



RESULTS REPORT 2024

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH DANISH
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

JUNE 2025



OXFAM
Denmark

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Photo credits:

Frontpage: Women picking up laundry after heavy rainfall. Kenya. Photo: Joy Obuya.
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 Page 26: Female teacher in classroom, Rabinal, Guatemala. Photo: Hans Bach, Oxfam.

This Result Report covers the results of Oxfam Denmark.

Oxfam is a confederation of 21 affiliates based in the Southern and Northern hemispheres and more than 40 country offices covering all continents.

Please read more on www.oxfam.org

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ABBREVIATIONS

COP	Conference of the Parties	PPA	Programme and project activities (SP budget)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
DKK	Danish Krone	Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
EU	European Union	SP	Strategic Partnership with the Danish MFA
GALS	Gender Action Learning System	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	UN	United Nations
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2024 was the third implementation year of the Strategic Partnership (2022-2025)¹ with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The overall objective of the Strategic Partnership (SP) is that *'People live in resilient and inclusive societies that leave no one behind and provide a sustainable future through just economies and gender- and climate justice'*. The SP programme supported engagements in 12 countries across Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America, as well as public engagement work and advocacy both globally and in Denmark.

The programme works with three change objectives: i) Just Societies, ii) Leaving No One Behind, and iii) Climate Justice, forming the structure of the summary results framework 2022-2025. In 2024, Oxfam Denmark progressed well in all three change objectives with good results achieved. In general, there is a satisfactory improvement in the pace of implementation, and the budgets for 2025 and 2026 have been adjusted to absorb the transferred amounts accumulated by the end of 2024.

In the area of Just Societies, Oxfam Denmark worked to strengthen the capacity and advocacy of civil society and local partners. Especially, to enhance their efforts in influencing decision-makers for pro-poor and gender sensitive policies and public spending, progressive taxation and resource mobilisation, and quality public services such as quality education. Oxfam Denmark performed satisfactorily in relation to the cumulative targets in the summary results framework 2022-2025. A total of 33 policy changes were achieved related to democratic reforms and resource mobilisation/fiscal policies, and in 12 cases educational authorities took initiative to improve transformative education in SP partner countries based on contributions from partner organisations and Oxfam.

Within the Leaving No One Behind change objective, Oxfam Denmark worked to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance, including basic services such as water, protection, food security, and education to crisis-affected people, as well as to strengthen

sustainable livelihoods, peacebuilding, and social cohesion. The progress in 2024 measured against targets in the summary results framework is satisfactory with good results achieved. Oxfam Denmark reached almost 223,000 crisis-affected people in eight countries with assistance and services, going beyond expectations. Furthermore, 98 locally led responses to increasing peaceful coexistence and conflict prevention were achieved.

In the Climate Justice change objective, Oxfam Denmark worked with climate financing, just energy transition, climate education, and climate resilience. Achievement of results measured against targets in the summary results framework is satisfactory. In 24 cases, partners influenced policies promoting climate justice in 2024. Additionally, almost 26,000 people in local communities affected by climate change gained increased capacities and opportunities to adapt and build resilience to climate change.

Oxfam Denmark continued implementing its Local Leadership Strategy by acting on feedback from the 2023 partner survey, and steady progress was made. The 2024 result of transfers to local partners in development interventions reached 59%, marking an improvement compared to previous years. However, it fell short of the ambitious 2024 target of 70%. Transfers to local partner organisations for humanitarian interventions stood at 39%, which is satisfactory and near met 2024 target of 40%.

Finally, Oxfam Denmark performed satisfactorily in public engagement and advocacy in Denmark. More than 103,000 5-13-year-old children in Danish public schools participated in the 'World in School' campaign learning about the lives of children in Kenya. 50,000 people, especially young people, were reached through festivals and 'folkemøder' (festivals of democracy) with messages on topics such as climate change. Furthermore, around 54,500 signed Oxfam Denmark's petitions for climate justice, fair tax systems, and improvements for people in Gaza.

¹ In February 2025, the Danish MFA decided to extend the Strategic Partnership period with one year to 2026. However, this report refers to the original period 2022-2025.

2024 KEY FIGURES

PEOPLE WORKED WITH



Number of people Oxfam Denmark has worked with directly:

410,345

Development interventions:

108,822

12,106 co-financed by the Strategic Partnership.

Humanitarian interventions:

301,523

61,145 co-financed by the Strategic Partnership.



Women and girls:

52%

Young people:

22%



LOCAL PARTNERS

119

local partners in projects funded or co-financed by the Strategic Partnership.

39

local partners were co-financed by the Strategic Partnership.

PROPORTION OF FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO LOCAL PARTNERS IN THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

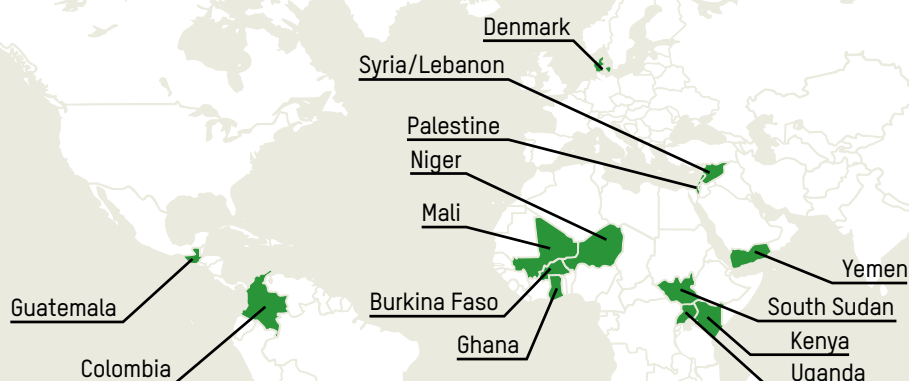
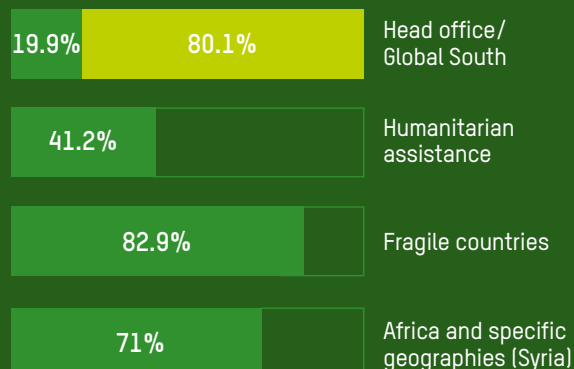
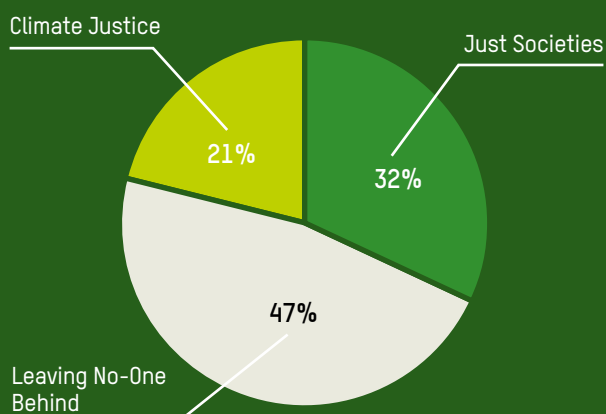
Calculated from the total spent in countries.

TRANSFERRED FUNDS PER TYPE OF INTERVENTION	2024	
	RESULTS	TARGETS
Interventions with development purposes	59%	70%
Interventions with humanitarian purposes	39%	40%

PROPORTION OF FUNDS SPENT IN RELATION TO BUDGET THRESHOLDS

Calculated from the total spent on project activities in the Strategic Partnership.

Proportion of funds spent per change objective in the Strategic Partnership.



INTRODUCTION

The overall objective of the Strategic Partnership (SP) is that 'People live in resilient and inclusive societies that leave no one behind and provide a sustainable future through just economies and gender- and climate justice'. To achieve this, the programme supported engagements in 12 countries across Africa, in the Middle East, and Latin America in 2024², as well as public engagement work and advocacy globally and in Denmark. Most projects in the SP portfolio are implemented in fragile contexts characterised by conflicts, humanitarian crises, and natural disasters.

The SP works with three change objectives: i) Just Societies, ii) Leaving No One Behind, and iii) Climate Justice forming the structure of the summary results framework. Each country engagement contributes to at least two of the three change objectives. Within the SP, Oxfam Denmark provides technical knowledge, accompaniment, and support to civil society partners within economic justice, transformative education, climate justice, humanitarian responses, and peacebuilding.

