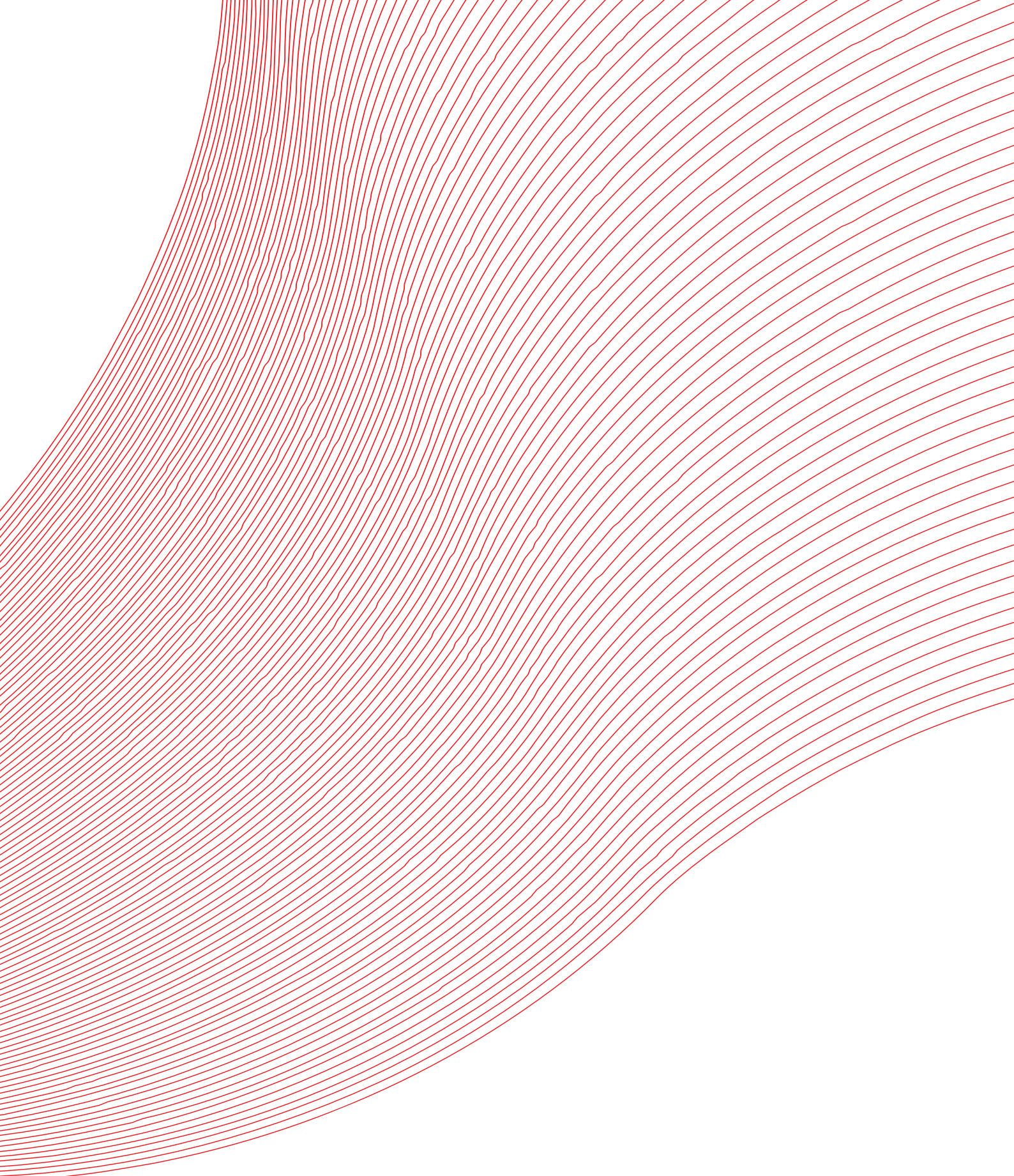




RESULTS

**DANIDA STRATEGIC
PARTNERSHIP 2025**

**MELLEMFOLKELIGT
SAMVIRKE act:onaid**



Cover: Young activist in Kyiv.

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



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ABBREVIATIONS

AADK	ActionAid Denmark
AAI	ActionAid International
AAPC	ActionAid Partner Countries
AU CAADP	African Union Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
AU ECOSOCC	African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIFO	Climate Integration and Financing Office
COP 30	30th Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC Climate Conference)
DKK	Danish Krone
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
EACOP	East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline
ERC	Emergency Response Committee
ESIIA	Extractive Sector Integrated Impact Assessment
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GOLD	Global Organising Leadership Development
GP	Global Platforms
GPDRR	Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
GTCS	Gender-Transformative Conflict Sensitivity
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HRD	Human Rights Defenders
IHART	International Humanitarian Action and Resilience Team
IPE	Information and Public Engagement
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
MOVE	Social Movement Support Centre
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NHRP	Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
P4C	People4Change
PDAF	Programme Development and Funding Framework
PPA	Programme and Project Activities
PRRP	Participatory Review and Reflection Processes
REACT	Research in Action
SASA	Start, Awareness, Support, Action (community mobilisation model on GBV)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SO	Strategic Objective
SPAI	Danida Strategic Partnership Agreement II
SRF	Summary Result Frames
TCDC	Training Centre for Development Cooperation
TOT	Training of Trainers
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VIDCO	Village Development Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2025, the second Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPAII) between Danida and ActionAid Denmark (AADK) in collaboration with ActionAid partners, demonstrated strong programmatic growth, increasing effectiveness, and clear strategic maturity. Since its inception in 2022, the programme has strengthened locally led responses to democratic governance challenges, climate injustice, and humanitarian crises across partner countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and parts of Eastern Europe. The programme operates through three Strategic Objectives (SOs): Democracy Delivers (SO1), Climate Justice (SO2), and Youth in Crises (SO3). A defining feature of the programme is its integrated capacity-strengthening model, delivered through four interconnected units: Global Platforms, Training Centre for Development Cooperation, People4Change, and Global Organising Leadership Development, the capacity strengthening unit of the Social Movement Support Centre. These units collectively strengthen youth leadership, social movements, and advocacy from local to global levels. AADK's coordinated support across its global programmes (Leave No-One Behind, Climate Justice, and Youth in Crises) kept these efforts strategically aligned and amplifying impact. The programme maintained strong financial performance in 2025, with a total budget of DKK 151.4 million and a 99% spend rate. Additional resources, including Danida top-up grants, supported targeted humanitarian and resilience interventions in fragile contexts such as Lebanon, Syria, Mali, and Ukraine.

In 2025, 441 moderate, significant, and transformative outcome results were recorded across all Strategic Objectives, with the highest share under SO2 (46%), followed by SO1 (25%), SO3 (20%), and cross-cutting results (9%). The results were primarily driven by collective actions (135) and policy and practice changes (110), highlighting a strong focus on youth-led mobilisation and systemic change. Outcome Harvesting analysis further validated the Results Framework by showing that these results are achieved through structured pathways combining capacity strengthening, evidence-based advocacy, collective action, and sustained engagement with duty-bearers, all shaped by contextual conditions.

Democracy Delivers: The programme made significant contributions to strengthening democratic governance, civic participation, and accountability. Across contexts, young people particularly young women and marginalised groups moved from exclusion to active participation and leadership in decision-making spaces. Youth-led collective action expanded democratic space through invited platforms (policy consultations and local councils) and claimed spaces (campaigns, protests, and digital mobilisation). This dual approach ensured meaningful participation linked to accountability and reform. These efforts translated into tangible improvements in service delivery, with duty bearers responding to youth-led advocacy through budget reallocations, policy adjustments, and improved access to essential services such as education, health, justice, and water. A Human Rights-Based Approach further strengthened the ability of young people to claim rights, challenge discrimination, and hold institutions accountable. Between 2022 and 2025, the global Leave No-One Behind programme progressed from capacity-building to early institutional uptake and policy influence. Investments in local data and civil society capacity enabled shared tools by 2024, with increasing integration into national systems by 2025. This was driven by a reinforcing cycle where local evidence informed global advocacy, and global recognition enabled national adoption, further supporting systemic change.

Climate Justice: Climate Justice has become a central and expanding pillar of SPAII, addressing the structural inequalities underlying climate vulnerability. The programme combines policy advocacy with locally driven adaptive solutions, focusing on resilience, sustainability, and equitable development. Youth-led actions have driven progress in climate-resilient livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, water security, and clean energy, while influencing policies, budgets, and institutional accountability. The Climate Justice Global Programme bridges global policy and local realities by ensuring community evidence, research, and youth perspectives shape global debates informing outcomes like the COP30 Principles for Just Transition. Global frameworks were translated into actionable tools, enabling country teams and civil society to engage in Nationally Determined Contributions processes, climate finance dialogues, and hold governments accountable.

Youth in Crises: SPAII significantly expanded its humanitarian reach while strengthening resilience and youth leadership in crisis contexts. In 2025, in terms of reach, 447,706 people were reached through humanitarian assistance and, by applying a Humanitarian Development Peace nexus approach, immediate response was linked with long-term recovery and resilience-building. Youth-led structures such as Village Emergency Management Committees, Satellite Disaster Management Committees, and Emergency Fast Action Support Teams enabled faster, more localised responses while strengthening preparedness, protection, and social cohesion. These efforts demonstrate that rights-based, youth-centred approaches are effective in delivering resilient and accountable responses in fragile contexts. The Youth in Crises Global Programme improved the quality and inclusivity of humanitarian action by promoting gender-transformative approaches. Initiatives such as the SASA! model and the piloting of the Gender-Transformative Conflict Sensitivity toolkit demonstrated how deeper analysis of gender, power, and conflict can lead to more adaptive and context-sensitive programming. In addition, the global programme addressed the Humanitarian Reset at both national, regional and global levels in partnerships with young people and other stakeholders.

The programme's integrated, nexus-based approach is a key strength, linking governance, climate justice, and humanitarian action. Youth leadership remains central across all objectives, with young people driving collective action, influencing policy at local, national, and global levels, and strengthening community resilience and accountability. Key lessons highlighted that youth-led and feminist approaches drive transformative change, sustained engagement is essential for policy and systems impact, and adaptive, data-informed programming enhances effectiveness. Looking ahead, AADK will continue scaling up high-impact youth-led interventions, strengthening women-led and grassroots partnerships, adaptive management, and target underserved and fragile contexts to reduce inequalities. The results of 2025 demonstrated that when young people especially young women are empowered with the resources, skills, and access to decision-making spaces, they can drive meaningful and systemic change and that from local action to global advocacy, AADK and partners continue to contribute to more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable societies.

CONTENTS

Executive summary	4
About this report	6
1. AADK ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2025	7
1.1 Overall analysis of results	7
1.2 SO1: Democracy deliver	10
1.3 SO2: Climate justice	15
1.4 SO3: Youth in crisis	20
2. PROGRESS ON INTEGRATED CAPACITY SUPPORT	25
2.1 Global platforms and the global platform secretariat	25
2.2 Gold unit and the global entity: move	26
2.3 People for change	27
2.4 Training Centre for Development Cooperation (TCDC)	28
3. CROSS-CUTTING KEY LEARNINGS AND REFLECTIONS	29
3.1 Budget deviations	29
3.2 Local leadership	29
3.3 Global local connectedness	30
3.4 Co-financing	30
3.5 Value for money	30
3.6 Greening/Climate mainstreaming	31
3.7 Exit strategy	31
3.8 Information and Public Engagement (IPE)	33
ANNEXES	34
1. 2025 Case Stories	35
1A. Government of Tanzania establishes the climate change financing department	35
1B. People Power: building an international ecosystem to support and learn with movements	37
1C. Building youth leadership in emergencies in the Democratic Republic of Congo	39
2. Summary results framework SPAII 2022 – 2026	41
3. 2025 outcome harvesting report	44
4. Local leadership strategy commitments	67
5. ActionAid Denmark -MFA Cross cutting indicator 13- number of direct southern partners supported 2025	72
6. ActionAid Denmark SPA II 2025 reach	75
7. Top up funds, DRM funds, flex funds	76
8. Snapshot of country achievements	82
9. Financial monitoring visit report, September 2025 – follow-up plan (status by May 2026)	86

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report presents an overview of the progress and results of the Danida Strategic Partnership Agreement II (SPAII), implemented by ActionAid Denmark (AADK) and its partners, with a focus on 2025 performance. It draws on annual data to analyse trends in key indicators across 16 countries including changes in outcome results over time, variations in performance, and progress toward established targets.

The findings are based on data compiled through AADK's central Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) system, which aggregates information from partner reports, outcome harvesting processes, global programmes, and capacity units.

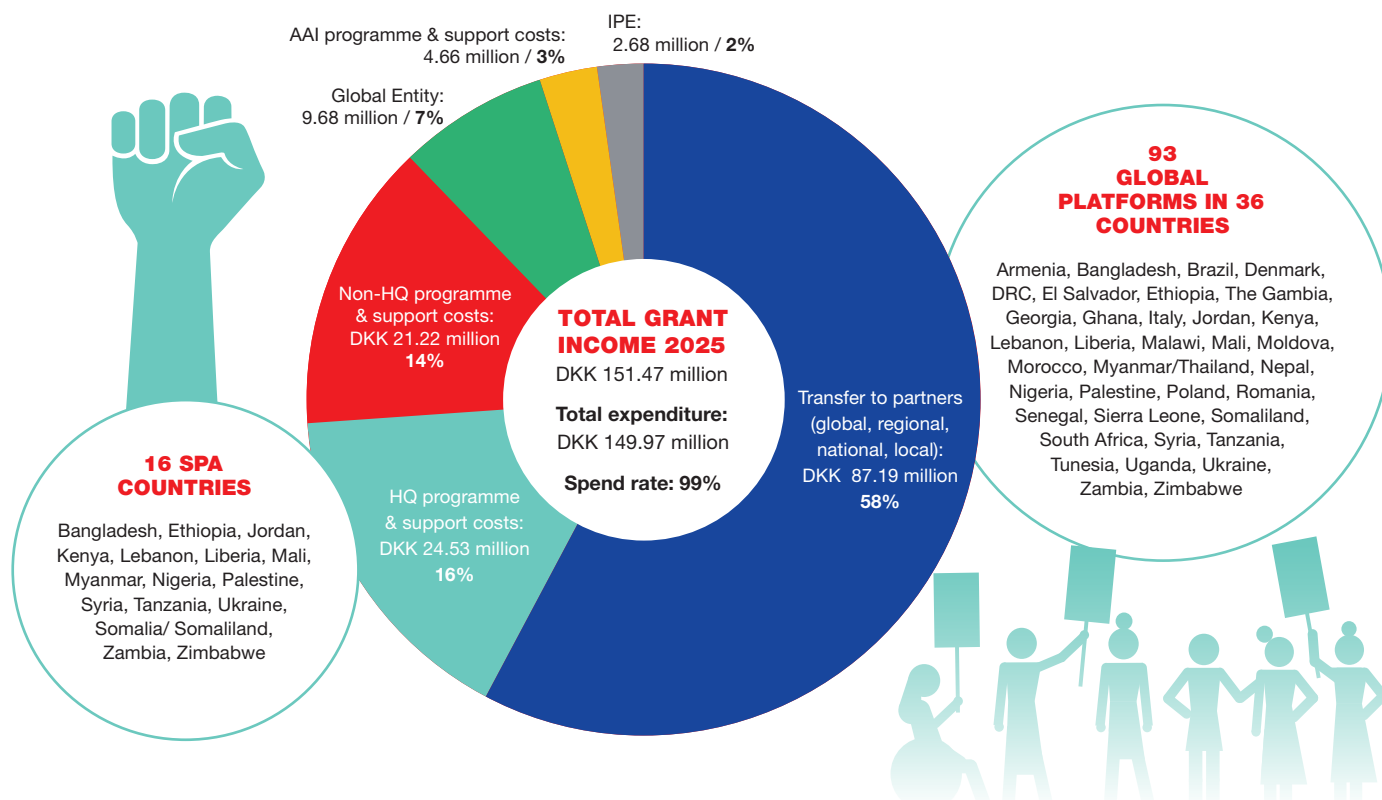
The report reflects the evolution of SPAII from its inception in 2022 focused on programme design and alignment to a more mature implementation phase from 2023 to 2025, characterised by stronger results and emerging transformative outcomes. It provides a consolidated account of SPAII's implementation, highlighting progress made, approaches applied, and key lessons emerging across the programme period.

The report is structured to present three main sections:

1. Progress against the three Strategic Objectives, including global interventions, top-up grants, and country-level results.
2. Results from the four capacity-strengthening units
3. Cross-cutting reflections and key learnings, including insights on local leadership and responses to Danida learning priorities Information and Public Engagement (IPE) targets.

In addition to the main report, the annexes contain:

- i. Three case stories.
- ii. The Summary Result Frames (SRF) update on targets and results for 2025.
- iii. Analysis of Harvested Outcomes.
- iv. An overview of the status of commitments in the Local Leadership Strategy.
- v. The full list of partnerships that AADK engaged for SPAII.
- vi. Humanitarian Reach
- vii. Top ups
- viii. Snapshot of Country results
- ix. A matrix with follow-up from the 2025 Danida Review and Management follow-up.



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 can have variations compared to those presented in this report.

1. AADK ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2025

This section presents an overview of progress in 2025 vis-à-vis the strategic objectives (SOs) of the programme, the top-up grants, and snapshots of country results.

1.1 OVERALL ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

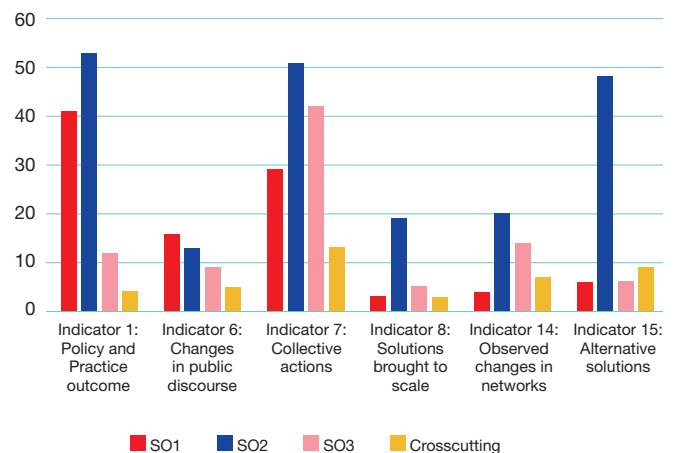
The AADK led SPAII programme delivered strong and consistent results in 2025, demonstrating a clear shift from youth as passive beneficiaries to organised, rights aware, and influential actors within governance, resilience, and peace systems. Progress was most evident where increased skills, agency, and collective organisation enabled young people particularly young women and marginalised groups to actively participate in decision-making, accountability processes, and crisis response. Youth-led platforms, movements, and coalitions proved central to sustaining engagement, strengthening trust between citizens and institutions, and driving tangible changes such as improved service delivery, resource allocation, and formal inclusion in governance structures. Results were achieved across multiple administrative levels, with the strongest performance recorded at the local level (45%), followed by the national level (30%), while more limited contributions were observed at sub-national (15%), international (7%), and regional levels (5%). This distribution highlights the programme’s strength in delivering results close to communities, while also contributing to higher-level influence and engagement. In terms of significance, 55% of results were classified as significant and 24% as transformative, demonstrating that most outcomes were meaningful and contributed to substantive change, particularly in areas of scale, participation, and influence. A further 22% of results were rated as moderate, indicating steady progress but with scope for deeper and more sustained impact.

Outcome Harvesting analysis further validated the Results Framework by showing that these results are achieved through structured pathways combining capacity strengthening, evidence-based advocacy, collective action, and sustained engagement with duty-bearers, all shaped by contextual conditions. Enabling environments such as political openness and community recognition accelerated impact, while constraints like social norms and limited civic space required adaptive strategies. Key learning highlights that lasting change

depends on linking skills development to practical application, continuous mentorship, and access to formal decision-making systems. Overall, the programme demonstrates a strong trajectory from youth agency to institutional responsiveness and emerging policy reform, with growing evidence of longer-term shifts in norms around participation, accountability, and rights-based governance.

RESULTS INDICATORS 2025

Figure 1: Results Indicators 2025



In 2025, a total of 441 SRF results were achieved across the three Strategic Objectives (SOs) and cross-cutting areas, demonstrating a strong concentration of results under SO2 (204 results, 46%), followed by SO1 (109 results, 25%), SO3 (87 results, 20%), and cross-cutting outcomes (41 results, 9%). The results indicate that policy and practice outcomes (110) and collective actions (135) were the most prominent result areas, reflecting a strategic emphasis on influencing systemic change and mobilising youth-led action. SO2 demonstrates a breadth and depth of engagement, particularly in policy outcomes (53), collective actions (51), and alternative solutions (48), indicating strong programmatic performance in driving practical and scalable responses. Meanwhile, outcomes in SO3 include collective actions (42) and network strengthening

were achieved due to the collective work of young people in humanitarian settings. Across all SOs, alternative solutions brought to scale (30) remain comparatively low, pointing to potential constraints in transitioning from pilot initiatives to wider adoption.

Results in public discourse (43) and network changes (55) highlight moderate progress in shaping narratives and strengthening collaborative ecosystems. The relatively low results in narrative and discourse change reflect both contextual and programmatic factors. Shifting entrenched narratives is complex and typically requires sustained, multi-year engagement. During implementation, political sensitivities and competing national priorities constrained opportunities for open dialogue. In addition, the indicators may not have fully captured informal or emerging changes in attitudes and conversations. Despite this, increased stakeholder engagement and early awareness shifts suggest a foundation for future progress. These findings underscore the need for longer-term strategies and more adaptive measurement approaches.

CROSS CUTTING RESULTS

Across the programme, 41 out of 441 results (9%) demonstrate cross cutting outcomes that simultaneously advance governance, humanitarian, and climate objectives, highlighting a critical layer of high value impact. While representing a smaller proportion of total results, these cases are particularly significant as they illustrate how collective youth and women led action can address interconnected challenges in integrated and sustainable ways. In Ethiopia, youth and Women's Watch Groups combined governance accountability with humanitarian response by establishing community based Gender Based Violence (GBV) protection systems and managing crisis recovery support, while also engaging in infrastructure rehabilitation linked to climate resilience. In Bangladesh, youth led initiatives addressing menstrual health not only improved service delivery within schools but also reduced vulnerability and dignity related risks for girls, while contributing to longer term resilience through education retention. In Kenya, youth networks engaged in budgeting processes and peacebuilding in climate affected conflict zones, demonstrating how governance participation can mitigate climate related tensions and strengthen social cohesion. At the global level, youth engagement in platforms such as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) Youth Blast enabled young people to influence disaster risk reduction agendas, connecting local climate realities with policy processes and reinforcing the humanitarian development climate nexus. By strengthening collective agency and institutional engagement, the programme is enabling communities to

respond holistically to risks by reducing vulnerability to crises, improving accountability, and advancing climate resilience through locally driven solutions.

REACH INDICATORS

The programme achieved substantial reach during the 2025 implementation period, with most people-based indicators meeting or exceeding their targets. The cross-cutting reach indicators for 'people & organisations' contributed to results across all the Strategic Objectives for greater systemic changes.

SELECTED REACH INDICATORS

Indicator 2: Young People in Decision-Making Spaces - 3,871 young people (1,620 female, 2,224 male, nonbinary individuals, and 24 whose gender was not specified. Additionally, 54 participants were persons with disabilities) and **80 organisations**. The programme supported young people to access formal and informal decision-making spaces. For example, in Kenya, 12 youth secured positions in ward and county committees, while 30 participated in public planning forums, directly influencing local development priorities. Through structured civic engagement, youth contributed to budgeting, governance oversight, and accountability processes, strengthening service delivery. However, despite youth training in leadership, access to decision-making spaces declined from 2024 to 2025 due to limited opportunities for inclusion. The absence of deliberate mechanisms to transition trained youth into governance platforms, coupled with restricted entry points and persistent gatekeeping, resulted in underutilisation of youth capacity.

Indicator 3: Humanitarian Reach - 455,945 people reached (298,942 female, 48,807 male and 108,196 individuals whose gender was not specified). *Please refer to Annex 6 for further details.*

Indicator 4: Young People in Influential Spaces - 14,839 young people (6,499 female, 8,294 male, 8 nonbinary individuals and 38 whose gender was not specified. Additionally, 623 participants were persons with disabilities) and **456 organisations**. Young people engaged in influencing spaces across all levels. At the international stage, ActionAid representatives from over ten countries and Climate Justice Academy alumni led coordinated advocacy on just transition at COP30. Their efforts contributed to the inclusion of just transition language in a UNFCCC text the most ambitious framing to date laying a solid foundation for national pathways ahead of COP31 negotiations.

The drop in young people in influential spaces from 2024 to 2025 reflects methodological, contextual, and strategic shifts. Refined definitions and stricter measurement criteria produced a more accurate, conservative count. At the same time, constrained civic space reduced access to formal platforms. The programme also shifted from broad outreach to more targeted engagement, prioritising depth and quality over scale. As a result, fewer but more strategically positioned young people are now engaged, strengthening the potential for meaningful influence.

Indicator 5: Young people supported or referred to human rights defence mechanisms to counter persecution - 318 young people.

(77 female, 79 male, 162 whose gender was not specified) and **31 organisations**. The programme supports human rights defenders (HRDs) operating in conflict affected contexts and environments with shrinking civic space. In 2025, MOVE supported 151 HRDs through Danida's 'Claim Your Space' mechanism across multiple countries. At scale, the programme engages approximately 40,000 HRDs through 129 activist schools in 36 countries, providing training to over 10,000 defenders annually in organising, campaigning, protection, and distributed leadership. Together, these efforts strengthen the capacity, resilience, and collective influence of HRDs working on the frontlines of social justice.

While referrals to human rights defence mechanisms decreased from 2024 to 2025, this is partially offset by the programme's extensive investment in training and capacity strengthening of defenders. By equipping HRDs with skills in protection, risk assessment, organising, and distributed leadership, the programme strengthens their ability to prevent, mitigate, and respond to threats without always requiring formal referrals. In restrictive environments where referrals may increase exposure to risk or are not feasible, training serves as a critical first line of defence.

Indicator 9: People Trained -74,657 young people.

A total of 74,657 young people (30,233 female, 24,474 male, 44 non binary, 17,459 whose gender was not specified. Additionally, 407 participants were persons with disabilities) were trained across ActionAid and partner networks on youth leadership, participation, and resilience. Capacity strengthening remained central to programme performance, enabling youth to translate skills into action in governance and accountability processes. In Jordan, targeted training enabled youth to shift from implementation to policy influence, strengthening advocacy and engagement skills, with three youth-led initiatives securing funding for locally driven responses.

Indicator 10: Digital Reach - 29,608,322 people

Over 29.6 million people were reached through digital campaigns and media engagement, demonstrating significant scale and visibility of programme messaging

across the programme. An example is that of Palestine where at national and international levels, digital rights advocacy under PDAF (a global forum on digital rights) 2025 and the #ReconnectGaza campaign, implemented by 7amleh in partnership with ActionAid, engaged over 900 participants and 69 speakers. These efforts generated substantial online engagement, reaching more than 1.7 million people on Facebook, approximately 2.9 million views on Instagram, over 8,700 website users, and a mailing audience exceeding 33,000 subscribers.

Indicator 11: Participation in Convening Spaces - 206,045 young people and 1,365 organisations

A total of 206,045 young people (76,887 female, 54,653 male, 112 non binary, 74,393 whose gender was not specified. Additionally, 403 participants were persons with disabilities), and 1,365 organisations participated in convening spaces, including Global Platforms (GPs) and global events. These spaces supported networking, learning, and collective action. For example, the GP network is a key convening space for young people, expanding both its geographic reach and the depth of connections across local, national, and regional levels. Through a mix of digital and physical platforms including global convenings, regional initiatives, and thematic communities young people connected, shared knowledge, and coordinated action across contexts, with the GPs being a key conduit.

Indicator 12: Young People Acting on Common Causes - 180,064 young people.

A total of 180,064 young people (30,030 female; 23,226 male; 32 non binary; 126,776 whose gender was not specified. Additionally, 297 participants were persons with disabilities) engaged in collective action, contributing to 135 initiatives primarily targeting government institutions. Key focus areas included reducing vulnerability, Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS), and resilience with advocacy, campaigns, and youth leadership were the main strategies.

The increase in young people acting on common causes from 2024 to 2025 signals stronger and more effective movements. Through network-building, organising, and distributed leadership, young people are collaborating around shared priorities, strengthening cohesion and collective agency. This shift from individual participation to coordinated action enhances movement resilience, visibility, and potential to drive sustained social change.

Indicator 13: Partnerships 349 Partners (121 formal partners, 308 Informal partners) 45% of these partners are youth-led, 26% are women-led, 18% are male led and 12% are community-led. The partnerships are also reported as 35% local, 34% national, 14% subnational, 10% international and 6% regional.

Please refer to Annex 5 for further details.

1.2 SO1: DEMOCRACY DELIVER



Global Platform leader actively advancing youth organizing in Somaliland co-facilitating feminist leadership trainings, moderating climate justice dialogues, and representing youth at regional forums. Credit: ActionAid Somalia and Somaliland

DKK 59.02 MILLION IN 2025

109
SRF RESULTS

45
HARVESTED
OUTCOMES

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

CONTEXT

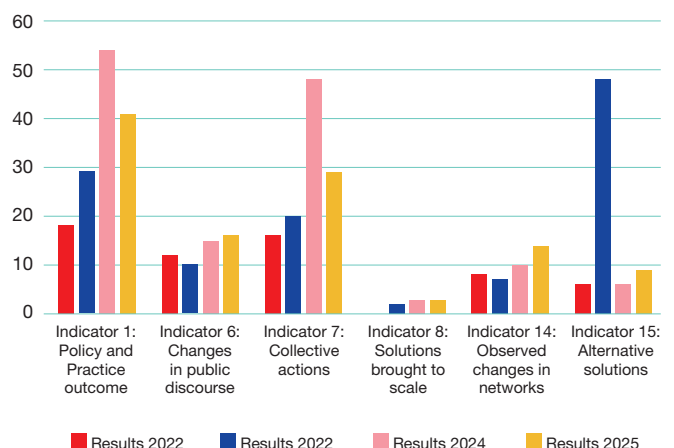
The Democracy Deliver results under AADK led programme provide strong and credible evidence that the strategic objective has been achieved in practice. Across countries and contexts, young people particularly young women, and those most likely to be excluded moved from the margins of democratic life into positions of influence, leadership, and accountability. Even in fragile or constrained civic environments, they exercised their rights to organise, mobilise, and participate meaningfully in both community level and formal governance spaces. By investing in youth led movements and collective action, the programme expanded open and enabling democratic space in concrete and visible ways. Young people claimed space through protests, campaigns, people's tribunals, and digital mobilisation, while also gaining sustained access to invited spaces such as policy consultations, parliamentary hearings, courts, local councils, and regional bodies. This dual engagement ensured that participation was not symbolic, but linked to decision making, accountability, and reform.

Youth collective power also translated democratic participation into tangible improvements in access to public programmes and services. Through youth led accountability, evidence generation, and advocacy, duty bearers responded by reallocating budgets, restoring services, reversing harmful decisions, and improving service delivery in areas including education, health care, justice, water, and digital access. These gains were felt most strongly by groups previously excluded from services, including young women, youth with disabilities, displaced and conflict affected youth, and those living in informal settlements. As a result, democratic

participation became more equal, more representative, and more meaningful, while service delivery became more responsive to youth priorities. Through a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA), the programme enabled young people to claim rights, challenge discrimination, and hold institutions accountable using legal, policy, and democratic mechanisms. This strengthened democratic space, reinforced independent and resilient civil society, and improved the responsiveness of public systems.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Figure 2: Strategic Objective 1 Results



STRENGTHENED YOUTH MOVEMENT BUILDING AND COLLECTIVE POWER

The programme significantly strengthened youth led movements by investing in leadership development, organisational capacity, safety, and networks. As a result,

many youth groups often led by young women and marginalised youth shifted from informal, ad hoc activism to coordinated, credible, and resilient collective actors capable of sustained influence.

Youth movements became more organised, locally rooted, and able to mobilise beyond individual leaders. Through capacity strengthening, safe spaces, and regional and cross border networks, young people built collective identity, leadership succession, and decentralised structures. This enabled movements to sustain action despite repression, conflict, leadership turnover, and shrinking civic space. The depth of change ranged from emerging to transformative. Transformative outcomes occurred where youth movements evolved into durable civic power, producing lasting shifts in governance and power relations for example reclaiming public land for community use or securing formal roles in municipal decision making. Significant outcomes were observed where strengthened leadership and alliances enabled nationwide mobilisation, public hearings, and constructive engagement with duty bearers, generating concrete commitments and increased visibility. Together, these results show both immediate gains and long term democratic infrastructure that extends beyond single actions.

Country examples illustrate this strengthened movement building across contexts:

- Nigeria: Youth movements such as TIB and ERC expanded mobilisation beyond Lagos, organising nationwide protests and forming Nigeria Solidarity UK, which coordinated diaspora led advocacy across Europe and the US, amplifying civic demands internationally.
- Bangladesh: Youth successfully reclaimed the Beltola Playground from illegal occupation, restoring a vital public space for 3,600 slum residents and demonstrating durable community rooted civic power.
- Ukraine:
 - The student organisation ‘Priama Diia’ maintained student mobilisation despite intimidation, war-related disruptions, and demographic flux securing reduced dormitory costs, and establishing student led spaces.
 - Street Aid Daily transformed emergency volunteer support for homeless and displaced people into a stable, youth led civic organisation.

Across contexts, informal social movements gained recognition as legitimate governance actors and programme partners. Movements adapted to pressure by decentralising leadership, forming alliances, and embedding action within communities. As a result, democratic participation became more durable, inclusive, and resilient, with marginalised youth emerging as leaders of civic infrastructure rather than beneficiaries.

YOUTH COLLECTIVE POWER DRIVING CHANGE AT SCALE

Strengthened youth-led movements translated individual participation into coordinated collective action at scale, enabling young people to exercise sustained influence over decision-making processes. Across contexts, youth mobilised through advocacy campaigns, community accountability mechanisms, consultations, and digital platforms, primarily targeting governments as duty bearers. Their engagement increasingly spanned local, national, regional, and international arenas, amplifying marginalised voices and enhancing leverage with decision-makers. Collective action generated significant (18) to moderate (8) outcomes, alongside transformative results (4) in contexts where mobilisation led to lasting changes in policy or practice. These efforts strengthened youth leadership, coordination, and evidence-based advocacy, enabling young people to consolidate community priorities, elevate grievances into formal accountability spaces, and secure tangible responses from authorities. While full policy institutionalisation remains ongoing in some cases, these actions have already shifted institutional behaviour, built enduring civic capacity, and laid the groundwork for sustained influence.

Country-level examples illustrate both the breadth and depth of these outcomes. In Bangladesh, youth-led action improved access to mental health services, with over 450 students accessing counselling following awareness campaigns and the establishment of referral pathways, while parallel advocacy addressed GBV and service delivery gaps. In Somaliland, large-scale digital mobilisation reaching over one million people successfully challenged internet price increases, resulting in government intervention and restored affordability. In other contexts, similar collective efforts contributed to improvements in budget transparency, gender-responsive governance, and access to justice services, reflecting the adaptability of youth mobilisation across sectors and governance levels.

Sustained impact was underpinned by increasingly resilient and adaptive movement structures. Youth movements became more decentralised and scalable, allowing them to maintain momentum despite challenges such as repression, conflict, burnout, and leadership transitions. In several contexts, mobilisation expanded from localised efforts to national and transnational engagement, while in others, youth sustained organising under crisis conditions or transitioned from short-term campaigns to longer-term civic structures. Collective approaches reduced individual risk, enabling young women and excluded youth to participate meaningfully in often hostile environments. As a result, youth collective action not only amplified voice and visibility but also delivered concrete service and rights outcomes, while strengthening open, inclusive, and enabling civic spaces.

FROM NARRATIVE SHIFT TO POLICY AND PRACTICE OUTCOMES

The programme demonstrates a clear and consistent trajectory from shifting public narratives and democratic discourse to achieving tangible policy, institutional, and service delivery outcomes. Youth collective action functioned as a catalyst for this progression by transforming how key governance issues are understood, debated, and addressed. Young people played a critical role in reframing public narratives, positioning issues such as access to public services, GBV, taxation, education, and displacement as rights-based and accountability concerns, rather than purely technical or administrative matters. This reframing contributed to a significant shift in democratic discourse, where exclusion and inequality became more openly contested, and youth leadership particularly that of young women and marginalised groups gained increasing legitimacy in public and political spaces. Across diverse and often fragile contexts, youth successfully expanded civic space and influenced public dialogue, including around previously stigmatised issues such as mental health, disability inclusion, and informal work.

