29	6	8	11	6	4
EODWY Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work	15	3	5	5	4	2
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralized public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes)	22.928	0	0	17.990	4.413	4.938
Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth	17	2	4	9	4	2

MOZAMBIQUE

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	5.794	1.786	1.943	1.431	500	634
Number of people trained (GP)	2.229	0	60	2040	n/a	129
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	28.285	0	828	9.062	n/a	18.395
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	69.392	27.846	17.175	5.966	25.000	18.405
Number and description of analysis and research reports	36	7	9	17	n/a	3
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	19	12	7	0	n/a	0
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	2.115.559	26.208	632.864	1.456.487	n/a	0
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	6.113.500	557.000	2.240.000	3.316.500	n/a	0
Long term Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	106	21	15	36	10	34
GRPS & Tax Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services	0					
* Education	92.493	9.640	4.800	2.677	47.293	75.376
* Water	163.949	33.930	64.000	2.400	47.341	63.619
* Health	272.044	72.169	23.900	51.411	72.116	124.564
* Social Safety	975	0	0	0	975	975
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue.	21	0	7	4	5	10
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed.	17	4	4	3	50	6
Participatory democracy and youth representation Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level	543	26	353	46	1	118
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities	49	11	11	7	8	20
EODWY Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work	46	17	11	7	5	11
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralized public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes)	41	41	0	0	0	0
Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth	28	9	3	2	21	14

UGANDA

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	5.081	1.292	2.436	509	766	844
Number of people trained (GP)	1.153	83	20	566	500	484
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	9.828	465	7.000	1.608	1.000	755
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	20.109	998	3.281	14.524	1.080	1.306
Number and description of analysis and research reports	15	1	1	9	n/a	4
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	48	9	16	15	n/a	8
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	72.918.149	158.922	28.404	6.442.622	n/a	66.288.201
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	25.820.100	2.503.000	6.600.000	3.505.000	n/a	13.212.100
Long term Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	66	8	38	7	14	13
GRPS & Tax Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services	0					
* Education	240.037	219.830	17.500	1.500	3.289	1.207
* Water	85.586	54.670	600	3.737	44.783	26.579
* Health	405.566		202.900	38.510	54.427	164.156
* Social Safety	0			0	0	0
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue.	8	2	3	2	3	1
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed.	30	2	18	8	5	2
Participatory democracy and youth representation impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level	911	12	374	112	368	413
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities	28	2	18	4	8	4
EODWY Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work	8	0	0	0	6	8
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralized public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes)	4.847	45	4.600	0	200	202
Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth	6	0	0	0	6	6

ZIMBABWE

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	1.659	0	604	729	235	326
Number of people trained (GP)	183	0	59	49	40	75
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	7.366	0	118	4.339	1.000	2.909
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	445.412	0	42	34.394	115.100	410.976
Number and description of analysis and research reports	21	0	3	8	n/a	10
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	22	3	6	7	n/a	6
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	1.331.933	39.868	145.475	698.871	n/a	447.719
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	6.200.000		1.200.000	2.500.000	n/a	2.500.000
Long term Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	41	5	6	11	18	19
GRPS & Tax Impact Indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services	0					
	0	0	0	0		0
* Education						
* Water	31.468	0	0	30.468	n/a	1.000
* Health	0	0	0	0		0
* Social Safety	0	0	0	0		0
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue.	12	0	4	6	2	2
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Participatory democracy and youth representation Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level	1.154	1	0	416	640	737
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities	12	1	3	2	3	6

ZAMBIA

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	1.128	525	0	603	800	0
Number of people trained (GP)	2.163	252	455	828	1000	628
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	6.315	1.670	1.281	1.886	2.000	1.478
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	1.159	231	0	648	500	280
Number and description of analysis and research reports	7	2	0	3	n/a	2
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	10	4	1	3	n/a	2
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	261.301	10.777	144.310	53.338	n/a	52.876
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	2.000.700	700	0	0	n/a	2.000.000
Long term Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	20	5	7	4	4	4
Participatory democracy and youth representation Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level	132	1	6	5	n/a	120
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities	3	3	0	0	10	0

NIGERIA

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	996	69	289	396	n/a	242
Number of people trained (GP)	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	1.131	0	100	204	n/a	827
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	5.744	2.000	1.554	1.174	1.000	1.016
Number and description of analysis and research reports	10	0	2	4	n/a	4
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	8	0	8	0	n/a	0
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	1.050.689	0	48.373	2.000	n/a	1.000.316
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	1.780.000	0	0	780.000	n/a	1.000.000
Long term Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	41	0	10	11	20	20
GRPS & Tax Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services						
* Education	110.500	0	0	110.000	n/a	500
* Water	31.000	0	0	31.000	n/a	0
* Health	15.000	0	0	15.000	n/a	0
* Social Safety	0	0	0	0		0
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue.	1	0	0	1	n/a	0
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed.	0	0	0	0		0

BANGLADESH

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	9,398	1,836	2,205	2,507	750	2,850
Number of people trained (GP)	4,373	994	1,117	1,316	360	946
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	46,938	4,930	5,641	32,856	700	3,511
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	36,585	1,314	16,665	6,992	6,001	11,614
Number and description of analysis and research reports	74	20	23	14	n/a	17
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	64	26	20	8	n/a	10
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	6,216,958	212,486	71,214	3,138,825	n/a	2,794,433
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	109,532,870	24,765,600	3,755,191	49,888,262	n/a	31,123,817
Long term Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	190	15	40	94	32	41
GRPS & Tax Impact Indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services	0					
* Education	68,440	373	3,040	63,541	350	1,486
* Water	271,695	0	72,000	187,330	11,300	12,365
* Health	1,777,130	15,158	861,087	125,735	120,350	775,150
* Social Safety	69,479	90		10,388	18,000	59,001
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue.	5	0	1	1	1	3
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed.	8	0	2	1	0	5
Participatory democracy and youth representation Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level	1,505	243	102	662	n/a	498
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities	33	3	10	11	10	9
EODWY Impact indicators	Result total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work	27	5	8	6	6	8
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralized public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes)	2,741	5	142	1,591	350	1,003
Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth	27	2	8	7	6	10

MYANMAR

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	2.686	521	822	807	n/a	536
Number of people trained (GP)	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	2.134	1.865	51	138	n/a	80
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	3.108.103	0	1.646	3.071.025	n/a	35.432
Number and description of analysis and research reports	6	0	1	4	n/a	1
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	10	3	7	0	n/a	0
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	5.444.736	0	9.287	5.435.178	n/a	271
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
Long term Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	17	7	7	3	5	0
GRPS & Tax Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services	0					
* Education	182	0	0	182	n/a	0
* Water	4.385	575	1.256	2.554	n/a	0
* Health	1.697.805			0	n/a	1.697.805
* Social Safety	11.135	1.750	9.304	0	n/a	81
Number and significance of changes in national tax systems (legislation, regulations) which contribute to increased progressive revenue.	1	0	0	0	2	1
Number of grand and petty cases of corruption (political and bureaucratic) being addressed.	0	0	0	0		0
EODWY Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of steps by local and national governments to improve youth employment, economic opportunities and decent work	0	0	0	0		0
Number of people living (m,f) in poverty who gain access to economic opportunities (e.g. decentralized public funds for youth entrepreneur/public credit schemes)	178.627	0	0	41.383	n/a	137.244
Number and description of the measures taken by employers (private and public) to implement legislation or policies with a positive effect on economic opportunities and decent work for youth	0	0	0	0		0

PALESTINE (CIV)

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	2.462	442	329	923	300	768
Number of people trained (GP)	1.506	352	410	381	400	363
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	1.920	335	599	638	240	348
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	6.075	210	1.459	1.745	150	2.661
Number and description of analysis and research reports	6	2	1	2	n/a	1
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	13	2	5	2	n/a	4
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	11.078.640	90.417	244.911	5.921.683	n/a	4.821.629
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	1.878.375	2.000	20.000	789.031	n/a	1.067.344
Long term Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	70	15	22	16	15	17
Participatory democracy and youth representation Impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level	221	65	34	86	100	36
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities	45	10	18	13	5	4

ARAB REGION (CIV)

Intermediate Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of people trained (AA and partners)	623	236	42	73	200	272
Number of people trained (GP)	191	0	0	74	n/a	117
Number of youth participating in youth hub events	3.380	380	0	0	n/a	3.000
Number of people taking action on common causes (AA and partners (people involved in advocacy initiatives))	417	0	87	73	134	257
Number and description of analysis and research reports	2	0	1	1	n/a	0
Number and description of networks or alliances that AA, partners and GP are active in	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
Actual: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	287.388	2.118	5.097	139.250	n/a	140.923
Potentially: Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, social media, etc	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
Long term Outcome indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	10	0	4	4	12	2
Participatory democracy and youth representation impact indicators	Results total	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	Target 2021	Result 2021
Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national or international level	11	0	0	0	n/a	11
Number of steps taken by national and local governments to increase accountability to their communities	9	0	0	4	8	5

ANNEX 2: OVERVIEW OF RESULTS VIS-À-VIS SUMMARY RESULTS FRAMEWORK LOT HUM 2020 – 2021

Strengthened rights and resilience for women and young people affected by protracted crises and disasters