The expenditure compared to the revised budget for 2024 amounted at 90% of the total budget, including carry-overs from 2023, and the additional top-ups that were received towards the very end of 2024. In general, there is a satisfactory improvement in the pace of implementation, and the budgets for 2025 and 2026 has been adjusted to absorb the transferred amounts accumulated by the end of 2024.

The Results Report is divided into three main parts: section I presents the progress at outcome level and results within the three change objectives and a small report on the status of the top-up funds received from the Danish MFA. This section also provides a picture of the fragility level in the context of the SP portfolio, as referred to in the summary results framework. Section II presents progress and results within the cross-cutting approach-

es: Local Leadership Strategy, global and local connect-edness, greening of engagement, and information and public engagement in Denmark. Section III focuses on the SP process to date, describing lessons learned, major deviations related to budgets, and the use of Danish MFA funds for co-financing. Finally, the list of annexes contains an updated summary results framework, three case studies, two output indicator reports, and documentation related to the sub-section on impact level in the results framework.

MEASURING AND DOCUMENTING RESULTS

The Results Report is based on an established annual reporting process from all SP engagements, projects co-financed with SP funds, and the public engagement and policy work conducted globally and in Denmark. The report makes clear when any reported results derive from projects co-financed with SP funds.

The reporting process ensures all results have undergone quality assurance by relevant staff in Oxfam country offices and Oxfam Denmark, facilitating consensus on the results and ensuring they are an adequate representation of experiences from the projects. As of the reported numbers of 'people we work with' (beneficiaries), only people worked with directly and people where disaggregated (sex/age) numbers are available, are reported.

The reporting process facilitates learning both at the project level to provide information for future programming and at the organisational level to work out new and more effective approaches. As such it contributes to Oxfam Denmark as a learning organisation, becoming better at adapting engagements to the changing contexts in which Oxfam works. The process is complemented by a set of summary indicators, enabling a cross-project view of the achievements, which are measured against the change objectives in the Strategic Partnership.

² The 12 countries are Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, South Sudan, Uganda, Palestine, Syria crisis (incl. Lebanon), Yemen, Colombia, and Guatemala.



SECTION I

– PROGRESS AND RESULTS

JUST SOCIETIES

In 2024, under the Just Societies change objective of the Strategic Partnership, Oxfam Denmark collaborated with civil society actors to promote more equitable and gender-just societies. The work focused on strengthening the capacity and advocacy efforts of local partners to influence decision-makers and advocate for pro-poor, gender-sensitive policies, progressive taxation, increased public spending on quality education, and respect for human rights.

Throughout the year, civil society organisations (CSOs) faced shrinking civic and political space due to authoritarian regimes, conflict, and repressive laws. In countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and South Sudan, partners were compelled to concentrate their efforts at the local level. In Ghana and Uganda, restrictive legislation and enforcement targeted independent CSOs, limiting their right to assemble and voice dissent. In Palestine, civic space became even more constrained.

In response, Oxfam Denmark supported partners through robust risk mitigation plans to help reduce exposure to threats.

Because of these challenges, Oxfam Denmark intensified collaboration with alliances and civil society networks under the Just Societies framework. Support was expanded to platforms and coalitions – particularly those led by youth and women – and joint advocacy initiatives addressing economic inequality. In Kenya and Colombia, for example, Oxfam Denmark worked with national Oxfam offices and local partners to roll out a programme model for economic justice and reduced inequality. This comprehensive model integrates alliance building connecting various levels, research and evidence generation, training of investigative journalists and media on inequality and taxation, raising public awareness, and fostering dialogue about progressive tax systems and equitable public investment.

As the technical lead on tax justice within Oxfam, Oxfam Denmark contributed research to the 2025 global inequality report, “The Unjust Poverty and Unearned Privilege of Colonialism”, launched during the World Economic Forum in Davos. The report traced colonial roots of global wealth inequality and generated significant media coverage – over 10,000 media mentions in 135 countries – including in outlets such as the Financial Times, the Guardian, AFP, Euronews, and Al Jazeera.

In gender justice and education, Oxfam Denmark continued to engage in Oxfam’s global networks. In 2024, Oxfam Denmark supported women’s participation in global advocacy spaces such as the UN Summit of the Future and dialogues on the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. In the education sector, Oxfam Denmark worked with partners to engage the African Union’s Year of Education, contributing to the development of the new Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA 2026–2035). A notable contribution was the continent-wide analysis and mapping of gender equality in and through education, informing advocacy by the Feminist Network for Gender Transformative Education hosted by UNICEF.

Education also featured prominently in Oxfam Denmark’s fiscal justice agenda. In Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Guatemala, partners advocated for increased domestic resource mobilisation to fund high-quality, inclusive public education. These efforts aimed to promote accountability and transparency among public authorities and ensure that education systems support gender equality and social justice.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

In 2024, Oxfam Denmark delivered strong results under the Just Societies change objective, with overall progress assessed as satisfactory. Promising advancement was made on two of four indicators in the 2022–2025 framework: Indicator 1.1.2 (88%) and Indicator 1.2.2 (78%). Progress on fiscal justice (Indicator 1.2.1) was constrained by fragile contexts, though improved results are expected in 2025 as new tax justice programmes are scaled up in Kenya, Uganda, Ghana, and Colombia. Table 1 provides an overview of the progress achieved against the targets in the 2022–2025 summary results framework. The quantitative results are further supported by change stories to illustrate outcomes and highlight Oxfam Denmark’s added value.

A total of 14 results were reported under the indicator for **democratic reform, human rights, and peace**. In Colombia, the Platform for Political Advocacy of Colombian Rural Women successfully advocated to reform the Rural Women’s Law, which faced barriers in implementation. Legislative amendments passed their first debate in the House of Representatives. In Ghana, three Strategic Partnership (SP) partners jointly influenced the political manifestos of major parties ahead of the 2024 elections, using the Ghana Youth Manifesto to shape policy priorities for future governance.

19 results were recorded on **resource mobilisation, fiscal policies, and responsible private sector conduct**. In Kenya, the Kenya Human Rights Commission played a lead role in the Okoa Uchumi campaign, which successfully pressured the President to withdraw the 2024 Finance Bill proposing regressive taxes on essential goods and services. At the local level, the Centre for Budget and Tax Policy co-hosted a participatory budgeting conference in Buliisa district. Community-led dialogue resulted in local government commitments to recruit headteachers, rehabilitate schools, and repair a non-functional water source.

In 2024, partner advocacy led to 12 government initiatives aimed at improving **transformative social spending and accountability for public services**. While these initiatives spanned multiple sectors, nine of the reported results specifically focused on the education sector, including increased education budgets and the implementation of commitments driven by partner-led accountability initiatives. These occurred in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, and Uganda. Additional improvements were noted in Guatemala, where youth accountability mechanisms were strengthened, and in Colombia, where the participation of rural women in governance processes increased.

Oxfam Denmark’s partners developed 15 advocacy initiatives targeting educational authorities to promote **transformative education** across SP countries. In Ghana, three partners – Africa Education Watch, the Foundation for Security and Development in Africa, and Youth Empowerment for Life – mobilised youth advocates who secured commitments from Regional Education Authorities to adopt gender-transformative leadership, integrate gender-sensitive approaches in teacher training, and institutionalise safeguarding practices. In South Sudan, Oxfam supported education officials to roll out key national policies such as the Girls’ Education Strategy and Inclusive Education Policy. These officials used media platforms to raise awareness on barriers to girls’ education and proposed strategies for change.

NEXT STEPS

In 2025, a key priority will be the further development of the pilot inequality programmes in Colombia and Kenya. Collaboration with Oxfam will be strengthened, with additional pilot countries brought on board. The ambition is for each country to produce a national inequality report. Local partners will lead these efforts, supported by broad-based coalitions – including youth groups, women’s organisations, journalists, trade unions, and civil society alliances – pursuing advocacy agendas to address extreme inequality in some of the most unequal countries in the world. Furthermore, engagement with the Danish MFA and other international stakeholders will be intensified in relation to global events such as the G20 and the Conference on Financing for Development.

CHANGE STORY

PARTNERS PROMOTE EFFECTIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – KENYA

In collaboration with the Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN) and the East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRights), the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) developed two budget analysis reports for Kilifi and Kajiado counties. These reports examined the planning, budgeting, implementation, and oversight of public resources in key sectors such as health, water, sanitation, education, agriculture, and the environment. The analysis uncovered serious governance and legal shortcomings that risk undermining service delivery. Key findings included low absorption of development budgets, unrealistic revenue targets, underperformance of locally generated revenue, breaches of public finance laws, and insufficient public participation. The reports

provided practical recommendations for government institutions to enhance service delivery and strengthen the effective management of public resources.