These narrative and discourse shifts created the enabling conditions for greater institutional openness and engagement. As youth voices gained credibility, they moved beyond symbolic consultation into more structured and sustained participation in governance processes. For instance, regional advocacy under the #YouthDemandAfrica campaign reframed austerity as a rights and public services crisis, reshaping economic justice debates across multiple countries. In Zimbabwe, youth-led engagement with traditional leaders reframed displacement linked to the Gwayi Shangani Dam as a rights-based issue, resulting in agreement on a “Just Relocation” approach. Similarly, in Ethiopia, young women challenged entrenched gender norms by presenting evidence on unequal representation, legitimising their role in political decision-making spaces.

Building on this increased legitimacy, youth leveraged evidence-based advocacy tools including social audits, budget analysis, and policy tracking to influence concrete policy and legal outcomes. Their engagement was grounded in constitutional frameworks and principles of accountability, strengthening democratic norms. Notable examples include youth engagement in Zambia, which contributed to the Constitutional Court declaring Bill No. 7 (2025) unconstitutional due to insufficient public consultation, and advocacy in Lebanon, which supported the introduction of a nationwide freeze on weapons carrying licences in December 2025 to enhance public safety. At the regional level, youth-led consultations have directly informed the ongoing revision of the East African Community Youth Policy, demonstrating sustained influence on formal policy processes.

These gains translated into measurable improvements in service delivery and resource allocation. In Bangladesh, youth-led social accountability initiatives resulted in the reopening of essential health services, elimination of illegal user fees, and establishment of legal aid centres for marginalised populations. In Tanzania (Kibondo District), youth budget advocacy contributed to a 6% increase in agricultural funding and the introduction of budget lines for environmental sustainability. In Chin State, Myanmar, youth advocacy improved tax transparency and led to the reallocation of revenues toward education and health services. These examples highlight how narrative shifts around accountability directly influenced institutional practices and public resource management. Furthermore, changes in discourse contributed to greater inclusion in governance, particularly for young women and marginalised groups. Initiatives such as the Youth Women’s Mini Cabinet in Ethiopia and the increased visibility of young women in public leadership roles in Somaliland demonstrate how social norm change translated into practice, enabling more diverse participation in decision-making processes.

ALTERNATIVES AND INNOVATIONS

The Democracy Deliver results demonstrate how innovative, youth led democratic approaches reinforced wider outcomes on movement strengthening, collective action, narrative change, and policy and practice reform. In Ukraine, youth transformed participatory mapping and citizen generated data into accountability tools, such as the IF Without Barriers initiative in Ivano Frankivsk, which used an interactive map to expose dangerous uncovered storm drains and engage municipal authorities. The young people also co-created a national Handbook on Youth Communities to sustain decentralised movement learning. In Odesa Ukraine, people with lived experience of homelessness co designed a Map of Supporting Public Services, improving real access to services and reframing service users as rights holders and experts. The localisation of ActionAid’s Activist Toolkit through BATMo! in Ukraine ensured global civic tools were adapted to local realities, strengthening organising capacity and peer learning. At the transnational level, the REACT blog created an independent civic media space amplifying activist narratives across regions and languages, reshaping public discourse beyond elite or state controlled platforms. Together, these innovations turned lived experience into knowledge, data, and narratives that strengthened movements, enabled collective action, shifted how problems and solutions were framed, and supported concrete engagement with institutions.

CONCLUSION

The programme demonstrates that investing in youth led movements is central to achieving lasting democratic change. By strengthening movements, the programme enabled sustained collective action that shifted public

narratives, expanded democratic space, and translated youth participation into concrete policy, institutional, and service delivery improvements. Youth reframed exclusion, austerity, and service gaps as rights and accountability issues, normalising young people especially young women as credible political actors and reducing exclusion. As narratives shifted and pressure built, youth movements moved confidently into formal systems, engaging policies, budgets, laws, courts, ministries, traditional authorities, and regional bodies with evidence and collective legitimacy. This resulted in reforms to institutional behaviour, stronger accountability, and improved access to public services, particularly for women and marginalised groups.

LNOB GLOBAL PROGRAMME 2022-2025

DKK 538.180 IN 2025

The global project within SO1 focuses on Leaving No-One Behind (LNOB), a project partnership involving several partners globally, and the International Civil Society Centre (ICSC) as the implementing partner for the SPAIL co-funded components. The main strategic objective of the project is to strengthen the implementation of LNOB, especially in the Global South by giving voice and agency to marginalised groups through a data-driven approach. The work will make a key contribution to advance Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 10.2 about more inclusion, SDG 16 about more just and peaceful societies, and SDG 17 for better global partnerships for Agenda 2030.

ADVANCING INCLUSION THROUGH CITIZEN DATA

Between 2022 and 2025, the programme steadily evolved from early experimentation to tangible institutional progress. In the early phase of the programme, the focus was on building relationships, skills, and shared understanding among civil society, communities, and government actors. This foundation enabled the development of common tools and standards by 2024. By 2025, these efforts began to translate into early integration into national systems and policy processes. A clear pattern emerged across countries, communities generated data, civil society organised and strengthened it, and institutions increasingly began to recognise and use it. Just as importantly, local evidence fed into global processes, while global recognition helped create space for national uptake. This created a reinforcing cycle that moved the programme beyond isolated pilots toward systemic change.

BUILDING STRONGER CIVIL SOCIETY PRACTICE AND PATHWAYS TO INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

A central achievement of the programme has been the strengthening of civil society capacity to generate,

manage, and use citizen-driven data in a systematic and sustained manner. Investments in skills development enabled partners across countries to move beyond ad hoc or project-based data collection toward more structured, evidence-based advocacy. For example, in Nepal, over 500 individuals were trained while more than 1,000 marginalised citizens accessed dialogue platforms with authorities; in Malawi, over 500 stakeholders were engaged alongside targeted training for national statistics staff; and in Viet Nam, civil society organisations enhanced their capacity to use digital tools, including emerging applications such as artificial intelligence. These capacity-building efforts were reinforced by the development of practical tools and systems that embedded citizen data into organisational practice. Across contexts, partners introduced toolkits, platforms, and accountability mechanisms that enabled consistent data collection, analysis, and application. This included citizen data toolkits and training modules in Bangladesh, community scorecards and report cards in Nepal, national-level guidance and draft standards in Malawi, and databases and advocacy tools in India and Palestine. Together, these systems shifted civil society practice from fragmented approaches to coherent, replicable models for evidence generation and use. Networks of organisations were established and expanded, enabling coordinated engagement with government actors. For instance, in India, a network of 80 organisations working with Denotified and Nomadic Tribes to amplify marginalised voices, while in Bangladesh and Malawi, formalised partnerships improved collaboration and alignment across stakeholders. This collective approach increased the legitimacy of citizen-generated evidence and supported more strategic advocacy efforts.

Crucially, civil society actors demonstrated an increasing ability to translate evidence into influence. In Nepal, community-generated data informed local development plans and improved service delivery through structured dialogue mechanisms. In Viet Nam, citizen-generated data contributed to civil society inputs into the national SDG review process, while in India, evidence informed parliamentary engagement, including questions raised by Members of Parliament in 2026. These examples illustrate a decisive shift from viewing data as an output to leveraging it as a tool for accountability and policy influence.

OPENING PATHWAYS INTO GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

Alongside stronger civil society practice, the programme made noteworthy progress in integrating citizen data into government systems and decision-making processes. Formal partnerships between civil society and public institutions played a critical role in creating entry points for collaboration. In Malawi, engagement with the National Statistics Office led to joint development of guidelines and integration into strategic planning processes; in Bangladesh, a memorandum of understanding

established a foundation for sustained collaboration; and in India, engagement with both statistical systems and parliamentary actors signalled growing institutional and political recognition of citizen data. Collaboration extended to the co-development of tools, methodologies, and standards, ensuring shared ownership and increasing the likelihood of adoption. Joint efforts in Malawi, Bangladesh, and Palestine produced validated toolkits and guidelines that aligned citizen-generated data with national systems. This process reduced barriers to uptake and strengthened trust between civil society and government actors. Targeted capacity-building within public institutions further supported this transition. Training provided to national statistics staff in Malawi, technical support to government officials in Viet Nam, and the adoption of accountability tools by municipalities in Nepal enhanced the ability and confidence of institutions to engage with citizen data.

There are now clear early signs of institutional adoption. In Malawi, citizen data has been incorporated into the National Statistical System Strategic Plan (2025-2030), marking a significant step toward institutionalisation. In Nepal, it is embedded in local accountability processes, while in Viet Nam, it contributes to national SDG monitoring and reporting. In India, citizen-generated evidence is influencing parliamentary oversight, and in Palestine, validated systems are in place for future application. Although the degree of uptake varies, the overall trend indicates that citizen data is increasingly positioned within formal governance systems.

EARLY IMPACT ON POLICY AND SERVICES

While systemic transformation remains an ongoing process, the programme has already contributed to

tangible improvements in policy dialogue and service delivery. In Malawi, citizen-generated evidence has informed discussions on social protection and agricultural support programmes. In Nepal, structured feedback and accountability mechanisms have strengthened relationships between communities and local authorities, resulting in practical service improvements. Across contexts, a notable outcome has been the increased visibility of marginalised groups, including persons with disabilities, older persons, and rural communities, within both data systems and policy discussions. This reflects a broader shift from exclusion and invisibility toward recognition, inclusion, and engagement in governance processes.

A FOUNDATION FOR LASTING INCLUSION

By the end of the programme, a solid foundation had been established for longer-term impact.

The programme has:

- Strengthened the ability of civil society to engage with evidence and influence decisions.
- Opened pathways for governments to adopt more inclusive data practices.
- Made marginalised groups more visible in both data and policy processes.
- Built partnerships that can sustain progress beyond the programme period.

The most notable change is not only technical but structural. The programme has helped shift how systems listen to ensure that those who are often left behind are increasingly heard, recognised, and included in the decisions that affect their lives.

PERSISTENT BARRIERS TO INCLUSION: DENOTIFIED AND NOMADIC TRIBES IN RAJASTHAN INDIA AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

What began as a small, volunteer-led effort in Rajasthan has rapidly grown into a vital bridge between highly marginalised Nomadic and Denotified Tribes (NT-DNT) communities and the public services they have long been excluded from. Using citizen data to identify needs and entitlements, volunteers worked directly with families to navigate complex administrative systems and claim their rights.

Within just two months, the initiative supported more than 150 families to apply for essential government services, including education scholarships, widow pensions, disability certificates, health insurance under PM JAY, and maternal health benefits. For many, this marked their first meaningful interaction with state systems transforming processes that once felt inaccessible into opportunities for dignity and recognition. Beyond applications, the programme helped create spaces for dialogue. Around 270 families participated in meetings with frontline workers and government officials such as Anganwadi staff and district authorities. These engagements have begun to rebuild trust and open channels of communication, enabling communities to voice their concerns directly. However, structural barriers remain. Limited access to biometric registration services continues to restrict uptake, requiring costly travel. Addressing these gaps will be critical to sustaining progress and ensuring that inclusion efforts translate into lasting change.

1.3 SO2: CLIMATE JUSTICE



DKK 59.02 MILLION IN 2025



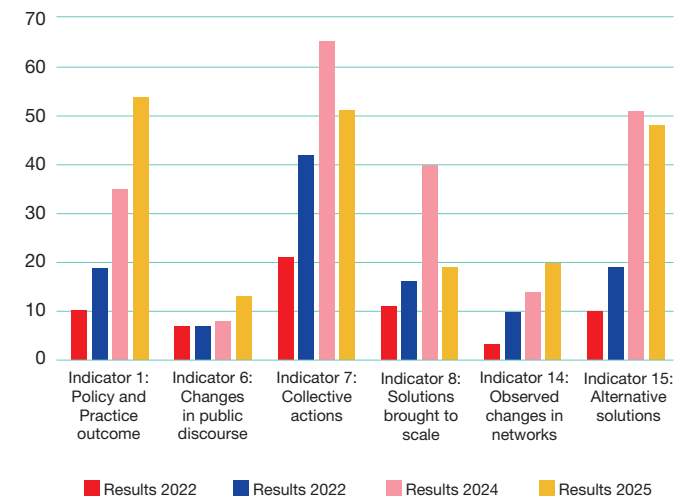
Young people, especially young women and those facing marginalisation or fragility, enjoy a just transition and their right to climate-resilient livelihoods.

CONTEXT

Climate Justice is a core strategic objective of SPAll, reflecting the understanding that climate change is not only an environmental issue, but a deeply social, economic, and political challenge. It disproportionately affects marginalised communities particularly young people, women, and those living in fragile and conflict affected contexts. While these groups contribute least to climate change, they face the most severe impacts, often turning climate shocks into crises of poverty, displacement, and insecurity. The programme responds by placing rights, accountability, and equity at the centre of climate action, addressing both the immediate risks and the structural drivers of vulnerability. The programme is operationalised through two mutually reinforcing change streams: (1) strengthening accountability and governance by influencing policies, budgets, and institutions, and (2) advancing innovation and adaptation in practice through locally relevant green solutions that build resilience and sustainable livelihoods. At local, national, and global levels, the programme supports youth led collective action that combines evidence based advocacy with practical solutions in climate adapted agriculture, sustainable food systems, water security, disaster risk reduction, and clean energy. Results across contexts show a clear and coherent pathway from capacity building to collective action, policy and practice change, and sustained impact. Youth and communities have moved from marginal participation to being recognised actors in climate governance, securing tangible improvements in services, infrastructure, and public investment, while advancing just transition pathways through scalable, inclusive alternatives.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Figure 3: Strategic Objective 2 Results



YOUTH MOVEMENT BUILDING FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE

The programme has strategically invested in youth movement building as the foundation for sustainable climate justice outcomes, recognising that lasting change requires organised constituencies capable of influencing power, policy, and public resources. Across contexts, the programme strengthened youth organising, leadership, and collective agency particularly among young women and marginalised groups enabling young people to move beyond fragmented activism toward coordinated, credible, and sustained civic engagement. Across countries, evidence shows a clear maturation and scaling of youth led climate justice movements. In Bangladesh, youth consolidated

local platforms into strong alliances such as the Satkhira Youth Alliance, embedded climate action in schools, mobilised mass movements like the Pran Sayer Canal campaign, and advanced national advocacy through climate policy fellowships and a youth led Green Parliament. In Zimbabwe, young people transitioned from informal activism to recognised governance partners through Green Village Committees, formal engagement with traditional leaders, and hands on leadership of agroecology and reforestation initiatives. In Ethiopia, the establishment of the Global Platform Hub and cascading COP knowledge through Inter COP sessions enabled sustained, locally grounded policy engagement, and strengthened youth legitimacy in climate dialogue. In Nigeria, youth networks evolved into formal national platforms and securing leadership roles such as positions within state level climate assemblies. In Jordan and Liberia, youth alliances and eco club models embedded climate justice into everyday institutions, strengthening peer collaboration and civic participation. Collectively, these experiences demonstrate a consistent pattern where youth capacity expanded across technical, political, and diplomatic domains, intergenerational collaboration deepened, and influence scaled vertically from community action to national, regional, and global policy spaces. As a result, young people are increasingly recognised as legitimate governance actors, laying the groundwork for durable, inclusive climate justice outcomes that extend beyond project cycles.

COLLECTIVE ACTIONS ON CLIMATE JUSTICE

Under the programme, collective action has been a central driver of climate justice impact, transforming climate action from isolated activities into coordinated movements that deliver tangible governance, policy, and livelihood outcomes. Youth led collective actions brought together communities, civil society, and duty bearers to address climate risks through public mobilisation, evidence based advocacy, creative expression, and sustained engagement, ensuring that climate justice concerns translated into real change rather than remaining symbolic. Across countries, collective actions generated measurable institutional and material impacts. In Bangladesh, coordinated youth campaigns during Global Weeks of Action and issue based movements (such as water governance, waste reduction, and canal restoration) resulted in repaired water infrastructure, reclaimed public resources, polythene free markets, and increased accountability by local administrations. In Nigeria, youth coalitions influenced national climate processes, contributed to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) revisions, advanced Just Transition dialogues, and supported the passage of environmental legislation, while also delivering practical actions such as reforestation, flood risk planning, and climate education reaching thousands. In Zimbabwe and Ethiopia, collective youth mobilisation shifted community and government practice—leading to formal

recognition of youth in governance structures, land access agreements, and implementation of agroecology and disaster risk reduction measures.

At the continental and global levels, coordinated actions fed youth priorities into Africa Union (AU) frameworks, and COP30 negotiations, contributing to commitments such as the Just Transition Mechanism. Importantly, these collective actions combined mobilisation with accountability and solutions, strengthening their durability. Youth did not only protest; they produced policy proposals, tracked implementation gaps, negotiated budgets, and co created alternative pathways such as agroecology, clean energy, and climate resilient livelihoods. Creative and cultural actions through music, art, festivals, theatre, and digital campaigns expanded reach and legitimacy, while evidence based tools ensured credibility with decision makers. As a result, climate justice advocacy shifted from awareness raising to agenda setting, influencing how public institutions plan, spend, and deliver.

NARRATIVE AND ACCOUNTABILITY SHIFTS

Under the programme, a clear and verifiable shift in climate justice narratives has taken place across countries, moving climate discourse away from voluntary, awareness based action toward rights, justice, and accountability. In Liberia and Zambia, sustained youth advocacy reframed climate action from clean ups and tree planting to questions of public budgeting, regulatory enforcement, and institutional responsibility. This shift was further reinforced through policy processes such as NDC 3.0, where youth priorities were formally recognised. A central narrative transformation has been the repositioning of youth from passive beneficiaries to legitimate decision shapers and rights holders. In contexts such as Chimanimani (Zimbabwe), Nigeria, Zambia, and Liberia, young people who were previously excluded from leadership spaces are now publicly recognised as credible contributors to climate governance through participation in technical working groups, parliamentary hearings, climate councils, and national delegations. This has changed how institutions, media, and communities perceive youth.

Narratives around extractive and “development” projects have also shifted. In EACOP affected communities, evidence based youth and community advocacy weakened one sided pro development media narratives and replaced them with balanced reporting on environmental harm, human rights impacts, and intergenerational injustice. In Zambia, youth led advocacy following mining pollution reframed environmental damage as a failure of accountability rather than an isolated accident. Fact checking initiatives in Tanzania further reinforced this shift by countering misinformation and strengthening public trust in evidence based climate narratives. Another important trend is the normalisation of everyday and cultural spaces as legitimate arenas

for climate justice. Schools, refugee settlements, markets, and cultural platforms became sites of civic engagement across Bangladesh, Liberia, Zimbabwe, and Nigeria, moving climate action beyond elite or technical forums. Eco clubs, school based campaigns, festivals, theatre, music, murals, and storytelling initiatives such as Nexus Fest and climate justice albums helped humanise climate discourse and make justice based claims more accessible and widely owned. Across countries, gendered power dynamics were also brought into climate narratives. Young women's leadership including feminist analysis of climate laws and women led advocacy spaces in Zimbabwe and gender responsive contributions to NDC processes in Zambia and Liberia reframed climate change as deeply connected to unpaid care work, safety, mobility, and economic inequality. This challenged gender neutral climate narratives and embedded feminist perspectives into formal policy records.

POLICY REFORM AND INSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE CHANGE

Youth and community led advocacy resulted in concrete policy and legal reforms, demonstrating influence beyond isolated projects. Governments revised policies, adopted new regulatory frameworks, and strengthened enforcement practices in response to sustained youth pressure. Key examples include Bangladesh's adoption of the OPEX solar model across 47 public universities and 150 colleges; enactment of a State Environmental Law in Borno, Nigeria; development of Kenya's National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (2024–2027); a draft national climate law in Mali shaped by civil society and youth; and a government led ESIA investigation in Zambia following mining pollution. At continental and global levels, youth advocacy contributed to the adoption of the AU CAADP Strategy 2026–2035 and the COP30 agreement on a Just Transition Mechanism.

ADVANCING JUST TRANSITION THROUGH PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVES

Across countries, youth and women advanced locally appropriate, low carbon alternatives that directly strengthened resilience, livelihoods, and dignity. Agroecology emerged as a shared solution addressing climate vulnerable food systems. In Bangladesh, youth and women transformed saline affected land through vermicomposting, salt tolerant crops, and sack gardening, generating steady income and food security. In Ethiopia, 115 rural women transitioned from subsistence to diversified agroecology enterprises, while youth institutionalised vermicomposting and indigenous seed multiplication as viable businesses. In Nigeria and Zimbabwe, youth led demonstration gardens, and home based organic production validated agroecology as a productive, climate resilient alternative.

Parallel to food systems transformation, green entrepreneurship and circular economy models became key entry points to a just transition. In Bangladesh, youth converted small seed funds into viable businesses producing eco friendly bags, biodegradable pens, rooftop gardens, and solar powered poultry incubators. In Ethiopia, youth associations combined organic fertiliser, energy efficient stoves, and seed enterprises. In Kenya, youth led briquette and beekeeping ventures replaced charcoal and high emission livelihoods, while in Zimbabwe, renewable energy skills training led directly to formal employment in solar installation.

CLEAN ENERGY, WATER, AND DISASTER RESILIENT ALTERNATIVES

SPAII also advanced decentralised energy and basic service innovations that reduced climate vulnerability while addressing inequality. Community scale solutions such as energy efficient stoves, solar incubators, and clean cooking briquettes reduced deforestation, women's care burdens, and household emissions across Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Zimbabwe. In parallel, youth driven water and disaster preventive solutions translated adaptation principles into practical outcomes. Investments secured through youth advocacy repaired sluice gates, embankments, drainage systems, rainwater harvesting facilities, and water plants reducing flood risk, disease exposure, and school disruption. Gender responsive cyclone shelters and women led water governance structures directly addressed climate related vulnerabilities faced by women and girls, preventing climate shocks from cascading into humanitarian crises or displacement.

CONCLUSION

The Climate Justice objective under SPAII demonstrates that equitable and resilient climate action is achievable when power, resources, and decision making are deliberately shifted toward those most affected. Across countries, the programme shows a coherent and sustained transformation of youth especially young women moving from the margins of climate discourse into organised movements, recognised governance actors, and implementers of practical solutions, while communities have gained tangible improvements in resilience, livelihoods, and dignity. The programme results confirm that climate justice is most effective when movement building, evidence based advocacy, and locally led innovation reinforce one another. Youth led collective action translated lived experience into policy reform, budget reallocations, and institutional change, while simultaneously delivering concrete adaptation outcomes in food systems, water access, disaster risk reduction, and clean energy. These changes were not isolated or temporary; they were embedded through formal mechanisms such as policies, laws, budgets, and governance structures ensuring sustainability beyond the life of the programme. Agroecology, green entrepreneurship, decentralised energy, circular economy

practices, and community driven resilience solutions emerged as viable, scalable alternatives to extractive and inequitable development models. By linking these alternatives to national, regional, and global policy processes including NDCs, AU frameworks, and COP30 commitments the programme ensured that local solutions informed system wide change.

CLIMATE JUSTICE GLOBAL PROGRAMME

DKK 4.44 MILLION

Contribution to Country Programme Results: 173 Outcomes

The Climate Justice Global Programme played a critical role in unifying and amplifying national and local advocacy efforts, connecting frontline communities especially young people to global policy, finance, and investment spaces. Through its three strategic tracks Accountability, Financing, and Alternatives the programme strengthened global-to-local linkages, influenced key international processes, and contributed to shaping more just, equitable, and community-centred climate pathways. Working in collaboration with a broad alliance of partners including civil society networks, research institutions, youth movements, and global coalitions the programme has delivered results across the strategic tracks.

STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY FOR CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

The Global Programme significantly advanced efforts to hold governments and duty bearers accountable for climate commitments by combining capacity building, coordinated advocacy, and policy engagement. The Climate Justice Academy (2025) strengthened the capacity of youth activists and organisations to engage in climate governance processes, including COP negotiations and national policy spaces. A coordinated global advocacy effort supported ActionAid country offices to influence Nationally Determined Contributions. At the global level, a major outcome was the adoption at COP30 of the “Principles for Just Transition” a landmark, rights-based framework that now provides a practical accountability tool for governments and civil society. However, while accountability around policy commitments and dialogue has improved, translation into budgetary allocations and implementation remains uneven.

ADVANCING JUST CLIMATE FINANCE

Through its Financing track, the programme has contributed to reshaping global and national debates on climate finance, focusing on equity, justice, and systemic reform. The flagship report “How the Finance Flows” (2025) introduced 10 indicators for just transition finance, influencing global discussions ahead of COP30. These indicators were reflected in COP30 outcomes, embedding

justice principles into international finance frameworks. Advocacy linking climate finance to debt, fiscal space, and domestic resource mobilisation contributed to African governments adopting a strong position against debt-based climate finance and inclusion of non-debt-inducing finance language in COP30 negotiation texts. At national level, 20 country National Dialogues engaged ministries, civil society, and youth on climate finance, taxation, and public spending. In Liberia, programme engagement contributed to the establishment of a Climate Integration and Financing Office (CIFO), integrating climate into national planning and budgeting systems. Work on extractives highlighted financial leakages and supported policy responses such as Zimbabwe’s ban on raw mineral exports, increasing domestic value retention. Despite these advances, overall climate finance remains insufficient, and grant-based funding continues to be insufficient.

Influencing Investment Shifts (Public and Private Finance)

The programme made important contributions to exposing and influencing financial flows, particularly in energy systems. A pilot project mapping Nordic financial flows to Bangladesh’s energy sector revealed continued investment in Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) expansion, minimal and fragmented investments in renewables and misalignment between stated climate ambitions and actual financial flows. The project identified viable renewable investment opportunities, including rooftop solar, utility-scale solar and off-grid mini-grids. Engagement with public investors (e.g., Norfund) indicated willingness to scale investments in renewables if governance and regulatory conditions improve and emerging political momentum to increase public climate investment capacity.

PROMOTING COMMUNITY-LED ALTERNATIVES AND SYSTEMIC CHANGE

The global programme has supported the advancement of locally grounded, community-led alternatives to fossil fuel-based energy and industrial agriculture. The Climate Justice Academy Small Grants Programme funded youth- and women-led initiatives across seven countries and over 25 communities, reaching over 500 direct participants and more than 20,000 people indirectly. Initiatives included:

- Climate storytelling and digital advocacy
- Community mobilisation and awareness campaigns
- Art-based climate engagement
- Local policy advocacy and organising

These approaches shifted climate narratives toward accessible, community-rooted communication, strengthened grassroots accountability and participation, and built peer learning networks and movement infrastructure. At policy level, momentum on agroecology has grown with the integration into continental frameworks (e.g., Kampala Declaration) and adoption of national agroecology strategies in multiple countries.

ADVANCING CLIMATE JUSTICE FROM LOCAL REALITIES TO GLOBAL ACTION

The strength of the Climate Justice Global Programme is its ability to bridge global policy spaces with locally grounded realities in a mutually reinforcing way. Global advocacy and national action are not treated as separate tracks, but the programme ensured that local evidence, community experiences, and youth perspectives directly inform global debates, while global commitments and frameworks are translated into actionable tools for national advocacy and accountability. This is reflected, in how grassroots insights and research shaped global narratives on just transition and climate finance, influencing outcomes such as the COP30 Principles for Just Transition. In turn, country teams and civil society actors used these global frameworks to hold governments accountable and guide national policy dialogue and implementation. National level engagements from NDC processes to climate finance dialogues informed collective positions at regional and international platforms, strengthening coherence and negotiation power. The programme connected local actors, particularly young people, to global decision-making spaces, enabling them to engage directly with institutions, investors, and policymakers, while also bringing global debates closer to communities through accessible tools, storytelling, and local mobilisation. This connection strengthened both the legitimacy and effectiveness of advocacy, ensuring that climate justice efforts are rooted in lived realities while influencing structural change at scale.

KEY LESSONS

- The weakening of corporate climate policies, especially in banking, highlight the need to prioritise

enforceable regulation over voluntary action to secure lasting impact.

- Limited grant-based finance and rising debt are restricting just transitions, while the shift toward de-risking private investment risks undermines equity and access without strong safeguards.
- Public finance actors show more openness to change, while private sector resistance persists, requiring more strategic and systemic advocacy approaches.
- Small grants and capacity building for young people are effective entry points, but long-term investment and mentorship are needed to sustain influence.
- Collaboration and adaptive approaches enabled continued progress despite a challenging and shifting global context.

CONCLUSION

The Climate Justice Global Programme made substantial contributions to shaping global norms, strengthening accountability systems, and advancing equitable climate finance and investment pathways. The most significant impacts included embedding justice principles in global climate frameworks (COP30 outcomes), strengthening youth-led accountability and participation, influencing government and investor narratives and positioning, and advancing community-led and agroecological alternatives. However, progress remains transitional rather than fully transformational. Advancing climate justice requires systemic, long-term strategies that combine regulatory change, finance reform, and sustained support for locally led action. While the programme has successfully influenced policies, discourse, and institutional frameworks, large-scale shifts in finance flows and investments toward just transitions are still emerging.

Domestic Resource Mobilisation Top Up Funding 2025: Summary of Country programmes

Kenya	The DRM component aimed to strengthen meaningful youth engagement in public finance and accountability processes in Turkana (Kakuma), particularly for young women and marginalised groups. It focused on building capacity in human rights-based approaches, community organising, and domestic resource mobilisation to enable youth to influence resource allocation and demand.
Liberia	The Liberia DRM Top-Up aimed to strengthen the link between community-led climate action, domestic resource mobilisation (DRM), and evidence-based advocacy. It focused on equipping youth, women, and marginalised groups with the knowledge, tools, and platforms needed to influence climate finance, renewable energy policies, and national resource allocation, while advancing gender-responsive and inclusive climate governance.
Nigeria	The Nigeria DRM Top-Up aimed to address systemic gaps in revenue generation, tax transparency, and fiscal accountability, particularly in the extractives sector. It focused on strengthening domestic resource mobilisation through progressive taxation, enhancing public finance management, and building the capacity of civil society, media, and local government actors to promote transparency, accountability, and equitable resource allocation.
Zambia	The Zambia DRM Top-Up aimed to strengthen DRM, tax justice, and climate finance advocacy within the extractives sector. It focused on empowering youth particularly young women and marginalised groups to influence policy, improve accountability in public finance (including Constituency Development Fund (CDF)), and advance equitable, rights-based climate financing.
Zimbabwe	The Zimbabwe DRM Top up addressed Zimbabwe's climate financing gap (only 0.27% of national budget allocated to environmental protection 2020–23) by shifting youth activism from general mobilisation to technical, fiscal evidence based advocacy.

1.4 SO3: YOUTH IN CRISES



Women Transforming Myanmar (WTM), a local organisation in Myanmar supported by ActionAid, is providing relief to the survivors of the March 2025 Earthquake in and around Inle Lake, Southern Shan State, Myanmar. Credit: Women Transforming Myanmar (WTM)

DKK 59.02 MILLION IN 2025

87
SRF RESULTS

38
HARVESTED
OUTCOMES

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

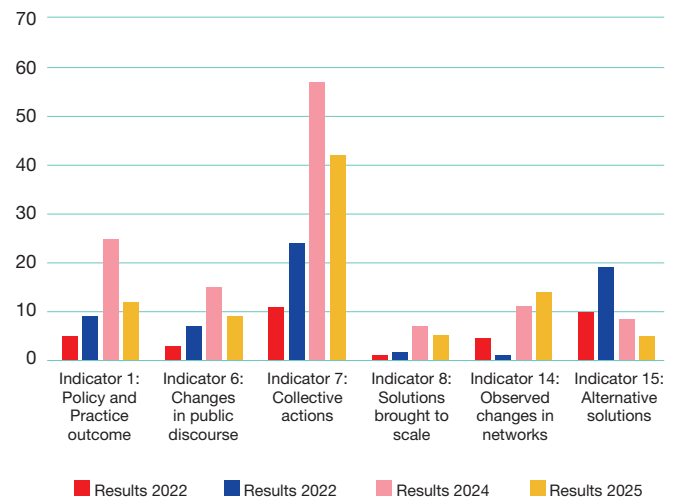
CONTEXT

The AADK led SPA II programme operates in fragile and displacement affected contexts through a rights based humanitarian development peace (HDP) nexus approach that addresses immediate humanitarian needs while also tackling the structural drivers of vulnerability, inequality, and conflict. The programme is grounded in the assumption that young people particularly young women and marginalised youth can contribute meaningfully to resilience and protection outcomes when they are organised as rights holders and embedded within systems of decision making and accountability. Across the programme intervention contexts, young people responded effectively to climate, conflict, and displacement related shocks by organising collective action, engaging with institutions and duty bearers, and contributing to tangible improvements in protection, preparedness, social cohesion, and local governance. These results demonstrate clear progress toward the programme strategic objective of strengthening youth resilience and ensuring that young people enjoy their right to protection in fragile contexts, disasters, and protracted crises. The programme prioritised integrated and locally anchored responses. Youth movement building functioned as critical nexus infrastructure, enabling humanitarian response to be linked with longer term development and peacebuilding processes. Youth led preparedness and response structures such as Village Emergency Management Committees (VEMCs), Satellite Disaster Management Committees (SDMCs), and Emergency Fast Action Support Teams (EFAST) enabled faster, more localised response while reducing vulnerability through anticipatory action. Collectively, these outcomes indicate that youth centred, rights based approaches are effective

in delivering resilient and accountable responses in fragile contexts, in line with Danida's priorities on localisation, accountability, and inclusive development.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Figure 4: Strategic Objective 3 Results



YOUTH AGENCY AND COLLECTIVE POWER IN FRAGILE CONTEXTS

A core transformation under SPAII has been the evolution of youth from individual crisis responders or aid recipients into organised collective actors with sustained agency. Across Bangladesh, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Lebanon, Myanmar, and Syria, youth movements matured structurally from informal groups into networks, committees, and organisations capable of

continuity despite political volatility, funding uncertainty, and repeated shocks. Youth hubs, alliances, and platforms enabled young people to carry humanitarian urgency into longer term development and peace processes. In Ethiopia, youth engagement through disaster preparedness and early action committees linked anticipatory action at community level with national disaster risk reduction (DRR) discussions. In Bangladesh, youth networks transformed concerns over flooding, water insecurity, and displacement into structured engagement with development planning and budget processes, securing preventive infrastructure and service improvements. This collective power shifted how youth are perceived in fragile contexts from vulnerable beneficiaries to recognised rights holders and legitimate actors. In Nigeria and Liberia, youth participation in humanitarian coordination and DRR reframed youth inclusion as a governance and accountability imperative. In Zimbabwe, youth engagement in VIDCOs and Water Point Committees advanced recognition of youth rights to participation, protection, and services in climate affected districts. Across contexts, youth demonstrated their capacity to respond rapidly during crises while sustaining advocacy and negotiation between emergencies.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Collective action under SPAll significantly strengthened community based protection and resilience systems, demonstrating that protection is most effective when it is locally anchored, networked, and shared. In Bangladesh, Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Palestine, youth especially young women led the establishment and strengthening of gender based violence (GBV) referral pathways, survivor accompaniment mechanisms, and community based psychosocial support. Peer educators created safe spaces for girls and survivors, while youth and community volunteers organised first aid training, emergency kits, safety mapping, and evacuation planning. These initiatives reduced isolation, stigma, and fear, while improving early risk identification and response. In hospital settings, youth and former patients collectively reshaped psychosocial environments for children undergoing treatment, improving emotional wellbeing and community responsiveness. Menstrual health campaigns across multiple countries broke long standing taboos through collective dialogue, reframing menstrual health as a shared social responsibility. In Palestine, integrated survivor centred approaches combined GBV prevention, psychosocial support, legal awareness, and referral mechanisms under extreme access constraints, restoring dignity and enabling continued community engagement despite prolonged war.

Crucially, these actions shifted protection from a private burden borne by individuals to a collective responsibility embedded in community networks, reinforcing resilience before, during, and after shocks.

INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Another major area of integrated impact lies in how youth led collective action moved decisively into power, policy, and accountability spaces, producing tangible institutional outcomes. In Bangladesh, youth advocacy secured concrete public resource allocations, including waste management vans, Pond Sand Filter repairs providing safe drinking water, and school safety budgets. In Nigeria, youth led assessments shaped humanitarian response planning through the Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (NHRP) Youth Lens, holding humanitarian actors accountable to commitments on youth inclusion. Across Nigeria, Liberia, and Zambia, youth gained formal representation in disaster management committees, climate councils, and humanitarian coordination platforms. These roles institutionalised youth participation beyond ad hoc consultation. At global level, youth engagement influenced GPDRR outcome documents and humanitarian reform debates, embedding youth participation within emerging coordination norms. These governance outcomes illustrate a clear shift from voice without leverage to evidence backed influence, enabled by sustained movement building and collective action rather than one off advocacy.

SOCIAL COHESION, PEACE, AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Collective action also functioned as a strategic mechanism for peacebuilding and social cohesion, particularly in contexts where resource scarcity, displacement, and identity based tensions heighten the risk of conflict. In Idlib Syria, the *Hands of Peace* initiative embedded peace messaging and cross sectarian solidarity within collective food production, using economic cooperation as an entry point for reconciliation. In Latakia Syria, *Bridges of Love* connected different sects and generations through dialogue, shared memory, and documentation, strengthening intergenerational trust. In Bangladesh (Chattogram and Kurigram), youth peace committees institutionalised interfaith cooperation during high risk periods such as religious festivals. Across multiple countries, theatre, activism, storytelling, and cultural initiatives transformed sensitive issues including climate justice, GBV, and social inequality into shared collective narratives, creating safe spaces where dialogue replaced suspicion and polarisation. These approaches reframed peace from a post conflict aspiration to a daily practice embedded in community life.

Dignified and Sustainable Livelihood Pathways
Economic outcomes further demonstrate the value of integrated collective action. Livelihood initiatives evolved from individual income generation into collective economic organising with social purpose, contributing simultaneously to resilience, cohesion, and dignity. In Syria, collective food centres supported widows, youth, farmers, and

peace messaging at the same time, linking market access, livelihood recovery, and social cohesion. In Idlib and Teknaf, candle making and theatre initiatives combined income generation with psychosocial support, awareness raising, and collective management, transforming creative skills into sustainable livelihood pathways. Across Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe, skills and vocational training increasingly relied on peer coordination and group learning rather than individual advancement alone.

These collective economic strategies reduced competition and isolation, strengthened mutual reliance, and anchored resilience in everyday material life addressing economic vulnerability as both a humanitarian and peacebuilding concern.

In 2025, a set of humanitarian innovations demonstrated how locally led, inclusive alternatives can outperform conventional humanitarian systems by addressing root causes rather than symptoms. In Ethiopia's Guna District, young women replaced polluting single use menstrual products with reusable, locally produced pads that reduced period poverty, generated income. In Zambia, communities co created a simple, youth friendly multi hazard risk mapping tool that strengthened preparedness and early warning by replacing a complex, exclusionary national reporting system. In Palestine, youth cohorts transitioned from training participants to formally recognised emergency protection responders within humanitarian coordination structures. Together, these initiatives show that humanitarian innovation is most effective when it is community-owned, simplified and justice oriented.

CONCLUSION

The programme demonstrated that youth resilience in fragile and crisis affected contexts should complement human rights, collective power, and institutional accountability. By integrating movement building, collective action, narrative change, and policy and practice reform, the programme enabled young people especially young women and marginalised groups not only to withstand shocks, but to enjoy their right to protection and actively shape safer, more resilient futures. Across contexts, collective action emerged a primary driver of resilience, protection, accountability, and peace. Youth movement building functioned as critical nexus infrastructure, allowing young people to translate immediate protection needs into sustained governance, social cohesion, and livelihood outcomes across the humanitarian development peace continuum. The results show that communities most affected by crisis are organising, negotiating, protecting, and governing together, advancing rights based, inclusive, and durable transformation in contexts of extreme challenges.

YOUTH IN CRISIS GLOBAL PROGRAMME

DKK 4.54 MILLION

Contribution to Country programme results: 126 Results

By the end of 2025, the Youth in Crises global programme delivered strong results amidst upheaval in the humanitarian sector and humanitarian funding streams that affected all levels local, national and global. The sharp decline in funding had and continues to have life-threatening effect on communities facing crises, but at the same time opened up room for discussing the role that local actors, including young people, can play in crises prevention and response. The global programme utilised these new opportunities to the fullest. The programme demonstrated that when young people are supported with resources, technical guidance, and access to decision-making spaces, they can meaningfully influence policy and practice. Its widespread integration across national indicators further highlights its strategic value not just as an implementation mechanism, but as a catalyst for advocacy, localisation, and long-term systems change.

ENABLING AN ECOSYSTEM FOR YOUTH-LED INFLUENCE

The global programme played a significant role in protecting and legitimising youth leadership within a shrinking humanitarian space. At a time when the Humanitarian Reset led actors to deprioritise youth engagement, the programme ensured that youth leadership remained a recognised and defended priority across the different crisis contexts. Through global advocacy platforms and initiatives such as #ChangeTheCode, supported by IHART and the Global Platform Secretariat, the programme sustained visibility of youth demands and reframed youth participation as a matter of system accountability rather than optional inclusion. This created an enabling environment in which country programmes could continue engaging youth actors with greater legitimacy, even under constrained funding and compliance pressures.

GLOBAL-TO-LOCAL POLICY AND INFLUENCE PATHWAYS

The global programme strengthened impact by creating clear pathways that connect local youth voices to global policy spaces and back to national action. Through facilitating participation in platforms such as the Global Platform for DRR and the Compact on Young People in Humanitarian Action, it elevated local experiences and evidence into global commitments, which country teams could then leverage to strengthen their own advocacy and policy engagement. This two-way flow enhanced

the credibility and influence of country-level work while embedding it within broader reform processes. At the same time, the programme improved the quality and inclusivity of humanitarian action by promoting gender-transformative approaches. Initiatives such as the SASA! model and the piloting of the Gender-Transformative Conflict Sensitivity (GTCS) toolkit demonstrated how deeper analysis of gender, power, and conflict can lead to more adaptive and context-sensitive programming. Together, these efforts positioned the programme to influence not only what is delivered, but how humanitarian responses are designed, ensuring they are more equitable, responsive, and grounded in lived realities.

TECHNICAL FRAMEWORKS AND THOUGHT LEADERSHIP

The global programme strengthened country-level results by combining technical leadership with sustained capacity support. Through the development and rollout of tools such as Young Women's Protection Guidelines, it provided practical frameworks that deepened analysis of gender, power, and conflict, and promoted more inclusive, community-based protection approaches. The tools enhanced the quality, consistency, and innovation of country programming without replacing local strategies. Ongoing mentoring, training, and technical accompaniment built the capacity of both youth organisations and country teams to navigate humanitarian systems, engage in policy processes, and integrate youth leadership, localisation, and gender-responsive approaches. Together, this support ensured that country-level achievements were not isolated efforts, but part of a broader shift toward stronger, more sustainable leadership and programming across contexts.

NETWORKED AND COLLECTIVE ACTION

The global programme strengthened cross-country and regional youth networks, enabling young people especially young women to connect, collaborate, and act collectively. Through targeted training, advocacy support, and convenings, it fostered peer learning, shared strategies, and coordinated advocacy, increasing the scale and coherence of youth influence beyond individual country contexts.

Regional training on the Young Women's Protection Guidelines in Southern Africa brought together participants from Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zambia, creating a cross-border peer network that is now driving joint advocacy on gender-responsive humanitarian action. Similarly, youth-led advocacy funding in Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe helped build national coalitions, strengthening coordination and amplifying collective voice. Engagement in global platforms such as the UNDRR and initiatives like #ChangeTheCode further expanded alliances with international stakeholders, while activities such as

youth camps and humanitarian training in Palestine established local cohorts linked to broader regional and global networks and stakeholders such as the UNFPA. These interconnected networks enabled youth actors to influence humanitarian systems not as isolated individuals but as part of a coordinated movement. This collective approach strengthened solidarity, helped counter shrinking civic space, and ensured that country-level efforts both fed into a wider, more strategic, and unified global influence agenda but also used global developments as vehicle for local change. The collaboration through the Global Compact on Youth in Humanitarian Action has been instrumental in linking national and global level work.

ENSURING PROGRAMME QUALITY AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The global programme played a critical role in ensuring technical expertise and strategic alignment across contexts, ensuring that country-level efforts remained anchored in a shared vision of youth-led, feminist, and locally driven humanitarian action in accordance with the ActionAid International (AAI) Humanitarian Signature. Through continuous guidance, it helped maintain a focus on long-term systems change, while also responding to immediate needs. It also supported countries to position their work within the Humanitarian Reset Recognition of youth-led efforts by high-level actors, including the Emergency Relief Coordinator, reflects a gradual but important shift of positioning youth participation as essential to accountable and effective humanitarian action.

KEY LESSONS AND STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

Several critical lessons emerge from the 2025 experience.

- Without genuine accountability and proper resourcing, efforts to include young people can easily become superficial, reducing their involvement to presence rather than meaningful influence.
- Funding constraints that especially hit in 2025, disproportionately affect youth-focused work, underscoring the need for resolute and diversified funding streams.

The Humanitarian Reset most likely emphasises localisation out of need rather than genuine political will, but it provides a golden opportunity for systems change that this thematic area is aiming for. These lessons point to clear priorities for the future: Full speed on supporting local and youth-led organisations to be heard in the Humanitarian Reset, strengthening structural mechanisms for meaningful participation, investing in youth-led organising, and reinforcing global-to-local linkages to ensure that policy commitments translate into practice. Addressing systemic barriers particularly related to funding and access will be essential to sustaining and scaling impact.

Top Up Funding 2025: Summary of Countries

Three Top ups (DKK 18.4 million) were awarded in 2025 to Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. Kenya, Mali, Somaliland, Tanzania and Ukraine implemented activities from Top up funds from the previous years. *Full details in Annex 7*

AAAR Lebanon DKK 4.2 million	The ActionAid Arab Region (AAAR) Lebanon Top-Up aimed to strengthen protection, legal assistance, and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees, while supporting safe, voluntary, and dignified return. The project combined economic empowerment, youth leadership, and protection-sensitive programming, with a strong focus on women and youth.
AAAR Syria DKK 8.5 million	The AAR Syria Top-Up aimed to address urgent humanitarian needs of conflict-affected and returnee populations while supporting early recovery and resilience. It focused on basic needs assistance, cash support, rehabilitation of community infrastructure, and strengthening access to essential services, particularly for vulnerable and returning households.
Kenya	The Inclusion component aimed to improve economic inclusion, protection, and resilience of queer refugees by strengthening livelihoods, ensuring access to safe housing, and enhancing protection standards for LGBTIQ+ shelter providers.
Mali	The Mali Top-Up aimed to strengthen rapid humanitarian response capacity in the context of escalating crises and displacement, while reinforcing resilience, protection, and youth leadership.
Somaliland	The IGNITE Fund aimed to address the exclusion of young internally displaced (IDP) women from leadership, advocacy, and decision-making spaces. It focused on strengthening feminist leadership, voice, and collective action through storytelling, movement-building, and advocacy.
Palestine DKK 5.7 million	No implementation in 2025, activities carried over to 2026.
Tanzania	The Tanzania Top-Up aimed to address gaps in youth engagement, climate justice advocacy, and democratic participation by enabling young people especially young women and marginalised groups to influence decision-making processes.
Ukraine	Provide integrated, multi-sectoral emergency assistance and strengthen protection and resilience in conflict-affected areas.

YOUTH LED PROTECTION AND RESILIENCE IN PROTRACTED CRISIS – PALESTINE

In 2025, prolonged violence, repeated displacement, and the erosion of protective systems in Palestine severely affected women, young women, and youth, exposing them to heightened protection risks, trauma, and exclusion from decision making. As the psychological toll of war deepened, sustaining community engagement and response became increasingly difficult. In response, AAI Palestine, in partnership with PDWSA and WEFAQ, implemented a rights based, survivor centred approach that integrated protection, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and youth leadership within a humanitarian development peace framework. Over 100 GBV and protection awareness sessions in IDP shelters created trusted spaces that reduced stigma and enabled disclosure and help seeking. Trauma informed counselling, group stress management sessions, and integrated case management restored coping capacity and dignity for women and girls facing ongoing insecurity, while legal awareness and consultations strengthened access to rights and remedies. Crucially, the programme recognised that youth leadership could not be sustained without addressing wellbeing. Self care and psychosocial resilience support reframed mental health as a protective and collective priority, enabling young people especially young women to remain engaged as responders, advocates, and organisers. Targeted capacity building strengthened youth roles in humanitarian action, advocacy, governance, and post war reconstruction, transforming crisis affected youth into humanitarian actors and civic leaders. Youth led initiatives such as the Cultural Café and We Remain. Building the Future created safe spaces for dialogue, creativity, and collective reflection, countering despair and strengthening social cohesion amidst war. At the systems level, coordinated efforts led by PNGO improved humanitarian practice through survivor centred SOPs, accountability tools aligned with the Core Humanitarian Standard, and sectoral strategic papers guiding relief, recovery, and reconstruction.

2. PROGRESS ON INTEGRATED CAPACITY SUPPORT

This section presents an overview of achievements for the four integrated capacity units of SPAII in 2025.



Young Diversity Ambassador, Nicole, supported by ActionAid Denmark in Mykolaiv. Credit: William Vest-Lillesoe

The AADK led SPAII programme works through an integrated approach to learning and capacity strengthening through four complementary capacity units: People4Change (P4C), the Mellefolkeligt Samvirke Training Centre for Development Cooperation (MS TCDC), Global Organising and Leadership Development (GOLD) under the Social Movement Support Centre (MOVE), and the Global Platforms. These units function as an interconnected ecosystem designed to address critical knowledge gaps and strengthen the capacities of young people, activists, and movements. Each unit plays a distinct and strategic role: the Global Platforms provide physical spaces and networks for youth engagement and mobilisation, GOLD/MOVE delivers tailored support for movement building and organising, P4C facilitates mentorship and leadership development, and MS TCDC anchors large-scale convenings and structured professional learning.

Together, these approaches reinforce one another to ensure coherent, high-quality, and participatory capacity development.

2.1 GLOBAL PLATFORMS & THE GLOBAL PLATFORM SECRETARIAT

DKK 7,843,040

Contribution to Country programme results: 289 Results

INTEGRATED CAPACITY STRENGTHENING AND ORGANISATIONAL CONTRIBUTION

In 2025, the GP programme consolidated its role as a cross-cutting capacity strengthening mechanism across ActionAid globally. Through an integrated approach linking an evidence based methodological approach with network-building, and youth-led action, the programme delivered tangible value to country offices, thematic programmes, regional and global processes. This approach not only strengthened youth leadership, but also contributed directly to improved programme quality, coherence, and delivery across the organisation, while building a critical mass of skilled and active young leaders.

STRENGTHENING PROGRAMME QUALITY AND METHODOLOGICAL COHERENCE

Through regular methodological support, trainings, and the promotion of the GP Learning Development Cycle, country teams increasingly adopted structured, participatory, and action-oriented approaches. The development of new conceptual resources, including those on HRBA and feminism, further strengthened the political and analytical grounding of programmes. The global capacity strengthening initiatives reached hundreds of facilitators and youth leaders, contributing to a more unified approach across diverse contexts. Importantly, youth trained through initiatives such as the Climate Justice Academy (in collaboration with the Climate Justice programme) and the Youth in Elections Training of Trainers applied these methodologies within national programmes.

BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY AND FACILITATION SYSTEMS

A key achievement in 2025 was the strengthening of decentralised, youth-led facilitation systems, reducing reliance on external expertise. Through Training of Trainers (ToTs) and mentorship models, the GP programme developed a growing pool of youth facilitators who are now actively designing and delivering trainings independently. Youth trained through elections and humanitarian ToTs are facilitating national-level trainings and contributing to regional processes. In multiple countries, these trained facilitators have implemented step down trainings linked to global programmes, extending capacity strengthening to community level. This has enabled country offices to benefit from in house facilitation capacity, reducing costs, increasing responsiveness, and enabling faster programme scaling.

SUPPORTING THEMATIC PROGRAMMES AND ADVOCACY PRIORITIES

The GP programme made a significant contribution to advancing ActionAid’s thematic priorities by linking youth capacity strengthening to advocacy and policy engagement. In 2025, the programme mobilised over 620,000 young people globally, through campaigns such as the Global Week of Climate Action. Youth engagement spanned key areas including climate justice, decent work, humanitarian action, feminism, and governance. In Malawi, youth engaged through GP-supported decent work initiatives participated directly in a national Decent Jobs policy development committee, influencing policy processes. As part of AADKs global policy and advocacy work, youth from the SPAIL countries presented a climate letter at HSBCs AGM to influence their corporate social responsibility and advocate for a just climate transition.

ENABLING CROSS-UNIT COLLABORATION AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

The GP network has become an important platform for cross country and cross thematic collaboration, strengthening organisational learning and coordination. Digital communities, such as the “More Than First Responders”² network with over 700 young humanitarian leaders as members, provide continuous spaces for exchange, collaboration, and joint advocacy related to SO3. In parallel, global convenings and strengthened regional collaboration particularly in Francophone and Arab regions have enhanced contextually relevant learning and joint action. Through these platforms, youth and programme teams are actively sharing tools, strategies, and campaign approaches, collaborating across countries on advocacy initiatives and engaging in peer learning and joint problem-solving.

LINKING GLOBAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING TO LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION

A defining strength of the GP model is its ability to translate global learning into locally grounded action. Global trainings are systematically followed by step down processes at country level, ensuring that capacity strengthening leads to tangible outcomes. This process was reinforced through IGNITE, which supported 13 partners to adapt and implement GP methodologies in their contexts. Partners in Eastern Europe and Southern Africa implemented contextualised programmes on elections, decent work, and mentorship, demonstrating the adaptability of the model. Locally trained youth facilitators extended these approaches to community level initiatives, enhancing facilitator’s ability to reach marginalised groups. This strengthened implementation by supporting contextually specific and locally owned priorities, while effectively bridging global strategies with local realities.

STRENGTHENING YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISATIONAL AND EXTERNAL PROCESSES

The GP programme has significantly enhanced the participation of young people in decision-making, advocacy, and programme processes at all levels. Youth are increasingly engaging in national policy processes (e.g. Malawi decent work policy engagement), global advocacy platforms (e.g. COPs, UN DRR consultations) Digital communities and global networks have enabled youth to collectively contribute to campaigns and consultations, strengthening their influence.

2.2 GOLD UNIT & THE GLOBAL ENTITY: MOVE

DKK 9,680,850

Contribution to Country programme results: 223 Results

The year was marked by both expansion and adaptation while civic space narrowed and funding streams became more uncertain, the need for strong, connected, and resilient movements became even clearer. Across its global ecosystem MOVE is now connected to an estimated 40,000 human rights defenders, with more than 10,000 activists trained each year.

STRENGTHENING YOUTH LEADERSHIP AND COLLECTIVE ACTION

A defining feature of the year was the continued strengthening of youth-led movements and alliances. Across regions, young people are not only participating in civic action they are shaping agendas, building coalitions, and claiming space in political processes. In India, more than 15,000 HRDs were trained and supported to engage with authorities, mobilise communities, and advocate for labour and social justice. In Nigeria, the emergence of the MOTION coalition brought multiple movements together onto a shared platform, improving coordination and amplifying their collective voice. Similar patterns are visible across Eastern and Southern Africa, where youth-led groups have grown in confidence, legitimacy, and influence. These developments highlight the cumulative impact of long-term investments in leadership development, mentorship, and organising capacity, enabling youth to move from participation to leadership and influence.

LINKING LOCAL ORGANISING TO GLOBAL INFLUENCE

MOVE’s approach demonstrates how local organising can effectively connect to global advocacy. The Stop EACOP

2. More than first responders—People affected by crises especially young people should not be seen only as immediate responders to emergencies. They are also leaders, organisers, advocates, and change-makers who shape long term solutions and systems.

campaign coordinated efforts across more than 30 countries and over 160 organisations linking grassroots mobilisation with international financial advocacy, resulting in 40 banks and 30 insurers withdrawing support for the project. This was underpinned by sustained investments in local organising structures where more than 80 community chapters³ and 3,000 organisers combined with coalition coordination, media engagement, and legal action. This case illustrates how movements, when supported strategically, can achieve tangible outcomes even in restrictive environments by connecting local struggles to global systems of power.

PROTECTION, SOLIDARITY, AND OPERATING IN SHRINKING CIVIC SPACE

The importance of protection and resilience became increasingly evident in 2025. As repression intensified across several countries, MOVE strengthened its role in supporting activists at risk. Through rapid response mechanisms, 151 human rights defenders received support, including legal assistance, relocation, and psychosocial care. Partnerships with specialised organisations such as Front-Line Defenders and Access Now were expanded, while MOVE co-led a global Community of Practice on Protection, bringing together over 70 organisations and more than 20 donors. Beyond formal mechanisms, the value of consistent presence and solidarity stood out. In countries like Serbia and El Salvador, partners highlighted that MOVE's continued engagement especially when others withdrew enabled them to sustain their work under pressure. In practical terms, this included legal guidance, secure communication systems, and operational support in highly restrictive environments.

SUPPORTING MOVEMENTS IN FRAGILE AND CONFLICT CONTEXTS

In fragile and conflict-affected settings, movements proved to be essential actors in maintaining civic engagement and accountability. In Eastern Europe, particularly Ukraine, youth-led movements adapted to conflict conditions by shifting between humanitarian response and civic organising, while maintaining their ability to mobilise and influence. These experiences reaffirm MOVE's Theory of Change: when movements are equipped with tools, knowledge, networks, and protection, they can sustain agency and drive change even in highly restrictive environments.

CONVENING POWER AND GLOBAL SOLIDARITY

The Copenhagen People Power Conference 2025 highlighted MOVE's growing role as a global convenor. Bringing together over 300 participants from 30

countries, the conference created a space for dialogue between grassroots activists, governments, donors, and international organisations. Importantly, the conference was embedded in a broader process, including pre-engagement with frontline activists and structured follow-up activities. This ensured that the convening translated into ongoing collaboration, strengthened alliances, and increased visibility for movement perspectives in global discussions on peace and civic space.

2.3 PEOPLE FOR CHANGE

DKK 4,445,890

Contribution to Country programme results: 271 Results

In 2025, the P4C programme continued to support SPAll objectives by placing Inspirators and Advisors across 13 countries. At its heart, the programme is about people collaborating with people strengthening local organisations, supporting young leaders, and contributing to more connected and responsive development approaches. A total of 41 Inspirators and four Advisors were deployed, with 85% working directly within local partner organisations. This helped ensure that support stayed grounded in local realities and responded to real community needs. While the programme operated in challenging environments shaped by political instability, shrinking civic space, and climate disruptions, it remained flexible and responsive. High satisfaction levels among Inspirators (94%) reflect strong relationships, coordination, and support, while growing opportunities in youth mobilisation, digital advocacy, and climate justice helped deepen the programme's impact.

IMPACT ACROSS THEMATIC PRIORITY AREAS

P4C contributed widely across SPAll priorities, with 271 recorded results, including 92 major contributions. Behind these numbers are meaningful shifts with young people becoming more confident and active, organisations growing stronger, resulting in communities being better able to respond to challenges. The programme supported youth to organise and speak up, strengthened climate action through technical and regional collaboration, contributed to humanitarian and resilience efforts, and improved how partner organisations plan and deliver their work. The Roving Advisor model contributed towards regional and global linkages by linking countries together, especially on issues of climate justice. This, combined with Inspirators work with young people, communities, and local organisations to create a well-rounded and connected approach to build long-term strength and resilience.

3. Community Chapters - localised groups or hubs of young people and activists who organise and act at the community level.

2.4 TRAINING CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (TCDC)

DKK 5,985,440

Contribution to Country programme results: 183 Results

The Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke Training Centre for Development Cooperation (MS TCDC) strengthened youth leadership, civic engagement and policy influence through an integrated capacity support model combining the regional YouLead programme, the community-based Youth Hub Arusha, and the Learning and Training Unit. Despite a complex operating environment marked by political disruptions and funding uncertainties, the programme exceeded most performance targets and demonstrated a clear progression from capacity strengthening to collective action and policy influence, confirming the effectiveness of its approach.

EXPANDING REACH AND BUILDING A CRITICAL MASS OF YOUTH LEADERS

A key achievement in 2025 was the scale of youth engagement and capacity development. YouLead trained 1,033 young people across the East African Community (EAC), while the Youth Hub Arusha reached an additional 200 youth 60% of whom were women through community-based training. These efforts were complemented by large-scale convenings that engaged over 12,000 young people, creating platforms for dialogue, networking, and collaboration. Collectively, these results reflect the development of a critical mass of skilled, confident, and connected young leaders equipped to contribute to social and political processes at multiple levels.

STRENGTHENING YOUTH AGENCY AND COLLECTIVE ACTION

Across MS TCDC programmes, young people demonstrated significant growth in their ability to lead, organise, and drive change, with at least 231 reporting improved capacity for influencing and advocacy. This enhanced agency was visible both at regional and

community levels, where youth increasingly took on leadership roles, facilitated discussions, engaged in civic processes, and used creative and digital tools to amplify their voices. This strengthened capacity translated into collective action and movement building. Through YouLead, youth networks led eight national consultations on the EAC Youth Policy, engaging over 400 participants and contributing recommendations now under formal review. At the community level, Youth Hub Arusha recorded a rise in youth-led initiatives addressing gender equality, climate justice, and governance accountability. Together, these outcomes demonstrate a clear shift from individual capacity development to sustained civic engagement and collective action, with young people emerging as confident actors capable of mobilising others and influencing change within their communities and beyond.

POLICY INFLUENCE AND GOVERNANCE PROCESSES

A notable achievement in 2025 was the programme's contribution to policy influence at multiple levels. Youth-led processes informed the ongoing EAC Youth Policy review, while regional consultations on the Climate Peace Security nexus contributed to the development of a policy brief for the EAC Climate Change Framework. At the national and local levels, youth inputs were incorporated into the National Youth Statement on Climate Justice and community development planning processes. Advocacy efforts toward establishing a National Youth Council in Tanzania also continued, although progress was temporarily affected by the election period. These contributions demonstrate that young people are increasingly recognised as credible stakeholders in governance and policy processes.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO INFLUENCING SPACES

MS TCDC strengthened youth participation in decision-making by supporting 22 young leaders to engage in high-level regional and global platforms, including COP30-related engagements, AU ECOSOC forums, and the G20 Social Summit. Youth Hub Arusha facilitated youth access to local and national decision-making spaces, including district-level platforms and civil society networks. This dual approach ensured that youth engagement was both locally grounded and globally connected, amplifying their influence across multiple levels.

3. CROSS-CUTTING KEY LEARNINGS & REFLECTIONS

This section brings together reflections on key reflections on cross-cutting issues that have emerged over the reporting period, while also exploring the learning generated in relation to the Danida learning questions.

3.1 BUDGET DEVIATIONS⁴

In 2025, income reached DKK 151.5 million, consisting of the MFA's standard allocation of DKK 129 million, DKK 18.4 million in Top-Up grants, and a DKK 4.1 million balance carried over from 2024. Spending stood at DKK 150 million, leaving DKK 1.5 million to be carried forward to 2026. Major budget deviations between programming areas primarily stem from in-year Top-Up grants and allocations made from unallocated flexible funds.

Outside the Programme and Project Activities (PPA) lines, the slight 2.1% overrun on the 2025 Information & Public Engagement ceiling will be offset in 2026. The Danish audit budget showed an overrun in 2025, due to additional costs associated with auditors engaging directly with AADK partners to advice on audit-related issues. By the end of 2025, HQ costs accounted for 18.14% of total SPA spending, which is below the 18.7% initial budget. This improvement is the result of changes implemented across the years yielding results in 2025, such as organisational restructuring and the introduction of a new Fair Share model and method.

Budget deviations at country level were notably influenced by the allocation of additional flexible funds in countries such as Armenia, Bangladesh, DRC, El Salvador, Gambia, Georgia, Malawi, Moldova, Myanmar, Nepal, Sierra-Leone, Somaliland, and South Africa. In ActionAid Arab Region, Mali, Nigeria, and Uganda adjustments were required as reporting shifted from transfers to audit-based results for the previous year. Apart from this, no activities were implemented in Uganda in 2025. At MS TCDC, the implementation of some activities was postponed to 2026 due to security concerns because of the protests going on in relation to the national elections in October. Finally, the timing of Top-Up grants also played a role, with Palestine receiving Top-Ups close to the end of the year resulting in implementation starting in 2026. At MS TCDC, the implementation of some activities was postponed to 2026 due to security concerns because of the protests going

on in relation to the national elections in October. Finally, the timing of Top-Up grants also played a role, with Palestine receiving Top-Ups close to the end of the year resulting in implementation starting in 2026.

3.2 LOCAL LEADERSHIP

AADK's work is fundamentally grounded in partnerships that span from community-based movements to major global institutions. In 2025, AADK collaborated with 16 direct Southern partners (as defined by Danida), including 13 localised ActionAid offices within the federation. In addition, AADK worked with nine other ActionAid offices that are either partially or fully registered by ActionAid International or another federation member. Through ActionAid country offices, AADK's programmes engaged a much broader network, reaching 87 local, national, and regional Southern partners, as well as nine international institutions. This wide-ranging partnership landscape detailed further in Annex 4 highlights AADK's strong commitment to advancing localisation while fostering collaboration across organisations and levels.

The successful decentralisation of power and resources, with over 60% of programme funding in several contexts directly managed by local organisations, and 65% of MOVE programme resources channelled to national and regional actors was a significant achievement. This shift enabled partners to respond rapidly and effectively to changing realities, ensuring that programmes were grounded in lived experience and community-defined needs. Local Global Platforms further reinforced this leadership by managing resources, facilitating innovation (e.g. climate and livelihood funds), and strengthening financial autonomy and accountability at the community level. Local leadership was also evident in expanded decision-making roles and sustained local initiatives. Partners increasingly led programme design, budgeting, and engagement with governance structures. Concrete examples include youth associations shaping national-

4. As this annual report was finalised before completion of the audit, the figures presented may deviate from the audited SPAII 2025 accounts.

level engagement in Mali and Zambia, school-based Green Clubs in Liberia driving environmental awareness, and community-led green enterprises in Zimbabwe promoting sustainable livelihoods. These initiatives demonstrate not only ownership, but also the durability and scalability of locally driven solutions.

The programme's investments in capacity strengthening played a critical enabling role. Through Global Platforms, GOLD, MS TCDC trainings, and inspirator placements, over 9,000 learners gained skills in leadership, advocacy, and programme delivery. Local leadership was further reinforced through movement-building and feminist leadership approaches. The programme strengthened the local to global connection, ensuring that grassroots knowledge informs international advocacy amplifying community voices in policy spaces.

3.3 GLOBAL LOCAL CONNECTEDNESS

In 2025, upheaval at global level and in particular in sectors of development, humanitarian action and human rights meant that protection and safety systems as well as years of institution building was broken down. Drastic changes in both policy and funding streams primarily had profound effects on people and communities living in vulnerable situations but also meant that change theories had to be adapted to a global policy system that almost came to a complete standstill or even worse, saw regression in previously made gains.

AADK's theory of change continuously work in a dialectic way, where the push for change happens at all levels and a constant review is made to see if global gains can open up spaces for change at national level and vice versa. This report is full of examples of that. And in 2025, this approach was more relevant than ever. As early as April, AADK and partners, including the Danish Foreign Ministry and several other prominent donors, realised that the planned People Power Conference, described above, needed to offer a safe space for connecting and strategising with social movements and like-minded stakeholders. Similarly, the drastic funding cuts in emergency funds from most notably the United States, prompted a reform process of the entire humanitarian architecture. Seeing opportunities for building back better in any crises, AADK supported young humanitarian leaders from several countries to start #ChangeTheCode campaign and gained support from partners in the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action. The campaign, also described above, targets the reform process led by UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Tom Fletcher and pushes for recognition of young peoples and local actor's role in all phases of the humanitarian programme cycle as well as access to funds. Finally, AADK engaged with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

in relation to Denmark's seat in the UN Security Council, especially bringing social movement perspectives on Syria and Palestine.

3.4 CO-FINANCING

In 2025, SPA funds were used as co-financing to leverage appr. 18 million DKK additional funds. In Denmark, the SPA grant was used for co-financing to raise funds for the Copenhagen People Power Conference. Other examples include financing of AADKs work with IHART and the Disaster Preparedness and Response Fund to pilot the Gender-Transformative Conflict Sensitivity Guidelines in Mozambique. Another example is from Nigeria, where SPA funds secured funding support from foundations for ActionAid Nigeria's work on institutional resilience and support to the citizens' movement to demand accountability.

3.5 VALUE FOR MONEY

Value for Money (VfM) principles of effectiveness, efficiency, economy, and equity are embedded throughout AADKs processes to ensure accountability to rights holders, donors, and partners. In 2025, AADK adopted revised indicators to support the measurement and monitoring of VfM to identify potential adaptations and improvements to planning and operations. AADK has continued to work to directly fund local partners (58%) and maintained a low admin ratio (16%). This has provided cost effectiveness and efficiency. AADK, as a youth-centred and inclusive organisation, has continued to provide equitable distribution of services to the most marginalised rights holders in countries of operation. This reach is evidenced through the impact stories and testaments of rights holders and duty bearers. In individual countries, there are a plethora of examples of VfM. These include the use of shared physical spaces (such as community centres, schools, universities), including GPs, provision of in-kind contributions and the support of volunteers to support the implementation of activities. Other specific examples include in Nigeria, media partners provided subsidised or free airtime for interviews, rebates, and media coverage materials for instance, helping to set up the Ibeno Green Youth Hub and furnishing it with upcycled, youth designed items, and providing in kind support for learning, recreation, and sanitation initiatives. Also, in Zimbabwe, ActionAid coordinated with local government to use resources and coordination to reach the hardest to reach areas. VfM was maximised through strategic partner selection. For example, in Somalia/Somaliland youth-led partners, whose strong institutional capacity and access to community and government spaces, reduced operational costs and enabled wider outreach.

Finally, investing in movements, as an approach, is sustainable in itself. Movements are there with or without AADK money and the work is continuing after project cycles end. Access to MOVE mentors, small scale strategic funding, training, and security has led to impressive results, sometimes reaching people in thousands. AADK is investing in capacity, networks and relationships creating lasting capacity and connections that drive the work forward.

3.6 GREENING/CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING

In 2025, SPAll operationalised Danida's greening and climate mainstreaming requirements through measurable results across (i) integration of climate, environment, and nature in programme objectives, (ii) delivery of climate relevant results, and (iii) reduction of the programme's environmental footprint. Climate justice was embedded across all Strategic Objectives, with implementation moving from awareness raising towards verifiable policy influence, climate resilient livelihoods, and institutional greening practices.

INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT, AND NATURE ACROSS PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Climate considerations were systematically integrated into programme design, implementation, and monitoring processes across countries and thematic units. For example, in ActionAid Arab Region (Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria), climate and environmental concerns were embedded as a cross cutting lens within youth leadership, protection, and civic engagement interventions, explicitly linking environmental sustainability to social justice, gender equality, social cohesion and accountability. In Ukraine, Syria and Bangladesh, environmental and climate risk assessments and do no harm checklists informed programme planning in vulnerable areas. Global and regional teams (Climate Justice Global Programme, the Youth in Crises Programme, Global Platforms) further mainstreamed climate by prioritising digital engagement, regional hubs, and reduced travel in line with AADK climate policy and by engaging in issues such as disaster risk reduction, climate campaigns, and youth green entrepreneurship.

CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT, OR BIODIVERSITY AS A PRIMARY OR PARTIAL PROGRAMME FOCUS

Across SPAll, youth led climate action delivered concrete, context specific results:

- In Nigeria, sustained youth advocacy contributed to the adoption of the Borno State Environmental Law, strengthening environmental protection and accountability mechanisms, while climate resilient livelihoods were promoted through agroecology

- forums and practices such as agro sack farming.
- In Bangladesh, the programme advanced just energy transition and institutional greening. National platforms such as Youth COP 2025, the Green Parliament, and political party dialogues engaged over 1,300 youth and elevated climate justice, renewable energy, and transparent governance into national discourse. Over 26 young people launched eco friendly enterprises, ranging from organic crops and rooftop gardens to sustainable packaging and renewable energy solutions, demonstrating scalable green livelihood models.
- In Ethiopia, organised youth produced approximately 8,500 indigenous and fruit tree seedlings and supported the planting of over 20,000 trees in collaboration with government bodies, while promoting solar powered irrigation and green livelihoods for young women.
- In Palestine, despite a highly constrained humanitarian context, climate informed agricultural interventions improved irrigation efficiency through 3.6 km of water pipelines, rehabilitated 140 dunums of farmland, and strengthened local food production as a form of climate adaptation.
- At regional and global levels, SPAll supported youth participation in COP related processes, global and regional disaster risk reduction platforms, and climate peace security dialogues, ensuring local realities informed debates on climate finance, adaptation, and loss and damage.

Greening of operations and reduction of environmental footprint: Operational greening accompanied programmatic results. Across countries including Nigeria, Somalia/Somaliland, Zimbabwe, Liberia, Palestine and Ukraine, partners reduced paper and plastic use and carbon emissions through digitalisation, reusable materials, green procurement rules, and low waste event design. Solar installations and maintenance at offices and youth hubs, for example in Nigeria and Zimbabwe, reduced reliance on fossil fuel generators and lowered operational costs. Travel related emissions were reduced by prioritising local expertise, online meetings, and regional hubs, particularly across global programmes.

3.7 EXIT STRATEGY

Individual ActionAid Partner Countries (AAPCs) have developed Exit Strategies to support the phase out of its interventions while ensuring that achieved outcomes are sustained beyond SPAll. The primary means that AAPCs have articulated in their Exit Strategies include:

- **Access to Public Services:** a core element of SPAll has been supporting communities and individuals to access public services (e.g., water and sanitation, education, GRPS). This will enable continued progress following the end of the partnership.

- **Accountability to communities:** AADK collaborates with communities to ensure that duty bearers are accountable to communities that they serve. An example of this is youth advocacy and movement infrastructure support (e.g., Youth Advocacy Networks), which AADK engages in so that they can continue as independent platforms driving accountability, public service, and youth development. Engaging with community in accountability supports community driven advocacy to remain active, with communities sustaining ownership of priority issues such as education infrastructure, embankment reconstruction, accountability actions, and social justice campaigns. Collaborating with community leaders, traditional institutions, and rights holders (young people, women, and community groups) who will champion local advocacy, ensure conflict sensitivity, and drive continued implementation of community priorities.
- **Youth leadership:** AADK support young people to develop their voice and increase pressure on duty bearers. During SPAIL, AADK has supported specific young people and youth groups with capacity building, expertise, and support. Young people support includes young women in protection and response actions, young peace ambassadors, movement groups, climate and governance, and others. Through institutionalised youth participation, governance is maintained through continued implementation of relevant youth policies and frameworks agreed with local government. Youth led accountability mechanisms (e.g. monitoring public commitments, procurement transparency work, engagement with Host Community Development Trusts) continue to function and influence government and corporate responsiveness to community priorities.
- **Youth movement sustainability:** by providing youth-led civic and innovation spaces (such as Hubs, GPs) they are able to function as permanent hubs for civic learning, digital engagement, environmental campaigns, and livelihood development. Educational institutions (universities and tertiary institutions) and community based structures that will host or partner with hubs to sustain youth leadership pipelines, civic education, and innovation activities. Youth movements and networks, including state wide youth advocacy networks, Local Government Area level structures, and community youth coalitions that will sustain mobilisation, accountability actions, and leadership development.
- **Sustainable livelihoods:** by providing sustainable livelihood pathways (such as agroecology, green enterprises, digital innovation, and youth entrepreneurship) are maintained through cooperatives, networks, and market linkages, supporting youth employment and economic resilience.

COUNTRY PHASE-OUT

In 2025 two countries were phased out of SPAIL, Jordan and Liberia.

- **Jordan:** The programme is set to close in December 2026, with AADK initiating early phase-out efforts in August 2025. That year served as a critical preparatory phase, laying the groundwork for a gradual, coordinated, and locally anchored transition to be fully implemented in 2026. Throughout 2025, AADK and AAAR held a series of internal coordination meetings to define exit plans and strategic priorities, clarifying approaches to phasing out activities while sustaining key results. In parallel, AAAR engaged the two local partners in Jordan through consultations to introduce the transition timeline, align expectations, explore handover modalities, and identify opportunities to sustain selected outcomes beyond AADK support.
- **Liberia:** In 2025, AADK began a phased transition in Liberia, prioritising local ownership by transferring leadership and strengthening ActionAid Liberia, local partners, and youth-led structures. Support focused on organisational capacity, sustaining community platforms, and building youth leadership and partnerships. Resource mobilisation and knowledge documentation were also strengthened to support sustainability. In 2026, AADK will further reduce direct support while providing targeted guidance, enabling local actors to sustain programme outcomes independently.

LEARNING

ActionAid has implemented a range of processes to support the monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning throughout SPAIL.

- **Outcome Harvesting:** throughout the implementation of SPAIL, AAPCs have conducted Outcome Harvesting annually as part of its MEL approach. Outcome Harvesting is used to identify and analyse the changes in behaviour of social actors and then works backwards to assess how a programme contributed to those changes. Due to the nature of ActionAid's work with a strong emphasis on advocacy and policy engagement, Outcome Harvesting supports the identification and exploration of intended and unintended outcomes.
- **Participatory Review and Reflection Processes (PRRP):** are one of several MEL processes completed by AAPCs where data is collected through AA monitoring processes are gathered, analysed, and consolidated for learning and accountability purposes. PRRPs enhance accountability to primary stakeholders and helps ensure that the project is on track to achieve

its objectives. PRRPs focus particularly on whether the chosen strategies are working.

- **End of project evaluations:** A considerable proportion of partner countries (e.g., Ethiopia) are completing internal evaluations including the desk review of harvested outcomes, reporting, and other project learning. Other AAPCs (e.g., Bangladesh) are planning to contract a consultant to complete an external evaluation of the work completed. Both internal and external evaluation approaches will support learning to identify successes and opportunities for adaptations for future programming.
- **Global Programmes:** The two Global Programmes on Climate Justice and Youth in Crises also acts as thematic learning spaces. Monthly meetings that gather ActionAid and local partners, P4C Advisors, and Inspirators and well as AADK technical experts ensure that direct learning from programme implementation is shared across SPA countries and feeds into strategies on local, national, regional and global level.
- Sustainability initiatives include the archiving of all key documents and tools in accessible formats (digital and physical), including placement of resources in educational institutions and public libraries to facilitate ongoing learning and replication.

3.8 INFORMATION AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT (IPE)

DKK 2.68 million+

KEY HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

- High-quality delivery (4.8/5 teacher satisfaction)
- Strong learning outcomes (up to 92% increased global awareness)
- Broad reach: 49 workshops across 29 municipalities
- Scaling impact through teacher education
- Engagement of 1,000+ event participants and 16,500+ digital viewers

BRINGING GLOBAL ISSUES CLOSER TO YOUNG PEOPLE

In 2025, IPE was integrated into the GP Secretariat, strengthening alignment between national youth engagement and international SPAll priorities. The initiative continued to translate global issues into relevant and actionable learning for young people in Denmark through workshops, events, and partnerships. In total, 49 workshops were delivered across 29 municipalities, covering cultural understanding, global inequality, activism, and climate justice.

STRONG ENGAGEMENT AND MEANINGFUL LEARNING

Workshop feedback indicates consistently high quality and relevance. Teachers rated the sessions 4.8 out of 5, while students reported clear learning gains up to 92% strengthened their global outlook, 85% gained new understanding of the SDGs and inequality, and 80% increased their understanding of global interconnections. The strongest results were observed when workshops linked global issues directly to students' own lives and choices.

EXPANDING REACH AND LONG-TERM IMPACT

IPE also strengthened its longer-term reach by increasing engagement with teacher training institutions from less than 4% to more than 16%, supporting future teachers to integrate global perspectives into their classrooms. Outreach to vocational schools remained stable at approximately 10%, contributing to engagement with diverse groups of young people.

IMPACT BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

Beyond the classroom, IPE expanded its reach through public events and digital platforms. At Klimafolkemødet, more than 1,000 participants engaged with climate justice activities, while a video featuring Ugandan climate activist Nyombi Morris reached more than 16,500 views, bringing lived experience and global perspectives into both workshops and online engagement.

LEARNING AND ADAPTATION

Experience from 2025 confirmed the value of interactive and relatable formats. The cultural understanding workshop accounted for 45% of bookings, while lower demand for climate justice sessions indicated signs of climate fatigue and highlighted the need for redesign in 2026.

LESSONS LEARNT

- Strategic focus was strengthened following the transfer of *verdensmaalene.dk*, enabling IPE to concentrate on workshops and engagement activities.
- Iterative workshop design proved effective and will inform the 2026 redesign of climate justice sessions.
- Personal storytelling and closer links with the GP Secretariat strengthened global-local learning and created stronger connections for young people.

UPDATE ON IPE TARGETS

- **Result 1:** 49 VerdensKlasse workshops held for young people and educators (Target 50).
- **Result 2:** Average evaluation score of 4.8 out of 5 (Target 4).
- **Result 3:** Geographical reach: 29% of Danish municipalities per year (Target 25%).
- **Result 4:** 3,100 young people participated in live engagement activities (Target 1,000).

ANNEXES

- I. THREE CASE STORIES.
- II. THE SUMMARY RESULT FRAMES (SRF) UPDATE ON TARGETS AND RESULTS FOR 2025.
- III. ANALYSIS OF HARVESTED OUTCOMES.
- IV. AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF COMMITMENTS IN THE LOCAL LEADERSHIP STRATEGY.
- V. THE FULL LIST OF PARTNERSHIPS THAT AADK ENGAGED FOR SPAII.
- VI. HUMANITARIAN REACH.
- VII. TOP UPS.
- VIII. SNAPSHOT OF COUNTRY RESULTS.
- IX. A MATRIX WITH FOLLOW-UP FROM THE 2025 DANIDA REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT FOLLOW UP.

ANNEX 1A

Government of Tanzania establishes the climate change financing department

Title: Government of Tanzania establishes the climate change financing department.

Partner: ForumCC, DRST, TAYOTA, ActionAid Tanzania

Country: Tanzania

Period: February 2025



Stella Mystica Sabiiti, UN Women Advisor to the African Union (AU)'s Network of Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation, speaks at Copenhagen People Power Conference, April 2025. Credit: William Vest-Lillesoe



Photograph captured during the Climate Change Annual Policy Symposium, features a panel of distinguished speakers from FORUMCC, Mpwawwa District and Chamwino District. Credit : Action Aid Tanzania

CHANGE

In response to sustained advocacy and accountability efforts led by climate justice actors, the Government of Tanzania has announced plans to establish a Climate Change Financing Department within the Ministry of Finance, strengthening institutional capacity to coordinate climate finance mobilization and planning.

CONTEXT

Historically, responses to climate-related shocks in Tanzania relied on ad hoc mobilization of resources from government and private sector actors after emergencies occur, leading to delays and inefficiencies.

For example, in 2024, ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) and partners mobilized additional resources to respond to flooding in several localities. AATZ engaged government stakeholders to advocate for more structured, proactive approaches and clear preparedness and response plans for climate-related emergencies.

CONTRIBUTION

ActionAid Tanzania, through the SPAII Programme and alongside other climate justice actors, contributed to this outcome by advocating for improved preparedness and more reliable, institutionalized mechanisms for financing and responding to climate change emergencies.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES

The programme organized and supported a range of targeted advocacy and engagement actions aimed at strengthening climate finance systems. These included convening the Annual Climate Change Policy Symposium, conducting studies on climate financing, and facilitating engagement meetings with key decision-makers, including Parliamentary Departmental Committees and relevant ministry departments. The programme also contributed to the National Dialogue on Financing for Development and supported advocacy efforts through

various civil society consortiums. All these activities were strategically designed to influence government action towards improving the coordination, mobilization, and management of climate finance.

LESSONS

Strategic and sustained engagement by civil society organizations (CSOs) demonstrates strong potential to influence political will and drive government action on climate change priorities. The experience shows that coordinated advocacy, evidence generation, and multi-stakeholder dialogue can contribute to shifts toward more structured climate finance systems. However, continued

and intensified efforts by CSOs are necessary to ensure that the proposed Climate Change Financing Department is fully operationalized, with adequate resources mobilized, allocated, and effectively utilized to achieve its intended impact.

EVIDENCE

Evidence of this change is reflected in the Government of Tanzania’s public announcement to establish a Climate Change Financing Department within the Ministry of Finance, as reported by national media. This development aligns with sustained, evidence-based advocacy efforts by civil society organizations, including ActionAid Tanzania, calling for strengthened and more accountable public climate financing mechanisms. Source: <https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/news/national/tanzania-to-establish-climate-change-finance-department-4933614>

DOMAINS

Development strategy priorities: Climate & Green Solutions; Democratic values & human rights	
<i>Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	X
<i>Changes in laws, policies and practices that effect people's rights</i>	X
<i>Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights</i>	-
<i>Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights</i>	-
<i>Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	-
<i>Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work</i>	-

ANNEX 1B

People Power: building an international ecosystem to support and learn with movements

Title: People Power: building an international ecosystem to support and learn with movements

Partner: Danish Youth Council, Danish Institute for Parties and Democracy, CIVICUS, Peace Direct, Berghof Foundation, Community of Practice on Protection, OHCHR and Humanity United, Powered By the People CAAF, OSF

Country: International

Period: 2025



Stella Mystica Sabiti, UN Women Advisor to the African Union (AU)'s Network of Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation, speaks at Copenhagen People Power Conference, April 2025. Credit: William Vest-Lillesøe



Eliane Feza, a displaced poetry slam activist, or "slameuse" from DR Congo, performing at Copenhagen People Power Conference, April 2025. Credit: William Vest-Lillesøe

CHANGE

ActionAid Denmark (AADK) has strengthened social movements' influence by connecting frontline actors with donors, policymakers, and global platforms through sustained convenings and alliances. This has led to increased access to funding and partnerships, the establishment of a global Community of Practice on Protection, and growing uptake of movement-centred approaches by institutions and donors. Broader systemic shifts in civic space protection and long-term funding remain ongoing despite agenda-setting influence.

CONTEXT

Sustainable progress on climate justice, peace, and democratic resilience requires stronger engagement with social movements, especially amid shrinking civic space and declining trust in institutions. However, movements remain under-recognised, under-supported, and weakly

connected to institutional actors, while stakeholders lack effective frameworks to engage them as equal partners. This gap was addressed by convening cross-sector collaboration and shaping global dialogue on the role of movements in driving structural change.

CONTRIBUTION

With AADK's social movement hub (MOVE) as the engine, AADK bridges grassroots movements and global decision-making spaces through trusted relationships, structured convening methodologies, and strategic partnerships. AADK ensures that frontline actors shape agendas rather than being included at the margins through grounded partner-led processes. MOVE translates knowledge into policy-relevant formats e.g., publications, foresight processes, tools, and brokers relationships with donors and institutions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES

The project used a partner-led convening model centred on frontline priorities, applying a 40-20-40 approach (pre-engagement, conference, follow-up). Pre-engagement

included consultations with activists from conflict contexts, webinars, publications, and targeted dialogues with donors and governments. The conference created spaces for direct engagement between movements and decision-makers, including closed donor and government sessions. Follow-up initiatives such as the Community

of Practice on Protection and practical toolkits ensured sustained collaboration, learning, and influence. Strategic partnerships with research institutions and media further amplified impact, translating movement knowledge into widely used tools and increasing public and policy engagement.

LESSONS

Co-created, movement-centred convenings strengthen trust, legitimacy, and cross-sector collaboration especially when designed as sustained processes that link dialogue to concrete follow-up and action. Early and meaningful partner involvement is critical to ensuring relevance, ownership, and impact. The experience shows that effective engagement with social movements requires both safe spaces for dialogue and structured pathways into policy and funding systems. Building long-term, trust-based relationships with donors and partners around shared priorities enhances both influence and sustainability.

EVIDENCE

Evidence is reflected in the structured 40-20-40 convening approach, including pre-engagement with activists from conflict contexts, the conference (600+ participants), and sustained follow-up initiatives such as the Community of Practice on Protection and practical toolkits. Institutional uptake further confirms impact, including contributions to UN human rights dialogues,

training of 80 OHCHR staff, and recognition by UNPBSO. The REACT initiative provides additional evidence, with 24 activist-led publications (20,000+ views) and engagement of over 400 participants, demonstrating sustained knowledge sharing and influence. <https://www.nonviolent-conflict.org/resource/towards-a-peoples-peace-a-task-for-activists-peacebuilders-and-allies/>

DOMAINS

Development strategy priorities: Democratic values & human rights	
<i>Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	-
<i>Changes in laws, policies and practices that effect people's rights</i>	-
<i>Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights</i>	X
<i>Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights</i>	X
<i>Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	X
<i>Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work</i>	-

ANNEX 1C

Building youth leadership in emergencies in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Title: Building youth leadership in emergencies in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Partner: Action Aid DRC, TCDC , Action Aid Tanzania

Country: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Period: 2023-2025



Young training participants from Goma engage in a practical group exercise, using visual tools and drawings to map community challenges and humanitarian response pathways demonstrating the application of Global Platform participatory pedagogy. Credit : GP Secretariat



Participants take part in an outdoor reflection circle during the Youth Leadership in Humanitarian Emergencies training in Goma, fostering trust, shared learning, and collective leadership among emerging youth leaders. Credit : GP Secretariat

CHANGE

The establishment and operationalisation of the Global Platform (GP) in Goma transformed how partners in Eastern DRC engage with youth in conflict contexts by creating a structured youth-led approach to humanitarian action. This change was driven by a combination of cross-country learning and facilitation led by ActionAid Denmark (AADK), in collaboration with TCDC and peer GPs, particularly exchange and mentorship with GP Tanzania and the adaptation of training models from AADK's programme modality support.

CONTEXT

Eastern DRC, particularly Goma and North Kivu, faces recurring crises from conflict, displacement, and climate shocks, yet young people remain excluded from leadership in humanitarian response. To address this, AA

DRC, with support from AADK and mentorship from the GP in Tanzania, established a youth-led GP in Goma. This shifted youth from passive recipients to active leaders, strengthening local ownership, building sustainable capacity, and increasing youth influence in humanitarian, peacebuilding, and climate justice efforts.

CONTRIBUTION

Structured capacity building led by AADK, TCDC, and AA Tanzania and exposure to global GP spaces connected AA DRC to the wider GP network. AA DRC staff participated in international ToT programmes in Kenya (2023) and Nepal (2024). Collaboration with GP Tanzania including co-facilitated trainings and a learning visit in 2025 translated global approaches into practical, locally owned models. AADK provided bilateral technical support and activity funds from the IGNITE fund.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES

In addition to implementing several step down trainings, which directly reached over 65 young people in Eastern DRC, staff and volunteers from the Global Platform DRC

also engaged in global dialogues on youth leadership in emergencies. Notably, a young activist from DRC participated as a speaker at the 2025 Humanitarian Network and Partnership Week (HNPW), contributing to a multi-agency session hosted by ActionAid, UNICEF, UNFPA, Plan International, Save the Children, IFRC, and others, where experiences from Goma informed

the launch of the Young Humanitarians Handbook. Beyond capacity gains, the GP actively contributed to humanitarian response efforts during the M23 conflict. Staff and volunteers applied their skills as first responders, supporting injured civilians, advancing peace advocacy, and facilitating scholarships for 40 vulnerable children.

LESSONS

The intervention highlights the importance of strengthening intentional linkages between Global Platform initiatives, grassroots activists, and broader movement-building efforts in DRC. Peer-to-peer learning across Global Platforms proved critical in accelerating institutional development, while combining training with sustained mentorship ensured longer-term sustainability and localisation of skills. The experience also demonstrated that young people in fragile contexts are ready to lead when given structured support and trust. Digital platforms enhanced cross-border collaboration and advocacy, and early integration of GP pedagogy reinforced the identity and effectiveness of emerging youth-led hubs.

LESSONS

The intervention demonstrates that structured cross-country learning and sustained mentorship led to the establishment of a functional, youth-led Global Platform in Goma and increased youth leadership in humanitarian response. The global exposure, South-South exchange with GP Tanzania, and catalytic support from ActionAid Denmark translated knowledge into locally owned systems and practices. Evidence for this includes participation of

AA DRC staff in international Trainings of Trainers (Kenya 2023, Nepal 2024), documented step-down trainings reaching over 65 youth in Goma, mentorship and co-facilitation by GP Tanzania, and application of skills during the M23 crisis (e.g., first response actions and education support for 40 affected children). Further validation is seen in global engagement, including youth representation at HNPW 2025 and contributions to the Young Humanitarians Handbook. Testimonials from participating youth leaders during training in Goma in 2024: <https://youtu.be/s80ZKJ560Pc?si=ftkrIK6Uxh5Xhex->

DOMAINS

Development strategy priorities: Climate & Green Solutions; Democratic values & human rights	
<i>Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	
<i>Changes in laws, policies and practices that effect people's rights</i>	
<i>Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights</i>	X
<i>Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights</i>	X
<i>Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	X
<i>Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work</i>	X

ANNEX 2: SUMMARY RESULTS FRAMEWORK SPAII 2022 – 2026

Summary Results Framework SPAII 2022 – 2025

Overall objective						
Societies are transformed to become more just, feminist, green, and resilient.						
Results level: Strategic Objective	Indicators <i>The 3 impact indicators are crosscutting across the 3 strategic objectives.</i>	Targets <i>(Updated June 2026 based on 2025 reports)</i>	Results 2022	Results 2023	Results 2024	Results 2025
<p>Strategic objective 1: Young people, especially young women and those facing marginalisation or fragility, enjoy their rights to an open and enabling democratic space and access to well-resourced programmes and public services.</p> <p>SDGs: This objective will contribute to SDGs: 1,3–5, 8, 10, 11–13, 16–17.</p>	<p>1. Indicator (national and international):¹ Number and significance of policy & practice outcomes² by local, national, regional, international duty-bearers or private sector actors to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase young people's access to decision-making spaces improve access to GRPS and to public services fulfilment of rights improve the ability of people to adapt and build resilience to climate changes increase taxes or limit polluting industries through regulations adequately secure public and private financing of climate mitigation and adaptation, and loss and damage in the Global South ensure governments implement commitments on climate plans and policies in North and South. shift investments away from harmful businesses. shift investments towards sustainable solutions. to improve accountability and localisation in fragile contexts, disasters, and protracted crises improved access to livelihood and protection services in fragile contexts, disasters, and protracted crises. <p>2. Indicator (national): Number of formal or informal decision-making positions at all levels to which young people or their organisations are elected or appointed</p> <p>3. Indicator (national):³ Number of people receiving direct humanitarian assistance (MFA Indicator)</p>	<p>#1: Target for all countries 2022-2026: 361 policy or practice outcomes</p> <p>#2: Target for all countries 2022-2026: 16,907 positions</p> <p>#3: Target for all countries 2022-2026: 553,349 people</p>	<p>#1: Results for all countries 2022: 41 policy or practice outcomes</p> <p>#2: Results for all countries 2022: 727 positions (690 youth, 37 organisations)</p> <p>#3: Results for all countries 2022: 64,117 people</p>	<p>#1: Results for all countries 2023: 64 policy or practice outcomes</p> <p>#2: Results for all countries 2023: 4418 positions (4300 youth, 118 organisations)</p> <p>#3: Results for all countries 2023: 111,336 people</p>	<p>#1: Results for all countries 2024: 124 policy or practice outcomes</p> <p>#2: Results for all countries 2024: 10225 positions (10,038 youth, 187 organisations)</p> <p>#3: Results for all countries 2024: 285,671 people</p>	<p>#1: Results for all countries 2025: 110 policy or practice outcomes</p> <p>#2: Results for all countries 2025: 3951 positions (3,871 youth, 80 organisations)</p> <p>#3: Results for all countries 2025: 455,945 people</p>
<p>Strategic objective 2: Young people, especially young women and those facing marginalisation or fragility, enjoy a just transition and their right to climate resilient livelihoods.</p> <p>SDGs: This objective will contribute to SDGs: 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 17.</p>						
<p>Strategic objective 3: Young people, especially young women and those facing marginalisation, are resilient to shocks and enjoy their right to protection in fragile contexts, disasters, and protracted crises.</p> <p>SDGs: This objective will contribute to SDGs: 1, 5, 10, 13, 16.</p>						

1. Indicator 1 will monitor data various levels of results for advocacy and influencing actions even if it is hosted at the strategic objective level.
2. Policy outcomes include Changed awareness, attitudes, and opinions; changes in discourse; agenda setting; policy change; policy implementation; and policy impact.
3. Indicator 3 refers directly to SO3 so while the data is not objective level, the indicator is placed here.

Overall objective		Societies are transformed to become more just, feminist, green, and resilient.				
Long-term Outcome	Indicators <i>Four out of five of these indicators are crosscutting across the three LTOs and one indicator is specific to LTO4.</i>	Targets	Results 2022	Results 2023	Results 2024	Results 2025
<p>Long-term outcome 1: Young people, their allies and human rights defenders hold governments to account for green, well-resourced and gender responsive policies, plans, and public services and protection of human rights</p>	<p>4. Number of young people or their organisations that have accessed or participated in influencing spaces at local, national, regional, international level.</p> <p>5. Number of young people or their organisations supported or referred to human rights defence mechanisms to counter persecution.</p>	<p>#4 Target for all countries 2022-2026: 110,923 young people or organisations</p> <p>#5: Target for all countries 2022-2026: 7,880 young people or organisations</p> <p>#6: Target for all countries 2022-2026: 184 changes⁴</p> <p>#7: Target for all countries 2022-2026: 432 collective actions</p>	<p>#4: Results for all countries 2022: 3003 young people and organisations (2697 youth, 306 organisations)</p> <p>#5: Results for all countries 2022: 479 young people or organisations (465 youth, 14 organisations)</p> <p>#6: Results for all countries 2022: 28 changes</p> <p>#7: Results for all countries 2022: 62 collective actions</p>	<p>Results 2023 #4: Results for all countries 2023: 21,377 young people and organisations (20,394 youth, 983 organisations)</p> <p>#5: Results for all countries 2023: 3140 young people or organisations (3133 youth, 7 organisations)</p> <p>#6: Results for all countries 2023: 33 changes</p> <p>#7: Results for all countries 2023: 99 collective actions</p>	<p>#4: Results for all countries 2024: 68,096 young people and organisations (67,295 youth, 801 organisations)</p> <p>#5: Results for all countries 2024: 3,658 young people or organisations (3,552 youth, 106 organisations)</p> <p>#6: Results for all countries 2024: 40 changes</p> <p>#7: Results for all countries 2024: 181 collective actions</p>	<p>#4: Results for all countries 2025: 15,295 young people and organisations (14,839 youth, 456 organisations)</p> <p>#5: Results for all countries 2025: 349 young people or organisations (318 youth, 31 organisations)</p> <p>#6: Results for all countries 2025: 43 changes</p> <p>#7: Results for all countries 2025: 135 collective actions</p>
<p>Long-term outcome 2: Young people and their allies hold governments and humanitarian actors to account on ensuring protection, and adequate resourcing and delivery of community-led programmes.</p>	<p>6. Number and significance of changes in public narratives, discourse, or agendas, that young people, their movements, and their allies have contributed to.</p> <p>7. Number and significance of collective actions led by young people to either influence or hold duty-bearers to account or take initiative themselves to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for green, well-resourced and gender responsive policies, plans and public services Protect human rights Provide protection, adequate resourcing, and delivery of community-led programmes Reduce vulnerabilities Build resilience Lead humanitarian action Increase social cohesion Prevent conflict in the communities 					
<p>Long-term outcome 3: Young people and their allies lead collective action to reduce vulnerabilities, build resilience, increase social cohesion, and conflict prevention in their communities. programmes.</p>						
<p>Long-term outcome 4: Young people and their allies provide sustainable, climate just, and resilient solutions that are scalable or replicable</p>	<p>8. Number and type of alternative solutions that have been brought to scale within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> food security alternatives to agri-business alternatives to polluting energy-sector local actions youth led responses 	<p>#8: Target for all countries 2022-2026: 167 alternative solutions</p>	<p>#8: Results for all countries 2022: 13 alternative solutions</p>	<p>#8: Results for all countries 2023: 24 alternative solutions</p>	<p>#8: Results for all countries 2024: 52 alternative solutions</p>	<p>#8: Results for all countries 2025: 30 alternative solutions</p>

4. Indicator 6 further revised downwards after the consolidation of 2025 reports. Progress toward changing public discourse and narratives has been slower than anticipated due to the long-term and complex nature of social norm change, combined with external contextual influences, limited scale of interventions, and challenges in measuring subtle shifts.

Overall objective	Societies are transformed to become more just, feminist, green, and resilient.					
Intermediate Outcome	Indicators <i>Six indicators are crosscutting for three IOs, one indicator is specific to IO4, and the last indicator 16 is a meta-indicator for AADK analysis purposes.</i>	Targets	Results 2022	Results 2023	Results 2024	Results 2025
1: Young people have knowledge, tools, and leadership skills to absorb and adapt to shocks and to transform systemic inequalities.	9. Number of young people (m/f) trained 10. Number of people reached by online campaigns, media, etc	#9: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 38,430 young people #10: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 840,445 people reached.	#9: Results for all countries 2022: 28,651 young people #10: Results for all countries 2022: 9,161,045 people reached.	#9: Results for all countries 2023: 46,832 young people #10: Results for all countries 2023: 30,953,278 people reached.	#9: Results for all countries 2024: 98,222 young people #10: Results for all countries 2024: 17,684,901 people reached.	#9: Results for all countries 2025: 74,657 young people #10: Results for all countries 2025: 29,608,322 people reached.
2: Young people organise, campaign, and engage in groups and social movements, and build alliances to leverage their power for collective action	11: Number of young people and their organizations attending activities at convening spaces, platforms, and fora facilitated by the programme. 12: Number of young people involved in the programme taking action on common causes. 13. Number of partners (MFA indicator)	#11: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 66,411 young people #12: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 27,566 young people #13: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 612 partners	#11: Results for all countries 2022: 110,423 young people (109,431 youth, 992 organisations) #12: Results for all countries 2022: 17,551 young people #13: Results for all countries 2022: 169 formal partners and 162 informal partners	#11: Results for all countries 2023: 256,946 young people and organisations (254,885 youth, 2061 organisations) #12: Results for all countries 2023: 56,627 young people #13: Results for all countries 2023: 99 (formal partners and 292 informal partners)	#11: Results for all countries 2024: 200,145 young people and organisations (198,870 youth, 1,275 organisations) #12: Results for all countries 2024: 56,206 young people #13: Results for all countries 2024: 132 (formal partners and 338 informal partners)	#11: Results for all countries 2025: 207,410 young people and organisations (206,045 youth, 1,365 organisations) #12: Results for all countries 2025: 180,064 young people #13: Results for all countries 2025: 429 (121 formal partners and 308 informal partners)
3: Young people analyse their priorities and gather evidence to hold governments and humanitarian actors accountable	14. Number and significance of changes observed in movements, networks, or alliances that the programme supports.	#14: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 239 changes	#14: Results for all countries 2022: 24 changes	#14: Results for all countries 2023: 25 changes	#14: Results for all countries 2024: 44 changes	#14: Results for all countries 2025: 55 changes
4: Young people identify or promote alternative solutions	15. Number of alternative solutions co-created by young people and AADK, AA, and partners.	#15: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 183 alternative solutions	#15: Results for all countries 2022: 31 alternative solutions	#15: Results for all countries 2023: 40 alternative solutions		
For AADK capacity units and global programmes	16. Number and significance of results where [P4C, GP, GOLD, TCDC, global programmes] has been identified as contributing to the change by AA country partners.	#16: Target for all countries 2022-2025: 2,322 results	#16: Results for all countries 2022: 315 results	#16: Results for all countries 2024: 1070 results	#16: Results for all countries 2024: 1070 results	#16: Results for all countries 2025: 999 results

ANNEX 3

2025 OUTCOME HARVESTING REPORT

This report provides a synthesis of 2025 harvested outcomes achieved through the ActionAid Denmark (AADK) programme across governance, climate justice, and humanitarian contexts. It highlights the programme's contribution to the Summary Results Framework (SRF), with the harvested results demonstrating that the programme generated system-level results in a range of contexts, rather than isolated outputs. Across countries and thematic areas, young people and marginalised communities strengthened their capacity to organise, influence decisions, and engage institutions as recognised actors. This contributed to improved services, stronger accountability, climate-resilient livelihoods, more localised humanitarian systems, value for money and greater institutional responsiveness.

OPERATING CONTEXT AND PROGRAMME RELEVANCE

The programme's effectiveness across governance, climate justice, and humanitarian work reflects its ability to navigate complex, fragile contexts shaped by overlapping crises, institutional weaknesses, and shifting social dynamics. High vulnerability caused by climate shocks, conflict, poverty, and weak services created urgency for action. The programme helped local partners and communities turn this urgency into organised engagement through practical tools, skills, and structured platforms. Institutional gaps in service delivery, coordination, and policy created clear entry points for influence and youth-led evidence on service failures and protection risks helped reposition communities as solution-oriented partners and improved relationships with duty-bearers.

Growing recognition of youth as legitimate actors further enabled change. Through strengthened capacity and evidence-based advocacy, youth gained credibility, contributed data, supported service delivery and coordination, and increasingly moved into formal roles advancing the institutionalisation of youth participation. Community cohesion and social capital, including local groups, religious institutions, and traditional leadership, provided a strong foundation for mobilisation. Working through these structures enhanced trust, participation, and sustainability, particularly in sensitive areas such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV) response, conflict mediation, and climate adaptation.

Progress was constrained by social norms, bureaucratic delays, limited resources, and insecurity. Even so, local actors adapted through flexible and decentralised approaches, helping sustain momentum in difficult

environments. The programme's relevance and effectiveness stem from its ability to work within context, leverage local legitimacy, and support adaptive responses to complex risks.

RESULTS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Across all strategic objectives, the programme delivered progress on rights, accountability, and inclusion. Communities improved access to services while strengthening their ability to influence decisions, and marginalised groups were more actively included in governance and development processes.

Democracy Delivers (SO1)

Under Democracy Delivers (SO1), the programme generated strong results in youth agency, meaningful participation, and institutional change in governance systems. The evidence shows progress across the SRF results chain from strengthened capacity and participation to influence and institutionalisation demonstrating that support to youth leadership is translating into more inclusive and responsive governance. At the agency level, youth moved from marginalised actors to recognised decision-makers with youth participation going beyond access to substantive influence with young people. Youth increasingly contributed to discussions, shaped priorities, and influenced decisions on services and development investments, showing stronger quality of participation and co-creation.

Institutions also became more responsive. In several cases, youth participation was embedded in formal structures such as committees and advisory bodies, indicating progress from project-based engagement toward institutionalisation. The outcomes also contribute to SRF cross-cutting results on inclusion and equity by expanding participation opportunities for youth, including those previously excluded from governance processes. By opening decision-making spaces and enabling meaningful engagement, the programme has supported more inclusive governance systems, in line with SRF expectations on democratic accountability and representation.

At the level of theory-of-change alignment, the observed pathways strongly validate SRF assumptions. The sequence from capacity building to participation, from participation to influence, and from influence on institutional change shows clear vertical coherence across the results chain. The use of evidence-based advocacy, sustained engagement, and coordination platform creation also confirms that the mechanisms envisioned in the SRF are functioning effectively in practice. Alignment is strong overall, though in some contexts youth representation is not yet fully codified in policy or institutional mandates. Continued support is needed to deepen formal institutionalisation and long-term sustainability.

Climate Justice (SO2)

Under Climate Justice (SO2), the programme delivered strong results linked to climate resilience, sustainable livelihoods, and policy influence. Evidence shows a clear progression from locally led adaptation action to institutional and policy-level change, indicating that community-based climate action is contributing not only to immediate resilience but also to wider systems change. At community level, outcomes directly strengthened climate resilience and reduced vulnerability through practical measures such as the installation of water supply systems, the rehabilitation of drainage infrastructure, and the construction of protective facilities such as embankments and shelters. The programme also strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods through youth-led agroecology, recycling enterprises, and green entrepreneurship, linking environmental action with income generation and livelihood diversification. At policy level, youth and community actors influenced infrastructure investments and contributed to national and subnational climate processes, including Nationally Determined Contributions, agricultural strategies, and climate finance discussions. A particularly important dimension of alignment is the programme's ability to connect local evidence to policy-level outcomes. The harvested outcomes show that locally generated data on issues such as water scarcity, environmental degradation, and livelihood vulnerability were effectively used to engage institutions and shape both investments and policy decisions at the local level, and beyond. This validates the SRF theory of change, which emphasises evidence-based advocacy as a pathway to systemic influence.