Participating countries: Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan

Impact Level: To shift power to women, young people and their organisations in protracted crises and disasters in order for them to lead and influence humanitarian action that builds increased protection and resilience.	
Indicators	Results
2021: National-level Impact indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and significance of steps taken by humanitarian actors including government authorities to increase accountability to their communities 	Palestine: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Substantial change:</i> 30 National NGOs have signed an MoU that in which they commit to integrate core humanitarian standards (CHS), especially the accountability mechanisms, into their policies and programs. <i>Transformative change:</i> On the occasion of commemorating the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, persons with different disabilities headed to the 25 municipalities in the Gaza Strip. For the first time in the Gaza Strip, persons with different disabilities reached the decision-making circle and were responsible to provide different municipal services to over 2 million persons. The Rehabilitation Sector for Persons with Disabilities in the Palestinian NGOs Network (PNGO), in cooperation with the Ministry of Local Government and the municipalities of the Gaza Strip, announced that a person with disabilities will be assigned to head the municipalities and local councils, confirming their right to political and civic participation and assuming leadership positions in the community. <i>Transformative change:</i> The municipality of Bani Suhaila held elections for the local committees of the municipality, where 2 members of preparedness and response committees were elected, one as the head of the accountability committee and the other as a member of the accountability committee and a member of neighbourhood committees. <i>Substantial change:</i> 26 institutions in both Rafah and Khan-Younis, including 7 municipalities, 2 sports clubs and 17 CBOs have signed a commitment to involve youth, women and PWDs in their organization’s board of directors, and to support the humanitarian actions of women and youth. <i>Transformative change:</i> In 2021, UNRWA recalled the Director of UNRWA operation in GAZA Strip because of his statement trying to justify and legitimise the serious violations committed by the Israeli occupation forces during the Israeli attack in May 2021. <i>Limited change:</i> The head of the Supreme Council of Sharia Judiciary in Gaza agreed to freeze the judicial circular banning women from traveling without the consent of their male guardians
	Jordan: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Initial stage change:</i> Created a complaint mechanism policy in Mafraq and Zarqa municipalities <i>Substantial change:</i> Build and established complaint boxes and transparency boards inside four humanitarian actors’ facilities <i>Initial stage change:</i> WPAGs and the Ministry of Labour participated together in raising awareness of labour laws in Mafraq through conducting 20 awareness session and reached a total of 310 people from the community.
	Lebanon: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Initial stage change:</i> At the end of 2021, RDFL met with Baalbeck, El Hermel governor, to inform him about the activities held during the 16 days of activism about cyber bullying and plans for further coordination in 2022.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which women, young people and organisations lead and influence humanitarian action 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Transformative change:</i> RDFL started utilising community-based, women-led approaches in designing and implementing their national campaigns. <i>Substantial change:</i> 5 local organizations working with women and youth established and activated the complaint mechanisms, put the main policies in place, and designated a hotline for complaints.
	Palestine: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Substantial change:</i> 33 young women and men have participated in the implementation of 5 evidence-based community initiatives that address issues affecting women’s economic empowerment and resilience. <i>Substantial change:</i> 10 CBOs, WEFAQ HUM partners in Rafah and Khanyounis, became service providers for GBV survivors in 10 localities, and referral focal points; referring the GBV cases that need more specific services to specialized NGOs. The contact persons referred 46 survivors of violence to psychological or legal support services within the family forum or health services by activating the national referral system through the case manager at Wefaq Association. <i>Limited change:</i> In 2021, 6 female members of WLPCs and 6 male members of PRCs obtained job opportunities in humanitarian projects responding to protection needs of marginalized groups in the Palestinian communities, thanks to skills and knowledge they acquired through the project. <i>Substantial change:</i> During the Israeli attack in May 2021, 15 members of the WLPCs and PRCs helped their neighbourhoods evacuate safely. Some women of the WLPCs and PRCs provided children and women with PFA, some conducted PSS activities for children inside UNRWA shelters, and at least 2 members hosted displaced families. <i>Substantial change:</i> During the Israeli aggression in May 2021, WEFAQ carried out immediate response to IDPs from eastern areas to UNRWA Schools. Despite the lack of preparedness of materials to distribute to IDPs, WEFAQ targeted 3 UNRWA schools, reaching 2900 people. WEFAQ, in cooperation with the local authorities and 5 PRCs members, distributed 6 drinking water tanks and 150 food parcels and hygiene materials. WEFAQ was one of few responders as many NGOs couldn’t respond to the needs of IDPs until ceasefire due to the continuous shelling. <i>Substantial change:</i> In June 2021, following the aggression on Gaza, Al-Waleed charity (WEFAQ Partner through HUM programme) in coordination with the protection focal points, who were trained in 2020 on protection and referral, implemented PSS activities to reduce the negative effects of the aggression on the psychosocial wellbeing on women.
	Jordan: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Transformative change:</i> WPAG in Zarqa have established a women led CBO, aimed to prevent women and child protection risks in Zarqa governorate.
	Lebanon: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Substantial change:</i> Women led protection campaigns on cyber bullying and sexual and reproductive health reached more than 1000 community members in schools and clubs and the centres. <i>Substantial change:</i> A group of women was trained on leadership in humanitarian context and on protection assessment, and they utilized this in the community to identify the most vulnerable families for the cash distribution and reached 700 of the most vulnerable families.
2020: National-level Impact indicators	Palestine:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and significance of steps taken by humanitarian actors including government authorities to increase accountability to their communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Initial stage change: In 2020, 24 (10F/14M) WLPCs and PRCs members conducted online accountability sessions for the South Quarantine Centres Services Officer and the Head of the Directorate of Social Development Ministry/ Rafah to discuss the services provided by the government. Transformative change: In 2019-2020, PNGO lobbied the Ministry of Interior in Ramallah and supported 8 CSOs to reopen their bank accounts which were closed due to pressure from the Ministry of Interior. Initial stage change: In 2019, 6 young women-led committees were designated as focal points for the Protection Cluster. In 2020, the focal points led the distribution of awareness raising publications on COVID19 to community-based organizations, shops, and companies. Initial stage change: In 2020, the Ministry of Social Development in Gaza decided to hire female facilitators inside the quarantine centre to respond to gender related issues. The local partner, WEFAQ, was selected to support the women. Substantial change: Ministry of Social Development asked the local partner, PNGO, to conduct an introductory workshop on Core Humanitarian Standards, CHS, for its staff members, in 2021 PNGO will conduct training on CHS to MOSD staff based on a request from the Ministry. <p>Jordan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Initial stage change: Partners developed accountability and complaint mechanisms in their organisations. Initial stage change: Partner-led initiatives addressing accountability and transparency methods within their target communities. <p>Lebanon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Initial stage change: Interview with the president of the National Commission for Lebanese Women to explain about their work on women's issues and establish communication channels with the Commission, which is a step towards accountability for the communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which women, young people and organisations lead and influence humanitarian action 	<p>Palestine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial change: Youth members of the PRC and WLP have independently and proactively led actions within their localities to reduce the threats of COVID19 crisis through the distribution of hygienic gel and hand gloves to e.g. taxi drivers and implementation of recreational activities aimed to relief children's psychological stress during lockdown. Substantial change: 10 protection focal points (7 out of 10 are WLPC members) were selected by 10 local CBOs in coordination with WEFAQ and capacitated by AA Palestine-GP to respond to the psychosocial and legal needs of GBV survivors. The protection focal points started providing support to GBV survivors in October 2020 and refer them if needed. Substantial change: 7 (4M/3F) members of WLPC and PRCs became influencers on social media platforms leading advocacy and awareness raising campaigns regarding women leadership. <p>Jordan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial change: Women-led humanitarian initiatives addressed protection risks in their communities Transformative change: Women and young people raised their communities' understanding of GBV /SGBV and led the VAWG activities in their targeted communities Initial stage change: Women led action group work and cooperated with government authorities and service providers <p>Lebanon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial change: Youth and women contributed to the Covid Response Community Committees

<p>2021: Global-level Impact indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of changes in structures and practice at national level in support of implementing international policy and guidance in promoting women- and youth-led community-based protection and resilience Extent to which changes in structures and practice at national level in support of implementing international policy and guidance are significant 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Significant change: The Grand Bargain (GB) included localisation and quality funding as its two transformational and political priorities for next 2 years. Substantial change: IASC Deputies meeting on 22 November in Geneva agreed to "establish gender equality and the empowerment of women as a standalone strategic priority for the IASC in 2022-2023 to ensure its centrality to humanitarian action". Significant change: Grand Bargain Localisation Workstream 2 for promoting more support and funding for local and national responders in its priorities for 2021-2023 prioritised women's leadership.
<p>2020: Global-level Impact indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of changes in structures and practice at national level in support of implementing international policy and guidance in promoting women- and youth-led community-based protection and resilience Extent to which changes in structures and practice at national level in support of implementing international policy and guidance are significant 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial change: Interagency Steering Committee (IASC) produced its first ever guidance on localisation in May 2020 after influence from AA and others. Initial stage change: The GBV Area of Responsibility's core members considered opening membership to local organisations. This has been advocated for by AA and partners. Substantial change: GNDR has included gender inequality as a driver of risk in their new strategy. This was made after requesting direct input and guidance from AA. Transformative change: The "Guidelines on Working with and for Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted Crises" were endorsed by the Inter Agency Steering Committee (IASC) in late 2020. AA has contributed to the guidelines.

Long term Outcomes	Indicators	Results
2021: National Programmes		
1. Women and youth are reducing vulnerabilities in their communities through collective action ¹	Extent to which women and youth are proactive and act independently of the intervention to reduce vulnerabilities	<p>Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon:</p> <p>Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 (No awareness of women's rights and dependent on male relatives): 0 women & youth Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women's rights and their role in community): 2 women & youth Phase 3 (Aware of women's rights and somewhat control over own life) 225 women & youth Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women's rights for herself and other women): 240 (WLPCs & PRCs) Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women's rights and to lead change): 189 (WLPCs & PRCs)
	Number of women/youth-led community-based	<p>Palestine:</p> <p>Measured by self-assessment on a scale from poor; fair; good; exceptional + with or without direct support from AA:</p>

actions that has led to a reduction of vulnerabilities and/or improved resilience in their communities	<p>With direct support from AA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good: WLPCs, and PRCs' members (16 of them females) facilitated the data collection of COVID-19 protection needs assessment in February 2021, which was conducted by WEFAQ; The committees participated in MAAN Responses in coordination with WEFAQ to distribute food and non-food items to women affected by the Israeli military aggression; WLPCs and PRCs members were trained on child protection principles and the committees' members participated in implementing child protection initiatives in their communities; A total of 5 community initiatives with 250 participants in total addressed and successfully contributed to raising community awareness on issues and problems affecting women's access to economic resources and undermining women's economic resilience in the Gaza Strip: A total of 12 CBOs across the Gaza Strip were trained by the community initiative "Hand in Hand" on how to design effective economic empowerment projects that target women, especially GBV survivors; The community initiative "My Beginning" implemented advocacy actions, including the production of videos and murals, to advocate and claim for women's economic rights and influence the actions of duty bearers, and the initiative has also implemented 4 accountability sessions which targeted the ministry of the national economy and 6 municipalities; The community initiative "She Can" implemented 3 accountability sessions and 3 dialogue sessions and produced 3 radio spots to raise awareness about women's economic rights and influence key stakeholders to adopt actions and plans to improve women's resilience; The initiative "Women First" carried out an inspirational talk for women to shed light on women's success stories around economic empowerment, and implemented 2 dialogue sessions and 1 accountability session to hold duty bearers accountable; 6 protection, preparedness and response community initiatives have been led by WLPCs, including 6 accountability sessions; WLPCs and PRCs have led 4 response activities in 2021, distributing food parcels, hygiene material and dignity kits to affected people. <p><u>Without direct support from AA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exceptional: 16 members of the WLPCs and PRCs participated in a multi sectorial needs assessment survey on the existing services in their communities for the ActionAid project 'Child Refugee'; 18 committee members (50% females) conducted vulnerability needs assessment with key informants under the supervision of MAAN and these committee members also carried out a data entry process, and distributed hygiene kits to children inside schools after conducting hygiene orientation session, and built strong relationships with municipalities, MoSD, and their communities through conducting coordinating and networking activities; The WLPCs and PRCs conducted community awareness sessions, including 8 workshops about the mitigation measures of Covid-19 and the importance of vaccination; The committees took lead in organizing 2 recreational activities for children in Rafah following the closure due to Covid-19; The PRCs and WLPCs now easily network with the humanitarian actors, municipalities, and CBOs to conduct their activities, and they are more aware of the protection threats and timelier in their response to their community's needs; PRC and WLPC members in Abasan-Kharyounis conducted needs assessment to measure the damage of the homes of people after the Israeli attack, and provided the data for Abasan municipality to take action and help the affected people.
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	<p>Jordan: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from poor; fair; good; exceptional + with or without direct support from AA: <u>With direct support from AA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor: Accountability initiative. YACIs group were not able to finish the initiative because of a lack of available time and funding - Fair: 2 VAWG initiatives in Zarqa. In Zarqa YACIs group conducted several awareness sessions for communities, however the impact of these session was not clearly achieved compared to other initiatives conducted in Mafraq. - Good: 1 protection campaign in Mafraq and 2 VAWG initiatives in Mafraq - Exceptional: 1 protection campaign in Zarqa <p><u>Without direct support from AA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good: External awareness sessions - Exceptional: In Zarqa, a group of the WPAGs were able to establish a local CBO focusing on women protection <p>Lebanon Measured by self-assessment on a scale from poor; fair; good; exceptional + with or without direct support from AA: <u>With direct support from AA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good: Sexual and reproductive health campaign, Cyber bullying campaign and an Emergency cash distribution <p><u>Without direct support from AA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good: 1 initiative was led by 7 members from YACI group where they distributed 100 food items for 100 vulnerable families; 1 initiative was led by 2 members from YACI group where they provided awareness raising session for 15 youth about sustainable development in coordination with IFDCD, 3 women from WPAGs advocated with HIMAYA and the ISF to protect a child from violence and find a safe space for him.
2. Community, district and national level actors are supporting women and youth in leading collective action to reduce vulnerabilities in their communities using coordination and advocacy	<p>Number of changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders^f</p> <p>Extent to which changes in practice of key stakeholders are significant</p> <p>Palestine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transformative change: Two government organizations, the Ministry of National Economy and the Cooperative Work Association, took significant steps towards enhancing women's access to economic opportunities, including reducing the registration fees for women's cooperatives and increasing the number of 0-interest loans provided to women who want to establish an income generating project. 2. Limited change: A total of 12 CBOs, who attended the training on "how to design and implement effective projects to promote the economic resilience of women", have expressed their intention to apply best practices and work models from the training sessions. 20 CBOs, including women's organizations, who have participated in the dialogue sessions, have recognized the need to change their work mechanisms and plans and benefit from the best work practices of other actors including MAAN to contribute to strengthening women's economic resilience. 3. Transformative change: OCHA has increased the allocated fund for the national NGOs of the humanitarian pooled fund from 20% in 2020 to 32%.