Based on these findings, the three SP partners – KHRC, ALIN, and EACHRights – convened meetings with government representatives from Kilifi and Kajiado counties to validate the reports and address issues related to governance, planning, and budgeting. Public officials acknowledged the problem of inadequate public involvement in planning and budgeting processes and committed to improve absorption of development budgets. They also requested capacity-building support from the partner organisations.

With SP support, Oxfam's partner organisations also advanced on effective resource management at the national level in Kenya and in October 2024, KHRC, through the Okoa Uchumi coalition, raised the concerns with international financial institutions. In response, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) committed to prioritising issues of transparency and accountability in its engagements with the Kenyan government. The IMF also agreed to involve KHRC and Okoa Uchumi partners in its forthcoming governance diagnostic process, inviting them to present their issues prior to consultations with the Kenyan government.

SDG targets 1.4, 1.a and 10.4.

CHANGE STORY

IMPROVEMENTS IN BASIC EDUCATION SCHOOL SYSTEM – BURKINA FASO

Over the past three years, the SP partner – the Consultation Framework of NGOs and Associations Active in Basic Education – has strengthened teachers' capacity in transformative education across four municipalities: Zoungou, Meguet, Boudry, and Mogtêdo. This capacity building included training on gender sensitive and inclusive pedagogical practices, the establishment of school clubs with increased participation of girls, psychosocial support, and school management.

This enhanced teacher capacity led to improved conditions for especially female students, stronger student-teacher relationships, better school governance and participatory school management (involving both teachers, supervisors, and parents). As an outcome of these combined efforts, in 2024, assessments showed significantly increased access to education, with girls' enrolment rising by 40% (from 602 in 2023 to 836 in 2024) and boys' enrolment increasing by nearly 53% (from 543 in 2023 to 831

in 2024) in the schools included in the project.

Additionally, the advocacy efforts of the Citizenship Defence and Vigilance Councils over the last years for increased education budgets at the municipal level led to substantial funding boosts in 2023: 41% in Zoungou, 7.5% in Meguet, and 5% in Mogtêdo, compared to the previous year. In 2024, Mogtêdo's education budget was increased by a further 16%.

SDG targets 4.1, 4.c and 5.1.

TABLE 1: JUST SOCIETIES

OUTCOME INDICATOR	RESULTS 2022	RESULTS 2023	RESULTS 2024	RESULTS 2022-2024	TARGETS BY END 2025 (ACCUMULATIVE)
1.1.2 # and description of cases where government, private sector and/or other decision-makers have adopted key messages, policy positions and initiated reforms (according to qualitative scale) by civil society partners to address violations of rights and advancing democratic reforms, inclusive peace, and protect human rights.	8	13 ¹	14	35	At least 40 cases
1.2.1 # and description of cases where governments, private sector and other decision-makers have adopted key messages, policy positions and initiated reforms (according to qualitative scale) by Oxfam and partners related to improved resource mobilization, pro-poor fiscal policies, and responsible private sector conduct.	8	18	19 ²	45	At least 80 cases
1.2.2 # of significant initiatives taken by Government actors to improve gender transformative social spending and accountability for quality public services.	5	19	12	36	At least 45 initiatives
1.3.1. # significant initiatives, evidence and policy positions on transformative education by Oxfam and partners adopted by national public education actors or/and through international actors/donors.	10	12	15	37	At least 75 initiatives

1 Four of this result achieved with funds from EU in Ghana (co-financed with SP funds).

2 Seven of this result achieved with funds from orad in Ghana, Kenya and Uganda (co-financed with SP funds).

LEAVING NO-ONE BEHIND

Under the change objective Leaving No One Behind, Oxfam Denmark worked to ensure that vulnerable and crisis-affected people enjoy their rights and live in resilient and peaceful communities before, during, and after crises. This was achieved through the provision of humanitarian assistance, including basic services such as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, and food security. It also involved strengthening the engagement of these communities for longer-term, sustainable livelihoods, peacebuilding, and social cohesion.

In 2024, programme activities were affected by escalating conflict, new displacements and increased humanitarian needs not least in Gaza with the ongoing conflict and restrictions exacerbating the suffering of millions but also in many of the other countries where Oxfam Denmark works such as Syria incl. Lebanon, Yemen, South Sudan and Central Sahel. In some of these countries, top-ups and flexible funding enabled Oxfam Denmark to expand its humanitarian work and to work in complex and hard-to-reach areas.

Oxfam Denmark continued to uphold its commitment to local leadership and to strengthen the role of women's rights organisations, refugee-led organisations, and other organisations representing or led by marginalised populations, in e.g., Kenya, Uganda, Syria, and Yemen. There was also strong engagement with local actors such as local water establishments and different non-formal groups including LGBTQIA+ in war-affected Lebanon. A study carried out together with DanChurchAid on Group Cash Transfers (GCT) in Yemen, Lebanon, Palestine, and Ukraine provided new insight and documented GCTs as a promising approach for locally led responses and leadership in fragile contexts

In 2024, Oxfam Denmark contributed to other documentation efforts to strengthen program quality and evidence-based advocacy in close coordination with Oxfam and other NGOs. One of the highlights is a new straightforward, practical guidance to conflict sensitivity. Oxfam Denmark supported a regional learning workshop in March 2024 in Chad for West Central francophone Africa to validate and begin implementation of these new guidelines.

Oxfam Denmark and Oxfam Global Humanitarian Team also developed a toolkit and field guide designed to turn Oxfam's Gender in Emergencies Strategy and Standards into practical, context-specific actions including step-by-step instructions, practical tips, and key resources to support Oxfam staff and partners in delivering accountable, gender responsive and transformative emergency

responses and humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus programming.

Finally, Oxfam Denmark compiled lessons learned on best practices for strengthening gender and gender-transformative actions in food security and livelihoods actions across multiple countries. One key takeaway is that the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) approach has proven highly effective in driving gender-transformative change in South Sudan, Uganda and Kenya. GALS equips participants with tools to address gender inequalities at the individual, community, and advocacy levels. On advocacy Oxfam Denmark stepped up the work on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and became a leading civil society voice and contributed actively to Denmark's new WPS National Action Plan among others.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

Overall, the 2024 results under the Leaving No One Behind objective are assessed as satisfactory. Three indicators surpassed their targets, while two fell short. Notably, strong performance in most indicators is linked to additional top-up funding, flexible funds, and co-financed projects. The 2024 results are summarised in table 2 and further illustrated with change stories demonstrating impact and Oxfam Denmark's added value.

In 2024, a total of 223,201 people (36,490 girls, 36,637 boys, 27,241 young women, 27,669 young men, 49,334 women, and 45,830 men) across Kenya, Mali, South Sudan, Uganda, Palestine, Syria incl. Lebanon, and Yemen received assistance and services including **WASH, protection, conditional and unconditional cash assistance, food assistance, and education**. Cumulatively, the result for year three represents a 38% overachievement compared to expectations for the entire SP period. This is mainly due to top-ups and flexible funds implemented during the period.

In Burkina Faso, Kenya, Uganda, Niger, Mali, South Sudan, Palestine, Syria and Yemen, 31,298 people (7,228 girls, 6,634 boys, 4,285 young women, 3,664 young men, 5,218 women, and 4,269 men) were supported for improved **sustainable livelihoods and increased resilience**. This included market gardening and cooperatives (e.g. rice production) in Burkina Faso and Mali, climate-smart agriculture in Syria and livestock in Uganda and South Sudan. In Yemen, the construction of a water barrier helped prevent flooding and ensured water supply for irrigation.

In 2024, 98 successful **locally led initiatives promoting peaceful coexistence, conflict prevention, dialogue, and**

inclusive decision-making were implemented. The total results from the first three years (134), the achievement equals 223% of the end-result (60). During the year of reporting, in Mali for example, the SP partner Action Mopti organised cultural and sports events with communities and local authorities in Fatoma, Konna, and Sio municipalities to reduce local tensions. In Ghana, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding supported communities in the Tatale-Sanguli district to resolve climate-induced conflicts. The district and its authorities have since taken ownership of the intervention, facilitating peaceful engagement between herders and farmers. In Yemen, Sheba Youth Foundation supported the implementation of activities to improve social cohesion and preventing conflict over water access.