The outcomes also align with SRF results on strengthening the agency and participation of marginalised groups in climate governance. Youth played a central role in identifying climate challenges, generating evidence, and influencing decisions, demonstrating increased agency and leadership. This reflects SRF indicators on youth participation and inclusion, particularly the involvement of youth in climate-related decision-making processes.

Youth in Crises (SO3)

Under Youth in Crises (SO3), the programme produced strong and relevant results in localised humanitarian response, protection, and youth agency in crisis settings. The evidence shows that local actors, especially young people, are increasingly able to contribute to preparedness, service delivery, and protection mechanisms, while also shaping more inclusive humanitarian systems. In crisis settings, the programme strengthened community protection through functional GBV referral pathways, Safe Spaces, and youth-led safeguarding initiatives, improving access to protection and services for vulnerable populations. It also strengthened local resilience through youth-led

emergency response teams and community disaster management groups, supporting more coordinated and locally owned preparedness systems.

A particularly strong area of alignment is observed in relation to the localisation of humanitarian response, where the programme outcomes demonstrate a shift from externally driven interventions to locally embedded systems. Youth integration into Disaster Risk Management structures and humanitarian coordination platforms reflects a clear transition toward inclusive and participatory humanitarian governance. In several contexts, young people are actively contributing to planning, coordination, and monitoring processes, which aligns with SRF results on increasing the role and capacity of local actors in humanitarian systems.

The outcomes also show strong alignment with SRF results related to youth agency and participation in crisis contexts. Young people have moved into roles as protection actors, community mobilisers, and accountability agents, demonstrating enhanced agency and leadership. Their contributions to service delivery, protection monitoring, and community coordination reflect the SRF expectation that youth are not only engaged but actively shaping humanitarian outcomes. However, while youth participation is clearly evident and impactful, the degree of formal institutionalisation varies across contexts. In some cases, youth roles are embedded within formal systems, while in others they remain informal or dependent on programme facilitation. This suggests that alignment with SRF indicators on institutionalisation is strong but uneven, with further progress required to ensure sustainability.

The programme also improved access to essential services such as safe water, healthcare, and emergency shelter, often through youth-led advocacy. However, some gains remain localised and are not yet fully integrated into wider service systems.

PROGRAMME CONTRIBUTION TO RESULTS

The programme's contribution to observed results is best understood as strategic, catalytic, and system oriented. Rather than functioning primarily as a direct service-delivery mechanism, AADK invested in enabling conditions, strengthening local actors, and influencing systems. This approach allowed the programme to support change that was locally driven, institutionally embedded, and more likely to endure beyond the project cycle. A central dimension of the programme's contribution lies in its investment in building the capacity and agency of young people and communities. The programme created and sustained platforms for participation and dialogue, connected communities to decision-making spaces, and supported the generation of credible evidence for advocacy. Together, these

actions increased participation, strengthened legitimacy, and improved the ability of local actors to influence institutions. It also strengthened multi-stakeholder collaboration by linking communities, civil society, government institutions, and international agencies. This helped align roles, unlock additional resources, and support coordinated responses to climate, governance, and humanitarian challenges.

PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABLE CHANGE

The programme's pathway to change is layered, iterative, and context responsive. It builds technical capacity and social legitimacy in ways that enable local actors to move from participation to influence and, in some cases, institutionalisation. The starting point across contexts was capacity building, but this went beyond technical training to include confidence building, identity transformation, and role redefinition. Young people and community groups were trained in leadership, advocacy, climate action, and humanitarian response. Capacity building set the basis for skills and generated agency, motivation, and readiness to act, which became the foundation for subsequent stages of change.

Evidence generation translated lived experience into actionable demands, allowing communities to frame challenges as solvable system gaps and engage institutions on stronger terms. The transition from evidence to collective action marked a critical amplification stage. Individual concerns were transformed into organised, collective demands, often through youth groups, community networks, and coalitions. This collective dimension was essential in increasing visibility and strengthening bargaining power. It also reinforced accountability within communities, as groups took ownership of both problem identification and solution advocacy. Collective action was not limited to protests or campaigns, it also included dialogue forums, stakeholder meetings, and collaborative planning processes. Sustained institutional engagement then helped shift perceptions of youth and community actors from external advocates to credible partners in service delivery and governance. A particularly important step in the pathway was the translation of engagement into resource allocation and concrete responses. In several cases, institutional actors responded to advocacy efforts by committing financial resources, adjusting service delivery practices, or implementing infrastructure projects. Examples include the reconstruction of cyclone shelters, installation of water systems, provision of subsidised healthcare, and integration of youth into disaster risk management plans. This stage demonstrates that the programme's approach was not limited to influencing dialogue but extended to tangible improvements in people's lives, including access to services, reduced vulnerabilities, and enhanced protection.

The final stage of the pathway involved institutionalisation, where successful practices were embedded into systems, policies, and structures. This included the formal inclusion of youth in governance bodies, integration of community-led approaches into disaster management systems, and recognition of local actors as part of service delivery and accountability mechanisms. Institutionalisation is particularly significant because it marks the transition from temporary or project-based change to sustained, systemic transformation. In several cases, youth roles became normalised within institutional frameworks, ensuring continuity beyond programme support. An important aspect of this pathway is that it is not strictly sequential. Feedback loops are evident throughout the process. For example, successful implementation reinforced trust, which strengthened subsequent institutional engagement. Similarly, early wins improved community confidence and encouraged further collective action. This iterative dynamic allowed the programme to adapt to changing contexts and sustain momentum over time. The pathway-to-change analysis shows that investment in capacity, evidence, and engagement can generate sustainable and scalable results across governance, climate, and humanitarian work.

VALUE FOR MONEY AND SUSTAINABILITY

The programme demonstrates strong value for money by converting relatively modest financial inputs into sustained, system-level results across governance, climate, and humanitarian domains. Its value lies not only in cost-efficiency, but also in its ability to strengthen local ownership, leverage existing systems, and generate outcomes that continue beyond direct programme investment. Cost-efficiency was strengthened by working through existing community structures and social networks rather than creating parallel systems. This reduced mobilisation costs while increasing trust, participation, and ownership.

Volunteerism and community contributions also lowered operational costs while strengthening ownership and accountability. The programme further increased efficiency by leveraging partnerships and co-financing. In several cases, external actors financed larger investments while programme-supported processes ensured that these responded to community priorities. Low-cost, high-impact interventions such as sanitation initiatives, awareness campaigns, and community protection mechanisms produced visible benefits while strengthening self-sustaining systems. Further efficiencies came from peer-led approaches, stronger integration across programme components, and wider use of digital and hybrid engagement models. The programme achieved high-impact and sustainable results with relatively low direct costs by leveraging local systems, partnerships, and community contributions.

KEY LEARNINGS

Outcome harvesting highlights several conditions for sustainable and scalable change across governance, climate, and humanitarian work.

- Youth engagement is most effective when it moves from participation to influence and institutionalisation, with clear pathways into decision-making spaces.
- Trust-building and credibility are essential, especially in fragile settings, and often depend on consistent engagement and early visible results.
- Evidence-based advocacy improves responsiveness by translating lived experience into credible, actionable demands.
- Local ownership is a key determinant of sustainability, especially when communities invest their own time, resources, and leadership.
- Economic relevance strengthens uptake and resilience by linking social or environmental action to tangible livelihood benefits.
- Multi-stakeholder collaboration is critical to align local legitimacy, institutional authority, and technical support.
- Adaptive programming is essential in dynamic contexts and helps maintain results under changing conditions.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Scale proven models by replicating successful youth advocacy, community protection, and climate livelihood approaches through structured

partnerships and integration into national systems.

- Institutionalise youth participation by moving from ad hoc engagement to formal roles in governance and decision-making, with attention to inclusion.
- Strengthen sustainability by embedding interventions in government systems, aligning with budgets, and expanding financing through partnerships and local capacity.
- Improve efficiency through integrated programming, peer-led approaches, use of existing structures, and digital solutions where feasible.
- Drive systems change by supporting policy adoption, institutionalisation, and longer-term tracking of changes in practice and behaviour.
- Enable scale and impact by investing in trust-building, evidence systems, multi-stakeholder platforms, and adaptive programming.

CONCLUSION

The 2025 harvested results show that the programme is delivering integrated and credible results across governance, climate justice, and humanitarian resilience. Through capacity strengthening, evidence-based advocacy, and multi-stakeholder engagement, it enabled young people and communities to shape decisions, improve services, and strengthen resilience. The evidence suggests that continued investment in youth leadership, local ownership, and system-level engagement offers strong returns in impact, sustainability, and scalability, particularly in fragile and crisis-affected contexts.

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Myanmar	In 2025, The Space supported the Bamar People's Liberation Army (BPLA), which previously had only a basic PSEA guideline, to develop a comprehensive PSEA policy.	Cross-cutting	Moderate	National	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Myanmar	In 2025, women from Women Self-Help Groups (WSHG) in 47 project-targeted villages in Chin State demonstrated a clear shift in leadership and decision-making roles.	Cross-cutting	Moderate	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Myanmar	In 2025, across SPAIL-supported communities in Chin State, Gender-Based Violence Response Units (GBVRUs) demonstrated a marked shift in practice and decision-making by adopting a more collaborative and community-owned approach to GBV prevention and response.	Cross-cutting	Moderate	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Ethiopia	Between late 2022 and end 2025, youth groups in the project area successfully influenced local government to establish a dedicated youth recreational and green space.	Cross-cutting	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Zambia	Girl Zone Empowerment Foundation a youth led organization supported under the SPA II Programme contributed to the drafting and subsequent adoption of the African Union Convention on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (AUEVAWG) in 2025 at the continental level of the African Union.	Cross-cutting	Moderate	Regional	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Zambia	In 2025, in Rabat, Morocco, Girl Zone Empowerment Foundation, gained formal recognition at the African Union level after being selected as the only Zambian delegate to the African Union Election Observers Training, resulting in a clear shift in the Foundation's institutional position and practice from a primarily local advocacy organization to a credible and influential actor in democratic governance, peacebuilding, and gender equality.	Cross-cutting	Moderate	Regional	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;
Zambia	In 2025, the Girl Zone Empowerment Foundation was formally recognized through the Elevate Her Community Champion Award, resulting in a shift in how the Foundation was perceived and engaged with by stakeholders.	Cross-cutting	Moderate	National	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Zambia	In August 2025, Youth Sector Development Clusters were established by Global Platform Zambia (GPZ) as strategic platforms where young experts, Human rights defenders, and activists actively contribute or provide technical advice, and research inputs into Global Platform Zambia's policy influencing and campaign work.	Cross-cutting	Significant	National	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;
Nigeria	In 2025, the Network/Oando JV Ibeno Host Community Development Trust (NOJHCDT) in Akwa Ibom State fulfilled a long-standing commitment by constructing a town hall, creating a formal space for community dialogue, meetings, and engagement with local leadership.	Cross-cutting	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Somalia/ Somaliland	In 2025, government institutions in Somaliland, including the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs and platforms recognized by the Ministry of Youth, engaged a young woman trained through SPA II to moderate and participate in official national-level public events. T	Cross-cutting	Significant	National	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Nigeria	In 2025, the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Personst (NCFRMI) finalised the HDP-aligned National Strategy on Durable Solutions for IDPs with ActionAid Nigeria's support, while NCFRMI requested staff training and IPCR sought TOT integration of the HDP Nexus into its syllabus. OSPREE/PCR advanced the developing National Peace Policy, and drafters aligned the National DDR Strategy with HDP principles, reflecting heightened government demand and policy uptake	Cross-cutting	Significant	National	Minor	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Mali	Collective Power & Alliances:Historically isolated, youth organisations have formed a strategic alliance. The structuring of the Global Platform has enabled disparate local initiatives to be transformed into a coherent social movement, capable of influencing the Malian and sub-regional public agenda.	Cross-cutting	Significant	National	Minor	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Mali	-Exit isolation: The creation of the Global Platform (GP) Mali in 2024 put an end to the lack of coordination among youth organisations, enabling them to develop coherent triennial action plans.	Cross-cutting	Significant	National	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Mali	Resilience and Cohesion: Collective actions (football matches, monitoring committees) have led to tangible results, such as the end of conflicts over grazing land between IDPs and host communities in Gao, thus fulfilling the objective of rebuilding social cohesion as set out in the ToC.	Cross-cutting	Significant	Local	Minor	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Mali	Endogenous mechanisms of knowledge diffusion: The project established a system of community relays and trainers of trainers.	Cross-cutting	Significant	Local	Minor	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Bangladesh	" In 2025, youth leaders from SHBO used social auditing to influence decision-making at the Hatiya Upazila Health Complex in Noakhali. By presenting patient-led evidence to hospital authorities and Upazila Health and Family Planning officials, they triggered institutional action to address critical service gaps. "	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Bangladesh	"Youth-Led Advocacy Secures Safe Drinking Water for 5,000 Families in Chattogram In Bakolia and Boxirhat areas of Chattogram, youth-led advocacy by Activista Chattogram resulted in a concrete shift in public service delivery, as Chattogram WASA implemented the installation of a 2,000-meter water pipeline in 2025, ensuring regular access to safe, iron-free drinking water for more than 5,000 marginalized families. "	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Myanmar	In 2025, Myanmar youth leaders engaged in advocacy at the ASEAN regional level by submitting a resolution on the Myanmar armed conflict to the Philippine Parliament. This engagement led to a shift in the behaviour of Philippine decision-makers, who actively reviewed the resolution and participated in discussions on Myanmar, including interviews with the Department of Foreign Affairs. The youth-led initiative strengthened cross-border political advocacy and amplified Myanmar youth voices in regional policy dialogues.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Regional	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Myanmar	In 2025, youth from Thandaung Gyi township, Kayin State participated in capacity-building and empowerment initiatives, which enabled them to take on active leadership roles within their communities. They demonstrated a shift from passive participation to proactive engagement by connecting with other organizations, building networks, and leading local initiatives that fostered collaboration and knowledge-sharing.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Moderate	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Myanmar	In 2025, in Chin State, youth collaborated with local administrative bodies in partially liberated areas to address tensions arising from conflicting authorities and unclear tax practices. Through sustained advocacy, they influenced local governance decisions, resulting in increased accountability and transparency in taxation. Consequently, tax revenues were allocated to education and health services, reflecting a shift from unilateral authority control to more community-responsive and participatory decision-making.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Arab Region-Lebanon	In 2025 in Tripoli, official public entities began proactively requesting youth affiliated with the Global Platform to support them as data collectors. This reflects a shift in institutional practice, where public authorities moved from not formally engaging local youth in technical assignments to recognizing and systematically relying on them as credible and capable contributors in data collection processes. The change represents increased institutional trust in youth competencies and the integration of youth into formal operational practices of public institutions.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;
Zimbabwe	The Government of Zimbabwe, through the Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Development and Vocational Training, officially launched the first-ever National Youth Empowerment Strategy (2026–2030) and committed to the promulgation of a National Youth Bill, providing a comprehensive legal framework to protect youth rights and institutionalize their participation in national decision-making.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Transformative	National	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Ethiopia	In 2025, the SPAIL project's Social Accountability (SA) structures, spanning District and Kebele-level committees, youth leaders, and community focal persons, successfully restored and enhanced vital public services across the Bero and T/Yazh Kebeles. In Ameya, the committee addressed the collapse of educational services caused by security-related damage to school infrastructure.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;
Ethiopia	In 2025, a group of young women and girls in Ameya Woreda transformed from socially isolated individuals into active community influencers. Previously denied safe spaces to discuss gender issues or develop their leadership potential, these women utilized SPAIL project training to establish independent, self-led meeting groups at the residence level. Moving beyond private dialogue, they now conduct gender-awareness orientations in traditionally male-dominated spaces like local schools and churches. This shift has earned them formal community recognition, as they are now viewed as legitimate role models and peer advocates who actively assess and challenge local gender inequalities in public social gatherings.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Ethiopia	In 2025, six young members from the SPAIL supported youth groups in Elfeta Woreda successfully secured formal leadership and decision-making positions at both the Kebele and Woreda levels of government.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Ethiopia	In 2024, a youth group and the Gunna Social Accountability Committee (SAC) identified a critical lack of a public pharmacy in their community, which forced residents to travel 35 kilometers to Debre Tabor for medicine. After an initial government promise and budget of 500,000 ETB (3,290 USD) failed to materialize under new leadership, these groups launched a persistent advocacy campaign throughout 2024 and 2025 to hold the Woreda administration accountable for the diverted funds.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Ethiopia	In Guna Woreda, a strong local initiative is emerging to address the lack of women in leadership roles. The Etege Taytu Women's Leadership Movement has its roots in years of discussions in ActionAid's Safe Spaces.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Moderate	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Ethiopia	In January 2025, a 15-member Zonal Forum for Social Accountability was established in Amhara Regional State as a direct result of persistent advocacy by Youth Groups and Woreda Social Accountability Committees (SACs).	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Moderate	Sub-national	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;
Zimbabwe	In January 2025, Tabeth Ngwenya, a youth advocate, was elected as the first youth Cluster Leader for Organic Africa in Zyakamana Ward. This election marks a pivotal shift in local governance, moving from traditional elder-led structures to an inclusive model where youth actively direct agricultural strategy and decision-making.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Zimbabwe	In a landmark shift for youth representation in Binga district, Siphosenkosi Tshuma—a SPAIL-trained youth leader—was elected Secretary for Legal Affairs within the traditionally elder-led Children of Zimbabwe Liberation War Veterans Association (CZLWA) in April 2025. This marks a critical breakthrough in breaking the generational glass ceiling within a key local political and social structure.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Ethiopia	In 2025, members of School Parliament Clubs in Elfeta Woreda took decisive action to protect girls' rights by identifying and reporting a case of forced marriage to the local police and relevant government stakeholders. Following comprehensive training provided by the SPAIL project on peacebuilding and the prevention of Harmful	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Zimbabwe	In March 2025, a young woman from Sikalenge Ward 6 was elected as the Secretary for the Siabbanga Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centre Development Committee, marking a formal shift toward youth-led, gender-inclusive governance in local educational structures. This election signifies the community's acceptance of young women in high-level administrative roles, moving beyond tokenism to active power-sharing.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Zambia	In December 2025, the Zambian Parliament enacted the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No. 13 of 2025, introducing a mixed electoral system that guarantees reserved seats for women and youth in Parliament. Since 2022, Girls Gone Political (GGP) has been at the forefront of advocating for the meaningful participation of young women in political leadership.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	National	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Zimbabwe	In 2025, the administration of Karai Secondary School (Mbire District) and Samende Primary School (Binga District) altered their institutional governance and procurement practices by formally integrating youth-led agroecology enterprises into their supply chains and decision-making structures.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Zimbabwe	In March 2025, Ladies Mwinde, a young female leader, was elected as Treasurer of the Samende Primary School Development Committee (SDC), marking a historic shift in Binga's governance. By securing a key executive position with financial oversight, she has shattered the glass ceiling of traditional school management, moving youth engagement from advisory roles to direct fiduciary responsibility.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Zambia	On 2 October 2025, the president of the Republic of Zambia Mr Hakainde Hichilema appointed the immediate past Movement Lead for Girls Gone Political and a youth feminist activist to the 25-member Technical Committee tasked with consulting the public and drafting amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Zambia.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Transformative	National	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zambia	In September of 2025, the people of Chibulula ward of Mpulungu district went to the poll and voted for a youthful Councillor by the name of Shadrack Mumba who emerged victor in the local by-election. Shadrack Mumba was one of the young people who were trained by Dzuka Cholinga in Youth Leadership. The election result showed that there was a shift in the attitudes of people in Mpulungu district towards supporting young people in taking up key leadership positions. The voting in of the 27-year-old Councillor serves as a testament to the impact of the trainings that were implemented by the local partner in the district.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Transformative	Sub-national	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Kenya	Young people occupying leadership and democratic spaces and are setting the agenda in Kilifi, Baringo, Isiolo and Turkana. This the selection of young people in various leadership structures ie Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs) and County Climate Change Planning Committees, Ward Planning Committee, Gender Steering Committee	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Transformative	Sub-national	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Zimbabwe	In February 2025, Diligent Muleya was elected Secretary of the School Development Committee (SDC) at Lubimbi High School.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Zimbabwe	In June 2025, Econet responded to a youth-led petition for improved connectivity by formally applying to the Rural District Council (RDC) for land to install a network base station in Zyakamana Ward, Binga.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Zimbabwe	In December 2025, Headman Mukondomi (Chimanimani) and Chief Kavula (Binga) altered customary land administration practices by granting formal, written permission for youth-led reforestation and land restoration on communal lands. Previously, land stewardship decisions were the exclusive preserve of male elders. The Headman's acceptance of the Climate Action Team's written request and Chief Kavula's facilitation of relocation dialogues establish a new precedent where youth are recognized as co-custodians of communal land.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Zambia	In November 2025, Zambian Cabinet approved the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill of 2025 for publication and introduction to parliament, which lists rape and defilement as non-bailable offences. This followed increased reports of sexual violence on social media platforms in the first quarter of 2025 which caused a mass outrage and concern by human rights activists and social movements from the Global Platform Network, civil society organizations, government agencies and local communities who organized protests, demonstrations and social media campaigns all over the country to demand for justice reforms in handling of sexual offenses.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Moderate	National	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Nigeria	In 2025, A young female beneficiary in Ifako-Ijaiye, Lagos State, transitioned from civic apathy to sustained and impactful civic engagement by using social media to mobilise voters and promote civic education, conducted step-down trainings which resulted in increased business sales among trained beneficiaries, strengthened peer advocacy, digital engagement and livelihood practices in her community and increased community awareness on drug abuse. One of the beneficiaries has been able to rent his shop and recorded 30% increase in sales between November 2025 and January 2026.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	In 2025, The Lagos State Ministry of Youth and Social Development (MYSO) strengthened its institutional capacity and effectiveness in youth policy implementation, coordination, and accountability by formalizing policy coordination through a dedicated Technical Working Group (serving as a monitoring and evaluation group) and mandating integration of youth policy provisions across all 57 LGAs and LCDAs, resulting in improved synergy across youth programs, enhanced accountability mechanisms, and tangible community impact exemplified by the launch of the pilot Agege Youth Centre, demonstrating a systemic shift toward results-driven service delivery.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Transformative	Sub-national	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Nigeria	In 2025, Five young councillors in Lagos State shifted from passive office-holding to proactive leadership by responding to youth-driven demands to initiate sustained community engagement, promote youth and women's inclusion, and improved access to essential public services and livelihood opportunities, in their respective constituencies, through actions such as stakeholder consultations, drainage cleanups, borehole construction ending over 30 years of reliance on purchased water; resident health scheme registration, voter registration, and streetlight installations, resulting in enhanced community participation, improved local service delivery, and strengthened responsiveness of elected representatives to constituency needs.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	In 2025, Igbo-Eze South Local Government responded to youth-led demands by launching a council-funded vocational and skills acquisition programme. This initiative enrolled 100 young people in market-relevant training aimed at curbing youth unemployment and vulnerability. The initiative followed the collective production of Youth Demand Charters by youth leaders from all 17 LGAs, supported by the SPA II project, which consolidated key governance and service-delivery priorities. These charters now act as unified advocacy tools to engage duty bearers and maintain coordinated youth civic action across the state.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	In 2025, Enugu State government officially launched and endorsed the Enugu State Youth Policy at the highest political level. They adopted it as the state's core framework for youth development, influenced by sustained youth-led advocacy. Young people actively shaped its content via consultations, technical working groups, and validation forums.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Nigeria	In 2025, the Enugu State Primary Healthcare Development Agency (in partnership with the National Primary Health Care Development Agency) launched statewide recruitment for the Community-Based Health Workforce Programme across all 260 wards. Aimed at bolstering frontline PHC services and equitable care access, this followed youth groups' community-level assessments that produced credible PHC service evidence, amplified nationally through the #MyPHC accountability campaign to heighten performance scrutiny.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	In 2025, the Enugu State government launched early implementation of the Climate Change Policy and Action Plan (post its March rollout), targeting 30% reduction in transport GHG emissions by 2030 and 80% renewable energy by 2060. Key steps involved deploying 100 CNG buses in May and embedding a Climate Workbook in school curricula. These reflected youth-informed priorities, stemming from 2024 SPA II-supported youth dialogues that contributed to policy drafting.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Transformative	Sub-national	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Nigeria	In December 2025, Government Secondary School (Senior), Jiwa, Abuja committed seed investment for an agroforestry demo plot and organic farming program. Stemming from three trained young farmers' step down training of 53 students and 8 teachers on organics and soil/climate techniques.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Minor	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Nigeria	"In 2025, the Akwa Ibom State Government institutionalised youth representation and youth-centred public services by: appointing a young person as the pioneer Commissioner for the new Ministry of Youth Development (February 2025), formally engaging youth organisations to review and advance the Akwa Ibom State Youth Policy and Youth Development Roadmap (August 2025), and approving the establishment of youth-friendly centres across all 31 Local Government Areas, with first-phase implementation in 10 LGAs, including Etinan and Oron. These decisions marked a shift in government practice toward embedding youth participation and youth-responsive services within state systems..""	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Nigeria	In 2025, the Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Science and Digital Economic established and launched the Akwa Ibom State Procurement Portal (https://procurement.akwaibomstate.gov.ng/). It provides a platform for all citizens, including young people who are eligible, to register and access information about procurement processes in the state. Citizens who register have access to equal procurement opportunities.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Nigeria	In 2025, the Akwa Ibom State Deputy Governor, formally recognised young people as key actors in the development of the state's Disaster Risk Management and Emergency Response Framework. Following official engagement with the Akwa Ibom State Youth-Led Emergency Response Committee, the Deputy Governor constituted a state-level review committee to consider the framework developed by young people.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	In September 2025, the Ibeno Local Government Council and Akwa Ibom State Government recognized and supported youth-friendly initiatives, transforming the Ibeno Green Youth Hub into a permanent civic and learning space offering academic support, digital literacy, leadership training, climate education, peer-to-peer learning, and youth engagement—while inspiring state-wide youth centres across all 31 Local Government Areas. This shift resulted from the youth-led hub's influence, which prompted official endorsement and expanded access to these resources.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	In August 2025, the Executive Secretary, Borno State Agency for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Sustainable Development formally endorsed and adopted the Borno Youth Development Plan (BYDP) after rigorous review and alignment with the state's 25-year development framework. This marked a pivotal shift from routine governance to actively integrating youth priorities, spurred by the sustained advocacy of 30 young people who elevated their role as key influencers in high-level policy decision-making.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Nigeria	A SPA II young beneficiary with a disability, was elected Chairperson of the JONAPWD Federal Capital Territory chapter—becoming one of the network's youngest leaders—overcoming ageism within JONAPWD by leveraging skills and mobilization knowledge gained from the Feminist Dialogue Forum, Activista, and other youth groups to rally support for his successful candidacy.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Sub-national	Moderate	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;
Liberia	Between March and November 2025, community actors including adolescent girls, young women, parents, caregivers, PTAs, youth groups, women's groups, and traditional/community leaders across Bong and Montserrado Counties shifted from passive awareness of education barriers to active, organized, and sustained accountability engagement.	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Liberia	"In the FY2025 National Budget, approved in late 2024 and implemented in 2025, the Ministry of Education (MoE) of the Government of Liberia introduced, for the first time in Liberia's history, a dedicated national budget allocation of USD 100,000 specifically for Girls' Education. This policy decision represents a clear change in government budgeting practice at the national level, with implications for education service delivery across Liberia, including SPAII target counties Montserrado, Bong, and Gbarpolu."	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Minor	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Tanzania	Strengthened youth political participation across Kasulu and Kibondo Districts, with 50 young people (27 male, 23 female) actively engaging in the 2024 and 2025 electoral processes. This investment in youth leadership yielded tangible results: 24 participants (17 male, 7 female) were elected to local leadership positions, significantly improving youth representation in community decision-making structures	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Tanzania	"In Chongoleani Ward (Putini, Ndaoya, Mperani and Chongoleani streets), Tanga, young people — particularly women facing marginalization and fragility — are experiencing a meaningful improvement in their overall wellbeing, resilience, and enjoyment of their rights to protection and a dignified life. Through sustained engagement in community-led livelihood, environmental, and social change initiatives, these young people are successfully transitioning from vulnerability to agency and active citizenship."	SO1: Democracy Deliver	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Tanzania	"200 youths, 2000 (40% female) community members in Lusasa ward shifted behavior practices to adopt the use of briquette charcoal which is less harmful to environmental conservation. Previous these youths and community members were using ordinary charcoal which promoted high rate of deforestation"	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Myanmar	In 2025, Thai youth activists deepened their understanding of the hardships faced by Myanmar youth who were displaced to Thailand due to threats from the military authorities in Myanmar. This heightened awareness led them to shift their behaviour from passive observation to active solidarity. They engaged meaningfully in advocacy dialogues addressing the interconnected political dynamics of Thailand and Myanmar, including issues related to climate justice and natural disasters, demonstrating a strengthened commitment to collaborative action and cross-border youth-led advocacy.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Regional	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;
Myanmar	In 2025, within the KNU Brigade 5 (Mutraw District)-controlled areas, KNU decision-makers demonstrated a shift in practice by acknowledging the environmental and public health risks associated with unregulated gold mining, particularly mercury contamination of water sources. This marked a transition from limited regulatory attention to an increased openness to reviewing and strengthening climate and environmental protection policies aimed at safeguarding ecosystems and community health in the district.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Bangladesh	"On 24 March 2025, youth group leaders from Patharghata, Barguna successfully influenced the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) to take decisive action on a severe water and sanitation crisis. Through their advocacy, DPHE committed to immediate and tangible measures: 18 new tube wells were installed (12 in Kalmegha, 6 in Kathaltoli), 150 rainwater harvesting tanks were distributed across multiple unions, and 10,000 water purification tablets were provided to households. Additionally, 4 pond sand filters were repaired, 13 GPS monitoring devices were installed for long-term infrastructure maintenance, and 20 WASH blocks along with 32 school tube wells were constructed to improve hygiene in educational institutions."	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Bangladesh	"In 2025, Youth activists from Activista Phulbari successfully catalyzed the transformation of 265 meters of mud roads inside Phulbari Market into paved pathways through strategic advocacy. They engaged the Phulbari Business Association (Bonik Samiti) to raise awareness about the urgent need for road reconstruction and simultaneously brought the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) office on board, from where the initiative for reconstruction was taken and completed in November 2025. By uniting both stakeholders, the youth created a strong collaborative effort that ensured swift and effective action for the market's improvement."	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in the capacity of organizations & communities to support people's rights