		<p>4. <i>Substantial change</i>: 30 National NGOs have signed MoUs stating that they commit to integrate core humanitarian standards, CHS, especially the accountability mechanisms, into their policies and programmes.</p> <p>5. <i>Substantial change</i>: Seven municipalities in Khan-Younis and Rafah have showed a significant change of their practices to support women and youth in their actions.</p>
	Percentage of WPAGs and Circle members experiencing increased supportive attitudes from family members and leaders in the community ⁱⁱⁱ	<p>Jordan:</p> <p>WPAG members, Mafraq: 85%</p> <p>Women Circles members, Mafraq: 90%</p> <p>WPAG members, Zarqa: 89%</p> <p>Women Circles members, Zarqa: 84%</p> <p>Lebanon:</p> <p>WPAG members: 89%</p> <p>Women Circles members: 90%</p>
	Extent to which key stakeholders are taking action in solidarity with women and youth ^{iv}	<p>Palestine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited solidarity: An electronic petition that was signed by 55 prominent NGOs, women's organizations, and community leaders was developed. The petition aims to contribute to promoting women's economic rights through advocacy. - Limited solidarity: CBOs and activists have signed on a petition demanding decision makers to adopt the Family Protection Law.
2020: National Programmes		
1. Women and youth are reducing vulnerabilities in their communities through collective action ^v	Extent to which women and youth are proactive and act independently of the intervention to reduce vulnerabilities	<p>Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon:</p> <p>Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase 1 (No awareness of women's rights and dependent on male relatives): 4 women & youth ● Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women's rights and their role in community): 73 women & youth ● Phase 3 (Aware of women's rights and somewhat control over own life) 222 women & youth ● Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women's rights for herself and other women): 249 (WLPCs & PRCs) ● Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women's rights and to lead change): 198 (WLPCs & PRCs)
	Number of women/youth-led community-based actions that has led to a reduction of vulnerabilities and/or improved resilience in their communities	<p>Palestine:</p> <p>Measured by self-assessment from poor; fair; good; exceptional + with/without direct support from AA:</p> <p><u>With direct support from AA:</u></p> <p>Good: Members of the PRCs and WLPC have supported Wefaq in distributing food parcels and hygiene kits to GBV survivors; 84 Youth PRC members led the needs assessment and the community response initiatives conducted by MAAN. WLPCs and PRCs members have been capacitated by MAAN to assess the needs; 7 PRC in coordination with WEFAQ conducted rapid needs assessment to the identified beneficiaries; 6 women and youth led community-based initiatives have been implemented based on the meetings with municipalities and the focus group discussion sessions, in which 2 initiatives both focused on providing health and sterile packages to 19 identified partner CBOs, 2 initiatives targeting 40 persons with disabilities from families who were quarantined at governmental health centres or at home during the lockdown (sterilization packages including</p>

		<p>diapers etc., and 2 initiatives targeting 40 elderly women who left the quarantine centres and suffer from marginalization in such crisis.</p> <p><u>Without direct support from AA:</u></p> <p>Good: The Street Initiative led by 16 members of the WPLC and PRCs through which they distributed hygiene kits to taxi drivers.</p> <p>Jordan:</p> <p><u>With direct support from AA:</u></p> <p>Good: Mafraq campaign "see my photos": we published 12 posts that reached in total 93,992 men and women in Jordan, from which 39,008 is the total reach for the radio and tv posts, and Pink October awareness session post reached 1,064; Zarqa Campaign "raise your voice": we published 11 posts that reached in total 129,674 men and women in Jordan, from which , 42,007 is the total reach for radio and tv interviews posts, and Pink October awareness session post total reach is 1,088.</p> <p>Exceptional: Offline, through face to face awareness raising sessions about changing the stereotype of women, and awareness sessions about harassment and protection risks and mechanism; Online, through the media coverage of these campaigns in:(TV & Radio interviews)</p> <p>Lebanon:</p> <p>Measured by self-assessment from poor; fair; good; exceptional + with/without direct support from AA:</p> <p><u>Number of actions with direct support from AA:</u></p> <p>Good: 1 early marriage campaign; domestic violence campaign</p> <p><u>Number of actions without direct support from AA:</u></p> <p>Good: participating in emergency committee; Sharing information about external trainings and workshops with other participants</p>
2. Community, district and national level actors are supporting women and youth in leading collective action to reduce vulnerabilities in their communities using coordination and advocacy	<p>Number of changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders</p> <p>Extent to which changes in practice of key stakeholders are significant</p>	<p>Palestine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Initial stage change</i>: Protection cluster allowed women and youth from affected communities to attend meetings to share their experience and plans of actions – linked to the inclusion of the 6 focal points from the WLPCs. 2. <i>Substantial change</i>: Representatives from the WLPC and PRCs played a key role in the needs assessment PNGO conducted on status of women in Access Restricted Area. 3. <i>Substantial change</i>: Representatives from the WLPC and PRCs committees had the opportunity to participate in assessing the community needs in relation to Covid19 with Khuza'a municipality and lead interventions accordingly. The committees also led the distribution of hygiene kits to 200 families. 4. <i>Substantial change</i>: WLPCs and PRCs and WEFAQ staff conducted coordination and networking meetings with the municipalities' emergency Committees in Rafah and Khan Younis during Covid19. 5. <i>Initial stage change</i>: 7 national organisations trained on CHS and accountability have taken measures within their organisations to assure minimal compliance in internal policies, programmes and systems. <p>Jordan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Initial stage change</i>: CHS Improvement Plan (conduct CHS self-assessment for AAAR in collaboration with partners, beneficiaries and internal staff).

		<p>2. Initial stage change: SHAPE assessment with CBOs.</p> <p>Lebanon:</p> <p>1. Substantial change: 7 of the safe spaces members participated in the emergency committees of COVID both in JJ and Baalback</p> <p>Palestine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Substantial solidarity:</i> The joint identification of needs by the Khuza'a municipality inviting in the WLPC and PRC show their commitment to ensure aspects related to women and youth. <p>Jordan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Limited solidarity:</i> Worked internally with partner CBOs - <i>Limited solidarity:</i> Create FB Page to achieve the transparency – national organisations <p>Lebanon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Limited solidarity:</i> One local organisation contacted AA to know about the early marriage campaign to apply it in their location.
2021: Global Programme		
1. Global humanitarian and resilience initiatives and actors are taking action to improve practices in funding, guidance and policy content that promote and support women and youth-led community-based approaches to protection, accountability, localisation and resilience	<p>Number of changes in practices of key stakeholders</p> <p>Extent to which changes in practices of key stakeholders are significant</p>	<p>1. Significant change: Global actors and platforms such as Grand Bargain, GBV AoR and IASC took action to improve practices in policy and funding to enhance the status of women, youth and local organizations.</p>
2. Women, young people and local organisations are resourced and fairly represented to participate in a meaningful manner at global humanitarian and resilience events and fora	<p>Number of changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders</p> <p>Extent to which changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders are significant</p>	<p>1. Initial stage change: Grand Bargain workstream 1 and 2 and IASC GRC opened space for local and women's groups to participate in their events</p>
3. Changes in structure, ways of working and core membership of existing	<p>Number of changes in structures and</p>	<p>1. Initial stage change: Key DRR groups such as UNDRR, UN Women DRR group and GNDR invited ActionAid to collaborate on their agenda to help local groups co-lead them</p>

global and humanitarian architecture to ensure local actors can co-lead and shape them going forward	<p>practices of key stakeholders</p> <p>Extent to which changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders are significant</p>	
2020: Global Programme		
1. Global humanitarian and resilience initiatives and actors are taking action to improve practices in funding, guidance and policy content that promote and support women and youth-led community-based approaches to protection, accountability, localisation and resilience	<p>Number of changes in practices of key stakeholders</p> <p>Extent to which changes in practices of key stakeholders are significant</p>	<p>1. Substantial change: In March 2020, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) requested AA to formally support them with their work on Financing for Development (FFD), to include a call for increased DRR financing and a focus on gender and women led DRR finance.</p>
2. Women, young people and local organisations are resourced and fairly represented to participate in a meaningful manner at global humanitarian and resilience events and fora	<p>Number of changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders</p> <p>Extent to which changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders are significant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Substantial change:</i> The organisers of the annual humanitarian and resilience events targeted by the programme (ECOSOC HAS, Call to Action, CHS Alliance and Global Platform for DRR) recognise the value of having national and local women, young people and local organisations represented and participating in a meaningful manner – as witness in meetings with these actors, the digital space organised by Call to Action in their 2020 annual meeting, public commitments by the CHS Alliance and UNDRR has stated to AA its willingness to have meaningful participation of local women.
3. Changes in structure, ways of working and core membership of existing global and humanitarian architecture to ensure local actors can co-lead and shape them going forward	<p>Number of changes in structures and practices of key stakeholders</p> <p>Extent to which changes in structures and practices of key</p>	<p>1. Substantial change: In December 2019, UNDRR asked AA to formally engage in the Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (SEM).</p>

	stakeholders are significant	
Intermediate Outcomes: Indicators: Results		
2021: National Programmes		
1.1 Women and youth have the capacity to identify and address protection risks	Number of women and youth with capacity to reduce protection risks	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 (No awareness of women's rights and dependent on male relatives): 0 women & youth Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women's rights and their role in community): 1 women & youth Phase 3 (Aware of women's rights and somewhat control over own life): 98 women & youth Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women's rights for herself and other women): 314 women & youth Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women's rights and to lead change): 247 women & youth
1.2 Women and youth have the capacity to build resilience	Number of women and youth with capacity to build resilience	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 (No awareness of women's rights and dependent on male relatives): 1 women & youth Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women's rights and their role in community): 3 women & youth Phase 3 (Aware of women's rights and somewhat control over own life): 111 women & youth Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women's rights for herself and other women): 283 women & youth Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women's rights and to lead change): 277 women & youth
1.3 Women and youth have the capacity to influence stakeholders and hold duty bearers accountable	Number of women and youth with capacity to influence stakeholders and/or hold duty bearers accountable	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 (No awareness of women's rights and dependent on male relatives): 0 women & youth Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women's rights and their role in community): 2 women & youth Phase 3 (Aware of women's rights and somewhat control over own life): 56 women & youth Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women's rights for herself and other women): 312 women & youth Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women's rights and to lead change): 287 women & youth
<u>Supporting indicators</u>	Output indicator: Number of people trained	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: - 2155 people trained
	Output indicator: Number of people reached through awareness raising	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: - 9955 people reached
	Number and significance of psychosocial support (PSS) provided to women	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: - 1525 women
	Number of GBV survivors supported	Palestine: A total of 119 GBV survivors were provided with small-scale projects and benefited from training on business management and marketing and on-site coaching.