Civil society actors achieved 13 results related to **building leadership and participated meaningfully and influenced decision-making spaces**. In Uganda, local partners such as Youth Empowerment to Act and Community Empowerment for Creative Innovation enhanced refugee-led organisations’ participation in peacebuilding and humanitarian processes, including the review of Uganda’s National Action Plan III on Women, Peace and Security

alongside UN Women and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.

98 initiatives led by organisations and groups **claiming their rights, challenging harmful social and gender norms, and fighting gender-based violence** were achieved. In South Sudan, the partner Serving and Learning Together supported local associations in Greater Pibor to apply the GALS approach, leading to tangible changes such as female judges participating in traditional courts and more equitable employment practices at county level.

NEXT STEPS

In 2025, Oxfam Denmark will continue its humanitarian response, work on the Women, Peace and Security agenda and other priority areas in light of Denmark’s membership of the UN Security Council and the European Union Presidency. In coordination with the Oxfam and other actors, Oxfam Denmark will continue to consolidate knowledge and practices on gender responsive conflict sensitivity, work in complex and fragile contexts and strengthening the role and leadership of local actors including the ones often marginalised.

CHANGE STORY

SOLAR-POWERED SYSTEMS INCREASE WATER ACCESS – LEBANON

<p>In northern Lebanon, Utopia, in partnership with Oxfam, installed solar-powered pumps in the water systems serving 4,568 households in Badawi and Wadi Jalloul. This reduced fossil fuel use and made water supply more sustainable and cost-effective for both host and displaced communities. Prior to implementation, Utopia and Oxfam secured cooperation from the North Lebanon Water Establishment (NLWE).</p>	<p>The impact was significant. In Badawi, where residents previously had as little as 0–4 hours of daily water access, 73% reported access exceeding 8 hours per day after the intervention. Dependency on expensive water trucks and private generators dropped from 100% to just 13%. Wadi Jalloul saw similar improvements: 93% of residents now have 24-hour water supply, up from 69% who previously had only 6–8 hours. The proportion of those paying</p>	<p>for water fell from 92% to 4%, and reliance on generators decreased from 100% to 41%.</p> <p>In December 2024, the solar-powered WASH systems were officially handed over to the NLWE. The Director commended the diesel-free system for delivering uninterrupted service, reducing operational costs, and significantly lowering electricity and fuel expenses.</p>
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SDG targets 6.1, 6.4 and 13.1.

CHANGE STORY

EMPOWERING WOMEN-LED COOPERATIVES IN THE RICE SECTOR – BURKINA FASO

In Burkina Faso, a collaboration between the National Union of Women Rice Parboilers (UNERIZ) and Oxfam is driving meaningful change for women in the rice sector, particularly in areas affected by displacement. This partnership is enhancing the visibility and quality of locally produced rice while strengthening the capacity of women-led cooperatives.

Women play a vital role in the rice value chain through the traditional practice of parboiling, which not only preserves but also enhances the nutritional value of rice. In 2024, the partnership supported three parboiling centers

in Mogtêdo, Louda, and Zoungou, equipping them with modern tools that have significantly boosted productivity, improved rice quality, and increased income for women. These centers have become vibrant hubs for innovation and learning.

The initiative also introduced improved rice varieties to 130 farmers and installed a biodigester, which now produces high-quality organic fertilizer – further supporting sustainable agriculture. Capacity building has been a cornerstone of the project: 120 individuals were trained in new cultivation and steaming techniques,

63 women learned advanced parboiling methods, 180 people were trained in biodigester use, and 12 individuals received training in equipment maintenance.

To further promote local parboiled rice, communication materials were developed and distributed, enabling UNERIZ to participate in trade fairs and promotional events. These efforts are opening doors to new markets and partnerships, ensuring long-term impact and visibility for women's contributions to food security and local economies.

SDG targets 1.2, 1.4 and 5.5.

TABLE 2: LEAVING NO-ONE BEHIND

OUTCOME INDICATOR	RESULTS 2022	RESULTS 2023	RESULTS 2024	RESULTS 2022-2024	TARGETS BY END 2025 (ACCUMULATIVE)
2.1.2 # of supported women, men, young people, girls, and boys affected by crisis that receive assistance and services such as WASH, protection, food security and education.	141,041	122,685 ¹	223,201 ⁴	486,927	At least 350,000 people
2.2.1 # of crisis-affected people in particular women and young people with resilience, and/or improved skills and livelihoods opportunities.	3,547	23,392 ²	31,298 ⁵	58,237	At least 35,700 people
2.2.2 # of local-led responses increasing peaceful coexistence, conflict prevention, dialogue in communities.	10	26	98 ⁶	134	At least 60 cases of evidence
2.3.1 # of cases where civil society actors, including women's and young people's organisations have built leadership, participated meaningfully and influenced decision-making spaces, including contributing to the UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR2250.	8	22	13	43	At least 335 cases
2.3.2 # of initiatives led by organisations and groups that have claimed their rights, in particular challenging harmful social and gender norms and practices, including fighting gender-based violence.	4	32 ³	98	134	At least 220 initiatives

1 9,394 of this result achieved with funds from Norad in South Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya (co-financed with SP funds) and 2,743 with funds from Sida in South Sudan (co-financed with SP funds).

2 19,910 of this result achieved with funds from Norad in Burkina Faso and South Sudan (co-financed with SP funds).

3 Two of this result achieved with funds from EU in Ghana (co-financed with SP funds) and one with funds from Sida (co-financed with SP funds).

4 25,107 of this result achieved with funds from Norad in Kenya and Mali (co-financed with SP funds).

5 24,027 of this result achieved with funds from Norad in Kenya and South Sudan (co-financed with SP funds).

6 Two of this result achieved with funds from PATRIIP Foundation (co-financed with SP funds).

CLIMATE JUSTICE

The programme and policy work on Climate Justice is rooted in Oxfam Denmark's climate strategy for 2022–2025. This strategy outlines three core thematic areas: i) Just Energy Transition, ii) Climate Adaptation, and iii) Climate Education and Youth Engagement. These are complemented by cross-cutting themes of climate finance and gender equality. Additionally, there is a strong emphasis on climate mainstreaming, which includes the aim to cap and reduce Oxfam Denmark's own carbon footprint. The Climate Justice programme approach combines influencing efforts – aimed at promoting climate justice through research, advocacy, and support for civil society organisations and movements – with direct support to vulnerable communities. This support helps them adapt to climate change and develop locally led, ecosystem-based solutions.

In 2024, Oxfam Denmark engaged actively in the Just Energy Transition (JET) thematic area, which has become a key trademark of Oxfam. In collaboration with other Oxfam affiliates, Oxfam Denmark managed a global JET initiative designed to promote and document national efforts to phase out fossil fuels, promote a just transition, and ensure human rights and environmental safeguards in large-scale renewable energy projects. This included direct support to seven pilot projects that facilitated access to solar energy and clean cooking solutions for vulnerable communities. The initiative also involved advocacy to promote transparent and participatory planning and budgeting for a green transition. In parallel, Oxfam Denmark continued supporting partners and communities in enhancing climate-resilient agriculture and food production, promoting reforestation, providing training in climate adaptation, and facilitating community participation in natural resource management in Burkina Faso, Kenya, South Sudan, and Uganda.

In climate education and youth engagement, one of the highlights in this area in 2024 was the regional Climate Caravans initiative in Africa. Supported by Oxfam Denmark and coordinated by the Oxfam regional platform, this initiative supported youth-led movements and grassroots organisations to implement both online and offline activities. These included public messaging, and policy demands in the various countries. A joint declaration was agreed by the participants advocating for fair climate finance and a just energy and environmental transition for Africa. This declaration was presented at the UN Climate Change Conference in Baku, Azerbaijan (COP29).

On the policy front, Oxfam Denmark engaged in the lead-up to COP29, amplifying the Global South's demands for

climate finance through media articles and interviews in Denmark. The organisation also lobbied the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities for it to play a significant role in the COP29 negotiations and advocate for equitable decisions for the Global South. Furthermore, Oxfam Denmark advocated Denmark to join the task force for global solidarity levies, aiming to identify new sources of climate finance.

In 2024, Oxfam Denmark embarked on an innovative learning project on climate education and youth activism for climate supported by Global Focus and in collaboration with the National Union of Students in Denmark, ActionAid Denmark, and PlanBørnefonden. Through close cooperation with local partners and young people in 11 countries in the Global South, one of the key outcomes was a digital platform for interaction, along with a [Climate Education and Advocacy Toolbox](#). These resources aim to support continued learning on approaches in climate education and climate justice activism.