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Bangladesh	"Between October 2024 and August 2025, 35 young women from the Banishikha Youth Women's Group in Shahid Buddhijibi City Colony, Mirpur, Dhaka, led advocacy with the City Corporation and local Panchayat leaders and addressed seven years of chronic waterlogging issue of the area. After receiving training on youth-led advocacy and Campaign and mentorship from SPA II, the young women mobilized 330 families, collected signatures, and presented a petition to authorities."	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in local leadership & ownership of development & humanitarian work
Bangladesh	"Since 2024, youth groups FFCRJ and Sundarban Youth Group in Romjaypur and Urubunia, Rampal Upazila, have been leading advocacy campaign to address the long-standing threat of river erosion affecting approximately 6,000 residents. Building on a series of strategic actions including signature campaigns, video documentaries, human chains, and street dramas the youth successfully shifted government priorities. Their persistent efforts convinced the Water Development Board to publicly commit and allocate BDT 28 lac in 2025 to protect embankments at three high-risk locations."	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalization or vulnerability, and/or the realization of their rights
Bangladesh	"In 2025, Amirul Islam, a young innovator from Amtali, Barguna, introduced an eco-friendly pen initiative in local schools and communities to reduce plastic pollution. Prior to this, students, teachers, and offices widely relied on disposable plastic pens, contributing to environmental waste. Amirul's green pens made with waste papers, which naturally decompose and enrich the soil, prompted a clear shift in behavior: over 1,200 students, teachers, parents, and NGO staff began replacing single-use plastic pens with sustainable alternatives."	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalization or vulnerability in their own development
Bangladesh	"From February 2024 to November 2025, members of the Satkhira Youth Hub and the Satkhira Youth Alliance Network successfully influenced market practices in six local markets of Satkhira by advocating for reduced polythene use. As a result, four markets were officially declared polythene-free, while the remaining two achieved a 40–50% reduction in polythene usage. A total of 242 shopkeepers shifted to compostable alternatives, demonstrating a significant change in everyday business practices. The campaign also strengthened enforcement such as the Department of Environment (DoE) conducted five mobile court operations, seizing 1,010 kg of polythene and imposing fines totaling 5,000 BDT, reinforcing compliance and instructing vendors to stop polythene use."	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Bangladesh	"In 2024, Jadimora Youth Group and Domdomiya Youth Group of Hnila Union identified through monthly RAC meeting that three (3) sluice gates in Jadimora had remained non-functional for the last three years. Recognizing the issue, they took advocacy campaign with Union Parishad and Upazila Nirbahi Office. As a result of series of advocacy campaigns, in 2025 Government approved the budget and conducted repairment of two (2) sluice gates and construction of one (1) new sluice gate."	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Bangladesh	"Young Leaders Action Repairs Waste Dumping Zone and Reclaim Narai Canal for 10,000 residents in Rampura. In November 2025, youth volunteers from OAB Foundation led advocacy and social action in Rampura, Dhaka, engaging key stakeholders including hospitals, schools, market committees, street business owners, and residents. Their efforts prompted Dhaka North and South City Corporation to repair the broken dumping zone at Maradia Bazar and clear waste from the Narai Canal."	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Liberia	"Between April and June 2025, students trained under the SPA II project, successfully transferred agroecological skills learned through school Eco-Clubs to their households in Montserrado, and Gbarpolu counties. As a result, families began establishing home-grown gardens, enabling them to harvest vegetables and staple crops two to three times daily, thereby reducing food purchases by approximately 30% and improving household nutrition."	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Moderate	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Zimbabwe	The Government of Zimbabwe made youth-led climate action and green transition a priority through the official launch of a National Youth Empowerment Strategy (2026–2030), which establishes climate action as a core cross-cutting pillar, specifically mandating investments in green economy skills training, the creation of green jobs, and the provision of start-up capital and tax incentives for youth-led green business initiatives.	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	National	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Zimbabwe	The Government of Zimbabwe officially met the international submission deadline of February 10, 2025, for its third-generation Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), establishing itself as an early submitter and the only African country to meet this specific reporting milestone 1, 2. This updated plan raises national ambition by committing to a 40% per capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction by 2035 across all IPCC sectors.	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	International	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zimbabwe	The Government of Zimbabwe is establishing a National Climate Fund through the Climate Change Management Bill (2025), creating a dedicated domestic mechanism to finance climate change mitigation and adaptation programs, assist with co-financing to unlock international capital, and provide grants to local authorities.	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	National	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zimbabwe	The Government of Zimbabwe, through the Ministry of Energy and Power Development and the Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA), officially opened the electricity retail and distribution sector to private sector participation, allowing independent players to complement the Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC) in underserved areas Query. This policy shift, coupled with increased investments in renewable energy and "captive power" projects by large-scale corporations, resulted in the country achieving its first 41 days without load shedding, as of 31 January 2026.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Minor	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zimbabwe	The Government of Zimbabwe officially approved the National Development Strategy 2 (NDS 2: 2026–2030), which explicitly integrates green climate solutions - including climate-smart agriculture, a 6,000 MW renewable energy target, and a national green finance taxonomy - across its ten national priority areas to drive a low-carbon, resilient economy.	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative		Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zimbabwe	The KickPollutersOut movement and the Fight Inequality Alliance, and other youth-led movements and climate activists executed a high-visibility collective action by signing a global petition demanding the removal of TotalEnergies as a sponsor of AFCON 2026. This action, a climax of actions conducted started during the 2025 Global Week of Climate Actions (the Climate Memorial Poetry Slam, spearheaded by the KickPollutersOut Movement and Fight Inequality Alliance, with support from Global Platform Zimbabwe) at the Shoko Festival Green Cities Expo, directly challenges corporate "greenwashing" and demands a shift away from fossil fuel investments linked to regional conflicts and environmental destruction.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Regional	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Ethiopia	"In October 2025, young people and the Social Accountability Committee (SAC) engaged with woreda and kebele decision-makers to address youth concerns like poverty and resource access. As a result, authorities allocated 5,000 square meters of land for youth-led agroecological and climate initiatives. The SPAll project then initiated a water scheme to enhance access for these activities."	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Zimbabwe	Youth-led movements and networks, specifically the Youth Accountability Network (YAN), took the lead in a national campaign for Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) for climate financing in Zimbabwe, leveraging technical evidence from ActionAid's "Assessment of National Fiscal Policies for DRM in the Extractives Sector" to demand that the government ring-fence carbon tax revenues and introduce a Green Tax for polluting industries.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Ethiopia	In 2025, the SPAll program, in collaboration with seven women farmers, the Gunna Woreda Agriculture Office, and the Tiruedel Seed Multiplication Cooperative, successfully established a model for multiplying local indigenous seeds in Gunna Woreda. The initiative began with the seven women farmers cultivating one hectare of organic beans and 0.8 hectares of indigenous red onions using 160 kg of provided seeds. This effort transitioned from a small-scale pilot to a systemic shift when the Tiruedel Cooperative integrated these farmers into their network and the Woreda Agriculture Office formally adopted the model. By 2026, the initiative has resulted in the official replication of these organic practices across the Woreda's extension services and the creation of formal indigenous seed preservation guidelines.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Ethiopia	In 2025, a youth representative from Global Platform (GP) Addis Ababa, successfully influenced the Addis Ababa Environmental Protection Authority to institutionalize youth participation. During a high-level stakeholder meeting, the GP youth advocated for social accountability, the sustainability of the Green Legacy initiative, and the creation of a formal youth body. As a result, the Authority formally integrated young people into its Environmental Council, and the leader of the national GP named Tsegamlak was elected as a delegate to the newly formed Youth Advisory Council. By 2026, this position will allow for youths to directly influence urban environmental governance and support national initiatives like the Clean Ethiopia campaign.	SO2: Climate Justice	Moderate	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Zimbabwe	During the 2025 period, the Mbire District project achieved an 84% adoption rate, with 21 of 25 participants successfully transitioning to "green" enterprises under the PAMUSHA model. The initiative's scalability is evidenced by organic community uptake, notably a champion farmer who independently recruited seven additional households, including 43% from outside the SPA II program – demonstrating strong local ownership and sustainability.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Zimbabwe	In a landmark achievement for inclusive governance, 15 youth representatives (10 females, 5 males) successfully integrated their climate action recommendations into the official Mbire District submissions for the National Climate Change Management Bill. This direct adoption confirms that SPA II youths are now recognized as strategic contributors to district-level policy formulation, ensuring that local climate legislation is responsive to the needs of the younger generation.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zimbabwe	The PAMUSHA model has demonstrated a significant "leadership spillover effect" within the community. During the reporting period, a female participant was elected to both the School Development Association (SDA) and the Karai Primary School Fish Committee. Her election is a direct result of her exemplary implementation of the household model, specifically her success in integrated aquaculture. This transition from household-level success to institutional leadership underscores how the program is fostering the civic agency and technical authority of women in Mbire.	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Zimbabwe	Following the March 2025 Grassroots Organizing and Leadership Development (GOLD) training, participant Faith Chigombe successfully mobilized 35 youth advocates to form the Mbire Youth Network. This self-organizing social movement transitioned from informal mobilization to structured advocacy by electing a 7-member organizing committee. In May 2025, the Network demonstrated its operational capacity by submitting a formal grievance to ZimParks regarding elephant-related crop destruction. The official acknowledgement and pledged community engagement strategy from ZimParks marks a significant victory for youth-led environmental governance and state accountability in Ward 6.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Zimbabwe	In 2025, FPC facilitated a comprehensive leadership overhaul of the Mushumbi Community Learning and Information Centre (CLIC). By brokering a transparent Annual General Meeting (AGM) and overseen election process, the intervention successfully dismantled long-standing administrative bottlenecks. The newly elected committee provides a revitalized governance structure, directly enhancing the center's operational transparency and service delivery productivity for the Mbire District.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Minor	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Zimbabwe	On May 2, 2025, Chimanimani youth, in collaboration with Agritex and a local seed house, hosted an agroecology field day at the district's demonstration garden.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Zimbabwe	In December 2025, ten members of the Chimanimani Ward 21 Climate Action Team formally petitioned Headman Mukondomi for land allocation to support reforestation efforts under the Green Village Concept	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Kenya	The Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) consisting of 15 members identified reliable sources of weather and disaster-related information and co-created localized early warning messages. The members of the DMCs were facilitated to disseminate the co-created information in their respective communities through local forums where each DMC reached approximately 720 community members directly and another 4,320 indirectly with early warning information. This was done in Isiolo, Garissa, Kilifi, and Baringo	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Zimbabwe	In December 2025, the Chimanimani Ward 21 Climate Action Team formally petitioned Headman Mukondomi for authorization to initiate a district-wide reforestation project across the ward's constituent villages	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Zimbabwe	In 2025, the program successfully facilitated the adoption of fuel-efficient cookstoves by 144 households across Chimanimani and Chipinge. This intervention has yielded a "triple dividend": significantly reducing firewood consumption and pressure on local forest ecosystems, easing the unpaid care and labor burden for women, and generating tangible household cost savings. By modernizing domestic energy use, the initiative has strengthened the climate resilience of frontline communities while directly addressing the gendered impacts of resource scarcity.	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Zambia	In May 2025, Autone Mululuma a member of the Global Platform Zambia Network and Youth4climate Justice Movement leader, was appointed as "High Seas Youth Ambassador" and later provided with a funding grant of USD 500 to advance youth led climate justice advocacy on the ratification of the "High Seas Treaty" in Zambia. This represented a shift in practice, with a youth led movement leader transitioning from unfunded Volunteer driven action to managing resourced advocacy initiatives.	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	International	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Zimbabwe	In 2025, youth-led agroecology hubs in Chimanimani transitioned from project-dependency to operational self-sufficiency. By leveraging demonstration gardens for the commercial production of tomatoes and cucumbers, youth advocates generated sufficient revenue to independently finance hub maintenance and infrastructure. A critical test of this resilience occurred when the group utilized their own capital to repair a 100-meter poly pipe destroyed by a veld fire. This ability to absorb shocks and reinvest in essential inputs without external funding marks a milestone in the sustainability of the youth-led "Green Village" model.	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Zimbabwe	In March 2025, ten youth advocates from Chipinge Ward 5 successfully challenged systemic exclusion by engaging their ward councillor to demand inclusion in a government poultry distribution program. Previously, youth had been sidelined from such local development initiatives in favor of older household heads. This targeted advocacy resulted in a formal policy shift at the ward level, where young people are now recognized as legitimate beneficiaries. This achievement marks a breakthrough in intergenerational equity and ensures that government social protection programs are responsive to the economic needs of the youth.	SO2: Climate Justice	Moderate		Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Zimbabwe	In April 2025, one young person from Chipinge Ward 3, after completing a basic solar installation training under the SPA2 project, was formally employed as a technician by King Power Electrical in Chipinge.	SO2: Climate Justice	Moderate	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Kenya	Enhanced capacities of young people on climate justice such as civil society pre-COP forum shaped a unified Africa position ahead of COP30, youth contributed to NDC review processes and Africa Climate Week positioning and selection into Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs) and County Climate Change Planning Committees	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Regional	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Kenya	"Alternative solutions that have been brought to scale. alternative solutions co-created by young people in the target counties. These are briquette production reducing charcoal dependence; Agroecological farming replacing chemical-intensive methods; Beekeeping and beeswax value chains, and blue economy and waste recycling initiatives. Tailoring, salons, media production, and livestock enterprises among refugee and host communities"	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	National	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Zimbabwe	In August 2025, the SPA II initiative demonstrated its scalability through a "cascading" model, where technical expertise was decentralized from individual leaders to the broader community. This event in Luunga Ward 1 highlights the transition of youth from trainees to technical experts.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Zambia	Young People Building Resilience to Climate and Economic Shocks-25 Young farmers from Muchinga Corridors Youth Group created a garden at the Farmer's Training Centre in Western Province where they cultivated tomatoes and maize with assistance from Sesheke Ministry of Agriculture. The garden was an alternative and response to the urgent need for economic independence amidst high youth unemployment in Zambia as well as climate shocks, to ensure food security and sustainability.	SO2: Climate Justice	Moderate	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Zambia	As opposed to the usual traditional community meetings and advocacy approaches, 25 young farmers of Chizimba Village in Chama District organised an activism campaign through shared struggles emanating from human-wildlife conflict, water scarcity and droughts. Young people used art such as poetry, music, drama and paintings to highlight the various local environmental problems and call for community-based solutions.	SO2: Climate Justice	Moderate	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Liberia	In December 2025, during the National People's Climate Justice Summit organized by ActionAid Liberia and partners, senior representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning publicly committed to advancing people-centered climate finance as a national policy priority. This commitment responded directly to civil society demands articulated in the Summit Communiqué calling for climate funds to reach frontline communities, women farmers, and youth innovators.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zambia	Youth-led Sustainable Waste Mangement in Climate and Economic Justice-In August 2025, 45 young people drawing representation from SPAll partner organisations, youth-led recycling companies, local communities and environmental students associations came together to co-create practical waste innovations and promote youth entrepreneurship.	SO2: Climate Justice	Moderate	Local	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Zambia	In December 2025, Zambia's government, through the Ministry of Agriculture made a major move towards giving agroecology due recognition as a viable alternative to conventional agriculture when they procured 310 liters of neem oil to farmers in Sesheke district for treating fall armyworms. T	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Nigeria	In 2025, A young woman agroecology beneficiary in Ikorodu, Lagos State, transformed her livelihood practice by integrating organic farming principles into her poultry and frozen food enterprise, through the use of chemical-free feed formulations, natural disease prevention methods, and reliance on self-produced organic chickens financed from VSLA savings, as an alternative to imported poultry products, expanded business operations, and recorded a 56% increase in her income following enterprise expansion.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	In 2025, the University of Lagos established a functional, sustained recycling system through structured plastic collection and recycling practices introduced by a young male SPA II beneficiary. This initiative reduced plastic littering, promoted proper disposal among students, institutionalized waste segregation, and strengthened environmental awareness.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Liberia	In September 2025, in Monrovia, Liberia, the Government of Liberia through the Environmental Protection Agency incorporated women, youth and children-identified climate priorities into Liberia's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0). Government policymakers shifted their practice from consulting youth informally to formally recognizing youth policy recommendations as input to national climate commitments.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Liberia	In February 2025, Following sustained advocacy by ActionAid Liberia and partners through dialogues and national climate justice summit with a strong focus on agroecology, the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Agriculture started a consultation on the transitioning of Agroecology into Liberia's National Agriculture Plan. this came after recognition of agroecology as a viable national approach to climate resilience and started food security during the 2024 Climate Justice Summit.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant		Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Liberia	At the 2025 Climate Justice summit in December, the Government committed to expanding renewable energy investments and promoting green employment opportunities through public-private partnerships. These commitments reflected civil society demands for a just energy transition that prioritizes access, equity, and youth employment. The outcome resulted from national domestic resource mobilization report on financing the energy transition, multi-stakeholder dialogue linking climate justice narratives with national development priorities, demonstrating how renewable energy expansion could support economic growth while addressing energy poverty.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Nigeria	Five FCT schools formally adopted and began enforcing the School Guideline/Policy on Reducing Single-Use Plastics just two weeks after YouthHubAfrica and ActionAid Nigeria's 15 July 2025 training. Administrators and teachers applied insights on environmental/health risks and circular economy practices, yielding a 60% reduction in plastic disposal and enhanced segregation, management, and recycling amid prior pollution and waste challenges.	SO2: Climate Justice	Transformative	Sub-national	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Liberia	In December 2025, the Environmental Protection Agency and government representatives formally received the Summit Communiqué and committed to continued engagement with civil society actors in climate policy processes. This marked an important shift toward participatory climate governance, recognizing grassroots movements as legitimate policy stakeholders. The outcome was enabled by inclusive summit design, broad coalition participation, and structured dialogue sessions that fostered trust between government institutions and climate justice actors.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;
Liberia	During the summit in December 2025, government officials committed to integrating disaster risk reduction and climate resilience into national budgeting and development planning processes. This commitment responded to Communiqué demands for proactive climate preparedness in response to increasing flooding, coastal erosion, and climate shocks affecting vulnerable communities. The outcome emerged from evidence shared by communities and civil society organizations demonstrating the economic and social costs of reactive disaster responses.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Liberia	By mid-June 2025, 50 high-school students across Montserrado County transitioned from basic climate awareness to active leadership in school-based agroecological practice, taking responsibility for planning, maintaining, and managing functional school gardens. This shift institutionalized youth-led climate action within high schools, strengthened environmental stewardship, and embedded practical green-skills learning as a sustained component of school culture	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant		Minor	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	Four FCT young farmers boosted their crop yields and incomes by about 50% by the end of 2025 farming season through agroecology adoption, highlighting economic gains of sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural models.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Minor	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	In 2025, the Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Works and Fire Service approved and reconstructed the Oron coastal embankment in Oron Local Government Area, restoring and upgrading a long-neglected stretch of coastline from the National Museum to Speedboat Beach. This decision institutionalised new public investment in climate-resilient infrastructure, improving coastal protection, access to waterfront economic spaces, and marine transport corridors, while reopening the area for trade, mobility, and livelihood activities. The outcome was achieved through OYAN's community-led budget consultations and engagement with relevant government agencies, which led to the approval and release of funds for the construction of the embankment.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	In October 2025, the Akwa Ibom State Environmental Protection and Waste Management Agency cleared blocked gutters and repaired a damaged road in Uyo Local Government Area, improving drainage, reducing flooding, and boosting community safety. This action was spurred by young people, including the Ambeghe Youth Group, who led clean-up exercises and community sensitization to highlight risks from blocked drains and damaged roads.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Nigeria	In October 2025, the Akwa Ibom State Environmental Protection and Waste Management Agency cleared blocked gutters and repaired a damaged road in Uyo Local Government Area, improving drainage, reducing flooding, and boosting community safety. This action was spurred by young people, including the Ambeghe Youth Group, who led clean-up exercises and community sensitization to highlight risks from blocked drains and damaged roads.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	"In 2025, six youth networks across Akwa Ibom State transitioned from SPAll-supported programme participants into independent, sustainable social actors, initiating and leading 10 civic actions without external project funding. These networks organized community mobilizations, environmental clean-ups, Gender-Based Violence sensitization, sexual and reproductive health outreach, and advocacy on climate resilience, governance, and youth inclusion across multiple Local Government Areas."	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	"In 2025, young people supported by SPA II across Akwa Ibom State evolved from trainees into independent economic actors, generating incomes exceeding 950,000 collectively—through recycling initiatives, SME grants and from cassava sales by Etinan/Ikot Ekpene farmers applying agroecology. This shift showcases their initiative in enterprises, advocacy for opportunities (especially for marginalized youth/women), and sustained climate-smart livelihoods."	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	15 young SPAll beneficiaries in Borno shifted from passive learners to proactive climate influencers by jointly running a 30-day online awareness campaign on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, consistently promoting climate responsibility as a social norm. They changed local practice by making youth-led reforestation and regular clean-up of public spaces part of community life in Maiduguri, using tree planting and anti-plastic messaging to model new standards for environmental care. Applying their training in climate change, sustainability, digital advocacy, and green entrepreneurship, they repositioned themselves as credible community leaders who now shape attitudes and behaviours on climate and waste management rather than waiting for external actors to act.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Sub-national	Moderate	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Liberia	In March 2025, in Sinkor, Monrovia Liberia, senior officials from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and the Environmental Protection Agency publicly committed to integrating recommendations from ActionAid Liberia's research on Domestic Resource Mobilization for climate financing in the extractive sector into national fiscal and climate governance processes.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zambia	In August 2025, ActionAid through the Global Platform Zambia was elected as Vice Chairperson of the Zambia Alternative Mining Indaba for 2026. This changes the behaviour, perceptions of civil society organisations about ActionAid's role in the extractives industry. The election of ActionAid marks a turning point in the organisation role as a leading expert in extractives. ActionAid will use this platform, to advance human rights, community interest and influence policy in Zambia as a recognized organisation on extractives and domestic resource mobilization.	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Liberia	In June 2025, in Monrovia, Liberia, national civil society organizations, supported by ActionAid Liberia, collectively changed how they engage government on fiscal governance by presenting a unified national communiqué to the Government of Liberia following a National Public Dialogue on Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) and Financing for Development. Through this process, CSOs shifted from fragmented advocacy to coordinated, evidence-based policy engagement, jointly demanding reforms in taxation, debt management, extractive governance, and gender-responsive public financing. G	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;
Mali	-Concrete innovation: Young people have developed viable solutions such as ecological charcoal and biopesticides, reducing pressure on forests while ensuring their economic autonomy	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	National	Moderate	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Mali	Institutional autonomy: Regional platforms (GP) have demonstrated the ability to plan and self-finance reforestation actions independently, proving the transition from passive participation to sustainable leadership, in line with the ToC's expectations for longevity.	SO2: Climate Justice	Moderate	Regional	Minor	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Tanzania	Since March 2025, a total of 2,218 community members in Lusasa Ward in Kasulu district have shifted their behaviors to adopt briquette charcoal use, which is less harmful to the environment. This includes 218 youths (89 male, 129 female) and 2,000 community members (40% female) across four villages: Rusesa, Makingi, Kakilungu, and Zeze	SO2: Climate Justice	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Bangladesh	"Youth-led Advocacy Rebuilds Cyclone Shelter to Ensure Disaster Protection for 3,000 residents at Teknaf In Khunkar Para, Teknaf Sadar Union, the Khonkar Youth Group successfully influenced local authorities and IOM to rebuild a cyclone shelter that had been unsafe and misused for 16 years, putting around 3,000 community people at risk during disaster. In 2024, the youths presented evidence-based reports and facilitated multi-stakeholder dialogues, leading the Union Parishad Chairman to formally request reconstruction support. Following ongoing advocacy and coordination, IOM approved BDT 40 lakh, and the shelter was completed and handed over in July 2025. The upgraded facility with safe doors, water supply, and gender-segregated washrooms now provides a reliable evacuation space, demonstrating a clear shift in local decision-making and youth-led disaster resilience."	SO3: Youth in Crises	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Myanmar	In 2025, youth from displaced Myanmar communities in Thailand strengthened their leadership and advocacy skills. They applied these skills to plan and organize events, creating platforms for dialogue and knowledge-sharing between Myanmar and Thai youth. This marked a shift from individual experience to collective action, enabling youth to actively contribute to cross-cultural understanding and advocacy efforts.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Regional	Minor	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Myanmar	In 2025, youth in Meiktila Township demonstrated enhanced community leadership by assessing local needs and linking appropriate support, including mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS), to address those needs. This shift enabled youth to move from passive awareness to active problem-solving, applying their skills to relieve community burdens, strengthen local networks, and respond effectively to identified challenges.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Moderate	Local	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;
Bangladesh	"In 2025, young people from Activista Teknaf successfully influenced local authorities to address the long-standing lack of safe drinking water. Their efforts led to the installation of two water plants in Jaliyapara and Rajarchora, supplying 20,000 liters of safe drinking water daily. Youth people gathered evidence from the community to highlight the scale and impact of the problem, then presented their findings to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer, who recognized the urgency and committed to improving water access. Following this youth advocacy, water plants were established through collaboration between UNICEF, NGO Forum, and the local government."	SO3: Youth in Crises	Transformative	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Myanmar	In 2025, Village Emergency Management Committees (VEMCs) strengthened their leadership and coordination capacities. As a result, VEMCs demonstrated improved preparedness, decision-making, and response capacity for life-saving interventions, emergency management, and disaster prevention across the 44 targeted villages.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Moderate	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Arab Region - Jordan	"In 2025 in Jordan, the Ministry of Health shifted its practice by formally cooperating with AAAR's local partner HSF to provide medicines at reduced cost for vulnerable Jordanians and free of charge for Syrian refugees. Additionally, a private doctor changed his professional practice by treating referred cases without charging consultation fees. Over time, HSF also became an informal reference point for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) case referrals within the local ecosystem."	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	National	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;
Arab Region - Syria	"In 2025, AAAR and its local partners expanded their engagement into newly liberated areas in Syria, which had previously been outside program coverage (covering only 12% of the country). Initially, the team anticipated potential community reluctance toward their interventions. However, the community in these areas shifted their behavior by actively accepting and participating in the organization's initiatives."	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights;

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Zimbabwe	The National Youth Desk on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), in collaboration with the #ActOnDRM Bill movement, the AU African Youth Advisory Board on DRR, and the University of Zimbabwe Disaster Management Student Association, led the 2nd Zimbabwe Youth Symposium on DRR in May 2025. This collective action resulted in the development of a "Canvas of Resilience" - a unified youth agenda and commitment canvas - which was successfully pitched at the 2025 Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) in Geneva, Switzerland, to influence global resilience policies.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Transformative	Regional	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Zimbabwe	Young people spearhead a global online survey that culminated in the "Children and Youth Declaration on Building Resilience for a Sustainable Future: Accelerating the Implementation of the Sendai Framework." This declaration, enriched by face-to-face input from the 2nd Zimbabwe Youth Symposium on DRR, was presented to global leaders at the 2025 Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) in Geneva, Switzerland.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Transformative	International	Major	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Zimbabwe	The ActionAid Rights in Crisis Network was officially launched in Johannesburg, South Africa, alongside the Young Women's Protection Guidelines, establishing a formal regional mandate to institutionalize youth leadership and champion the protection of young women in emergency, disaster, and fragile contexts.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Regional	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Ethiopia	In 2025, the Rama GP (Youth Group) established and sustained a monthly humanitarian food sharing initiative in Gunna. Every month on the 12th day, the group organized at St. Michael Church to provide food and essential items to between 60 and 70 of the community's most vulnerable members, including homeless individuals. To achieve this, the youth group successfully mobilized local resources by collecting cash, grain, and clothing from their own members and the wider community, ensuring the program remained entirely self-sufficient for a full year.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Ethiopia	In 2025, the district faces significant insecurity compared to other regions. Key peace actors such as Abbo Gerebs, traditional institutions like Kere, religious leaders, and community members have worked hard to prevent armed conflict. Instability stems from disagreements between zonal and woreda representatives and interim regional administrators, leading to military intervention. A new mayor and administrator for Raya Azobo were appointed, which sparked conflict with the former administration's supporters.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Ethiopia	"In 2025, peace ambassadors established a model peace village in Kimerdingay Town, Guna District. The initiative targeted Ketena 4, which had been selected in 2024 during intergenerational dialogue sessions because of its large population and recurring conflicts. The peace ambassadors identified several pressing issues in the area, including misappropriation of water drainage, property disputes, and noise pollution caused by local alcohol houses and video centers."	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Ethiopia	By 2025, EFAST members in the district and zonal disaster management structures had gained formal recognition within annual DRM plans, empowering them to coordinate volunteer initiatives and lead disaster preparedness activities. This inclusion, supported by SPAIL, provided members with technical skills, tools, and capacity-building trainings that enhanced their performance and impact. The youth volunteers engaged communities in disaster prevention and preparedness activities, identified the needs of vulnerable populations, and promoted active citizenship. Their visibility and actions inspired other young people to participate, creating a robust network of youth change-makers. Through these efforts, EFAST members not only contributed to immediate disaster preparedness but also fostered a sense of responsibility, solidarity, and community cohesion.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Zambia	In 2023, Hon. Imanga Wamunyima, Member of Parliament for Nalolo Constituency and a member of the Zambia Youth Parliamentary Caucus (ZYPC), questioned the government of the republic of Zambia through parliament on the status of amending the Citizenship Act No 33 of 2016 to the Citizenship of Zambia (amendment) Bill N.A.B 23, 2023 and refugees Act No 1, 2027, to ensure legal recognition and protection of children born to refugee parents in Zambia. This represents a shift from general advocacy to formal legislative inquiry and political prioritization of the issue. The amendment of the Act aims to safeguard and protect the rights of children born to refugee parents in Zambia.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	National	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Zambia	In November 2025, local authorities in the Sompani ward of Gwembe district, together with the councilor, built a communal dam that will be used to collect water. This achievement follows sustained advocacy, resilience training, performing demonstrations in sustainable water management and lobbying by young farmers supported by the Young Emerging Farmers Initiative. The dam serves as a resource of water for local farmers to use to improve their resilience and capacity to prepare for and cope with droughts. The young people co-created this solution to showcase how collective actions yield sustainable results, and how strengthening capacity empowers communities to understand their rights.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Liberia	In April 2025, Youth Bridge, through SPA II support, successfully secured a major institutional shift within Liberia's National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) by convening policy brief dialogues that led the NDMA Executive Director to publicly commit to mandated youth representation on national and county disaster committees and the creation of a Youth & Gender Disaster Risk Management Unit. These commitments emerged from a validated policy brief co developed with youth, young women, university students, and civil society actors, effectively elevating youth from being excluded in the 2024 National DRM Policy to becoming recognized contributors and stakeholders in disaster governance.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	National	Moderate	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Liberia	By September 2025, young people in Duport Road (Seekie Community) and surrounding flood prone urban settlements shifted from being passive community members to becoming recognized humanitarian actors, leading regular drainage cleaning, flood risk awareness, and improved sanitation practices that the wider community adopted as ongoing preventive measures, resulting in sustained community-led disaster preparedness and cleaner, safer environments.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Local	Minor	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Zambia	In August 2025, 120 young people (75 female, 45 male) in Sompani, Gwembe district revitalized Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) to create their own empowerment opportunities, fortifying community emergency safety nets and ensuring their own protection. When young people in protracted crises become self-sufficient by establishing drought-resilient (non-farming) businesses, they are less likely to engage in high-risk behaviors for survival. For humanitarian stakeholders, this implies reduced cost of emergency response. A local partner-Youth Life Project contributed to this outcome by providing hands-on trainings financial literacy for emergencies on SILC operations, financial literacy in emergencies, and facilitating the formation of new SILC groups and the strengthening of existing ones.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Moderate	Locals	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Nigeria	In 2025, young girls previously mainstreamed from non-formal coaching into formal schools now serving as youth peer educators transformed community-based GBV protection and referral systems in MMC and Konduga LGAs by establishing Safe Spaces through informal networks, enabling vulnerable young women, girls, and GBV survivors to access timely psychosocial, health, and protection services. Partnering with Safe Space ambassadors (community women leaders and School-Based Management Committee members), they addressed weak referrals, under-reporting, and poor coordination with survivor-centered responses, first-line support, confidentiality, and effective pathways. This youth-led shift proved functional protection mechanisms in fragile, conflict-affected settings.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Moderate	Local	Moderate	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Nigeria	"In 2025, 75 out-of-school young women and men in MMC and Konduga LGAs of Borno state shifted from idle vulnerability and street vices to productive, self-reliant livelihoods through self-employment, with 62 creating family job opportunities—including one who opened a community shop employing three apprentices as they earned steady incomes via small businesses. Equipped by SPA II targeted vocational training, life skills, business readiness, financial literacy, and start-up kits, these youth gained confidence, decision-making abilities, and purpose to sustain enterprises. This transformation reduced economic vulnerability, curbed harmful behaviors, and positioned them as community role models in fragile, conflict-affected settings."	SO3: Youth in Crises	Moderate	Local	Moderate	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Zambia	In 2025, a social movement that was birthed at the Global Platform transformed its status to a registered non-governmental organisation. Action Against Sexual Violence (AASEV), which is now a registered NGO under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, was formalised to enhance its works around sexual and gender-based violence which saw an increase in the number of recorded cases. In Zambia, social movements operate without being required to be formally register with government institutions or ministries. The lack of formal registration, however, limits the abilities of social movements to leverage on certain opportunities that are reserved for registered organisations. By formally registering with the ministry, AASEV was able to undertake certain initiatives such as the staging of a protest to petition the government to enact stricter measures and laws to address sexual and gender-based violence.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Transformative	National	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Nigeria	In 2025, families and community leaders in Abbaganaram—a Boko Haram-affected area with deep-rooted cultural and religious norms prioritizing boys' education—shifted their attitudes toward girls' schooling, increasing acceptance, enrollment, and support for daughters' formal education after sustained advocacy and out-of-school coaching. This change enabled 100 girls to join HALI's non-formal classes and transition successfully into formal schools, exemplified by Fatima Makinta, who overcame scholarship denial, regained confidence, entered JSS 1, and pursues nursing. Their evolving perceptions now view girls' education as a community benefit, fostering trust, reducing early marriage/domestic confinement, and promoting aspirations in conservative, conflict settings.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Moderate	Local	Moderate	Changes in the participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development
Nigeria	"In 2025, community members in Abbaganaram shifted from fear, mistrust, and stigma toward rehabilitated ex-combatants to improved relationships, unity, and inclusion through youth-led peace dialogues and social cohesion activities like football matches, cooking competitions, and cultural events. Previously divided by rejection and isolation, host communities and returnees now co-participate in communal initiatives, with children interacting freely and joint efforts resuming. This transformation—fostering trust, reducing suspicion, and restoring belonging—highlights youth-driven peacebuilding's role in reintegration within conflict-affected settings."	SO3: Youth in Crises	Moderate	Local	Moderate	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Nigeria	In 2025, Borno State institutionalised youth participation in peace and security governance through an MOU signing, Technical Working Group establishment, and draft Youth Peace and Security (YPS) Action Plan development, driven by sustained AAN-supported youth advocacy for domesticating the National Action Plan on Youth Peace and Security.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Sub-national	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Nigeria	In 2025, the youth in Humanitarian Platform in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa, supported by ActionAid, have transitioned from passive beneficiaries to organized accountability actors. YHP engaged humanitarian duty bearers, conducted a Youth Lens Compliance Assessment of the Nigeria HRP together with AAN, and led the "Change the Code Campaign" campaign advocating for meaningful youth inclusion. This action has led to the appointment of one of the member as Youth Representative at NHF Youth Advisory Board.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Sub-national	Minor	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Zambia	In 2025, Action Against Sexual Violence (AASEV) transitioned from a social movement to a registered non-governmental organisation under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services in Lusaka, Zambia. The formalization was influenced by government's denial to engage the movement informally especially in what was termed as "sensitive issues" as they meant to address court cases, gender-based violence like rape, defilement, and referral pathways of survivors to government facilities. In Zambia, social movements are not required to formally register with government institutions or ministries. However, by formally registering with the Ministry, AASEV became reliable advocate on GBV related issues in Zambia undertake activities such as staging a protest to petition the government to enact stricter measures and laws addressing sexual and gender-based violence.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	National	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Palestine	In 2025, the PSEA Network and the Protection Cluster formally involved 10 members of the Change Makers youth group as Emergency Protection Responders (EPRs) to monitor and observe distribution processes conducted by local and international NGOs, ensuring compliance with humanitarian principles and PSEA standards	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights

Unit or country	Description	Strategic objective	Significance	Administrative Level	General Programme Support Contribution	Primary dimension of change
Palestine	In 2025, the Ministry of Agriculture's local directorate in Gaza Strip, together with community stakeholders, involved youth groups (including young women leaders) in prioritizing and approving crisis-responsive agricultural recovery solutions, resulting in the selection and implementation of a 3,600 m water transmission pipeline and rehabilitation of an agricultural access road	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Local	Major	Changes in local leadership and ownership of development and humanitarian work.
Palestine	In 2025, youth committees, with support from UNICEF, involved children and elderly individuals in a wristband distribution initiative to raise awareness on personal safety and prevent separation from families, including education on traffic rules and avoiding hazardous areas	SO3: Youth in Crises	Moderate	Local	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Palestine	In 2025, PNGO strengthened localization of humanitarian financing in the oPt by engaging with Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF) governance and allocation processes, contributing to an increase in the share of CBPF funding channeled to local and national NGOs from 29.9 per cent in 2024 to over 50 per cent in 2025 through direct and indirect funding mechanisms	SO3: Youth in Crises	Moderate	Local	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Mali	-Reactivity of IDPs: The results show that internally displaced persons (IDPs) no longer depend on aid. In Faladié, they collectively refused poor-quality donations (such as expired cereals), thus affirming their dignity.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Local	Minor	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Mali	The official integration of the Global Platform into the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRC) by the Civil Protection constitutes an institutional anchorage favorable to the representation of young people in state mechanisms	SO3: Youth in Crises	Transformative	National	Minor	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Mali	Food security and resilience: Through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), interventions have covered the needs of more than 3,000 people in extreme situations of vulnerability.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Local	Minor	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Global Programme - Youth in Crises	The Zimbabwean government's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) structures and local governance bodies in 2025 made significant progress in systematically using youth-generated evidence in planning and policy processes. Youth inputs informed the DRR and Management (DRRM) Bill, while young people took active roles in VIDCOs and Water Point Committees, shaping decisions on water access, drought preparedness, and local risk mitigation in districts including Binga and Chipinge.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	National	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Global Programme - Youth in Crises	In 2025, schools under the Ministry of education in Nigeria's programme operational areas led the establishment of GBV desk officers in schools, improving early reporting and response pathways for young women and girls. In parallel, a technical working group also advanced the domestication of the National Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security (YPS), creating a clearer institutional pathway for youth leadership within national peace and humanitarian frameworks. These changes mean notable progress in strengthening youth-responsive protection and peace systems.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	Regional	Major	Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights
Global Programme - Youth in Crises	In 2025, the Prevention of Sexual Harassment, Exploitation, and Abuse (PSEA) Network and Protection Cluster in Palestine formally engaged 10 members of the Change Makers youth group as Emergency Protection Responders (EPRs), assigning them roles in monitoring aid distribution processes and ensuring compliance with humanitarian and protection standards.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Significant	National	Moderate	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;
Global Programme - Youth in Crises	In 2025, global DRR and humanitarian stakeholders integrated youth inputs into formal policy and coordination processes, including the incorporation of youth priorities into the Global Children and Youth Declaration and its reflection in official Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction outcomes.	SO3: Youth in Crises	Transformative	International	Major	Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights
Zambia	In May 2025, young people of Chama District organized small informal groups with the intention of identifying and reporting community-based protection risks such as mental health, gender-based violence and child marriages. These groups do home visits, give psychosocial counselling services and also provide referrals. The establishment of these groups was simply a follow-up to the works of the Youth Life Project, which, through specialized trainings and mentorships in psychosocial support, protection, and socioeconomic risk management, provided the youths with skills and subsequently facilitated the setting up of referral mechanisms with public institutions such as the district health hospital, Zambia Police, community development and social services, among others.		Moderate	Local	Major	Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support people's rights;

ANNEX 4: LOCAL LEADERSHIP STRATEGY COMMITMENTS

	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2022	Frequency	Status by Dec 2025	
Strategic objective	1	The objective of this strategy for 2022-2025 is to shift power, responsibilities, and resources to partners in the Global South while championing young feminist leadership, based on AA feminist leadership principles	# of partners in the Global south reporting increased power, responsibilities and resources (possible different formulation re. partnership survey)	NA	Twice throughout the SPAIL period, Annual report to Danida 2023	N/A for 2025. Reporting was done after the partnership survey in 2023
	2	Increasing support to 'informal' civil society such as youth groups in humanitarian contexts, youth activists in urban settings, and emerging social movements, with particular attention to ensure safety and security of our partners in the process	# of informal partners supported	Baseline = from annual report 2022 - compared to annual report 2025	Annual	308 Informal partners supported in 2025
Outcomes	3	Establishing a decentralized GP Secretariat, that shares the management of the growing global GP network across the AA Federation	The GP secretariat is placed in Bangladesh from 2023	NA	Final SPAIL report	Still fully functioning
	4	Strengthened due representation of and link between local partners and affected communities at all levels	Keystone survey score on due representation and link between local partners and affected communities at all levels	NA	Twice throughout the SPAIL period	N/A for 2025 reporting after the partnership survey in 2023
Equitable partnerships						
Commitments 2022- 2025	5	Improving the scores in a Keystone Partnership survey latest by mid-2024 compared to the 2020 survey, which confirmed AADK as a valuable partner on working towards a common goal and facilitating open collaborations in general, but in need of strengthening how we link partners to networks	Keystone Partnership score	2020 Keystone survey results on select indicators	Once in 2023/ yearly 2024	N/A for 2025 reporting after the partnership survey in 2023
	6	Continue formal and informal partnership dialogues with AA organisations, their partners, and constituencies on capacity development and mutual added value and strengthening the political analysis essential for local adaptive programming	NA	NA	Annual	2025 was marked by many country visits where dialogues about capacity development with both ActionAid partners and their local partners were integrated. Due to rapidly shifting contexts and political unrest adaption of plans and budgets were e.g. results of these dialogues. There has been an increased focus on security for both staff and partners, and AADK staff working with rapid response and digital security partnerships have increasingly supported ActionAid partners in responding to concrete, context-specific security challenges. Many ActionAid partners have requested that GOLD's online materials also be made available in offline PowerPoint formats, making them easier to use in face-to-face trainings with local partners. In response, the AADK GOLD team has started developing these materials. Camilla - please add your bits
	7	Improving the application of AA's feminist leadership principles to promote equitability and enable growth and trust in all partnerships in a participatory process latest by end 2023	NA	NA	Annual but primarily 2023	To strengthen our approach to young women in programming and considering the many challenges for partners to understand specific issues relevant for young women, a pocket guide for young women's leadership, rights and participation was developed and tested during 2025. It is expected that the pocket guide will be finished during 2026.