2.1 Community and national actors have the capacity to support women-led community-based resilience and protection	Number of community and national actors with increased capacity to (a) hold duty bearers accountable, (b) advocate with communities, and (c) be a sustainable entity	Palestine & Lebanon (no data for Jordan): (a) hold duty bearers accountable: 114 national actors and 96 community actors (b) advocate with communities: 0 national actors and 173 community actors (c) be a sustainable entity: 20 national actors and 67 community actors
<u>Supporting indicators</u>	Output indicator: Number of organisations trained	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: - 24 organisations trained
	Output indicator: Number of organisations reached through awareness raising	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: - 49 organisations reached
2020: National Programmes		
1.1 Women and youth have the capacity to identify and address protection risks	Number of women and youth with capacity to reduce protection risks	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 (No awareness of women's rights and dependent on male relatives): 23 women & youth Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women's rights and their role in community): 79 women & youth Phase 3 (Aware of women's rights and somewhat control over own life): 174 women & youth Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women's rights for herself and other women): 170 women & youth Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women's rights and to lead change): 130 women & youth
1.2 Women and youth have the capacity to build resilience	Number of women and youth with capacity to build resilience	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 (No awareness of women's rights and dependent on male relatives): 26 women & youth Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women's rights and their role in community): 105 women & youth Phase 3 (Aware of women's rights and somewhat control over own life): 166 women & youth Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women's rights for herself and other women): 149 women & youth Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women's rights and to lead change): 160 women & youth
1.3 Women and youth have the capacity to influence stakeholders and hold duty bearers accountable	Number of women and youth with capacity to influence stakeholders and/or hold duty bearers accountable	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: Measured by self-assessment on a scale from phase 1 – 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 (No awareness of women's rights and dependent on male relatives): 23 women & youth Phase 2 (Limited awareness of women's rights and their role in community): 78 women & youth Phase 3 (Aware of women's rights and somewhat control over own life): 230 women & youth Phase 4 (Seeks to uphold women's rights for herself and other women): 177 women & youth Phase 5 (Actively works to uphold women's rights and to lead change): 88 women & youth
<u>Supporting indicators</u>	Output indicator: Number of people trained	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: • 561
	Output indicator: Number of people reached through awareness raising	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: • 229,658 (online & offline)

	Number and significance of psychosocial support (PSS) provided to women	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 494 women
2.1 Community and national actors have the capacity to support women-led community-based resilience and protection	Number of community and national actors with increased capacity to (a) hold duty bearers accountable, (b) advocate with communities, and (c) be a sustainable entity	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: <p>(a) hold duty bearers accountable: 51 national actors and 67 community actors</p> <p>(b) advocate with communities: 48 national actors and 55 community actors</p> <p>(c) be a sustainable entity: 51 national actors and 70 community actors</p>
<u>Supporting indicators</u>	Output indicator: Number of organisations trained	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67 organisations
	Output indicator: Number of organisations reached through awareness raising	Palestine, Jordan & Lebanon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34 organisations
2021: Global Programme		
1.1 Global humanitarian and resilience actors recognise women and youth-led community-based approaches to protection, accountability, localisation and resilience	Number of statements expressing recognition of women and youth-led community-based approaches Extent to which the statements expressing recognition of women and youth-led community-based approaches are significant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial change: The Grand Bargain (GB) included localisation and quality funding as its two transformational and political priorities for next 2 years. Substantial change: The Friends of Gender Group (FOGG) for the Grand Bargain now includes local women-led and women rights organisations. Initial stage change: FOGG also requested to have the representation of women's organisations at the global and country level governance structures (National Reference Groups) of the Grand Bargain Transformative change: GBV AoR opened a call for GBV AoR core membership application for local organizations in Somalia, South Sudan, and Nigeria. Substantial change: IASC set-up guidance and recommendations for localisation in any context. Substantial change: IASC Deputies meeting on 22 November in Geneva agreed to "establish gender equality and the empowerment of women as a standalone strategic priority for the IASC in 2022-2023 to ensure its centrality to humanitarian action". Initial stage change: During World Humanitarian Summit roundtable, governments, UN agencies and civil society organisations made strong commitments to advance gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in emergencies. Initial stage change: Denmark is leading the Call to Action in 2021-2022. Denmark announced in the annual meeting closing session (15 September) to have more national and local women's organisation member signatories as a priority for 2022. Seven women's organisations joined in 2021.
2.1 Event organisers recognise the need to create space and funding for local actor input and representation	Number of statements expressing recognition of the need to create space and funding for local actor input and representation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Initial stage change: The IASC Gender Reference Group (GRG) organised a high-level online side event at the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment on 25 June, 2021 on women's leadership in humanitarian action.

	Extent to which the statements expressing recognition of the need to create space and funding for local actor input and representation are significant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Significant change: Grand Bargain Localisation Workstream 2 for promoting more support and funding for local and national responders in its priorities for 2021-2023 prioritised women's leadership Significant change: GB's Workstream 1 on Greater Transparency continues to improve entry points for local actors uptake and use of the existing data platforms
3.1 Global humanitarian and resilience actors recognise the need for local actors to co-lead and shape the global and humanitarian architecture	Number of statements expressing recognition of need for local actors to co-lead and shape the global and humanitarian architecture Extent to which the statements expressing of need for local actors to co-lead and shape the global and humanitarian architecture are significant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Initial stage change: ActionAid has secured a space on the organizing committee on one of the high-level sessions of the 2022 UNDRR global platform. Initial stage change: ActionAid was elected as co-chair of the UN Women's major group on DRR in 2020 Initial stage change: ActionAid shared the resilience in protracted crisis paper with the British Government
2020: Global Programme		
1.1 Global humanitarian and resilience actors recognise women and youth-led community-based approaches to protection, accountability, localisation and resilience	Number of statements expressing recognition of women and youth-led community-based approaches Extent to which the statements expressing recognition of women and youth-led community-based approaches are significant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial change: The ECOSOC HAS Chair's Summary 2020. The statement captures many AA key messages on women's leadership and protection. Substantial change: Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) 2020 - 2025 strategy. The GNDR's strategy include local level leadership, promoting gender equality and accountability to affected communities. This was influenced by AA's new supplementary guidance chapter on resilience in protracted crisis. Initial stage change: CHS verification data measures index scores against the following three areas: localisation, gender and diversity, and PSEA. The AA CHS Group scored highly in this. They used different spaces with AA for sharing of learning, eg. sessions in the CHS Alliance Learning Events. Substantial change: Call to Action Road Map 2021-2025 includes localisation in all six outcomes. Influenced mainly through a GBV AoR localisation task team co-led by CARE and AA in 2019. Substantial change: Grand Bargain localisation work stream guidance notes (there are six). There is one guidance note on "gender responsive localisation". Gender is mainstreamed in the other five guidance notes. UN Women, AA and CARE organised in 2019 regional localisation workshops with women's organisations in Addis, Amman and Jakarta which fed into specific messages on women's organisations and localisation and became the guidance note.

<p>2.1 Event organisers recognise the need to create space and funding for local actor input and representation</p>	<p>Number of statements expressing recognition of the need to create space and funding for local actor input and representation</p> <p>Extent to which the statements expressing recognition of the need to create space and funding for local actor input and representation are significant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Initial stage change:</i> Grand Bargain localisation Workstream Workplan (Jan 20-Jun 21). One activity in the work plan is to review membership of the Workstream, with the aim to expand participation of invited local actors. Participating in the monthly localisation workstream calls and circulates opportunity for local organisations to join, especially AA Haiti and partners. Shifting the Power Coalition in the PACIFIC and Pokot Women Empowerment Organisation in Kenya who are partners of AA are now members of the localisation workstream. • <i>Initial stage change:</i> Call to Action organisers Canada and Women’s Refugee Commission created space for local actors in the annual meeting, particularly from women and their organisation representatives. AA supported RDFL and POKK in bringing their women leaders to the Call to Action annual meeting in 2019 in Geneva - Canada remarked and invited them to open the virtual meeting in 2020, through a video.
<p>3.1 Global humanitarian and resilience actors recognise the need for local actors to co-lead and shape the global and humanitarian architecture</p>	<p>Number of statements expressing recognition of need for local actors to co-lead and shape the global and humanitarian architecture</p> <p>Extent to which the statements expressing of need for local actors to co-lead and shape the global and humanitarian architecture are significant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Initial stage change:</i> The Compact on Young People in Humanitarian Action has created a task force with Mapping Youth Engagement in Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action. The task force was very participatory and gave “walk the talk” recommendations and action plan to encourage young people voices and participation. AADK and AAI are part of the task force. • <i>Initial stage change:</i> Measures taken by CHS Alliance to have more local actors by reduced membership fees; ensure that national members are given a substantial voice within the Alliance and can contribute meaningfully to decisions (which AA promoted); foster dialogue between international and national agencies during CHS Alliance events and activities (which AA promoted). The CHS Alliance has committed to increasing membership of national and local NGOs through various measures. In 2020, AA promoted further dialogue between international and national actors at the annual CHS learning exchange. Alongside the Feminist Humanitarian Network, AA co-led a session on Feminist Approaches for Accountable Humanitarian Action. Also, AA was represented in a panel discussion on 'shifting the dynamic - CHS verification as a power broker in the drive for localisation.

ⁱ Data not collected for this indicator: Extent to which women/youth-led community-based action reduced vulnerabilities and/or improved resilience in their communities

ⁱⁱ Data not collected for this indicator in Jordan and Lebanon.

ⁱⁱⁱ Data not collected for this indicator in Jordan.

^{iv} Data not collected for this indicator in Jordan and Lebanon.

^v Data not collected for this indicator: Extent to which women/youth-led community-based action reduced vulnerabilities and/or improved resilience in their communities.

Overview of results 2018-2019 for the summary results frame Lot HUM

		Palestine		Jordan		Lebanon	
		2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Protection							
Intermediate outcome 1.1							
Number of community-based protection mechanisms in place based on identification and participatory analyses of protection threats.		5	3	0	4	0	2
Number of women and young women accessing effective formal or informal protection mechanisms in country.	Women	28	75	0	438	2	151
	Young women	12	45	0		0	
Intermediate outcome 1.2							
Number of women, young women and organisations who have enhanced skills, knowledge and capacity to lead protection.	Women	n/a	n/a	0	39	n/a	240
	Young women	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	0
	Organisations	n/a	n/a	275	2	n/a	1
Number of women, young women and organisations who have enhanced skills, knowledge and capacity to lead protection (trained).	Women	25	13	121	447	33	296
	Young women	34	36	121	0	0	0
	Organisations	10	22	14	2	0	0
	Young men	31	41	0	0	0	0
Intermediate outcome 1.3							
Number of humanitarian actors that we have shared best practice documents with and influenced.		19	22	24	1	0	0
Number of women- and young people led advocacy initiatives addressing protection threats including GBV.	Women	16	5	0	3	0	0
	Young people	36	47	0			
LTO 1							
Number of women related protection threats that are addressed by duty bearers.		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Number of empowered women's groups leading on protection activities in their communities.		3	6	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Number of publications and actions by Global Protection Actors and or/Call to Action signatories that support and promote women-led community-based approaches to protection.		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	1
Accountability							
Intermediate outcome 2.1							
Number of organisations who are familiar with the SHAPE framework and have taken steps to align with CHS.	Familiar with the SHAPE framework:	0	67	0	2	0	0
	Have taken steps to align with CHS:	87	41	0	0	0	0
Intermediate outcome 2.2							
Number of women, young people and organisations who have enhanced capacity	Women	0	0	0	19	n/a	n/a
	Young women	5	5	0	21	n/a	n/a
	Young men	5	7	0	0	n/a	n/a
	Organisations	87	25	0	0	n/a	n/a
Number of women, young women and organisations who have enhanced capacity (trained)	Women	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a
	Young women	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a
	Young men	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a
	Organisations	n/a	n/a	0	2	n/a	n/a
Number of mechanisms in place that provide access to information about humanitarian assistance and available services.		4	7	0	2	0	1
Intermediate outcome 2.3							
Number and description of meetings / events with presence of crisis affected women, young people and their organisations.		n/a	n/a	0	3	0	0
LTO 2							
Number of women, young women and men and their organisations who influence or lead humanitarian response at the local level.		90	180	0	40	0	20
Number of women and young people related human rights issues that are openly recognized and addressed by duty bearers.		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	1
Social and Economic Resilience							
Intermediate outcome 3.1							
Number of livelihood and income generating initiatives informed by risk and resilience analysis initiated by crisis affected women and young women and men.		42	42	0	39	0	0
Number of social cohesion (community togetherness) activities initiated by crisis affected women and young women and men		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Intermediate outcome 3.2							
Number of women, young women and men who have enhanced capacity to identify and address risk and vulnerability	Women	25	13	n/a	n/a	0	35
	Young women	34	36	n/a	n/a	0	0
	Young men	31	41	n/a	n/a	0	0
Number of women, young women and men who have enhanced capacity to identify and address risk and vulnerability (trained)	Women	n/a	n/a	0	19	0	40
	Young women	n/a	n/a	0	20	0	0
	Young men	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0	0
Intermediate outcome 3.3							
Number of humanitarian actors that we have shared best practice documents with and influenced.		5	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of women- and young people led advocacy initiatives promoting economic rights, empowerment and social cohesion.	Young women	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Young men	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LTO3							
Number of women, young women and men who experience increased economic resilience (livelihood and income empowerment) and social cohesion.	Women	22	25	n/a	n/a	0	61
	Young women	15	14	n/a	n/a	0	0
	Young men	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of humanitarian actors who have recognized and adopted best practices/ models to strengthen social and economic resilience in protracted crisis.		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Impact indicator							
Number of women and young people who report increased safety, resilience and active involvement in decision making in their local communities	Women	22	25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Young women	15	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Young men	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

ANNEX 4

SELECTED INDICATORS 2018 – 2021

Number of people living in poverty who experience improvements in public services within education, water, and health. (Lot CIV)

Target 2018-2021	Combined: NA	Results 2018-2021	Education: 736,673 Water and sanitation: 853,308 Health: 4,354,902
Target 2021	Combined: 837,700	Results 2021	Education: 132,024 Water and sanitation: 218,608 Health: 2,812,975
Target 2020	Combined: 415,350	Results 2020	Education: 348,617 Water and sanitation: 340,891 Health: 324,344
Target 2019	Combined: 361,830	Results 2019	Education: 25,940 Water and sanitation: 166,056 Health: 1,106,187
Target 2018	Combined: NA	Results 2018	Education: 230,092 Water and sanitation: 127,752 Health: 111,396

Reflection on results

This is a key indicator for most of the CIV-SPA portfolio. The results for this indicator fluctuate across the sectors over the years, but the general picture is, that a substantive number of people living in poverty experience improvements. The part of the programme focusing on gender responsive public services builds on previous engagements, which is why the number of benefitted people was high from the outset. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant effect on the results of the programmes as the number of people reached with improved health services in 2021 increased dramatically, as AA and partners engaged in responding and providing emergency support to communities during the pandemic, as well as to holding service providers accountable for providing support to the marginalized affected by the pandemic. Meanwhile, other health related initiatives continued, such as advocating for improved SRHR and community clinics.