Finally, Oxfam Denmark conducted an internal learning review of its Climate Justice work. This involved four regional workshops attended by Oxfam country climate focal points and local partners. The objective was to share learnings, outcomes, and challenges from Strategic Partnership (SP) programme activities and to identify key partner needs and priorities for future work. A particularly strong message that emerged was the ambition of young climate activists to find practical, sustainable, local solutions to environmental issues.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

Overall progress towards the Climate Justice change objective in 2024 was rated satisfactory, with strong results exceeding expectations in three out of five indicators. Table 3 presents an overview of Oxfam Denmark's results according to the summary results framework, complemented by change stories to illustrate the changes achieved Oxfam Denmark's added value.

A total of 24 influencing outcomes on **climate change agendas and processes** were reported in 2024. One notable national example comes from Niger, where participants in the Climate Caravan – many of them young people – helped shape the Nationally Determined Contribution process, which outlines national efforts to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change. A participatory framework was established to foster exchange and accountability between government authorities and grassroots organisations. Regionally, in Latin America, the adoption of an Action Plan for the

Protection of Environmental Human Rights Defenders under the Escazú Agreement marked a significant milestone. This was achieved through advocacy by SP partner the Political Advocacy Platform of Colombian Rural Women, alongside other civil society actors (see also change story).

Nearly 26,000 individuals across local communities improved their **capacities and opportunities to adapt to and build resilience** to climate impacts in 2024. Support included training in climate-resilient agricultural techniques, disaster risk planning, market gardening, and land restoration in countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, and Syria.

In 2024, 6,253 citizens, supported by the SP, **took action to influence decision-makers and address climate-related injustices and risks**. This indicator was introduced in 2024 to capture such civic participation. Many of these actions occurred as part of the regional Climate Caravan initiative, which spanned 16 African countries from August to December. The initiative engaged 1,049 CSOs (288 women-led) and mobilised over 43,000 citizens (including over 14,000 women and 15,000 youth).

In 2024, 18 **sustainable and green practices for combating climate change** were strengthened and promoted. These included three biodigester pilot projects

generating local energy based on organic waste in Colombian communities, and rainwater harvesting tanks and solar power systems installed in Ugandan vocational centres. In Burkina Faso, seven improved stoves were improved to reduce firewood use in school canteens.

Seven **models and best practices for climate education and green development** were documented. For example, in Uganda, the Luigi Giusani Institute of Higher Education developed a Tree-Growing Training Module in partnership with the Directorate of Industrial Training. Approved by the Ministry of Education and Sports, it was rolled out in August 2024 and will be further disseminated by vocational instructors in 2025. In Palestine, the Palestina Vision Organisation launched a pioneering six-month tour guide training programme in the Jordan Valley, integrating regional history, archaeology, eco-tourism, and politics.

NEXT STEPS

In 2025, Oxfam Denmark will build upon the Climate Justice learning review by focusing on critical mineral extraction guided by principles of environmental and social due diligence, fair taxation, and human rights. The organisation will also bolster youth mobilisation through regional grassroots and activist initiatives in Africa and Latin America in the lead-up to COP30 in Brazil in 2025. These initiatives will further amplify young people’s role in climate action at local and global levels.

CHANGE STORY

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS – LATIN AMERICA

In 2024, a regional Action Plan for the Protection of Environmental Human Rights Defenders was adopted under the Escazú Agreement. This landmark plan addresses urgent threats faced by defenders and calls for national-level safeguards to ensure their continued work. The Escazú Agreement is a legally binding regional treaty with the aim to protect the rights of individuals and communities to participate in environmental decision-making and	hold governments accountable for environmental protection. The plan’s adoption at Conference of the Parties in April 2024, Santiago, Chile, was significantly influenced by civil society mobilisation, including SP partner, the Political Advocacy Platform of Colombian Rural Women, and Oxfam at the Latin American Platform, with support from Oxfam Denmark. Indigenous organisations and NGOs across the continent also contributed, advocating for protec-	tion measures and documenting human rights violations in Colombia, Chile, and elsewhere. Oxfam Denmark supported the strengthening of advocacy capacity of women’s rights defenders. Women human rights defenders in the Amazon are key to protecting indigenous territories and demanding environmental and social justice. Latin America remains the most dangerous region globally for such defenders.
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SDG targets 16.1, 16.7 and 16.10.

CIVIL SOCIETY ADVOCATES FOR IMPROVED CLIMATE FINANCING – UGANDA

In 2024, the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG), supported by the SP, conducted analyses of Uganda's national budget and proposed improvements. This evidence-based advocacy led to the submission of a CSO position paper to Parliament. The paper highlighted inconsistencies between budget allocations and targets in the National Development Plan III (NDP III),

particularly for programmes promoting the sustainable use of and equitable access to natural resources. A decline in the budgetary allocations to the programme over the years was undermining the achievement of the climate change objectives and targets in the NDP III.

As a result, the Ugandan government committed to increasing the budget for

climate mitigation and environmental management from UGX 426.6bn (DKK 768M) in FY 2023/2024 to UGX 516bn (DKK 925M) in FY 2024/2025. Additionally, the government pledged to restore 42,450 hectares of wetlands and demarcate 750 km of wetland boundaries, helping prevent degradation by new investors.

SDG targets 1.4 and 13.2.

TABLE 3: CLIMATE JUSTICE

OUTCOME INDICATOR	RESULTS 2022	RESULTS 2023	RESULTS 2024	RESULTS 2022-2024	TARGETS BY END 2025 (ACCUMULATIVE)
3.1.1 # and description of cases where governments, private sector and/or international bodies have recognised or adopted key messages, policy positions and initiated reforms (according to qualitative scale) related to climate justice, including climate finance.	10 ¹	18 ⁴	24	52	At least 45 cases
3.2.1 # of people in local communities with support to increased adaptation and resilience to climate change (disaggregated by age and sex).	5,694 ²	38,618 ⁵	25,876 ⁷	70,188	At least 60,000 people
3.2.2 # of people affected by climate changes take action to address climate changes, injustice and risks (disaggregated by age and sex).	-	-	6,253	6,253	At least 35,000 people
3.3.1 # of sustainable and green solutions with applied good practices, combating climate change have been strengthened, promoted, and recognised.	3 ³	27 ⁶	18	48	At least 35 green solutions
3.3.2 # of cases of climate education and green skills development models and good practices (including employability and TVET) developed by partners and Oxfam.	4	10	7	21	At least 40 models/or good practices

1 One of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds).

2 1,211 people of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds).

3 One of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds).

4 Three of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds).

5 4,935 of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds and Norad in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Burkina Faso (co-financed with SP funds).

6 Five of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds).

7 12,334 of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds) and Norad in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Burkina Faso (co-financed with SP funds).

TOP-UPS – STATUS AND RESULTS

In 2023-24, Oxfam Denmark received seven additional top-up grants from the Danish MFA supporting the existing country programmes in the Strategic Partnership. Table 4 below presents information about each top-up:

purpose, implementation status, and results. The results presented are also included in the overall results reflected in the updated summary results framework presented in annex A.

TABLE 4: STATUS ON TOP-UP GRANTS

YEMEN	PERIOD: 01/23-12/24	TOTAL: DKK 9.5M
<p>Purpose: Improve food security for the most vulnerable, food insecure people in Abs District, Hajjah through multi-purpose cash assistance, emergency livestock support and gender sensitive cash for work to rehabilitate community assets.</p>		
<p>Status: Completed.</p>		
<p>Results: Two rounds of multi-purpose cash assistance were distributed to meet the immediate and basic needs of vulnerable households, including internally displaced persons and host communities in Abs district in Hajjah. The first round supported 484 households (3,388 individuals); the second round was expanded to reach 530 households (3,710 individuals).</p> <p>Significant improvements were observed in food consumption scores. The second post-distribution monitoring (PDM) showed 90% of surveyed households in an acceptable position, compared to 34% in the first PDM. Likewise, the coping strategy index showed improvement: in the second PDM, 52% and 36% of households reported low and medium levels of negative coping strategies, compared to 16% and 56%, respectively, in the first round.</p> <p>Emergency livelihood support was provided to 246 households (1,722 individuals), including training by the local Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on small business management, livestock care, nutrition, and best practices in small ruminant rearing. With support from trainers and the partner Solidarity Social Foundation for Development (SSFD), households developed business plans and received conditional cash grants for livestock, fodder, medicine, etc. They also received three rounds of cash transfers to meet basic food needs. The proportion of households in the acceptable food consumption category rose from 35% to 64%.</p> <p>SSFD also implemented gender sensitive cash-for-work activities in five villages in Abs District, Hajjah. A total of 512 households (28% female-headed), comprising 3,584 individuals, directly benefitted through infrastructure rehabilitation, including road paving, gabion wall construction, drinking well rehabilitation, irrigation spillway repairs, and livestock barn construction.</p>		
BURKINA FASO	PERIOD: 08/23-07/24	TOTAL: DKK 5.65M
<p>Purpose: To improve living conditions in areas affected by conflict and climate change, in support of peace, protection, dignity, human rights and greater resilience to climate change</p>		
<p>Status: Completed.</p>		
<p>Results: A total of 8,979 people were reached through protection actions and hygiene activities. These interventions enhanced the autonomy and protection of people with specific needs, encouraging their active participation in the prevention and management of protection risks. 78% reported a significant reduction in protection-related incidents, including gender-based violence. Hygiene activities included improved water supply systems and an awareness-raising campaign on hygiene practices. 80 latrines accessible to persons with reduced mobility were built or rehabilitated, and 200 were emptied.</p> <p>Partner organisations received training in project management, advocacy, and resource governance. These sessions, alongside technical support, enabled effective project implementation and strengthened long-term technical capacity. Around fifteen local NGOs and community-based organisations also received targeted training.</p> <p>Community health volunteers were recognised by the Ministry of Health as key actors in improving community health and living conditions.</p>		