Result		Indicator	Baseline 2022	Frequency	Status by Dec 2025
Financial resources and support					
8	Ensuring high financial predictability and room for adaptation in programming for partners with a four-year prediction from 2022, and access to flexible funding in crisis situations and for innovation.	Amount of flexible funding (Kkr) available for crisis response and innovation	Budget 2022	Annual	DKK 14,886,000 available for crisis response and innovation
		Amount & % of SPAll funds available as predictable funding for AA partners	Budget 2022	Annual	DKK 59,990,000 available as predictable funds.
		# of projects & amount of DKK awarded to AA partners annually from unallocated funds	Budget 2022	Annual	DKK 3,724,520 was awarded to AA partners from unallocated funds in 2025. Furthermore, DKK 18,400,000 was secured in Top-Up grants to AA partners in 2024
9	Decentralising DKK 7-8 million annually by co-sharing the implementation of the GP Secretariat and the GOLD programme to AA partners.	Number of AA partners benefitting from decentralised funding	NA	Annual	Partners: AA Bangladesh; AA India, AA Nigeria, GP El Salvador; TCDC Approximately 1,5 Mio annually (AA Bangladesh) MOVE: AA India (2.2 Mio), AA Nigeria (1.6 Mio) El Salvador (400.000 DKK), TCDC: 3 Mio
		Amount and % of SPAll funding spent on decentralising the GP secretariat and GOLD programme	NA	Annual	DKK 3,116,520 spent on decentralising the GP secretariat and GOLD
10	Supporting that majority of Inspirator placements are hosted by non-AA organisations accompanied by the necessary budget by 2023.	Number of Inspirators placed and hosted by non AA organisations	NA	Annual	35 out of total 41 (85%) inspirator placements were placed with local partners
		Amount of funding for placement of Inspirators annually	NA	Annual	DKK 3,868,070 spent on placing inspirators in 2024
11	Reducing HQ costs to 20% by shifting resources to the Global South from 2023.	% HQ cost of total SPAll funding	NA	Annual	HQ costs total was 16% of the SPAll funding in 2025
12	Enhancing AADK and AA organisations' ability and operational set-up to work with local level civil society actors including informal groups, networks, human rights defenders, and social movements, strengthening capacity and opportunities for young people to engage and respond to inequalities and crisis.	NA	NA	Annual	The Building a movement Mindset program was continued in 2025 to facilitate strategic conversations with AA partners on how to more intentionally partner with and support social movements and informal groups. Reflection and assessment processes were conducted with SPA partners to identify progress made, key institutional shifts, and remaining gaps in relation to movement-minded organizational practice and movement accompaniment. AADK is actively engaged with the ActionAid General Secretariat Partnership and Policy Review Framework process to ensure that lessons, policy barriers, and practical experiences emerging from SPA II and movement accompaniment work inform broader federation-wide partnership approaches. Discussions are ongoing on how movement-minded principles and more flexible, politically grounded partnership models can be better reflected within the entire ActionAid federation policy and practice.
13	Develop a plan with AA partners to increase funding and influence to their partners	65% of basic AA partner budgets to be allocated to their partners	NA	Annual	The positive development from 2024 continued in 2025 and all ActionAid partners except for one or two have reached or surpassed the 65% localization goal.

	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2022	Frequency	Status by Dec 2025	
	Strengthened Capacity					
Commitments 2022- 2025	14	Delivering needs-based support to partners through an integration of activities by our capacity development units, as well as increased support from IHART.	NA	NA	Annual	GP trainings and inspirator placements continue to support partner capacity in implementation of the SPA SOs. In the Global programmes on youth in crises and climate justice, more and more integration of capacity development happens. As an example from climate justice, the annual Climate Justice Academy is now a collaboration between both policy staff, thematic experts, movement experts and youth learning experts. From the global humanitarian programme, Youth in Crises, IHART and AADK staff have collaborated on mentoring young humanitarian leaders in the #ChangetheCode campaign.
	15	Ensuring that 2500+ AA staff and volunteers have completed the online digital collaboration course, Human Rights Based Approach course and/or the SHEA8 and safeguarding course and the AADK Learning site has 7500 users across AA and beyond.	# of staff and volunteers that have completed the digital collaboration course	2022 number	Annual	1096 Total completions of modules by Action Aiders.
			# of users on the AADK learning site	2022 number	Annual	9166 LMS users from all branches
	16	Supporting AA members to include a funded plan or initiatives for strengthening capacities on e.g., climate, adaptation, mainstreaming and the use of relevant instruments and tools e.g., through TCDC trainings and Global Platform online and offline trainings.	NA	NA	Annual	In 2025 partners were supported to participate in a number of cross-country trainings at TCDC, to generate new knowledge within climate justice, Building a movement mindset, resource mobilisation, leadership & Public narrative. Courses are inspiring learning across partners and are facilitated by TCDC trainers and thematic experts. Additionally did partners from 10+ ActionAid countries and multiple local partners participate in the People Power Conference in Copenhagen, April 2025.
17	Offering increased needs-based organisational capacity support to strengthen leadership among our partners within e.g., resource management and accountability.	NA	NA	Annual	Financial monitoring visits continued during 2025 many times combined with a programme visit as well. In these visits capacity gaps are identified and action plans established to deal with these. The importance of having established accountability mechanisms between programme and finance teams were stressed in several occasions and so was the implementation of the feminist leadership principles.	

	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2022	Frequency	Status by Dec 2025	
Commitments 2022- 2025	Participation and Leadership					
	18	Continuing to ensure local ownership by involving partners in programme design and development both at national and global level, through needs assessments and context-analysis, shared decision-making, and contextualization.	NA	Possible 2020 keystone indicator if relevant	2023/yearly 2024 & final evaluation	Local ownership to adapted programming became even more relevant during 2025's many contextual crises. Here most partners demonstrated high capacity to shift from one implementing mode to another putting into practice training received throughout the implementation of SPAll. Kirsten - do you agree?
	19	Increasing the championing of young feminist leadership especially in situations of fragility through operationalisation of tools developed by young people for young people.	NA	NA	Annual	Young Humanitarians Handbook was practiced, feminist leadership has been further implemented into GP trainings, the online feminist leadership community (The other F. word) has been further enrolled and a feminist toolkit is under development. In the global humanitarian programme, Young Women's Protection Guidelines were developed and piloted as a participatory, feminist, and decolonial process grounded in ActionAid's Women-Led Community-Based Protection approach. Validation of the guidelines was led and enriched by young women contributors and members of women's rights networks, who brought lived experience, contextual expertise, and critical reflection. Their active engagement ensured the guidelines are grounded in real community needs, responsive to diverse risks, and reflective of young women's agency, ultimately reinforcing their role not only as beneficiaries but as leaders, decision-makers, and architects of community-based protection systems. More specifically, IHART also conducted a Young Women's Protection Guideline training in the SADC region strengthening young women's capacity to navigate climate-induced shocks.
	20	Support the opening of 15+ new GP hubs- contextualised and designed to ensure young people's genuine engagement also in fragile and crisis contexts	# of GPs in operation	23	Annual	In 2025 there where 92 GPs in 35 countries
	21	Enrolling 5000+ youth activists, especially young women, in the GOLD programme supporting social movements' leadership, organising, and abilities to win climate struggles	See commitment 15			There are 7955 of GOLD course completions by December 31, 2025 with the completion rate of 43.5% for all GOLD courses. Typically, free self-paced learning courses average 5%-15%. 48.8% of course completions were completed by female learners in 2025. The GOLD short videos have 4126 views. GOLD masterclasses held with MOVE hubs in India, Tanzania and Nigeria with more than 300+ participating

	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2022	Frequency	Status by Dec 2025	
Commitments 2022- 2025	Coordination, Advocacy & Policy					
	22	Facilitating and supporting joint advocacy among partners and youth to promote climate justice and scoring 1 or 2 on the OECD DAC Rio Markers for climate.	TBD	0	Annual	The Climate Justice Academy was hosted at TCDC and advocacy activities on climate justice took place many places as a collaboration between partners, Global Platforms, Inspirators and many others. CJA alumni and other partners coordinated powerful advocacy actions at COP30, most notably on just transition. Their efforts contributed to the inclusion of just transition language in a UNFCCC text that represents the most ambitious framing on this issue to date.
			Amount of SPAIL funding scoring 1 or 2	NA	Annual	The Rio Markers reported DKK 53,685,515 funding scoring 1 or 2 under Lot CIV in 2025 and DKK 36,942,284 under Lot HUM scoring 1 .
	23	Strengthening the focus on climate advocacy in joined actions across the Global Platforms including skills sharing, action week and global campaign involvement of the GP network.	TBD	0	Annual	Climate justice week mobilized more that 600.000 youth globally.
	24	Ensuring global programmes are conceptualised and co-owned by AA partners who lead the collaboration with other (I) NGO's and alliances in regional and global advocacy, such as Restless Development, Fight Inequality Alliance, and the UN Youth Envoys Office.	TBD	NA	Annual	Monthly working groups in both global programmes continue with partners alternating in leading meetings. Annual plans for the global programmes are done jointly, and adaptations the same.
	25	Connect social movements and activists from 23+ countries in online peer community for solidarity actions and 2-3 global campaigns around climate and economic justice.	# of social movements and activists connected in online peer community	NA	Annual	The 'research in action' (REACT) initiative with ICNC supports activists as thinkers, writers and storytellers by providing time, mentorship, a platform and a community to reflect, analyse, and articulate experience to strengthens both personal practice and collective organizing. As for 2025, 24 articles by activists were published in English, Spanish, French or Arabic (20.447 article views)11 virtual meetings and webinars were held and one book title released. There were 430 active participants (writers, guest editors, focus group and webinar attendees), and an editorial team from Pakistan, Uganda and the DRC was established to further regional connections, knowledge and language skills to the initiative.
			# of global campaigns	NA	Annual	600.000 young people organized during the global week of action and online climate community developed further. A small group of young humanitarian leaders started #ChangetheCode campaign in 2025 addressing the lack of attention to youth in the Humanitarian Reset.
	26	Facilitate and advocate for meaningful participation of young people and partners in regional and international fora, alliances, and organisations (i.e., Leave No One Behind Coalition, MGCY, TAP Network, Progressing SDG Implementation, A4SD, etc).	TBD	NA	Annual	"Through the global programmes young people were part of several climate justice and humanitarian spaces, including COP, AU and SADC, in 2025. As part of The Global Social Movement Centre, local movement partners and leading human rights defenders were part of Civicus Civil Society Week, PeaceDirect's Conference in Nairobi called Peace Connect, UN Peacebuilding dialogue Geneva and Copenhagen People Power Conference. "
27	Supporting documentation of good practices such as 'Making the Local Global' and SHAPE framework to document meaningfully engagement in humanitarian spaces.	TBD	NA	Annual	In 2025, guidelines on protection of young women as well as Gender Sensitive Conflict Transformation Guidelines were developed and both guidelines put great focus on meaningful participation. Additionally, A travel handbook was developed to ensure safety for HRDs partners when travelling for ActionAid organised trainings and conferences.	

ANNEX 5: ACTIONAID DENMARK -MFA CROSS CUTTING INDICATOR 13- NUMBER OF DIRECT SOUTHERN PARTNERS SUPPORTED 2025

Country partner	ActionAid Bangladesh
	ActionAid Ethiopia
	ActionAid Jordan
	ActionAid Kenya
	ActionAid Lebanon
	ActionAid Liberia
	ActionAid Mali
	ActionAid Myanmar
	ActionAid Nigeria
	ActionAid Palestine
	ActionAid Somalia
	ActionAid Syria
	ActionAid Tanzania
	ActionAid Ukraine
	ActionAid Zambia
ActionAid Zimbabwe	
International Partners	ActionAid General Secretariat
	UNICEF
	UNFPA

Global Platform	Malawi	AA Malawi
	Nepal	AA Nepal
	Sierra Leone	AA Sierra Leone
	El Salvador	Plataforma Global El Salvador
	Georgia	CENN
	Armenia	Armenian Progressive Youth
	Serbia	Civic Initiatives
	Somalia/Somaliland	AA Somaliland
	DR Congo	AA DR Congo
	Ghana	AA Ghana
	The Gambia	AA The Gambia
	Moldova	Femei pentru Femei

Global Entity - MOVE	Non SPA II partner country	CNCR (former ICNC)
	South Africa	Africans Rising
	Non SPA II partner country	Shame movement
	Zambia	Youth4Parliament
	Uganda	EACOP coalition
	Non SPA II partner country	GP El Salvador
	India	AA India
	Arab Region - Jordan	Ahel
	Non SPA II partner country	Beautiful Trouble

		Name of local partner
Local partners	Bangladesh	HydroZone
		Grassroots Youth Development Organization
		Coastal Development Organization for Women (CDOW)
		Nagar Daridra Bastibashir Unnayan Sangstha (NDBUS)
		Nazrul Smrity Shangshad (NSS)
		Udayankur Seba Sangstha (USS)
		Society for Health Extension & Development (SHED)
		Bright Bangladesh forum (BBF)
		Bindu Nari Unnayan Sangstha
		Brighters Society of Bangladesh
		BMSS
		Shurjodoy Youth Society
		Lal Sabuj Society
		Sharub Youth Team
		Consumers Association of Bangladesh - CAB
		Participatory Research Action and Network (PRAAN)
		South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM)
		Dhaka University Debating Society-DUDDS
		Citizens Platform for SDGs
		Voice for Reform
	Youth Policy Forum- YPF	
	Ethiopia	Save Your Holy Land Association
		Young Women Christian Association
		Beza for Women
		Positive Peace Ethiopia
		Ameya WWG
		Elfeta Women Watch Group
		Raya Women Watch Group
		Guna Women Watch Group
		Semen Bench Women Watch Group
	Jordan	Drabzeen Human Development
		Housewife Association (HSF)
	Kenya	Kilifi Citizens Forum
		Woman Kind Kenya
		Isiolo Voice of Women Network
		VSO International
	Lebanon	SHIFT Social Innovation Hub
		Basmeh and Zeitooneh
		RDFL (Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering)
	Liberia	Paramount Young Women Initiative
		Youth Go Green Network
		Center for Youth Civic Leadership and Environmental Studies
		Youth Bridge
Youth Humanitarian Movement		
Federation of Liberian Youth		
Urban Young Feminist Movement		
Liberia National Debate Council		
National Young Women Political Council of Liberia		
Activista		

Local partners	Mali	AME (Association of Expelled Malians)
		GREFFA
		IMADEL
	Myanmar	12 partners
	Nigeria	Clement Isong Foundation
		Inspired Youth Network
		Youth Hub Africa
		Centre for Advocacy Transparency and Accountability Initiatives
		Hallmark Leadership Initiatives
		Whisper to Humanity
	South Saharan Social Development Organization	
	Palestine	WEFAQ
		PDWSA
		MAAN
		PNGO
	Syria	Bahar
		Violet Organization
	Tanzania	Tanga Youth Talent Association (TAYOTA)
		Disability Relief Services Tanzania
		Forum for Climate Change (Forum CC)
	Ukraine	NGO STAN
		Student union "Priama Diia"
		StreetAid Daily
	Somalia// Somaliland	Somaliland Youth Development and Voluntary Organization (SOYDAVO)
		Somaliland National Youth Organization (SONYO)
		Youth Empowerment Alliance (YEA)
		Somaliland Women Resource centre(SWRC)
	Zambia	Dzuka Cholinga Youth Zambia
		Youth Life Project
		Muchinga Corridors Zambia
Mind Shaper Zambia		
Young Emerging Farmers Initiative - YEFI		
Youth4Parliament		
Zimbabwe	Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre	
	Basilwizi Trust	
	Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)	
	Green Governance Zimbabwe Trust	
Informal partners	308	

ANNEX 6: ACTIONAID DENMARK SPA II 2025 REACH

Region/ Country	Partner	Total reach	Age - Adults	Age - Youth	Age - Children	Gender - Female	Gender - Male	Gender - Non- binary	Gender - Unknown
Syria	Arab Region - Syria	36,937	4,012	16,545	16,380	19,683	17,254	0	0
Jordan	Arab Region- Jordan	1,330	0	1,309	21	1,271	59	0	0
Lebanon	Arab Region- Lebanon	4,222	0	4,160	62	4,014	208	0	0
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	5,441	4,318	150	973	3,380	2,061	0	0
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	3,474	799	1,714	961	2,166	1,308	0	0
Global	Global Programme - Youth in Crises	347,753	62,596	166,921	118,236	240,422	7,574	0	99,757
Kenya	Kenya	8,239	1,483	3,955	2,801	4,943	3,296	0	0
Liberia	Liberia	3,125	1,026	1,801	298	1,938	1,176	0	11
Mali	Mali	11,689	7,806	1,117	2,766	2,514	1,349	0	7,826
Myanmar	Myanmar	3,751	1,092	1,350	1,309	2,063	1,688	0	0
Nigeria	Nigeria	3,042	778	2,264	0	2,463	579	0	0
Palestine	Palestine	21,448	3,861	9,437	8,150	10,810	10,638	0	0
Somalia/ Somaliland	Somalia/Somaliland	594	90	266	238	356	238	0	0
Tanzania	Tanzania	260	160	100	0	120	140	0	
Ukraine	Ukraine	984	606	378	0	362	622	0	0
Zambia	Zambia	2,119	286	1,819	14	1,291	226	0	602
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	1,537	587	709	241	1,146	391	0	0
Total		455,945	89,500	213,995	152,450	298,942	48,807	0	108,196

ANNEX 7: TOP UP FUNDS, DRM FUNDS, FLEX FUNDS

TOP-UP GRANT (AAAR LEBANON)

PURPOSE

The AAAR Lebanon Top-Up aimed to strengthen protection, legal assistance, and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees, while supporting safe, voluntary, and dignified return. The project combined economic empowerment, youth leadership, and protection-sensitive programming, with a strong focus on women and youth.

STATUS (IMPLEMENTATION)

The project was implemented as planned, using adaptive approaches such as hybrid delivery and flexible outreach to address operational challenges. Activities were scaled up in response to high demand, particularly for livelihood training, and delivery was strengthened through partner-led implementation (SHiFT, RDFL, and B&Z), ensuring contextual relevance, strong outreach, and effective service delivery.

KEY RESULTS

Livelihoods & Youth Leadership (SHiFT):

- 540 youth trained in digital entrepreneurship (exceeding targets), with over 1,100 applicants.
- Micro-grants and mentoring supported youth-led business initiatives.
- Increased readiness for self-employment, freelancing, and income generation
- Young women reported increased confidence and participation in economic decision-making.
- 6,985 direct and 32,675 indirect beneficiaries reached.

Protection & Legal Support (B&Z):

- 2,282 individuals accessed legal awareness on rights, documentation, and return.
- Delivery of legal services including birth and marriage registration support and individual legal counselling
- Psychosocial support provided to women and girls through structured group sessions.
- Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) supported vulnerable return-intending households.
- Strengthened referral pathways and access to protection services.

TOP-UP GRANT (AAR SYRIA)

PURPOSE

The AAR Syria Top-Up aimed to address urgent humanitarian needs of conflict-affected and returnee

populations while supporting early recovery and resilience. It focused on basic needs assistance, cash support, rehabilitation of community infrastructure, and strengthening access to essential services, particularly for vulnerable and returning households.

STATUS (IMPLEMENTATION)

Top-Ups 4 and 5 were implemented successfully in complex and volatile contexts, with adaptive programming responding to shifting needs. Delivery included emergency assistance, cash transfers, and community-based recovery activities. Strategic adjustments such as shifting from infrastructure rehabilitation to solar installation for health facilities ensured cost-effectiveness and sustained impact. Strong coordination with local authorities, partners, and communities supported accountable and efficient implementation.

KEY RESULTS

Top-Up 4 (Humanitarian Response & Early Recovery):

- 327 families received NFIs and 413 families received Ready-to-Eat kits.
- Cash assistance provided to returnees across Idlib, Homs, and Deir ez-Zor.
- 198 workers engaged in Cash-for-Work, rehabilitating public spaces and infrastructure.
- 74 community-led initiatives supported across sectors (environment, health, education, PSS)
- Improved living conditions, safety, and community cohesion
- Strengthened youth and women's leadership in community mobilisation and service delivery.

Top-Up 5 (Returnee Support & Service Strengthening):

- 240 returnee households received 650 rounds of MPCA and 650 rounds of rent support.
- Solar power systems installed in 6 health centres in Idlib (85% completion)
- Strengthened continuity of healthcare services through improved energy access.
- Increased financial stability and reduced negative coping strategies among returnees.
- Reinforced community engagement in outreach, monitoring, and service delivery

DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION (DRM) FUNDS (KENYA)

PURPOSE

The DRM component aimed to strengthen meaningful youth engagement in public finance and accountability processes in Turkana (Kakuma), particularly for young women and marginalised groups. It focused on building

capacity in human rights-based approaches, community organising, and domestic resource mobilisation to enable youth to influence resource allocation and demand accountability.

STATUS (IMPLEMENTATION)

The DRM activities were implemented as planned through structured trainings and community-led follow-up actions. These included capacity-building on extractives, budgeting processes, and accountability, followed by step-down activities such as social audits, Youth Cafés, and advocacy meetings with duty bearers. The approach emphasised practical learning, participation, and local ownership.

KEY RESULTS

- Youth gained practical skills and knowledge on public finance, extractives, and accountability mechanisms.
- Increased youth-led civic actions, including social audits and budget tracking initiatives.
- Enhanced participation of young women and marginalised groups in public forums and decision-making spaces
- Strengthened engagement between youth, community leaders, and duty bearers.
- Increased demand for transparency and accountability in resource allocation
- DRM research highlighted significant revenue gaps and informed policy advocacy on tax justice and climate finance.

TOP-UP GRANT (KENYA)

PURPOSE

The Inclusion component aimed to improve economic inclusion, protection, and resilience of queer refugees by strengthening livelihoods, ensuring access to safe housing, and enhancing protection standards for LGBTQI+ shelter providers.

STATUS (IMPLEMENTATION)

The component was successfully implemented through targeted livelihood and digital literacy trainings, direct support to shelters, and collaborative development of protection standards. Activities were delivered in close coordination with queer-led organisations, ensuring relevance, ownership, and responsiveness to emerging protection risks.

KEY RESULTS

Economic inclusion & livelihoods:

- 30 queer refugees trained in income generation, business planning, and digital skills.
- Five small businesses established, improving financial independence and reducing reliance on shelters.

Protection & safe housing:

- Safe Housing Guidelines and Emergency Response Protocol adopted by 15 queer-led organisations.
- 40 queer refugees-maintained access to safe shelters despite risks of eviction and violence

Strengthened systems & capacity:

- Improved safety, accountability, and coordination among shelter providers
- Enhanced ability of shelters to respond to emergencies and protection risks.

DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION FUNDS (LIBERIA)

PURPOSE

The Liberia Top-Up aimed to strengthen the link between community-led climate action, DRM, and evidence-based advocacy. It focused on equipping youth, women, and marginalised groups with the knowledge, tools, and platforms needed to influence climate finance, renewable energy policies, and national resource allocation, while advancing gender-responsive and inclusive climate governance.

STATUS (IMPLEMENTATION)

The project was successfully implemented through a combination of research, capacity-building, and advocacy initiatives. Key activities included national studies on extractives and climate financing, stakeholder dialogues, trainings on green jobs and DRM, and participation in high-level national and global platforms (e.g., Alternative Mining Indaba, African Climate Summit, COP30). The approach effectively integrated evidence generation with grassroots mobilisation and policy engagement.

KEY RESULTS

Strengthened DRM & climate finance advocacy:

- National extractives study and climate budget analysis informed policy dialogue.
- Increased capacity of youth and CSOs to engage in climate finance and DRM processes.

Increased participation & influence:

- Youth, women, and marginalised groups actively engaged in national and international decision-making platforms.
- Enhanced inclusion of youth, gender, and child-centred priorities in NDC 3.0 and policy discussions

Evidence-based policy engagement:

- Research outputs (renewable energy financing, fertilisers, climate budgeting) strengthened advocacy credibility.
- Improved accountability in climate and disaster financing

Systems strengthening:

- Stronger linkages between community action and national policy processes
- Increased demand for transparent, equitable, and sustainable resource allocation

TOP-UP GRANT (MALI)

PURPOSE

The Mali Top-Up aimed to strengthen rapid humanitarian response capacity in the context of escalating crises and displacement, while reinforcing resilience, protection, and youth leadership. It focused on addressing immediate needs of internally displaced populations (IDPs) and building local capacities to respond to emergencies, particularly for women and marginalised groups.

STATUS (IMPLEMENTATION)

The project was successfully implemented across Bamako, Ségou, Mopti, and Gao, enabling timely and coordinated responses to humanitarian alerts. Activities combined emergency assistance with capacity-building and protection interventions under the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), ensuring both immediate relief and longer-term resilience strengthening.

KEY RESULTS

Humanitarian assistance:

- Food and Non-Food Items (NFIs) support provided to over 5,000 IDPs, including large numbers of women and children.
- Improved access to basic needs and reduced immediate vulnerabilities.

Capacity building:

- Strengthened capacities of local partners, youth, and community organisations in emergency response.
- Increased leadership and participation of young people and women in humanitarian action

Protection outcomes:

- Enhanced awareness on GBV prevention and referral mechanisms
- Survivors connected to psychosocial, health, and legal services.
- Reduced reliance on negative coping strategies among vulnerable households

Programme strengthening:

- Improved rapid response coordination and continuity of interventions.
- Strengthened integration of humanitarian assistance, protection, and youth-led approaches.

DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION FUNDS (NIGERIA)

PURPOSE

The Nigeria DRM Top-Up aimed to address systemic gaps in revenue generation, tax transparency, and fiscal accountability, particularly in the extractives sector. It focused on strengthening domestic resource mobilisation through progressive taxation, enhancing public finance management, and building the capacity of civil society, media, and local government actors to promote transparency, accountability, and equitable resource allocation.

STATUS (IMPLEMENTATION)

The project was successfully implemented through national and subnational engagements, capacity-building initiatives, and coordinated advocacy. Activities included CSO–government policy dialogues, training for local government officials and journalists, and support for budget analysis and advocacy. Strong collaboration among civil society, media, and government actors ensured relevance and sustained engagement across multiple levels.

KEY RESULTS

Policy engagement & advocacy:

- National position paper developed and used to inform Nigeria's engagement at the 4th Financing for Development Summit (June 2025)
- Strengthened alignment between economic justice, climate finance, and human rights advocacy.

Local governance & capacity strengthening:

- Local government officials trained in DRM and public finance management.
- Commitments made to improve tax collection, transparency, and integration of community priorities into budgets.

Media & accountability:

- Journalists trained in fiscal transparency and budget tracking.
- 11 investigative PFM stories produced within three months.
- Establishment of a Media Community of Practice to sustain accountability reporting

Improved fiscal transparency & inclusion:

- Increased civil society engagement in budget monitoring and anti-corruption advocacy.
- Strengthened accountability mechanisms for public expenditure.
- Enhanced potential for equitable allocation of resources to social sectors (health, education, GRPS), benefiting women and marginalised groups.

TOP-UP GRANT (SOMALIA- IGNITE FUND)

PURPOSE

The IGNITE Fund aimed to address the exclusion of young internally displaced women from leadership, advocacy, and decision-making spaces. It focused on strengthening feminist leadership, voice, and collective action through storytelling, movement-building, and advocacy, aligned with the SPAII Theory of Change on protection, participation, and resilience.

STATUS (IMPLEMENTATION)

The project was successfully implemented through targeted capacity-building, storytelling, and media-based advocacy activities. These included leadership trainings, development of personal narratives, and production of communication tools (diaries and podcasts). The approach created safe, supportive spaces for young internally displaced women to express themselves and engage in advocacy, while strengthening peer networks and informal movements.

KEY RESULTS

Leadership & empowerment:

- 200 young internally displaced women strengthened in feminist leadership, advocacy, and movement-building skills.
- Increased confidence, agency, and public engagement among participants

Voice & storytelling:

- Bilingual diary publication “Her Voice, Her Story” capturing lived experiences.
- Two podcast episodes amplifying young women’s voices to wider audiences.

Movement building & participation:

- Strengthened peer networks and informal advocacy groups within IDP settlements.
- Increased visibility and participation of young women in community and humanitarian discourse

Psychosocial & social impact:

- Improved self-expression and confidence among marginalised young women
- Transformation of individual experiences into collective advocacy action

TOP-UP GRANT (PALESTINE)

Palestine received a Top-Up close to the end of the year resulting in implementation starting in 2026.

TOP-UP GRANT (TANZANIA)

PURPOSE

The Tanzania Top-Up aimed to address gaps in youth engagement, climate justice advocacy, and democratic participation by enabling young people especially young women and marginalised groups to influence decision-making processes. It aligned with the Theory of Change by strengthening youth leadership, civic space, and participation in climate policy and just transition pathways.

STATUS (IMPLEMENTATION)

The project was successfully implemented through targeted and flexible use of small top-up grants that responded to emerging opportunities. Activities included youth-led climate advocacy during the Global Week of Action, participation in regional and global platforms (COP30, Agroecology Conference), policy engagement (EAC Climate Change Policy Review), and election-related civic education. The approach ensured timely, youth-driven, and opportunity-based interventions.

KEY RESULTS

Youth leadership & climate advocacy:

- Youth-led campaigns and artistic activism strengthened visibility and collective action during the Global Week of Action
- Increased participation of young women and marginalised youth in climate justice advocacy

Policy influence & capacity building:

- Youth engagements in COP30 and regional platforms enhanced knowledge, networking, and advocacy capacity.
- Strengthened youth contribution to regional climate policy (EAC Climate Change Policy Review)

Democratic engagement:

- Civic and voter education activities sustained youth participation during elections.
- Reinforced peace messaging and engagement in democratic processes

Livelihoods & resilience pathways:

- Promotion of agroecology as a climate-resilient livelihood option, particularly beneficial for young women and grassroots actors

TOP-UP JUNE 2024 TO JULY 2025 (UKRAINE)

PURPOSE

Provide integrated, multi-sectoral emergency assistance and strengthen protection and resilience in conflict-affected areas.

Implementation:

- Delivered as planned and completed by mid-2025.
- Adapted to security, access, and logistical constraints.

Results:

- Reached 2,662 individuals with targeted, gender-sensitive support.
- Improved safety, wellbeing, and resilience of affected populations
- Strengthened local response systems, coordination, and referral mechanisms.

Added value:

- Reinforced local actors as first responders
- Demonstrated effectiveness of integrated, community-based approaches.
- Contributed to longer-term social infrastructure and resilience, beyond immediate humanitarian outputs.

DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION FUNDS (ZAMBIA)

PURPOSE

The Zambia Top-Up aimed to strengthen DRM, tax justice, and climate finance advocacy within the extractives sector. It focused on empowering youth particularly young women and marginalised groups to influence policy, improve accountability in public finance (including Constituency Development Fund (CDF)), and advance equitable, rights-based climate financing aligned with the programme's Theory of Change.

STATUS (IMPLEMENTATION)

The project was successfully implemented through policy engagement, research, advocacy, and capacity-building initiatives. Activities included participation in key regional and global platforms (ZAMI, SADC Summit, Africa Climate Summit, COP30), youth-duty bearer dialogues, budget analysis, and research on extractives and taxation. Strong collaboration with government institutions and civil society actors enabled effective policy influencing and accountability processes.

KEY RESULTS**Policy influence & advocacy:**

- Youth and CSOs influenced national, regional, and global agendas on DRM, extractives governance, and climate finance.
- Advocacy contributed to outcomes such as the Addis Ababa Declaration and engagement in the UNFCCC Just Transition framework.

Capacity building & accountability:

- Young people trained to monitor CDF implementation and engage in budget processes.
- Strengthened accountability and transparency in allocation and use of public resources.

Research & evidence generation:

- National budget analysis and extractives research informed policy advocacy
- Policy brief developed on extractives and climate finance to guide decision-making.

Youth engagement & leadership:

- Youth-led dialogues increased engagement with duty bearers on accessing and influencing public funds.
- Expanded participation of young women and marginalised groups in policy spaces

Systems strengthening:

- Improved collaboration with government (e.g., Ministry of Mines) and participation in sectoral platforms (ASM conference)
- Strengthened integration of community voices into extractives and climate policy processes.

DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION FUNDS (ZIMBABWE)

PURPOSE

Address Zimbabwe's climate financing gap (only 0.27% of national budget allocated to environmental protection 2020–23) by shifting youth activism from general mobilisation to technical, fiscal evidence based advocacy.

Use of Funds (as planned)

- Evidence generation: Commissioned fiscal analysis of extractives taxation and climate financing—bedrock for youth advocacy.
- Capacity building: Trained the Youth Accountability Initiative (YAI) and rural youth to interpret fiscal data and propose specific legislative clauses.
- Strategic advocacy: Participation in the Alternative Mining Indaba, Parliamentary Caucuses, and public hearings on the Climate Change Management Bill.
- Legislative engagement: Supported youth (including rural young women) to attend national consultations and submit clause specific recommendations.

RESULTS

- Achieved inclusion of the National Climate Fund in the Climate Change Management Bill (2025).

Secured commitments for:

- 20% of carbon revenues to go directly to communities.
- financing from climate levies, tobacco levy, and

carbon market revenues.

- Elevated rural young women as credible technical policy advisors, directly influencing adaptation clauses (e.g., Clause 26 on disaster compensation).
- Strengthened YAI as a national fiscal accountability movement positioned to monitor the Fund in 2026.

FLEX FUNDS

SOMALIA – EMERGENCY DROUGHT RESPONSE (WATER, FOOD, WOMEN LEADERSHIP)

Area: Farlibaax Village, Hiiran

Budget: GBP 35,000

Reach: 8,034 people (67% women)

KEY RESULTS:

- Provided safe water to 6,534 people and food assistance to 250 households, stabilizing access to basic needs during severe drought.
- Strengthened women's leadership in water governance through training of local committees and authorities.
- High community trust and accountability (zero complaints), with strong participation in targeting.
- Improved immediate resilience while reinforcing women-led structures and local systems.

SOMALILAND – EMERGENCY CASH ASSISTANCE (DROUGHT & CONFLICT RESPONSE)

Area: Lughaya District, Awdal Region

Budget: GBP 35,000

Reach: 1,920 people (67% women)

KEY RESULTS:

- Delivered cash transfers to 530 households (scaled up), enabling families to meet food and basic needs.
- Prevented negative coping strategies and supported household stability.
- Ensured transparent, remote delivery using mobile money and strong verification systems.
- Strengthened community trust, women's participation, and accountability mechanisms.

MYANMAR – EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY & EARLY RECOVERY RESPONSE

Area: Nyaung Shwe (Shan), Mandalay, Sagaing

Budget: GBP 40,000 (part of larger response)

Reach: 11,854 people (54% women)

KEY RESULTS:

- Delivered integrated humanitarian support (WASH, food, shelter, protection) to affected populations.
- Built temporary shelters, repaired WASH facilities, and supported community kitchens and dignity kits.
- Integrated strong safeguarding and GBV protection across all activities.
- Enabled early recovery and resilience through infrastructure repair, community engagement, and adaptive delivery.