Background description

It is a qualified estimate of the number of people getting access to improved public services at local level as a result of advocacy done by AA and partners. To count this indicator the improvements in quality and gender responsive public services are divided into sectors (education, water & sanitation etc.). Under each sector the counting methods and sources of evidence are specified. Data is not aggregated across sectors, so if a person gets improved access to both education and health, it will be reported under both sectors but not aggregated to avoid double counting. The key focus is on people living in poverty, which is often approached through AA working in the most marginalised communities e.g., slum areas and poor rural areas. The data related to e.g., a school or a health clinic is not disaggregated according to the individual person and their social economic situation. Depending on the character of the sector/the specific public service the data will be either actual number of people or informed estimations.

The AADK GRPS framework provides a definition of quality of public services and a conceptual framework for the programmes and can be increased quantity, improved quality, improved gender responsiveness as per 4A+S (available, accessible, acceptable, adaptable, safe). Examples include:

- rehabilitation of bore holes in a community, where the number of people living in that community is reported as experiencing improved public services.
- when a school gets new toilets or additional classrooms, the number of pupils is reported based on data from the school.
- related to e.g., a general improvement in teacher's attendance rates in a larger district, then the number of pupils in the district is reported based on data from authorities.

Number of young women and men elected or appointed to participate in selected formal or informal democratic decision-making structures at local, provincial, national, or international level. (Lot CIV)

Target 2018-2021	NA	Results 2018-2021	5,500
Target 2021	900	Results 2021	2,659
Target 2020	268	Results 2020	1,447
Target 2019	277	Results 2019	996
Target 2018	NA	Results 2018	398

Reflection on results

This is a key indicator for most of the CIV-SPA portfolio. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the general trend across countries in 2020 and 2021 is that a significantly higher number of young people were elected or appointed to the decision-making structures than the previous years. This was partly a result of many young people being appointed to specific COVID-19 coordination structures where they took lead in the response to the pandemic. In Bangladesh, for example, around 500 young people engaged with the various COVID related Emergency Response Committee at Ward, Union and Subdistrict level during both 2020 and 2021. In addition to that, the efforts of the programme's capacity development intervention began to take effect in 2020 and 2021 by contributing to an increased number of young people engaged in leadership and decision-making structures at local and national level. In Zimbabwe in 2021, 522 youth were involved in Community Assemblies and Interface Forums, where they interacted with duty bearers and influenced service delivery, just as the programme has supported the selection of youth in national level structures, seeing youth utilizing such spaces to push for adoption of pro Youth policies and measures.

Background description

Young women and men who have been supported by AA or the Global Platforms and who are subsequently elected or appointed to participate in decision-making structures are counted. If AA staff or key partners are selected to participate in decision-making structures these are also included. Both cases where there is a formal voting process (e.g., school boards) or if a young woman or man is appointed to e.g., represent the community in a budget committee are included. Engagement and dialogue with government that has a defined timespan and without procedures for election or appointment are not being included under this indicator. Structures include but are not limited to:

- governmental structures, e.g., local or district government councils or committees, parliament.
- non-governmental structures, e.g., youth clubs, market committees, political parties, CSO boards, school boards, forest user-groups.

Number & extent of changes in practices (in funding, guidance, and policy content) of key humanitarian stakeholders that promote and support women and youth-led community-based approaches to protection, accountability, localisation, and resilience (Lot Hum)

<p>Results 2021</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Significant change:</i> The Grand Bargain (GB) included localisation and quality funding as its two transformational and political priorities for next 2 years. 2. <i>Significant change:</i> Global actors and platforms such as Grand Bargain, GBV AoR and IASC took action to improve practices in policy and funding to enhance the status of women, youth and local organizations. 3. <i>Substantial change:</i> Interagency Steering Committee’s (IASC) Deputies meeting on 22 November in Geneva agreed to “establish gender equality and the empowerment of women as a standalone strategic priority for the IASC in 2022-2023 to ensure its centrality to humanitarian action”. 4. <i>Significant change:</i> Grand Bargain Localisation Workstream 2 for promoting more support and funding for local and national responders in its priorities for 2021-2023 prioritised women’s leadership. 5. <i>Initial stage change:</i> Grand Bargain workstream 1 and 2 and IASC GRC opened space for local and women's groups to participate in their events 6. <i>Initial stage change:</i> Key DRR groups such as UNDRR, UN Women DRR group and GNDR invited ActionAid to collaborate on their agenda to help local groups co-lead them 7. <i>Substantial change:</i> 30 National NGOs in Palestine have signed an MoU that in which they commit to integrate core humanitarian standards (CHS), especially the accountability mechanisms, into their policies and programs. 8. <i>Initial stage change:</i> Denmark is leading the Call to Action in 2021-2022. Denmark announced in the annual meeting closing session (15 September) to have more national and local women’s organisation member signatories as a priority for 2022. Seven women’s organisations joined in 2021. 9. <i>Initial stage change:</i> The IASC Gender Reference Group (GRG) organised a high-level online side event at the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment on 25 June, 2021 on women’s leadership in humanitarian action.
<p>Results 2020</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Substantial change:</i> IASC produced its first ever guidance on localisation in May 2020 after influence from AA and others. 2. <i>Initial stage change:</i> The GBV Area of Responsibility’s core members considered opening membership to local organisations. This has been advocated for by AA and partners. 3. <i>Initial stage change:</i> The Call to Action NGO members elected ABAAD, a Lebanese NGO which is an AA partner, as co-lead of the NGO group in November 2019. After this there has been an increase in local partners as members and further discussions with more local partners. AA has pushed for localisation in the governance of the Call to Action. 4. <i>Substantial change:</i> GNDR has included gender inequality as a driver of risk in their new strategy. This was made after requesting direct input and guidance from AA. 5. <i>Transformative change:</i> The “Guidelines on Working with and for Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted Crises” were endorsed by the Inter Agency Steering Committee (IASC) in late 2020. AA has contributed to the guidelines.

Reflection on results

This is a key indicator for the global humanitarian programme as of 2020 after the revision of the results frame and consequently no results on it from 2018 – 2019. The revised results frame focuses on both number and the extent of the change and as can be seen above, in 2020 and 2021 the programme contributed to six initial stage changes, four substantial changes, three significant changes and one transformative change. While a lot of the work in the global programme was challenged by the COVID19 related travel restrictions as well as the consequent cancellation of many events at which key advocacy efforts were planned, it is clear in 2021 that the programme is reaping the efforts of the previous three years of positioning and influencing in terms of achieving results. The results above are a good indication that AADK’s global humanitarian programme has achieved influence on key humanitarian stakeholders for them to consider and include women and youth-led community-based approaches to protection, accountability, localisation, and resilience in their future policies and practices.

Background description

“Women- and youth-led community-based protection and resilience” includes accountability and localisation as these are crosscutting components in all our work. Number of changes are counted as number of changes to policies, practic-

es, budgets and legislation at national and local level as well as changes which has led to better access to information. This number should reflect those concrete changes in national policy, guidance and practices made to align with updated or new international policy and guidance – or a new push for countries to adhere to existing policy and guidance – following successful achievements of the programme’s global advocacy initiatives. Means of verification:

- Changes in structures must be evidenced by written documentation. This could either be policies, guidelines, briefs or other statements that highlights the change. For national organisations, that does not make public statements on internal policies and ways of working, a written statement via email or similar is enough.
- Change in practice and behaviour must be evidenced by key informant interviews, focus group discussions or similar. Such qualitative data should be captured with date, position e.g. director/officer etc. if applicable, and disaggregation such as gender and age. All records must be kept.

ANNEX 5

CASE 1: A NETWORK FOR BUILDING COLLECTIVE POWER



A 'Corona Diary' from Guatemala.

The right to education in Palestine.

Women-led climate strike in Bangladesh.

#CampusMeToo campaign in Kenya.

Spoken word about 'transparency' in Zambia.

Scan the QR codes on the world map with your mobile phone (camera) to explore videos connected to some of the results in this case – or find them at: www.globalplatforms.org/SPA

GLOBAL PLATFORMS – AADK'S APPROACH TO YOUTH-LED ACTIVISM

More than half of the world's population are under the age of 30 and the majority live in the Global South. Younger generations, and in particular women, are faced with rising global inequality, high unemployment rates, poor access to public services and in many countries a shrinking space for political involvement and influence. Since 2009, AADK has worked strategically with trying to combat many of these challenges through the Global Platforms (GPs) Network that offers youth-led spaces for young people, organisations, and movements to meet and build their collective power through capacity development, organising, and campaigning – to creatively challenge the status quo. In SPAI, AADK almost tripled the number of GPs as well as piloted ways of reaching new and unusual target groups such as political artists and musicians. Through the work with integrating the organising methodology and social movement approach, AADK managed to build up collaborations with networks of thousands of informal youth groups and movements, also in contexts of political restriction. Today AADK is one of the few NGOs with specific know-how on what makes social movements win, how to support them, and what role NGOs can play in those victories, as formulated by a colleague from AA Zambia:

“ One of our greatest results has been our contribution to the strengthening of youth organisations in Zambia. Some of them have now grown too big for us, which we see as a great success. In this way we see the Global Platform as a steppingstone for young activists. ”

Programme Manager Youth, AA Zambia.

The GP Network is both a unique and durable concept, and it will continue to be AADK's main infrastructure for supporting 'pre- and post-crisis' youth organising and capacity sharing. The GP Network will continue to support and facilitate young people, preparing them to act when a political or humanitarian crisis hits – but also to be a space where they can unite and rebuild after a crisis.

PRESENCE IN 3X MORE PLACES

The ambition to strengthen, expand and localise the GP network was an explicit priority in the AADK strategy (2018-2022), with the overall objective of mobilising more young people for greater innovative impact across the

network while transferring ownership, resources, and power to local AA partners. In 2017, AADK was present in eight countries. Four years later, GPs are established in 23 countries where ownership is in the hands of local members of the AA Federation. With the support of SPA innovation funds, the sustainability of the existing and new GPs was improved, for instance, through a focus on social entrepreneurship projects, as well as by providing financial guidance and support in the establishment process. The innovation funds also contributed to experimenting with establishing GPs in new ways, e.g., the rural GP hubs in Nepal run together with local municipalities. In SPAIL, AADK wants to continue the improvement and expansion of the GP Network, by more than doubling the number of GPs, globally, in Europe and in fragile contexts.