MALI	PERIOD: 01/23-06/24	TOTAL: DKK 5M
<p>Purpose: Project for loss and damage support, contributing to climate adaptation of local small scale farming methods to be make them more productive and sustainable in the Segou region.</p>		
<p>Status: Completed.</p>		
<p>Results: The project enabled 48 women's groups and cooperatives to become more climate-resilient by adopting agroecological practices to increase yields while reducing environmental impacts. Capacity building focused on producing and using quality organic fertilisers, including composting and use of inputs such as Fertinova Ovalis. Workshops promoted the shift from chemical to agro-ecological inputs. Off-season harvests and fertiliser impact monitoring on rice and vegetables reinforced these efforts. A one-hectare fodder site was developed in Barouéli, enabling year-round production and supporting soil enrichment and livestock feeding.</p> <p>Advocacy and networking empowered over 110 women and youth to participate in natural resource governance. National and local advocacy reached 30 decision-makers. These activities were reinforced through media campaigns, community broadcasts, and establishment of advocacy committees in Baraouéli, Macina, and Niono in Ségou region.</p>		
LEBANON	PERIOD: 01/24-12/24	TOTAL: DKK 2.6M
<p>Purpose: Northern Lebanon a project to increase resilience by improving access to food and basic services such as WASH and protection among vulnerable refugee and host communities.</p>		
<p>Status: Completed.</p>		
<p>Results: The project supported Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities through legal assistance (e.g., birth certification, detention support) and various forms of cash assistance for high-risk individuals. Community-based referral systems were strengthened, and crisis-affected communities led protection responses via group cash transfers.</p> <p>The Bekaa Water Establishment (BWE) was supported through secondment of a technical solar expert, coordination, and green water projects. This led to a 35% increase in water supply in key areas, reduced diesel reliance, and improved environmental sustainability. 4,568 households gained better water access.</p> <p>Activities were disrupted following September escalations in Israeli hostilities, leading to temporary displacement and damage to infrastructure. Offices of Oxfam and partners Nabad for Development, Utopia and Lebanese Centre for Human Rights were directly affected. However, all planned activities were ultimately implemented and results achieved.</p>		
PALESTINE	PERIOD: 04/24-12/24	TOTAL: DKK 5M
<p>Purpose: To ensure humanitarian assistance including access to food and clean water for conflict affected and vulnerable groups in Gaza.</p>		
<p>Status: Completed.</p>		
<p>Results: Oxfam and the local partner Agricultural Development Association delivered food parcels, providing a high-quality parcel designed to meet the basic nutritional needs of a family of six for seven days. Operational focus was consistently on the northern regions of Gaza, including Gaza City, given the access challenges and the severe humanitarian situation. Parcels included culturally appropriate, nutritious items requiring minimal cooking (e.g., fava beans, olives, tuna). Beneficiary satisfaction was high despite extreme challenges.</p> <p>The Palestinian Developmental Women Studies Association (PDWSA) provided psychosocial support in displacement camps in the Middle Area, Khan Younis, and Rafah. Activities included stress relief and coping skill sessions, individual counselling, and community leadership training in needs assessment, planning, and communication. Targeted cash assistance supported high-risk and women-led households.</p> <p>Given the high-risk and volatile context, some activities were adapted during implementation.</p>		

SYRIA	PERIOD: 08/24-12/25	TOTAL: DKK 5M
Purpose: To increase access to sufficient and safe water as well as enhance food security and self-reliance of conflict-affected populations.		
Status: The project has started, however delayed due to the changes in the regime and new government in late 2024.		
Results: Planned 2024 activities were postponed to 2025 due to the political situation. The original plans remain relevant, and implementation is expected to proceed as scheduled		

KENYA, UGANDA, GHANA, REGIONAL AFRICA AND GLOBAL	PERIOD: 08/2024-12/25	TOTAL: DKK 17.5M
Purpose: Strengthening progressive DRM and accountability stakeholders to improve the Social Contract in Africa		
Status: Implemented according to plan.		
Results: As the project started in August 2024, it was too early to observe significant results by year-end. Activities in 2024 focused on mobilisation and planning with national and regional partners for impactful 2025 implementation. Notable activities included: a tax hackathon at Strathmore University in Kenya, illicit financial flow training for journalists in Ghana, publication of Ghana's third Fiscal Recklessness Index report, and a regional meeting on illicit financial flows in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo.		

FRAGILITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The impact level in the summary results framework of the Strategic Partnership includes two sets of indicators: 1) Indicators related to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) fragility framework, and 2) Indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

While Oxfam Denmark's projects are not directly accountable to the impact level, the fragility framework provides an understanding of the operational environment across various countries at portfolio level. Oxfam Denmark's work focuses mainly on fragile contexts, making the OECD fragility framework an appropriate tool to measure the impact level. The SDG Index provides data on progress in each SP partner country towards achieving the SDG goals and targets. Although SP projects are not directly attributed to the progress in individual countries, they contribute to the overall development trends in the regions where Oxfam Denmark operates, particularly in relation to the nine SDGs supported by the SP programme.

Oxfam Denmark includes information about impact level twice in the SP period, in 2022 and 2024, coinciding with the frequency of the OECD's measurement of the fragility level.

OECD FRAGILITY FRAMEWORK

In 2024, ten of the 12 countries involved in the SP programme were classified as fragile according to the OECD fragility framework: Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Niger, South Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Palestine (referred to by the OECD as "West Bank & Gaza"), and Yemen. The framework categorises fragility into six dimensions: economic, political, security, human, societal, and environmental. It views fragility as multi-dimensional, with diverse causes and impacts across the triple nexus, linking programmatic efforts in Just Societies, Leaving No One Behind, and Climate Justice to fragility reduction.

Methodology

Relevant OECD fragility indicators from each of the six dimensions have been selected to align with the SP programme's change objectives. The fragility level of each indicator is measured on a scale from 1 (minor) to 5 (severe) and are presented in radar charts for each change objective per country, as shown in annex F. Although OECD indicators have changed in previous reports, the latest report's indicators are consistent with the former report. Oxfam Denmark can provide documentation and justification for the selection of indicators to adapt the framework to the three change objectives.

Fragility level in SP countries

Radar charts illustrate the fragility status in each country, highlighting areas of concern. Comparing with the radar charts presented in the 2022 Results Report, it is possible to identify changes over time. South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen are the most fragile countries, with average fragility scores above 4 in each change objective. Political fragility and displacement in the West Bank & Gaza remain severe with a notable increase rising from 1 to 5 compared in 'Historical deaths from non-state conflict', likely due to the sharp escalation in violence since the crisis began in October 2023.

Civic space remains highly fragile in Guatemala, South Sudan, Syria, Uganda, and Yemen with scores of 4 or 5 on relevant indicators (e.g., 'Participatory environment for CSOs' and 'Restrictions of political rights'). In Burkina Faso and Guatemala, political fragility has worsened since the previous report, as reflected in rising restrictions on political rights. By contrast, Kenya has shown improvements in political and civic space indicators, possibly influenced by a new government adopting more civil society-friendly policies.

Climate-related fragility continues across the Sahel, with Burkina Faso, Mali and demonstrating poor adaptive capacity to climate change and high levels of environment-related displacement. Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Syria, and Yemen also face extreme exposure to natural hazards. Amid these vulnerabilities, some positive developments are evident. For example, Niger and Uganda have significantly reduced the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.