ANNEX 8: SNAPSHOT OF COUNTRY ACHIEVEMENTS

AAAR LEBANON

- Despite economic collapse, insecurity, and displacement pressures, programmes continued without major cancellations by adapting (hybrid delivery, childcare, MHPSS), ensuring continuity and participation under difficult conditions.
- Youth moved from participation to tangible civic power, influencing municipal elections, securing representation, contributing to Tripoli's 2026 strategy, and achieving policy change (e.g. celebratory gunfire).
- Youth-led research and advocacy resulted in formal recognition (MoU) and direct engagement in municipal environmental decision-making, linking climate awareness to practical actions like waste management and reforestation.
- Safe spaces and YWPAGs enabled increased GBV reporting, advocacy, and engagement with local authorities, shifting from awareness to collective action and influence in protection systems.
- Reliance on youth and women led structures enabled continued service delivery, expanded outreach, and stronger community-level impact despite rising costs, protection risks, and mobility constraints.

AAAR JORDAN

- Despite funding cuts, mobility restrictions, and administrative delays, programmes continued effectively through flexible, hybrid approaches and strong partner coordination.
- Youth (especially young women) engaged MPs, mayors, and political actors, presenting policy recommendations and shifting perceptions from beneficiaries to credible decision-making stakeholders.
- Training, formal registration of We4Climate, and advocacy tools (position paper, digital campaigns reaching 50,000+) enabled a shift to be sustained, youth-led climate governance and action.
- Increased leadership of young women in policy engagement and emergency response strengthened gender inclusion and visibility in traditionally excluded spaces.
- Youth-led emergency planning, funded initiatives, and skills-building positioned young people as active humanitarian responders, improving resilience and influencing sector approaches.

AAAR SYRIA

- Following political transition, the programme rapidly scaled to six governorates, reaching 46,346 people, including previously inaccessible and underserved communities with significant unmet needs.
- Over 74 locally led initiatives strengthened social cohesion, rebuilt trust, and positioned youth and women as visible leaders and peacebuilders, including through dialogue, cultural engagement, and service delivery.
- Significant scale-up of GBV, PSS, and referral services improved access to holistic protection support, while community-led initiatives reduced vulnerability and improved wellbeing, especially for women, children, and returnees.
- During events like the Latakia wildfires, youth played active roles in emergency response, planning, and community coordination, reinforcing their position as key actors in resilience and preparedness.
- Despite fragile governance and social constraints, the programme created safer spaces for women's leadership and minority-sensitive engagement, contributing to gradual shifts in participation and more inclusive, community-driven approaches.

BANGLADESH

- Youth influence strengthened during political transition where youth increasingly occupied civic space joining committees, shaping national dialogues, and influencing public services demonstrating system-level integration of youth voice.
- Tangible policy and service delivery improvements driven by youth such as reopened health services, improved WASH, and water access for thousands, showing direct impact on public systems and communities.
- Significant resource mobilisation for climate and development where youth secured BDT 4.54 crore in 2025 (BDT 18.55 crore cumulative) and influenced national adoption of solutions like the OPEX solar model, driving institutional and financial commitment to climate resilience.
- Youth-led protection and humanitarian action at scale by delivering assistance, improving cyclone shelters, resolving 70% of cyber protection cases, and restoring safe water for 28,000+ families, reinforcing their role as frontline responders.

ETHIOPIA

- Adaptive programming delivered impact in extreme fragility despite conflict, inflation, and widespread

humanitarian need. The programme successfully integrated emergency response with long-term development, reaching over 9,000 youth (57% women) through flexible, nexus-based approaches.

- Youth drove tangible improvements in services and governance resolving 92 critical service delivery gaps and secured resources (e.g., ETB 1.37M for a public pharmacy), demonstrating direct influence on local systems and accountability mechanisms.
- Agroecology, solar irrigation, and green enterprise support enabled youth to increase yields by up to 30%, cut costs by 65%, and strengthen household resilience, with broader community uptake.
- Youth groups delivered aid to 3,474 people, supported DRR systems, and led peace initiatives (e.g., Model Peace Village), strengthening social cohesion and local crisis response capacity.
- Women-led platforms increased leadership participation, linked GBV survivors to justice (including a 20-year conviction), and helped shift norms on gender equality and inclusion in governance and community safety.

KENYA

- Adaptive strategies enabled continued delivery and relevance, maintaining progress across governance, climate, and economic resilience despite political repression and funding constraints.
- Youth movements driving civic engagement under pressure where Gen Z-led platforms and coalitions strengthened accountability, advocacy, and public discourse, while protection mechanisms enabled activists to safely sustain engagement.
- Advocacy shaped national dialogue on cost of living, taxation, and debt, while youth-led enterprises and innovations expanded livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups.
- Local climate solutions (agroecology, green enterprises) and rapid, community-led humanitarian actions strengthened resilience to drought, floods, and food insecurity.
- Youth and community actors emerged as key drivers of integrated governance, climate, and humanitarian responses, reinforcing sustainable, community-owned impact and validating the programme's Theory of Change.

LIBERIA

- Leadership turnover weakened continuity, but the programme adapted through re-engagement and capacity building, maintaining progress without deviating from core outcomes.
- Collective youth action expanded democratic space, influenced public discourse, and advanced gender-

responsive education and health policies, showing a clear shift from participation to systemic policy engagement.

- Young people moved from beneficiaries to national-level influencers, shaping climate policy, promoting just transition pathways, and scaling green livelihoods through strong movement-building and public visibility.
- Youth-led advocacy resulted in practical changes (e.g. improved drainage, waste management, school hygiene), reducing disaster risks and strengthening local protection mechanisms.
- Young people especially young women transitioned into leaders in disaster preparedness and response, enhancing community resilience and gaining recognition as key actors in protection and DRR systems.

MALI

- Despite severe access constraints, displacement, and rising costs, the programme-maintained delivery by shifting to localized, low-cost, and digital approaches, while aligning with urgent humanitarian needs.
- Through RRM engagement, youth played central roles in assessments, planning, and response, directly supporting 2,394 IDPs and strengthening protection systems in crisis settings.
- Over 600 youth (including IDPs and women) mobilised collective action, while GP Mali evolved into a recognised, structured youth movement influencing climate and social agendas.
- Youth-led initiatives in agroecology and renewable energy demonstrated practical, scalable pathways for climate resilience and just transition, even amid environmental shocks.
- Youth voices gained legitimacy through integration into national risk management platforms and contributions to climate policy processes, reinforcing their role as credible actors in governance and resilience systems.

MYANMAR

- Despite escalating conflict, airstrikes, displacement, and major shocks (earthquake and flooding), the programme continued delivering across hard-to-reach areas through adaptive and cross-border approaches.
- Youth far exceeded targets in decision-making roles and amplified Myanmar voices internationally, including engagement with ASEAN actors and submission of a conflict resolution.
- Collaboration between Myanmar and Thai youth created regional networks and joint advocacy platforms, expanding influence beyond national constraints.

- Large-scale engagement in emergency preparedness, GBV mechanisms, and MHPSS strengthened local resilience, referral systems, and psychosocial support in highly fragile settings.
- Despite access constraints, youth delivered life-saving assistance to 3,750 people and played central roles in community response structures, reinforcing their position as frontline responders in crisis contexts.

NIGERIA

- Sustained programme impact in a highly constrained environment with insecurity, climate shocks, inflation, and shrinking civic space, the programme adapted effectively, maintaining progress in youth governance, participation, and accountability.
- Decentralisation created new opportunities for youth-led advocacy, resulting in increased participation in local governance, expanded political representation, and stronger recognition of youth platforms.
- Youth advocacy led to Enugu State's first Youth Policy and unlocked funding for critical infrastructure (e.g. school construction), demonstrating real influence on public systems and resource allocation.
- Advocacy secured major infrastructure (coastal embankment), reduced flood risks, restored livelihoods, and drove adoption of sustainable practices (e.g. plastic reduction, agroecology) improving incomes and resilience.
- Unified youth platforms drove national policy engagement, including budget processes, and secured leadership positions (e.g. Commissioner role), marking a shift from participation to direct political and institutional power.

PALESTINE

- Despite mass displacement (90% of Gaza), infrastructure collapse, and severe access constraints, the programme continued through adaptive, remote, and partner-led approaches.
- Digital activism reached millions globally, with youth shifting from awareness to active advocacy, accountability, and human rights engagement, including direct dialogue with ministries.
- Participatory assessments led to restored agricultural infrastructure (roads, water pipelines), directly improving livelihoods for affected farmers.
- Extensive GBV, counselling, and legal services addressed critical protection risks in crisis settings, improving safety and wellbeing.
- Youth groups transitioned into recognised emergency responders within protection clusters, strengthening locally led humanitarian leadership and system integration.

SOMALILAND

- Despite minor climate pressures, access constraints, and first-year coordination needs, the programme stayed on course, using adaptive scheduling while maintaining quality and strategic direction.
- Leadership training and engagement with institutions enhanced youth preparedness for elections and governance roles, increasing their visibility in formal political spaces.
- Mobilisation against mobile data price increases successfully contributed to a policy reversal, demonstrating the power of organised youth advocacy.
- Seed funding for youth-led initiatives supported practical climate solutions and early livelihood opportunities, strengthening youth contributions to climate-resilient development.
- Active participation in peace dialogues and campaigns promoted reconciliation, non-violence, and community stability in fragile and conflict-affected areas.

TANZANIA

- Election-related violence, refugee influx, and political interference disrupted activities, but the programme sustained progress through flexible approaches (digital, small-group, peace-focused engagement) while prioritising safety.
- Youth demonstrated growing legitimacy as civic actors, with 60 candidates contesting elections and others accessing decision-making spaces, supported by coordinated movements and the Tanzania Youth Manifesto.
- Evidence-based engagement secured district budget allocations (TZS 15 million) for clean energy solutions and influenced environmental governance, including bylaws and protected resource areas.
- Youth drove climate justice advocacy, agroecology pathways, and green job identification, strengthening local climate finance understanding and sustainable livelihoods.
- Youth-led initiatives contributed to a formal Peaceful Coexistence Resolution, strengthening collaboration between refugees and host communities and positioning youth as peacebuilders and resilience actors.

UKRAINE

- Despite intensified hostilities, displacement, and shrinking civic space, the programme remained on track through adaptive, decentralised, and protection-focused approaches.

- Young people especially women and marginalised groups moved from participation to leadership as organisers, negotiators, and policy influencers, gaining recognition from institutions and international actors.
- Investment in coordination and accompaniment strengthened structured, networked youth movements capable of sustained collective action and national-level advocacy.
- Multi-sectoral support reached 2,662 vulnerable individuals, combining emergency aid, MHPSS, and protection services while building long-term community resilience and local systems.
- Local actors emerged as first responders and key implementers, with improved referral pathways, safe spaces, and service hubs enhancing protection, wellbeing, and continuity of support.

ZAMBIA

- Even with restrictive laws, unemployment, and inflation, youth movements successfully influenced constitutional reforms and pushed back on limiting legislation, reframing governance as a rights-based public issue.
- Coordinated advocacy led to constitutional amendments, progress on the Public Gathering Bill, and strengthened alliances, positioning youth as credible actors in national policy processes.
- For the first time, youth were acknowledged in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and actively contributed to national strategies (e.g. agroecology), marking system-level inclusion in climate decision-making.
- Youth-led initiatives advanced climate-resilient agriculture, water conservation, and green alternatives, while building capacities of over 500

farmers and linking policy influence on tangible livelihood improvements.

- 1,850 youth (majority young women) organised to address protection risks, develop risk-mapping tools, and formalise movements into registered organisations, enhancing community safety, advocacy power, and sustainability.

ZIMBABWE

- Despite restrictive legislation, political pressure, and economic instability, the programme sustained implementation through adaptive strategies, safeguarding youth engagement, and movement continuity.
- Youth secured 50+ decision-making roles and influenced national and regional policy processes (e.g. Youth Empowerment Strategy, SADC engagement), demonstrating growing institutional power.
- Youth advocacy delivered concrete outcomes, including reversal of exclusion from livelihood schemes, improved civil registration access, and expanded rural digital infrastructure.
- Youth-driven climate action contributed to national policy reforms (NDC 3.0, Climate Fund) while increasing productivity (e.g. 57% yield growth) and building sustainable, locally owned livelihood models.
- Youth-led initiatives improved GBV prevention, DRR systems, and water access (905 people reached), while influencing global advocacy (Canvas of Resilience), reinforcing youth as key actors in community safety and resilience systems.

ANNEX 9: FINANCIAL MONITORING VISIT REPORT, SEPTEMBER 2025 – FOLLOW-UP PLAN (STATUS BY MAY 2026)

	Agenda	Summary/notes/findings	Action Points for Follow-up	Status by May 2026
4	Country based questions	<p>Uganda: MS-AA provided a status on the situation with the Country office in Uganda following the change in the SMT and completion of the forensic audit which found documented governance failures, breaches of policies & COC and gross and minor misconduct by CD and SMT. A civil case has been opened, and AAI will refund the costs that have been found ineligible. A member of the board is interim CD. No funds have been transferred since September 2024.</p>	<p>LPE will visit Uganda in late September. Capacity building of the board. Will remain in close contact w. the embassy in Kampala</p> <p>Update UM regarding replacement of SMT and resumption of SPA funding.</p>	<p>Visit was carried out as planned with discussion of capacity building of the board. AADK remains in close contact with the embassy in Kampala.</p> <p>SPA funding was returned to AADK in June 2025 and SMT has been replaced. AADK has kept the MFA updated, and collaboration has been reignited in 2026 upon approval and subject to compliance with requirements from the MFA.</p>
		<p>2024 Management Letter P2.1 3: found that only %47 of the budgeted activities by the end of Q1 had been implemented and no evidence of documented corrective action plans found. Management comments were that disbursement of funds were delayed by the donor. This does not correspond to the fact that 1st tranche was paid 24/01/31.</p> <p>MSAA explained that there was a miscommunication between DK and Uganda in that the requested transfer was not processed since liquidity from Dec 2023 transfer related to a top-up had not been spent.</p>	<p>MS-AA should ensure COs understand how funds transferred may be utilised.</p>	<p>For AADK it is a central focus to ensure that COs understand how funds transferred may be utilised. Quality checking and following up on budgets is a key element of our regular monitoring meetings, and in the case of Uganda we have stressed repeatedly how funds transferred may be utilised throughout our conversations with senior management and board members.</p>
		<p>Nigeria: Discussion on liquidity and exchange rate management in this hyperinflation context vis a vis findings and recommendations in Monitoring report & checklist (March 2025).</p> <p>Main challenges were linked to which exchange rate to utilise when registering partner expenses.</p> <p>EK found that it was overall a well written report, but it was unclear why the follow up regarding the audit findings is not covered in the report, but instead they request that follow up is done regarding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. 2023 prog audit findings ii. 2023 external audit findings iii. AAI internal audit findings 	<p>Support should be provided to AAN to develop clear guidelines on how to manage exchange rates and partner financial reporting.</p> <p>Monitoring visits should follow up on recommendations made in audits.</p>	<p>Guidelines have been provided and followed by AA Nigeria who has not presented challenges to date.</p> <p>A monitoring visit by programme staff will take place in the month of May 2026. Recommendations made in audits will be followed up on.</p>
		<p>Mali-Senegal: MS-AA explained the structure of the Mali program with Senegal CO hosting the support team and remote management/ monitoring modalities regarding the implementing partner - AME.</p> <p>The partner has never been visited/ monitored physically despite apparently weak systems according to the 2024 Management letter. Planned monitoring was cancelled due to the security situation.</p>	<p>Important to ensure manuals (Procurement & HR) are updated regarding sanction checks.</p> <p>Follow up on AME gaps: absence of bank reconciliations and fixed asset register.</p>	<p>The Mali and Senegal offices are currently in the process of updating their Procurement and Human Resource manuals to strengthen and align internal policies and procedures with current operational requirements.</p> <p>AME has now implemented a monthly reconciliation process. In addition, an asset register has been updated and is currently in place.</p>

	<p>Country based questions</p>	<p>TCDC: Important recommendations made in the Monitoring report & checklist (November 2024):</p> <p>Segregation of duties in procurement committee</p> <p>Create supplier list with annual amounts. NB lack of documented evidence to support e.g. single source procurement)</p> <p>Write off old balances of outstanding receivables Intercompany balances</p> <p>Need for a local financial management manual (including segregation of duties) and cash policy needs to be looked at again.</p> <p>Per-diems need to be aligned with DANIDA guidelines</p>	<p>Follow-up on recommendations from Nov 24 visit.</p> <p>MS assist TCDC in elaborate new Financial, Procurement and Human Resource policies that addressed the governance issues previously raised</p> <p>TCDC and MS must agree on a threshold</p> <p>Per diems must be divided between breakfast, lunch, dinner and incidentals. Where any meal is provided , it must be deducted from the per diem claim.</p>	<p>Recommendations from the November 2024 financial monitoring visit have been followed up on and are being monitored.</p> <p>TCDC has elaborated their Financial, Procurement and Human Resource policies addressing governance issues. Currently, this is awaiting approval from the board of TCDC</p> <p>The debt had been partially paid in 2025 with a remaining balance to be addresses during 2026</p> <p>Done: MS and TCDC have agreed in writing on a threshold of 2M DKK.</p> <p>Done: Per diems are now divided between breakfast, lunch, dinner and incidentals, and where any meal is provided for, it is deducted from the per diem claim.</p>
		<p>AAI: positive to see a serious attempt at conducting a performance and compliance audit. The 2024 financial audit noted several unimplemented/ partially implemented previous audit recommendations including: Competitive process for the award of contracts (partially implemented) Insufficient supporting documents for payments (fewer instances) Lack of payroll to general ledger reconciliations (not implemented)</p>	<p>Follow-up on audit recommendations.</p>	<p>We have conducted financial monitoring visit to AAI and have followed up on the findings.</p> <p>AAI has implemented a new procurement system D365 that aim to improve the procurement process including awarding of contracts competitively. The new procurement system aims to improve filling and documentation of support documents.</p> <p>This recommendation is being followed up with AAI to ensure its implemented.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>2025 audit</p>	<p>Challenges in receiving the local audit reports timely. Recommend looking into the business procedure for delivery of audit reports & management letters.</p> <p>There were more than 6 local audits that were outstanding in the 2024 audit report. TCDC, AAI and Uganda were repeat offenders, joined by Nigeria and Mali (AME). (>8 in 2023: Kenya, Jordan, Zimbabwe, Myanmar)</p> <p>TCDC & AAI 2023 reports were still not included due to missing compliance and performance elements.</p>	<p>8,More attention to the findings elaborated in management letters from local audits including local management responses.</p>	<p>Delays were due to sometimes auditor changes and challenges with being able to audit according to IFAC/INTOSAI standards. We have improved our business processes with more frequent follow-up and planning in advance. We expect fewer delays in 2025 country partner audit reports.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>Follow-up on PAP from 2023 audit</p>	<p>Progress on action points was explained by MS-AA.</p>	<p>Submit updated PAP merged with 2024 audit recommendations.</p>	<p>Updated PAP merged with 2024 audit recommendations was submitted to the MFA on November 2025 ,21.</p>

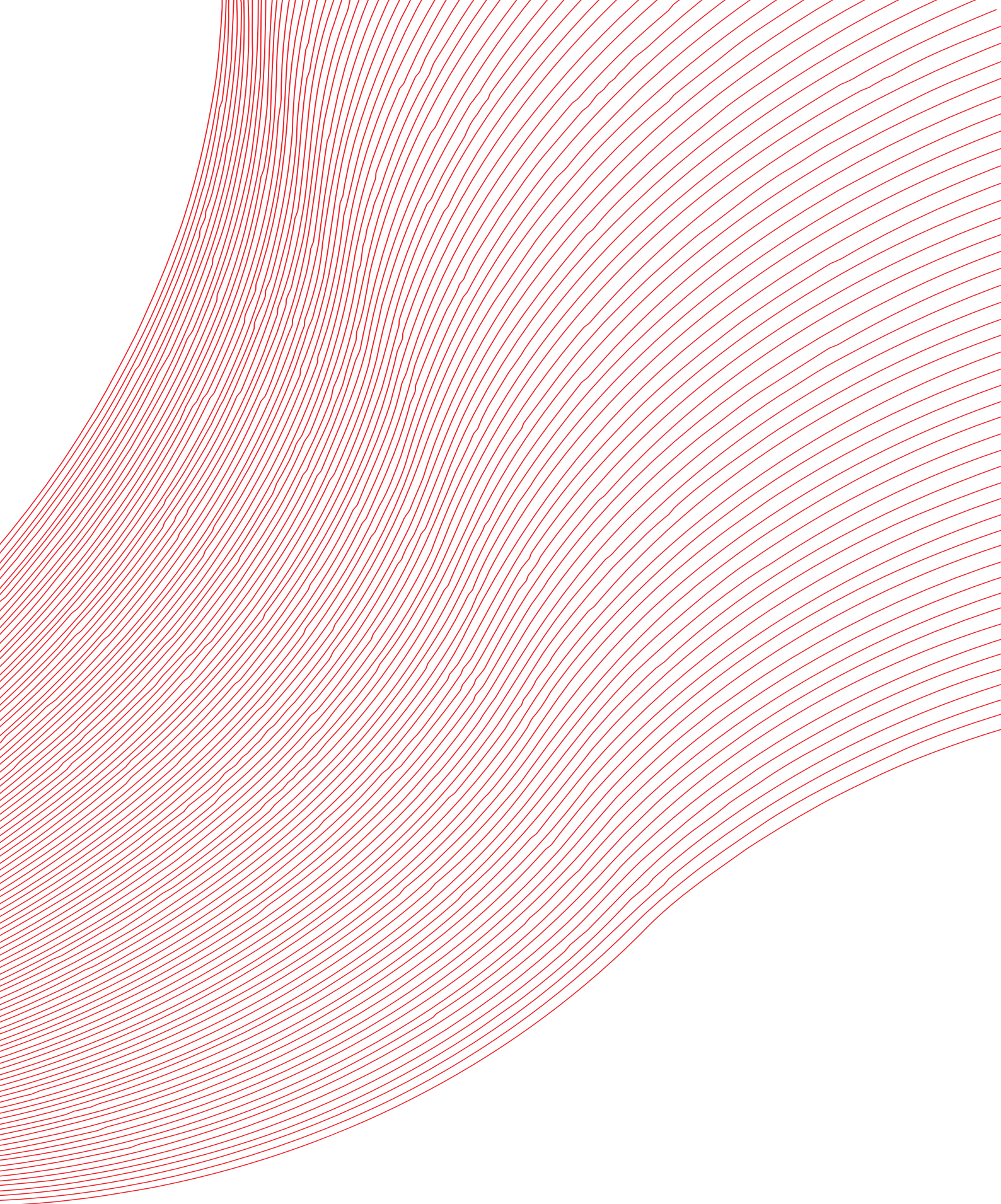
Danida Review 2023 – AADK’s Management Response & Follow-up Plan (status by May 2026)

	Recommendation	AADK’s Management Response	Action Points for Follow-up	Deadline	Responsible	Status by May 2026
1	AADK should engage with AA partners in strategic conversations on how to increase partnering with social movements/informal groups. Experiences emerging from MOVE during SPA II, should be considered when planning how to work on movement building, providing flexible funding for movements, rapid response and hiring relevant movement advisors and inspirators across SPA countries. The GOLD course should be contextualised further and rolled out to more countries.	We agree with this recommendation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A CSO package on how to engage with social movements will be developed and shared with all SPAII country partners. 2. Engagements with social movements will be part of all monitoring visits and part of the agenda for steering committee meetings. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 30-10-23 2. 31-12-24 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LPE/ACA 2. LPE 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2026, the Building a Movement Mindset convening is currently being reframed as a more strategic reflection and alignment space ahead of SPA III implementation. The convening will bring together SPA focal points and programme leadership to reflect on lessons from SPA II, revisit organizational commitments, and strengthen alignment with ActionAid Federation strategic Implementation framework. 2. The AADK MOVE-team has continued engaging with the ActionAid General Secretariat Partnership and Policy Review Framework process to ensure that lessons, policy barriers, and practical experiences emerging from SPA II and movement accompaniment work inform broader federation-wide partnership approaches. Discussions are ongoing on how movement-minded principles and more flexible, politically grounded partnership models can be better reflected within the entire ActionAid federation policy and practice.
2	AADK should seek to increase its strategic dialogue with the MFA in the areas where it adds value by providing expert input, informing and possibly influencing the MFA’s policies and priorities regarding 1) Climate Justice, 2) Feminist leadership and gender equality, 3) working with young people in humanitarian contexts and emergencies.	We would love to do so, but strategic discussions are hampered by frequent change of desks and other rotations at the Ministry, e.g. the Youth Focal Point. We have recently reached out to the Ministry with our ideas to support Ethiopia’s peace process, but the Ministry had to cancel the meeting. We want to take this opportunity to encourage the Ministry to also take contact to us and use us strategically.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AADK will propose and prepare a discussion on opportunities for enhanced strategic dialogue with the Ministry as an agenda point under the next Annual Consultation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 15-11-23 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IC Team Leads 	As the more formalized strategic dialogue process was done in written in 2025 it did not give room for a more open discussion on the added value of AADK. Instead, dialogue on i.e. climate justice, working with young people in humanitarian contexts and emergencies, and feminist leadership and gender equality and other issues took place during AADK’s People Power conference in April 2025, as well as during bilateral meetings between the MFA, AADK and AADK partners.
3	AADK should consider 1) linking CMS directly to the accounting system to strengthen the entire risk-management system by linking risks more directly to financial information and AADK’s economy; 2) utilising CMS as the only entry point for internal and external risk management.	We will look into this, but 1) creating an integration between Business Central and CMS needs to be carefully considered in terms of resources needed vs. benefits reaped from such an Integration; and 2) CMS’s risk management functionality is less comprehensive than the one AADK has set up and use in Projectflow365. But it makes sense to look at using CMS for our organisational risks in order to have all risks in one place and also to be bring down costs for AADK.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigate the possibility of an integration between CMS and Business Central with due consideration to ensuring value for money. 2. Investigate the possibility of registering risks in CMS instead of Projectflow365 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 31-12-23 2. 31-12-25 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BHA 2. BHA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We have considered this but concluded that we do not find it relevant to use the required time on trying to establish an integration between CMS and Business Central. It will be immensely time- consuming, and we do not believe it will create adequate value for money. 2. During the fall of 2026 we will investigate using the CMS functionality for measuring VfM. We have developed a new Risk register in Microsoft Power Appstore register and mitigate our organizational risks.

4	<p>AADK should engage in discussions with AA Partners on how to ensure more systematic capacity-building planning and dialogue addressing both programmatic and organisational capacity needs. This should be based on a regular dialogue with local partners, following the partner assessments conducted at the outset of the partnerships and following up with yearly capacity development plans. Learning opportunities between local partners with complementary expertise should be supported.</p>	<p>We agree with the recommendation in terms of discussing with our AA partners how to ensure systematic capacity building of their local partners, including learning between partner organisations. However, AA partners are guided by AAI policies on partner selection, partner assessments etc., and while AADK is committed to enhancing its dialogue with AA partners about their application of relevant partnership tools and processes, we believe that it is up to the AA partners to decide how exactly they go about the task of providing capacity building during their dialogue with local partners.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussions regarding capacity building of local partners, including the flexibility of the budget to finance such activities, will be ensured in all formal interactions with AA partners, in particular during monitor visits and steering committee meetings 2. Programme Managers (PMs) will be sensitized on the need and the possibilities for supporting AA partner's capacity building of local partners. 3. AA partners will be made aware of the possibilities TCDC presents when it comes to online or offline courses for local partners. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 30-06-24 2. 30-06-24 3. 30-06-24 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LPE 2. LPE 3. TCDC 4. (MLF) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A more systematic capacity-building planning and dialogue with AA partners on both programmatic and organisational capacity needs is integrated into AADK's new due diligence set-up which is currently being developed. In addition, capacity strengthening is addressed as part of regular monitoring, on-site monitoring visits and as part of yearly planning. 2. This is done on a weekly basis in check-ins and in PM/PO meetings. In addition to this, specific meetings are designated to deal with issues related to local partners' capacities if and as needed. 3. MS TCDC continues to offer training opportunities to AA Country Offices and its local partners. In 2026, MS TCDC and AADK decided to offer three scholarship training to SPAll countries: i) Youth in Election (1st cohort), ii) Climate Justice Academy (4th cohort), iii) Resource Mobilization (2nd cohort). MS TCDC will continue to implement its Social Justice Leadership Programme (SJLP) to AA Country Office Country Directors and Senior Management Team for the 4th cohort, as well as offering a new opportunity to attend a Building a Movement Mindset (BMM) training course for AA Country Offices. MS TCDC is evaluating the possibility of merging these two training courses as both are considered as strategic and with potential synergies. MS TCDC is pro-actively analysing the current context evolution, specifically the Gulf region situation and its impact on flight schedules and prices. MS TCDC continues to monitor the situation and find mitigation measures to adapt to continue to propose training opportunities to SPAll partners.
5	<p>AADK should, together with AA country offices, explore extending the partnership agreements with local partners to two years for the remaining SPA II. AADK could also play a role in sharing contractual best practices and formats to safeguard any financial and programmatic risks.</p>	<p>We agree with this recommendation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AADK will map out the extent to which AA partners operate with one-year agreements with local partners – and why. 2. AADK will encourage AA partners to enter into two-year agreements with local partners, where possible. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 31-12-23 2. 29-02-24 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LPE 2. PMs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mapping was done in 2023. Most partners remain having multiyear contracts with their local partners. 2. However, there are exceptions where ActionAid partners have shorter contracts. Mainly when a partnership is new or the funding for activities implemented by a local partner is relatively short. This could be the case when Top-Ups are provided.
6	<p>AADK should ensure that when they engage young people in crisis mobilisation, efforts are made to ensure that the age of those engaged is carefully considered and that responsibilities for responding to emergencies are not transferred to individuals who should be protected by society (children).</p>	<p>We agree with this recommendation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that AADK Humanitarian Advisor together with PMs monitor age of first responders in emergencies in partner countries. 2. Include self-care and psychological first aid and pay particular attention to age in two upcoming pieces of work: 1. Youth Compact youth friendly version of IASC guidelines and 2. upcoming AADK curriculum and ToT plans. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing 2. 30-06-24 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KIS 2. KIS/CAJE 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This work is ongoing, with no critical cases raised yet. Most, if not all, young people active are above 18 years. 2. Both have been completed and PSS and self-care have been included in both. See for example Young Humanitarians Handbook here: Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action

7	<p>AADK should discuss with AA partners how to strengthen local partner capacities and knowledge around working with young people as a strategic target group, building on the existing AADK methodologies and linking even more strategically to the capacity development units. This should include attention to good practices in fostering youth leadership internally in projects (e.g., young people's inclusion in long-term, strategic planning and implementation) and externally (e.g., in terms of supporting young people to be in a better position and better capacitated to lift priorities and voice needs to duty bearers).</p>	<p>We agree with this recommendation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a capacity support plan for enhancement of AA partner's efforts to strengthen local partner capacities on working with young people, involving AADK's Capacity Development Units. 2. Develop a "Youth Engagement" package of materials and available support functions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 30-09-23 2. 31-12-23 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAJE 2. CAJE 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity support plans remains a part of AADK annual planning session with SPA partners aiming at strengthening partners capacity working with youth. 2. A Youth engagement package has rolled out in 2024 through a series of webinars, and this was repeated in 2025 together with a focus on aligning support processes and access to content and materials on working with young people.
8	<p>AADK should promote focus training of local partners on safeguarding to ensure that all local partners and beneficiaries are aware of rights and how to do a reporting in case of unethical behaviour. Furthermore, the good examples of communicating information, the approach and reporting mechanisms of safeguarding from Bangladesh should serve as an inspiration for other country offices lacking similar information. This should not only be related to SPA II engagement but should include all engagements, as the inspirational approach from Bangladesh ensures more transparency and human accountability, being a demand by all international donors.</p>	<p>AADK acknowledges that activities in this area can always be improved. We will seek to strengthen our focus on the local capacity in SHEA safeguarding procedures when we conduct our technical and financial monitoring visits. We will also engage with the AA federation in order to strengthen the federation's guidance and supporting training material in this field.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reach out to AAI SHEA Team for training material and plans targeting local partners and for best practice examples within safeguarding (e.g. Bangladesh). 2. Include verification of adequate safeguarding procedures in check list for AADK financial monitoring visits. 3. As relevant, ensure follow-up dialogue with AA partners about strengthening of safeguarding awareness and capacity among local partners. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 31-12-24 2. 31-08-23 3. 30-06-24 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEH 2. BHA 3. BHA/CEH 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The revision of AAI Safeguarding policies has been delayed; new policies are expected to be approved at the General Assembly in June 2026. Following this, AADK will await the roll-out of the updated policies and implement it accordingly in Q4 2026. 2. The checklist for financial monitoring visits was updated in 2024 to cover the safeguarding procedures. 3. This is done as part of regular monitoring by programme managers and when findings from financial monitoring visits show a need.
9	<p>AADK should ensure that the contact details on anti-corruption and reporting of such are made available on the front page of the respective country offices' website under the SPA II engagement and that all collaborating country offices' respective websites have clear and direct links to the given information on anti-corruption as this is currently not available. In addition, AADK should ensure that more structured awareness and training on anti-corruption are also extended to local partners under SPA II, e.g. during financial monitoring, as AADK is responsible for the mitigation of corruption throughout the entire value chain under SPA II.</p>	<p>AADK acknowledges that activities in this area can always be improved. We will seek to strengthen our focus on the local capacity in anti-corruption procedures when we conduct our financial monitoring visits. We will also engage with the AA federation in order to strengthen the federation's procedures in this field.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request AAI to make it mandatory for all AA partners to include relevant links to anti-corruption information and whistleblowing and reporting options on their respective websites. 2. Include check on anti-corruption procedures and trainings, as required, in connection with AADK financial monitoring visits. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 31-12-24 2. 31-08-23 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BHA 2. BHA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AADK has asked AAI to include in relevant policies that it is mandatory for all AA partners to show relevant links to anti-corruption information, whistleblowing and reporting options on their websites. AAI has responded positively while also underlining that this is contingent on approval of new policies. The revision of AAI Anti-Corruption and Whistleblowing Policies has been delayed; new policies are expected to be approved at the General Assembly in June 2026. 2. The checklist for financial monitoring visits was updated in 2024 to cover the anti-corruption and whistleblowing areas.
10	<p>AADK should explore the possibility of allowing local audits to be conducted at the local partner level rather than the country office level to strengthen local partner capacity. This recommendation should be viewed in connection with the recommendation under section 6.2 [i.e. recommendation no. 11].</p>	<p>We agree that this could be looked into through the financial monitoring visits.</p>	<p>Include in the financial monitoring visits local audit of selected 1-2 local partners carried out by the AADK financial team.</p>	<p>31-12-23</p>	<p>1. BHA</p>	<p>This remains an integral part of the financial monitoring visits to include monitoring of 1-2 local partners.</p>

11	<p>AADK should initiate and promote more capacity building of local partners towards financial and administrative areas in dialogue with AAI. Such capacity building should be in combination with current capacity building done on programmatic areas to strengthen the entire structure and set-up of local partners. This should also include investments in supporting local partners on systems, e.g., accounting software, time registration etc.</p>	<p>We can, through our monitoring visits, include screening of proper accounting software, time registration tools and budget templates – and guide and suggest needed changes in their financial and administrative set-up. If needed, we agree that it could also be relevant to suggest specific needed accounting software that AADK could assist in implementing.</p>	<p>Include in the financial monitoring visits screening of pros and cons of actual accounting software, budget templates and time registration tools.</p>	<p>31-08-23</p>	<p>1. BHA</p>	<p>Guiding and supporting local finance teams in relevant areas remains a central element of our financial monitoring checklist.</p>
12	<p>AADK should expand the current Value Statement under development to capture more specific SPA II (or other larger grants) dimensions such as fragility and HUM/DEV split. This would enable AADK to build an even more advanced approach applying VfM in all engagements and implementation.</p>	<p>We agree with this recommendation.</p>	<p>Ensure diverse representation on the working group that will develop value for money statement as well as take concrete steps to consult with staff managing other large grants such as DAPP II, EU volunteers etc.</p>	<p>30-06-24</p>	<p>KIS</p>	<p>A VfM position paper was developed in December 2025. We will be testing this through 2026 based on data from 2025 and potentially some additional data collection.</p>



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