FREE AND SAFE POLITICAL SPACES

Since 2018, over 23,000 individuals (F 50%+) were trained at GPs, and to increase impact the GPs intensified the support to participants after trainings e.g., by using the chatbot technology piloted in the innovation programme, leading to more than 67% of participants taking actions after a training, such as initiating or being part of already existing campaigns, advocacy work, or organising events at the GP. In SPAI it was a priority to ensure that the GPs increasingly function as free and safe spaces that young people can use for organising events, hosting meetings, workshops and organising campaigns – in addition to the AADK-led capacity strengthening. As formulated by a colleague from Palestine: *“I would like to see the GP as the main incubator for young activists to start, nurture, and celebrate what they are doing. A space where you can feel safe and learn from your mistakes, from where strong, independent, and wise young leaders can grow and lead change”*. (Staff at AA/GP Palestine)

AADK witnessed an increase in the number of young people who use the GPs as free and safe spaces for arranging political meetings and events. In SPAI, the GPs managed to engage over one million young people through youth-led activities such as political debates, festivals, art exhibitions, concerts often both online and face to face. Through the GP Network’s SoMe channels alone, AADK were able to reach and engage with over 16 million young people during SPAI. The GP in Zambia is one of the platforms with an excellent ability to engage young people in political events – and young people are the ones taking the lead: *“The youth hub events were needed by young people wanting to be part of a space that is agile and responsive to what is currently going on in the nation within social and political change”* (Programme Manager, AA Zambia). Young people from GP Zambia managed to gather more than 2,500 people annually for more than 24 youth hub events and debates (some of them reoccurring) around feminism, SDGs, climate justice, etc. They also organised radio shows, documentary screenings, concerts and spoken word events with rather unusual poetry subjects, such as ‘public transparency’. In 2020, GP Zambia was

recognised with the National Youth Award for: “Delivering maximum impact on youth development”, by the National Youth Development Council.



Spoken word during a Word Smash Poetry event at the GP in Lusaka, Zambia.

QUICK RESPONSES TO COVID-19

The global pandemic compounded existing inequalities and exposed injustice and inequality worldwide, but the crisis also showed that AADK’s programme constituents – especially young people – were among the first responders to the pandemic in several instances. The young people brought in creativity, imagination, and solidarity, much needed in a crisis. At the onset of the pandemic, the GPs quickly responded with small-scale relief-work and adapted programmes to focus on awareness raising on COVID-19, responding to immediate needs, and mobilising civil society around the social and political consequences of the pandemic. In Kenya, young people helped to increase public awareness about COVID-19 through graffiti, spoken word and production and distribution of cool facemasks in the Mukuru slum area. As a result of the pandemic AADK increased its experiences and methodologies for working with young people in humanitarian action, as well as boosted the online presence and outreach significantly. For instance, the GPs digitalised 50% of all training activities and managed to reach 1.6 million with the Corona Diaries – simple selfie videos with young activists sharing their fears and their activism under lockdown (see an example of a Corona Diary by scanning one of the QR codes on the image in the beginning of this case story).

SUPPORTING CAMPAIGNS AND MOVEMENTS

The shift toward being present in more countries and rural areas and letting activities be more independently organised by young people themselves, resulted in several advocacy campaigns – often youth-led and after being trained on capacity development at one of the GPs. In Palestine and Nepal, young people managed to put pressure on authorities to ensure the right to education. As a result, an estimated 1,000 children, who might otherwise have dropped out because of increased school fees, con-

tinued their education in Rajapur municipality in Nepal. In Palestine, a youth group lobbied the local government and raised USD 50,000 in funds for the construction of a new school in a village near Hebron, an area highly affected by the Israeli occupation. In Laikipia County, Kenya, young people from the GP managed to gather decision-makers to ensure fair distribution of clean water in Laikipia County, by standardising the price of drinking water sold in kiosks. In El Salvador years of persistent mobilisation, creative campaign work and alliance building, culminated in a historic law against metallic mining. A partner applauded the collaboration with these words:

“ Working with the Global Platform has brought a new cultural and artistic approach to our work with advocacy and mobilising - and the best is that it is coming from the youth. ”

Xenia Marroquín, Water Forum El Salvador.



The adaptation to the *organising* approach and the increased focus on supporting social movements enabled AADK to play a significant role in winning a number of remarkable battles. In the recent Zambian election, AADK played a significant role in supporting the youth movement Youth4Parliament (Y4P) to ensure political participation of young people, that managed to be elected for positions of influence (See case 3 below). In Bangladesh, the GP supported BINDU, a women’s movement for **climate justice**, in ensuring the rebuilding of a community hit by a weather-related climate disaster. In these instances, AADK or the GPs contributed to the movement work with capacity development, mentoring, organising of campaign activities and practically by allowing activists to use the GP spaces for meetings and event, as described here by Jannatul from Bangladesh: “From capacity development to funding cam-

paings like our 16 Days of Activism in December 2020 – GP Bangladesh has helped us in different ways over the years (...) Thanks for the inspiration. It will encourage our movement.” (Jannatul Mouwa, Executive Director of BINDU).

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL CAMPAIGNS

In 2019, AADK was part of initiating a campaign that then tapped into a larger Pan-African movement around #MeToo at universities. In Kenya, young people mobilised tens of thousands of students through the #CampusMeToo campaign to address sexual harassment at educational institutions, leading to not only concrete changes in Kenyan universities, but also contributing to the larger #MeToo movement at other universities in East Africa: “I don’t want any other student to go through what I have been through and what my friends have been through. (...) Students across Kenya and Africa as a whole need to be in solidarity with students who have been sexually harassed” (Diana, #CampusMeToo Campaign Organiser).

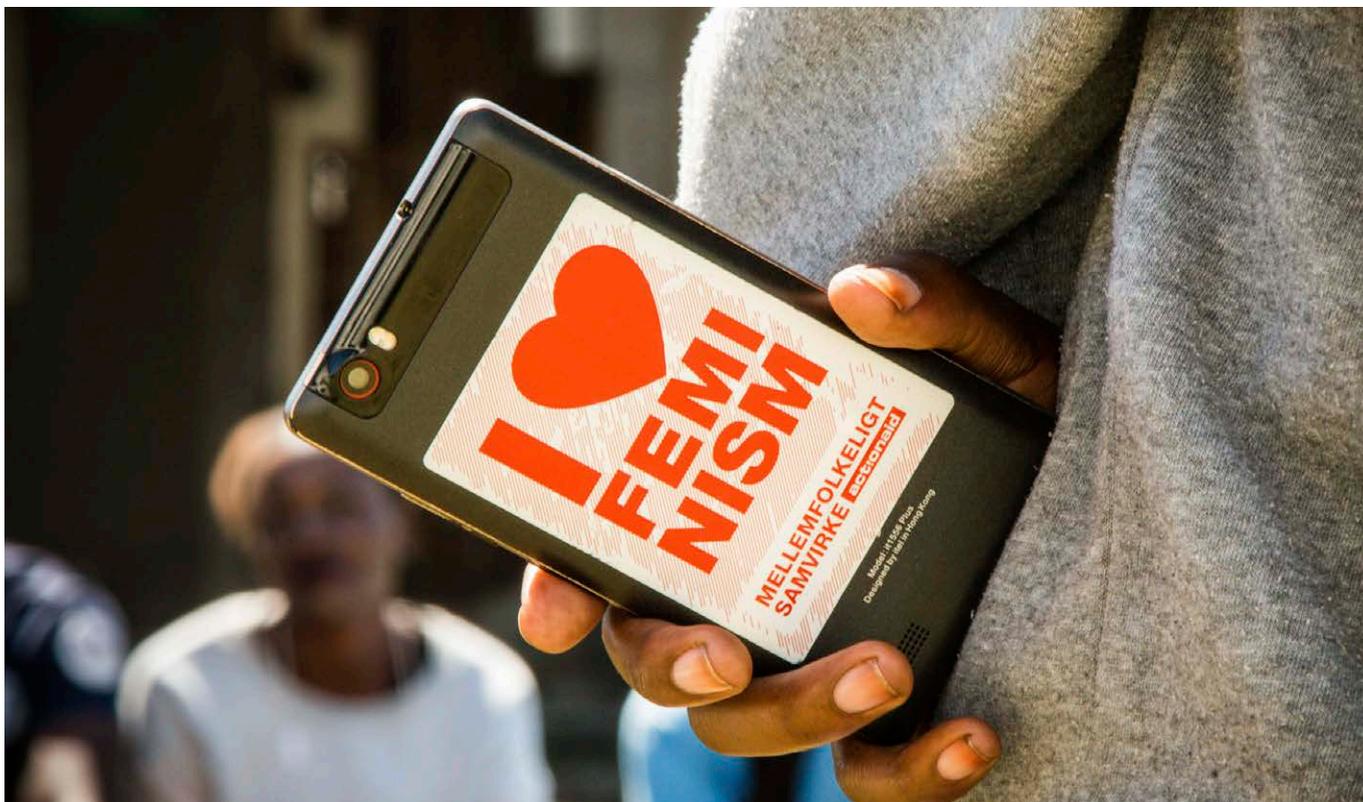


In many instances AADK was able to link and initiate solidarity campaigns both regionally and globally in SPAI. When the #EndSARS protests in Nigeria took off, and the military coup happened in Myanmar, AADK activated and utilised its huge community on SoMe to create global solidarity campaigns – reaching more than half a million people and thereby acknowledging the activists in their courageous battles.

EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE CASE

Website: www.globalplatforms.org; Danida: Youth Leading the World 2030, 2017; Danida: Youth in Development – from policy to practice, 2019; GP Annual Reports 2018, 2019, 2020; NCG/AADK: 2020 SPA mid-term review, 2020; AADK: Innovation mid-term review, 2019; Stephen Duncombe: Artistic Activism in West-Africa 2020, IMPACT: Skytte Jensen, Warburg: Study on Danish support to informal organised Civil Society and Social Movements in developing countries, 2020; AADK/ Keystone: Partnership Survey, 2020.

CASE 2: YOUNG WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AT THE CENTRE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE



WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN AADK'S WORK

AA and AADK consistently place women, particularly young women, at the heart of its fight for social justice, to build their individual and collective power and challenge the status quo of gender norms, practices, and power structures. AADK's work with young women's leadership cuts across geographies and donors, and the intersectional 'feminist lens' is reflected in AA's HRBA approach, Humanitarian Signature, and Protection Framework as well as the GPs Young Feminist Leadership Framework. By facilitating women – and youth-led safe spaces – and supporting women to take action in both stable and crisis contexts, the approach focuses on increasing young women's local leadership through capacity strengthening. Local leadership capacity allows women to take contextualised action in their communities – gaining influence to ultimately shift power. A young feminist engaged with the Young Feminist Leadership Framework expressed that:

“ There should be more feminist partnerships and feminist trainings. ActionAid partnerships and training built who I am today and I am so grateful for it. I really wish and hope that younger women can access these spaces and training. ”

Integrating young women in programming can be a challenge, as neither strictly youth nor women-focused programming fully capture the intersecting inequalities and discrimination that young women face due to their circumstances. In SPAI, AADK and partners are making a conscious effort to ensure that young women's issues are specifically addressed in interventions. An example of this is the strengthening of their capacity to navigate in global advocacy spaces using the AA 'Making the Local Global' guidance based on input from women – to build on the many feminist activists supported in organising and connecting from local to global level in SPAI.

STRENGTHENED LEADERSHIP TO FIGHT THE PATRIARCHY

AADK's capacity strengthening approach and women-centred methodology recognises the inherent individual and collective strengths to develop local leadership capacity while supporting women to address their intersectional needs. The capacity strengthening and leadership trainings take place both through the general programming approach with local partners and through the GPs. AADK adds value by consciously supporting young people to fight against patriarchy by strengthening their collective leadership to challenge the status quo, take action, and push for shifts in power by claiming space for themselves leading to many cases of community level, women-led actions against patriarchal norms emerging in AADK programmes and beyond. This was illustrated when young women in Nepal, supported by the innovation project, came up with a tool to analyse the situation of young women at the risk of being forcefully married. With this intervention, young women were able to reduce the number of child marriages from 20 to 0 in a one-year period. The young women are also seen to be influencing formal/informal spaces, such as being elected as a female president of the student union representative council in Ghana, raising voices and organising against sexism, patriarchy, abuse, harassment and violence in Kenya, Bangladesh and Nigeria.

Another example of young women taking leadership in fighting the patriarchy, is Changurufaru Chibesa (Changu), who is the key activist behind the first space exclusively dedicated to feminism in Zambia – *Feminist Fridays*. Hosted monthly at the GP, Feminist Fridays provide a space where women and men can meet to discuss feminism, share experiences, and prepare strategies for incorporating feminism into different spheres of society. The activists gained momentum through creative methodologies to reach anywhere between eight and 30 people who show up each month for the physical events, while 100+ would on average participate in online events.



Srijana Gaire, a youth activist from Nepal conducting a group discussion with the colour-card tool on combating child marriage.