Social fragilities remain, particularly regarding gender. Attitudes condoning violence against women are most prevalent in Mali, Niger, South Sudan, Uganda, and Yemen. These findings reaffirm the strategic relevance of Oxfam Denmark's engagement in displacement, gender equality and gender-based violence, and climate governance.

Since Colombia and Ghana – both included in the SP programme – are not classified as fragile by the OECD, a separate measurement system has been developed to assess their fragility levels. The analysis draws on relevant indicators from the 2020 OECD fragility framework as a baseline. Using the most recent available data from 2023 and 2024, comparison with the 2022 assessment reveals that, while overall fragility remains lower than in countries covered by the OECD framework, both countries still exhibit signs of vulnerability. Notably, the risk of violent conflict has increased in both contexts, experiencing a marked rise, from 0.4 to 3.1. Conversely, environmental performance has improved in both countries – particularly in Ghana, where the score rose significantly from 27.7 to 36.9 out of 100.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2024, Oxfam Denmark contributed to SDGs 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16, and 17. Annex F gives a full overview of goals and targets contributed to with the SP programme. Contributing to the SDGs happens in various ways, a

description of which is included in the Results Report. The following is just an overall account; however, it does not give credit to the broad contribution Oxfam Denmark makes to the SDGs through the SP programme. The programme contributes indirectly to the national voluntary SDG plans of the countries. It is therefore only the hope that the improvements and results that the SP interventions generate also contribute to the measurement of the country's progress towards the SDGs.

Overall, the SP programme contributes to the SDGs through a focus on most marginalised people and interventions towards poverty eradication and policy frameworks promoting pro-poor and gender sensitive development (SDG1). In 2024, partner advocacy achieved improvement in public education systems (SDG4), and women had their leadership and access to decision making processes strengthened as well as harmful cultural practices such as gender-based violence were challenged (SDG5). Through humanitarian assistance, Oxfam Denmark provided clean water and sanitation to crisis affected people (SDG6). In 2024, policies and public education programmes were achieved for the improvement of technical and vocational education and training of young people in addition to activities on green job creation (SDG8). Project initiatives contributed to improvement of tax reforms and pro-poor fiscal policies (SDG10) as well as climate policies that strengthen financing of climate change responses (SDG13). The contribution to peaceful societies (SDG16) was made among others through local peace initiatives that promoted peaceful coexistence and conflict prevention. At the global level, Oxfam Denmark pro-actively promoted the global agenda towards global partnership for sustainable development and in 2024, Oxfam Denmark amplified the Global South's advocacy for climate financial support for vulnerable countries experiencing devastating climate effects at the COP29 in Azerbaijan (SDG17).

The country level achievement is measured using the official SDG index managed by the United Nations, which provides specific information for all 193 member states countries. Oxfam Denmark also works in Palestine, which is however not a full UN member and is not part of the official SDG measurement. The overall score measures the total progress towards achieving all 17 SDGs and can be interpreted as a percentage of SDG achievement. A score of 100 indicates that all SDGs have been achieved in a country.

The countries that have made the most progress towards achieving the SDGs are Ghana, Kenya, Colombia, and Syria, each advancing by more than 60%. The range of progress spans from Colombia at 70.3% to Syria at 60.6%. At the lower end of SDG progression are Niger, South Sudan, and Yemen. Among these, South Sudan has progressed the least, reaching 40.1%, followed by Yemen at 46.9%.

All scores are presented in annex F, which also provides an assessment of the progress towards achieving each of the SDGs.



SECTION II CROSS-CUTTING APPROACHES

LOCAL LEADERSHIP STRATEGY

In 2024, Oxfam Denmark continued implementing its Local Leadership Strategy 2022–2025 by acting on feedback from the 2023 partner survey. Oxfam Denmark prioritised three follow-up actions focusing on 1) follow-up with Oxfam country teams, 2) comply with targets for transfers to partners and improve funding modalities, and 3) international advocacy support. This sub-section outlines the main achievements and areas of focus.

FOLLOW-UP ON THE PARTNER SURVEY AT COUNTRY-LEVEL

Across all countries, teams intensified efforts to foster equitable partnerships. Dialogue was strengthened through regular planning and review sessions, such as Ghana's project management unit and programme quality reviews, monthly strategic meetings in Uganda and Palestine, and adaptive programming workshops in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. Virtual check-ins were institutionalised in South Sudan and Uganda to ensure real-time communication with partners.

Capacity strengthening remained a cornerstone. Technical and administrative training in monitoring and

evaluation, safeguarding, and financial management was offered in Kenya, Niger, and Uganda. Thematic workshops on conflict sensitivity (Yemen), humanitarian principles and mobile journalism (Burkina Faso), and political advocacy (Guatemala, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Colombia) provided targeted support. Peer learning initiatives such as bilingual education exchanges between Bolivia and Guatemala and leadership workshops involving South Sudan and Uganda fostered cross-country inspiration. Mentorship and organisational development activities further enhanced local leadership capacity.

MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS, SUPPORT WITH ICR, AND TRANSFERS TO LOCAL PARTNERS

To secure sustainable partnerships and promote longer-term and more effective project planning and implementation, Oxfam Denmark stepped up efforts to ensure multi-year contracts and inclusion of indirect cost recovery (ICR) in budgets. Though ICR was not made mandatory, revised budget guidelines encouraged its inclusion, reflecting partners' calls for more predictable and flexible support.

These efforts yielded measurable results: by 2024, 77% of partners held multi-year contracts (2024/25), exceeding the 75% target. Likewise, 78% of partners included ICR in their budgets, with 85% of those applying an ICR rate of at least 6%, which Oxfam Denmark considers satisfactory.

Ambitious targets were set in the Local Leadership Strategy to increase the proportion of funds transferred to local partners. Table 5 presents the results and targets for transfers to local partners for 2022-2024. These are calculated from the total spent in countries.

Progress on financial transfers to local partners also continued. In development interventions, 59% of funds were transferred to local partners in 2024 – an increase from 56% in 2023, though still short of the 70% target. Humanitarian funding transfers reached 39%, near the 40% target but slightly down from 46% the previous year.

Part of the explanation lies in the humanitarian top-ups received in addition to the core SP funds. These included several major responses in complex settings with lower levels of local partner involvement – such as Syria, Yemen, and Gaza – where food parcels had to be procured outside of Gaza and therefore through Oxfam. Similarly, cash responses could not be implemented in a more partner-led manner.

Alternative transfer metrics were also tracked. They are presented in the tables 5A and 5B. When measured against total SP expenditures, transfers to local partners declined slightly from 38% in 2023 to 36% in 2024. Relative to total programme and project activity, the rate decreased from 42% to 39%. These declines reflect increased top-up funding for fragile contexts where local-led implementation is more difficult.

TABLE 5: TRANSFERS TO LOCAL PARTNERS – RELATED TO TOTAL SPENT IN COUNTRIES

TYPE OF INTERVENTION	2022		2023		2024	
	RESULTS	TARGETS	RESULTS	TARGETS	RESULTS	TARGETS
Development purposes	57%	60%	56%	65%	59%	70%
Humanitarian purposes	41%	30%	46%	35%	39%	40%

2023 results have been adjusted since Results Report 2023 after final accounts.

TABLE 5A: TRANSFERS TO LOCAL PARTNERS – RELATED TO THE TOTAL SP EXPENDITURES

OXFAM DENMARK	TOTAL SP EXPENDITURE (ACTUALS)	LEVEL OF TRANSFERS TO LOCAL PARTNERS (ACTUALS)	LEVEL OF TRANSFERS TO LOCAL PARTNERS (PERCENTAGE)
2022	78,976 k DKK	30,532 k DKK	39%
2023	120,398 k DKK	46,047 k DKK	38%
2024	138,025 k DKK	50,035 k DKK	36%

TABLE 5B: TRANSFERS TO LOCAL PARTNERS – RELATED TO TOTAL PROGRAMME AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES (PPA)

OXFAM DENMARK	TOTAL PPA EXPENDITURE	LEVEL OF TRANSFERS TO LOCAL PARTNERS (ACTUALS)	LEVEL OF TRANSFERS TO LOCAL PARTNERS (PERCENTAGE)
2022	71,877 k DKK	30,532 k DKK	42%
2023	110,381 k DKK	46,047 k DKK	42%
2024	126,867 k DKK	50,035 k DKK	39%

LOCAL PARTNERS' VOICE AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

A critical component of the strategy was amplifying the voice of local partners – especially women, young people, indigenous peoples and other marginalised groups – at international forums. In 2024, Oxfam Denmark supported 31 partner representatives to participate in global events. Three Palestinian organisations – Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy, and the General Union of Palestinian Women – addressed the UN Security Council's annual Women, Peace and Security (WPS) debate in New York sharing perspectives on the situation in relation to WPS in Palestine. In another example, School for Life (Ghana) and the All-Africa Students Union contributed to the African Union's Mid-

year Summit in Ethiopia, promoting Complementary Basic Education to reintegrate out-of-school children.