The events are increasingly visited by men, which was a main goal from the start – to emphasise that feminism is relevant to everyone. Changu represents a typical meeting between AADKs programming and young women activists, as she participated in a feminist leadership training, which skilled her to conceptualise the Feminist Fridays event together with a group of activists from the training. Changu says:

“Feminist Friday is a conversation starter space - a teaser that get young people learning and discovering on their own after sessions. We want young people to unpack misconceptions by challenging taught social norms and then continue the conversation outside the space. We believe in this form of feminist Popular Education to eventually movement building. Being creative, knowledgeable, intentional, and fun is how we grab the attention of young people in Lusaka.”



Watch a short video about *Feminist Fridays* in Zambia [here](#).

SAFE SPACES FOR WOMEN

Women-led safe spaces are a key element in addition to the capacity strengthening and leadership training and were implemented across various contexts in SPAI such as Jordan, Lebanon, and Palestine, as well as by GPs in e.g., Zambia, Bangladesh, and Uganda. These spaces catered for young feminists and ensured equal participation

and a peer-led environment to discuss sensitive issues such as sexism, sexual and reproductive health. These spaces are in crisis contexts often also associated with protection groups that focus on ensuring women's local leadership. In Palestine, this work led to the development of the evidence-based AA protection framework – co-created with AADK, AA, local partners, and women – a locally rooted approach based on documented best practices of women-led community-based protection work across crisis contexts and across the triple nexus. In Palestine, 510 women had their protection threats addressed by the Women-Led Protection Committees (WLPC) from 2018 – 2020 and six young women from the WLPC were designated as focal points for the Gaza Protection Cluster – which was the first time that members from affected communities held such positions in cluster coordination in Palestine.

WOMEN SHOWING LEADERSHIP IN CRISIS

Proactive youth-led initiatives during COVID-19 highlighted the importance of building young people's, especially women's, leadership, and agency. With leadership training from AADK's programmes (and beyond) young women and men took on proactive roles in community-based responses across different contexts. AADK supported young people, especially women, to adapt to shocks, continuing the support to young women's proactive engagement to respond and build resilience in their communities. This was illustrated by volunteers from the EUAID SPA-co-funded project Empowering Youth Led Volunteering in Local Level Response (YLVO) 2018-2021, who showed leadership following their trainings by spearheading awareness raising campaigns, community level responses, accountability mechanisms, and intersectional needs assessments. YLVO strengthened young people's, especially women's, influence on humanitarian decisions and practices while shifting power towards locally owned responses to emerging crises in Colombia, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, and Uganda. The project illustrated the value of strong synergy between the GPs, AADK programmes such as People4Change and the EUAID volunteer initiatives, with "step down trainings" by the volunteers to target their peers for preparedness to shocks and to take on leadership roles to transform inequalities at local level. In total, 570 young people were directly trained; 4,300 were reached with step-down trainings, and new youth-led local organisations were formed in Uganda (in refugee settlements) and Liberia with a specific women lens. Reflecting on her role in addressing women's rights in the Kiryandongo refugee settlement, one young refugee women who participated YLVO shared: *"We came to realise there are so many women in the settlement and host community who are really neglected and violated on their rights."*



Another example of young women taking leadership in humanitarian action is the Youth Compact Champions (YCCs) programme, that built capacity and strengthened influence of youth (13 women out of 20), to take local leadership and enabled them to claim space in the humanitarian sector. They joined as speakers/resource people in high level meetings e.g. the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment High-Level event on gender equality, and donor dialogues on youth-led funds to link climate- and humanitarian crises. The mix of providing capacity support while connecting young people into humanitarian high-level forums positioned them to contribute to the finalisation, launch and roll out of the IASC Youth Guidelines – and they were able to establish themselves as experts based on their lived experiences in spaces that are generally dominated by older men from the Global North.

EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE CASE

AA/GP Bangladesh: Gender Inequality- Youth Led Research Report, 2020; AA: Making the Local Global", 2019; GP Secretariat: Young Feminist Leadership Framework, 2021; AA Nepal: DK Indsamling: Project Report, 2021; AADK and Restless Development: Infographic on youth funds, 2020; AADK and Restless Development: Youth Compact Champions Project Update, 2020 and 2021; AAI, Global Secretariat: Young Urban Women International Platform Baseline Report, 2019; AADK: Final report on YLVO project, 2021; GP Secretariat: Creating young women led safe spaces, Fighting against Patriarchy; AADK: Annual SPA reports, 2018, 2019, 2020. GP Report 2018, 2019, 2020, & 2021.

CASE 3: YOUTH4PARLIAMENT – A SOCIAL MOVEMENT WITH POLITICAL POWER



The 2021 elections in Zambia were an important one for young people - not only as voters but as political players. The election also marked an important milestone for the Youth4Parliament movement, after years of determined work to involve young people from all corners of Zambia and building a network of more than 60.000 members to ensure greater youth representation across the political spectrum.

REWARDS WINNING YOUTH-LED ORGANISATION

AADK and AA Zambia have worked with Youth4Parliament (Y4P), a grassroots social movement that enhances the participation of young people in politics and governance in Zambia since they joined the 'Global People Power Forum' in 2019, organised by AADK at TCDC. This forum was the 'kick-off' discussion for identifying opportunities and mechanisms for how AADK and the wider AA Federation could support social movements. The Y4P movement was founded as a direct response to the continued shrinking civic space for young people in the country, increasing their presence in Parliament and providing a platform where the Zambian youth can develop meaningful engagements in civic and political matters. It has grown from its initial idea in the minds of the two core organisers in 2017 into a network of 60,000+ grassroots community organisers and mobilisers, including young

politicians, young parliamentarians, youth activists, and students across all 10 provinces in Zambia. Y4P won the 2020 Africa Youth Award for the Youth-led Organisation of the year, and the 2021 award for Movement of the year. Nawa Villy, one of Y4P's core organisers says:

“ I co-founded Y4P with a friend in 2018, because of side-lining youth based on age and nothing else. We started the campaign to get young people to participate in politics and vote in the 2021 elections. We want to challenge people who have been in power for a long time. (...) They threatened us, arrested us, threw money at us to neutralise us. ”

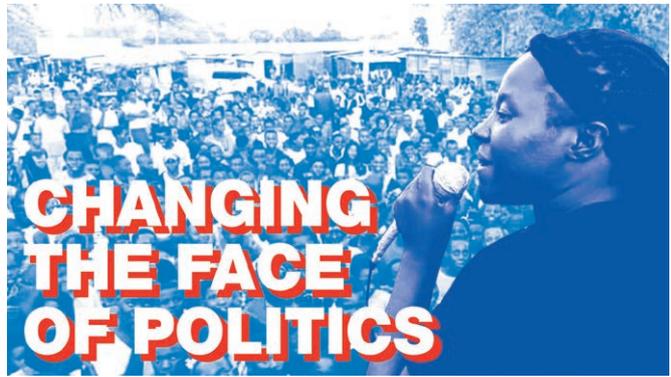
COUNTERING REPRESSION

After attending the Global People Power Forum in 2019, Nawa Villy and his peers were inspired to begin the process of a more structured engagement of political players in Zambia. Thanks to mentoring activities, concrete action tools and strategic funding from AADK and GP Zambia, Y4P managed to organise an intensive campaign and achieve a key milestone: the signing of a Social Contract by Secretary Generals of the seven major political parties in Zambia. This contract ensured that the parties would not only guarantee the participation of young people in politics, but also include them as candidates for parliamentary seats. The nonpartisan approach of the movement, that involved both the majority and the opposition of the government, gained them increasing support from the public, and rewarded them 'a layer of protection' from repression by the political parties.

However, despite this initial success, it was a challenge for Y4P to get support from the established civil society, mainly due to the choice of refusing to handle money. Y4P considered it a symbol of that same corruption they are fighting against, and therefore refused direct support and asked for the money to go through AA Zambia, which could then provide them with support through the GP and the facilities it made available, including space and logistics. The flexible setup of the GP and the experience in working with social movements allowed AA Zambia and GP Zambia to quickly setup an accountable system to handle the funds from AADK to Y4P. The early attention also brought challenges as political parties and the government started trying to corrupt Y4P leaders, by offering them influential and highly paid positions. Some members of the movement couldn't help but accept those jobs, which led the leadership to crumble. However, with AADK's coaching, Y4P was able to return to its original scope and passion, and reignited their core principles, developed as part of the Y4P initial inception. "If you ask people what is the first rule of Y4P? They will say it is that we don't handle money. That's the most sacred rule. We don't handle funds because we know money corrupts." says movement organiser, Nawa Villy.

THE 2021 ELECTIONS

In the first months of 2021, the collaboration and mentoring between AADK and Y4P grew into almost daily contact – with communication back and forth through encrypted communication channels – with constant considerations on different organising tools, strategies, and tactics, developed by AADK and Beautiful Trouble. Y4P managed to remain focused and build up a strong internal structure to better handle the thousands of members they now reached. In collaboration with AADK, Y4P now had an accountable growth structure for decision-making, recruitment, supporter engagement, and campaign planning: "Our model was now that if your next-door neighbour does not know who Y4P is, then you cannot call yourself a member of Y4P." says movement organiser, Thompson Luzindi.



Leading up to the elections, in August 2021, the repression of political candidates supported by Y4P grew dramatically. Nevertheless, Y4P was ready to face violence and obstruction from authorities. With the support of AADK and AA Zambia, Y4P had built up a team of lawyers, media, and support mechanisms ready to ensure the safety of the candidates until after the elections. The long collaboration and building of mutual trust and respect between AADK and Y4P was crucial in ensuring the success of the movement. When looking back at the past three years of intense work, the movement leaders expressed their gratitude for AADK's and AA Zambia's contribution to their results:

“ They [the results] are as much yours as they are ours. Wouldn't have been possible without your support, ”

says movement organiser, Thompson Luzendi.



Watch a video about the work and results of Youth4Parliament here.

CONCRETE ACHIEVEMENTS OF Y4P

With the support from AADK, Y4P went from a scattered youth group practising spontaneous community mobilisation in the Lusaka region in 2018, to a structured, sustainable social movement:

- Y4P managed to grow the movement from 22 members in 2018 to a network of 60.000+ in 2021 spread across all 10 provinces in Zambia and won the Africa Youth Award for the Youth-led Organisation of the year in 2021.
- A key milestone of Youth4Parliament was the signing of the 'nonpartisan' contract by seven major political parties in Zambia.
- The 2021 Zambian elections resulted in a 21% increase in voter turnout and greater youth representation across the political spectrum. Of the elected candi-

dates, 6 parliament members, 5 mayors and 200+ district councillors were supported by or members of Y4P.

- In his first speech to the UN on the 21st of August, 2021, the U.S. President, Joe Biden, mentioned the great accomplishments of young people in Zambia: *“The authoritarians of the world may seek to claim the end of the age of democracy, but they’re wrong (...) The truth is, the democratic world is everywhere (...) It lives in the young people of Zambia, who harnessed the power of their vote for the first time. Turning out in record numbers to denounce corruption and chart a new path for their country”.*

WHAT MAKES SUCH A COLLABORATION WORK?

Y4P, AA Zambia, and AADK is continuing the close collaboration, now with the added complexity of not only engaging young people in the democratic system, but also supporting the young candidates in their new positions of public influence to exercise their power while being accountable to their voters and to Y4P’s principles. This case shows that a locally rooted partner like AA Zambia, an agile GP, and years of experience of flexible tailor-made support to movements, allows AADK to build people power and protect their security and integrity without forcing direct money transfers. This way movements can resist corruption, without signing a formal partnership that would undermine the movement’s independence and reduce the people’s ownership of it. This experience developed into a diverse plethora of learning interventions ([Globalplatforms.org/organising](https://globalplatforms.org/organising)), that are the foundation for AADK’s work in SPAI on the Global Entity. Furthermore, the tools used to build solid relationships with social actors were incorporated into the standard approach for the Global Entity and constitutes the baselines to build engagement with movements.



Since the Zambian election several African countries have contacted Y4P to get inspiration on how to replicate the successful inclusion of young people. Here Thompson Luzendi from Y4P (number one from the left) is meeting with members of the National Assembly of Malawi, who were interested in hearing about how to potentially extend the movement to Malawi.

EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE CASE:

MFA-DK: Study on Danish support to informally organised civil society and social movements in developing countries, 2021; AADK: Annual SPA reports 2019, 2020. AAI: Global People Power Forum 2019 ActionAid Senior Leaders Learning Conversation on Understanding and Working with Social Movements, 2019; AADK: Enhancing participatory democracy and youth representation through social movements – case: Youth4Parliament (Y4P), 2021. Diggers News: Youths dribble police, as they take protest to the bush, 2020; AA Zambia: SPAI Zambia reporting 2018-2021, 2022; AA Zambia: Experiences, Challenges and Prospects from Zambia’s 2021 Elections. 2021; AADK: GP-Network show, www.globalplatforms.org, 2021.

CASE 4: PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY AND YOUTH REPRESENTATION



AADK has worked with art as a tool to counter shrinking democratic space. The illustration is made by artist Jeena Shrestha, from Nepal. It shows how young women were leading the COVID-19 response in informal settlements in collaboration with the local government.

SHRINKING DEMOCRATIC SPACE

Over the past years civic space has increasingly shrunk and democratic structures are put under pressure. In partnership with AA partners and CSOs, youth activists, social movements, and allies, AADK promotes youth leadership for participatory democracy. As continued attacks on civic space increased and COVID-19 was used as a pretext for governments to expand powers, restrict civic freedoms and violate human rights, this work became even more relevant. AADK worked strategically with addressing these issues through the global programme: 'Participatory Democracy & Youth Representation' financed through SPAI. This work was linked to country programmes/projects and designed to include multi-stakeholder partnerships to counter shrinking civic

space through capacity strengthening and by leveraging collective power of young people, partners, and allies for advocacy at all levels. As a result of supported interventions in partnerships with AA partners, local CSOs, and movements, young people were elected or appointed to a total of **5,500** formal or informal positions in democratic decision-making structures at local and national levels in partner countries from 2018 – 2021.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY THROUGH THE 'AFRICA WE WANT' (AWW) PROJECT

AADK's pursuit for civic and political space is fundamentally people-centred. It supports constituents, especially

those facing exclusion, with strategic capacity strengthening to claim their rights and facilitating representation and space for direct engagement *among* these groups and influence *with* duty-bearers. Such processes are exemplified in the work of the EUAID and SPA-co-funded Africa We Want project. This project was very successful in strengthening the role of CSOs and youth platforms in promoting democracy in Africa – across eight countries, three regions, and at the pan-African level to promote the operationalisation of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) and the African Governance Architecture (AGA) in general. The 2021 evaluation noted that “...the movement that the AWW actions have been able to build around ACDEG on a diversity of levels and with a variety of actors is more than impressive to say the least”. Jointly, the Participatory Democracy programme, the AWW project, and the GPs in Zambia, Ghana, and Bangladesh facilitated regional and global youth convenings to develop youth policy positions for joint multi-stakeholder advocacy.

EMPOWERING YOUNG PEOPLE’S POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN JORDAN

Leading up to the 2022 elections in Jordan, AA Arab Region supported young people in their political participation. The approach focused on strengthening capacity on political literacy for youth in legal frameworks and campaigning; SoMe content analysis; peer to peer education on political literacy and engagement in public political debates, and through long-term coaching support of young candidates. As a result, four young women and seven young men from three locations announced their candidacy for the municipal elections to challenge perceptions on youth, and to claim more political space within decision-making structures. Though the youth population is high in Jordan, young people’s political participation is very limited, and women’s participation is even lower. In this setting, young men and women running as candidates, is in itself, a major win. A provincial council candidate Samaa Ali Suleiman El-Sukkar is the first young woman to run for an election in Jordan. She believes that young people have the capacity to lead and solve problems with a new perspective. Samaa says:

“As a young woman I want to convey the best image, I want people to know that I can implement and take decisions related to my area through laws and powers entrusted to me.”

Samaa represents the aspirations of young women in different parts of the world and AADK’s approaches on political empowerment motivates women like Samaa to take political leadership in their communities and at national level.



BOOSTING CIVIL SOCIETY INFLUENCE AT LOCAL LEVEL IN MOZAMBIQUE

In Cabo Delgado province, AA Mozambique and partners were working to increase the presence and influence of local CSOs in District Advisory Councils (Conselhos Consultivos Distritais, CCD). The participation of civil society in the CCD’s was negatively influenced by unclear participation guidelines, resulting in a politicised selection process only admitting those CSOs into the CCD’s who are loyal to the ruling party. Consequently, decisions and development plans for the districts do not reflect the aspirations and needs of the wider community. To change this, AA Mozambique and partners in Cabo Delgado initiated a two-pronged strategy to advocate and influence existing CCD members and the District Governments, while also providing training and capacity building to new potential members from local CSOs. The capacity development enabled AA Mozambique’s partners to engage with the CCD members and District Governments to open a space for lobbying and advocacy actions to include new civil society members in the CCD sessions, and for CCD to realise the need to monitor services and public policies.

As a result, three members of the Metuge Civil Society Platform were accepted as members of the Metuge CCD in 2018. In 2020, in the district of Montepuez, the local Civil Society Platform Coordinator became an effective member of the Montepuez CCD, and in the districts of Pemba and Metuge, AA Mozambique’s partner CCM became a permanent guest of the CCDs. In 2021, these new civil society members were effectively influencing their CCDs by presenting and positioning gender-sensitive plans and studies in all sessions. Their achievements included that CCD sessions were held more frequently and in accordance with the operating guide; that discussions about district budgets began to include civil society considerations; that the participation of women and youth

has improved in quality and quantity; and that gender issues and the priority needs of women and people in need are discussed.

KENYA ACTIVISTS CAMPAIGN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S RIGHTS IN THE FACE OF COVID-19

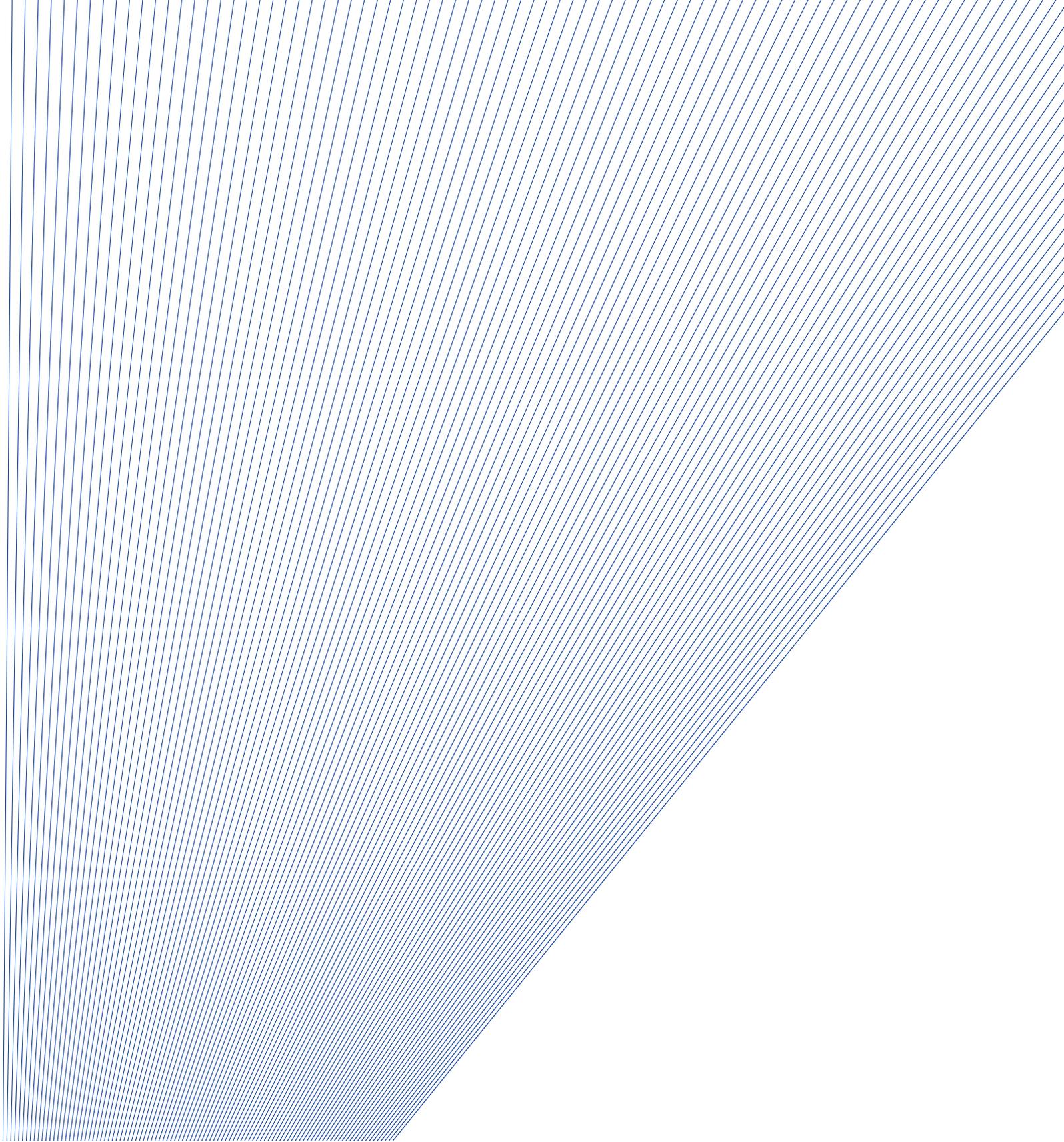
In Kenya, COVID-19 brought about many restrictions increasing the inequality gap, and not least youth unemployment rates. To increase awareness and address this, the Nairobi chapter of the Activista movement ran various campaigns to sensitise communities on COVID-19, calling the government to accountability and building resilience in communities. Activista is a global youth-led movement working with community-based advocacy work within the AA Federation. In most countries, such as Kenya, Activista is collaborating closely with the GP – using the space for meetings, campaigns and events. Members of Activista are supported with different forms of capacity development. Some of the campaigns carried out by the Activista movement in Nairobi included *#HekoHealthWorkers*, aiming to appreciate health workers working in harsh conditions without sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE). The government responded by allocating more funds to PPEs and on improving infrastructure in health facilities. Another campaign was *#WaterInOurTaps* through which the city water body resumed water supply in areas that were cut off, a win for the local communities. The *#Hatukutaka* campaign addressed the poor governance exhibited during the onset of the pandemic and put the government to task in ensuring proper access to health services for all. In six areas of Nairobi (Dagoretti, Kibera, Mukuru, Baba Ndogo, Dandora, Kariobangi), the Activista movement launched a community activation and induction on *#SocialAccountabilityMtaani* – a campaign that aimed at having communities keep check on the government's actions, especially how COVID-19 resources were being utilised. These campaigns contributed to uphold young people's economic, social, and cultural rights, and to build on political and civil rights that allow young people to be part of sustainable change and to influence decision making processes.

LESSONS LEARNED & SUSTAINABILITY

A key learning has been that despite positive efforts to adapt to COVID-19, there is a need to monitor risks in the long-run, making sure that those short-term changes made to face the pandemic do not result in a limit to accountability, democracy, and dialogue both at national and international levels. In the context of shrinking political space, regularly reviewing risks assessments and conflict prevention measures is even more critical. A learning from the AWW project is that focus on coordinated engagement with key stakeholders was a productive way to influence and inform the African Union as well as country governments, which the individual co-affiliates to the project could often not manage to do in isolation – e.g., collaboration between continental-level platforms can provide effective routes into national governments. Supporting social movements based on the 'social movement cycle' and by using organising methods and tactics also proved to be effective and enabled young people to take the lead on localising complicated instruments and mobilise broadly to boost change. The approaches of building capacities and coordinating civil society in various forms and at various levels are key achievements and learning that will be taken forward in future AADK programming.

EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE CASE

Danida: Skytte Jensen, Warburg: Study on Danish Support to Informally Organised Civil Society and Social Movements in Developing Countries, 2021; G. Scheers and K. Rassmann: Africa We Want End-Evaluation, 2021; AADK Annual SPAI reports 2018, 2019, 2020; AA: Annual reports on Participatory Democracy, 2018, 2019, 2020; AWW Project: Citizen Reports, 2017 – 2020; AWW project: Annual reports; 2017 – 2019.



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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