LOCAL PARTNER PORTFOLIO IN 2024

Oxfam Denmark's 2024 Strategic Partnership portfolio consisted of 119 local partners across 12 countries. SP co-financing supported 39 of these partnerships. Among the partners, 111 were civil society organisations, six were indigenous municipalities or local authorities in Guatemala, and one was a private sector actor in Palestine. The portfolio included 22 women's rights organisations, 18 indigenous peoples' organisations, nine youth-led organisations, eight refugee-led groups, and two organisations working on disability inclusion.

GLOBAL AND LOCAL CONNECTEDNESS AND COORDINATION

Denmark leverages the power of the Confederation to link local action with global advocacy, creating impact at both national and international levels. Civil society actors at country, regional, and global levels are considered important partners in influencing international policy agendas. The Climate Caravan in Africa is an example of how country-level efforts are connected to global action. Local partners, grassroots organisations, and youth movements were supported to lead their own engagement in preparation for the UN Climate Change Conference, held in Azerbaijan, as also described in the sub-section on Climate Justice.

Other regional and global Strategic Partnership initiatives linking local and global levels were implemented in 2024. Notable examples include advocacy related to the UN Security Council's Women, Peace and Security Agenda, and engagement with the Escazú Agreement on the rights of Indigenous Peoples in relation to climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean – where local partner voices were represented internationally and engaged in dialogue with decision-makers.

As outlined in the sub-sections about the three change objectives (in Section I), Oxfam and its partners collaborate and coordinate with local and national government authorities. This is particularly the case where Oxfam and partners can contribute to the implementation or enhancement of existing

policies, agreed priorities, or ongoing government programmes.

Through its affiliation with Oxfam, Oxfam Denmark is represented in coordinating clusters in several countries. These include clusters for WASH, education, protection, food security and livelihoods/ agriculture, as well as the sub-cluster on gender-based violence. Furthermore, Oxfam Denmark, as a signatory to the Grand Bargain, has championed the local leadership agenda to ensure local ownership and the transformation of international processes into locally led action.

In several countries, Oxfam and its partners have engaged with Danish embassies. For example, the Danish Embassy in Burkina Faso participated in a stakeholder forum organised by Oxfam, while in Uganda, Oxfam met with the Danish Embassy to review partnership performance under the Uganda Refugee Resilience Initiative. In Guatemala, Oxfam provided regular updates to the Danish Embassy on its work and that of its partners. In addition, coordination among various local and international stakeholders has been ongoing. One example comes from the African region, where Oxfam, the local partner Forum for African Women Educationalists, Plan International, and Save the Children coordinated around key events on gender, education in crises, and climate – linked to the African Union Summit.

GREENING OF ENGAGEMENT

This sub-section reports on Oxfam Denmark’s ‘greening of engagement’ across the SP programme. The annual report consists of a report on 1) Oxfam Denmark’s own carbon footprint, 2) carbon footprint in SP countries, 3) Do No Harm in projects, and 4) climate and environmental flows of projects. Further reports on specific key results achieved, and lessons learned in the SP projects related to climate work (SP change objective on Climate Justice) are included in sub-section about Climate Justice. The report on climate and environmental flows of projects funded

through the SP (point 4 above) was shared with the MFA in April 2025 according to SP guidelines on the Rio marker method and specific templates.

OXFAM DENMARK’S CARBON FOOTPRINT

In 2024, Oxfam Denmark continued the measurement of its own carbon footprint across the administration and operation of the head office and staff. Table 6 below displays the results of the measurement of selected parameters.

TABLE 6: OXFAM DENMARK’S CARBON FOOTPRINT

	2019	2022	2023	2024
Electricity (kWh)	54,000	18,996	44,634	29,480
Heating (mWh)	(not measured)	522	473,16	Not available*
CO ² emission (flights) (t)	334	171	138	205
CO ² emission Reading Rocket (t)	(not measured)	1	1	0,641

* Measurement will be available after publishing this report.

Due to a shift to a cloud-based server solution, Oxfam Denmark has reduced electricity use at the head office. Unfortunately, data about usage from the server provider is not available for inclusion in this years’ Results Report. Additionally, measurement of heat consumption will be completed in July 2025, after the publication of this report, and is therefore not included in the table.

Travel to partner countries is essential for effective monitoring and support to programmes and partners. However, Oxfam Denmark is committed to reducing carbon emissions from air travel as much as possible. In the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis, there has been a need to catch up on programme-related travel, leading to an increase in carbon emissions from 138 tonnes in 2023 to 205 tonnes in 2024. Although a detailed analysis is still pending, it is assumed that 2024 emissions represent a more realistic level than in previous years. Against this backdrop, Oxfam Denmark has set a short-term target of maintaining emissions at the 2024 level throughout 2025 and 2026. A more ambitious emissions reduction target for 2030 will be determined.

In 2024, the waste-sorting initiative continued, in line with municipal regulations in Copenhagen. In addition, employees were still offered the opportunity to take home leftovers from the lunch scheme when relevant.

CARBON FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRIES

Oxfam Denmark reports on its carbon footprint via a global Oxfam-wide system involving all country offices and affiliates. The system tracks basic sources of Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, such as gas, electricity, fuel, freight, and air travel. The compiled Oxfam Environmental Sustainability Report for the Financial Year 2023/24 shows total emissions of 74,878 tonnes of CO² across all Oxfam offices and locations. This represents a 2.8% decrease compared to 2022/23, which serves as the baseline year.

However, it is important to note that air travel emissions increased by 21%, mainly due to a significant rise in emissions from flights originating in the Global North. The overall reduction in emissions is primarily attributed to savings in office operations, including energy-saving initiatives (e.g. solar panels, energy-efficient air

conditioners, LED lighting), as well as rainwater recycling and improved waste management.

Oxfam has set a Net Zero target for 2045 and is currently finalising its Environmental Sustainability Strategy, which will define the milestones and key actions to achieve this goal. Oxfam Denmark is part of the Oxfam working group developing the overall emissions reduction plan and is in dialogue with Oxfam country offices participating in the SP about specific emissions-reducing initiatives, such as installing solar panels.

DO NO HARM IN PROJECTS

As part of the 2024 annual reporting on SP projects, country offices reported against the principle of Do No Harm. This principle requires that projects or measures must not have a significant, foreseeable, or negative impact on the climate or environment. Each project was assessed against six dimensions of the Do No Harm principle, based on the European Commission's definition. All projects reported that their activities did not cause any significant negative impact in any of the dimensions—except for one regional initiative focused on advocacy for

climate justice in Latin America and at the global level, which involved air travel. The initiative reported that the number of flights taken led to significant CO₂ emissions. In response, colleagues and partners closest to regional or international events were encouraged to take the lead in face-to-face advocacy processes.

In 2024, country teams were also asked to report on any additional actions taken to reduce the environmental or climate impact of projects. A variety of measures were reported, including minimal printing of documents, restricted use of air conditioning, and carpooling during monitoring visits. One project noted the use of the Nexus Environmental Analysis Tool to guide interventions and reduce environmental impact. This tool, originally developed by ECHO, provides a baseline prior to intervention to enable ongoing impact monitoring. For example, when rehabilitating water stations in fragile contexts, Oxfam increasingly integrates solar-powered systems. This reduces the use of fossil fuels, thereby making the water supply more sustainable and cost-effective for both host and displaced communities, as demonstrated in Lebanon.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Oxfam Denmark strives to engage more Danes in the fight for a more just and equal world. Within the Information and Public Engagement (IPE) work, the organisation aims at strengthening the Danes' understanding of globalisation, the responsibilities of global citizenship, and their knowledge of the SDGs and Danish development cooperation. Through information and engagement work in 2024, Oxfam Denmark has progressed towards targets set for the IPE area.

An overview of the 2024 results is presented in table 7.

INTEGRATED CAMPAIGNS AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The integrated campaign approach combines influencing, media, outreach, mobilisation, and fundraising. Evidence, experience, and stories from projects and partners are included in all campaigns, and only the storytelling from the Global South is funded by the IPE funds. In 2024, Oxfam Denmark enhanced its integrated campaigns and public engagement by utilising digital platforms to reach a broader audience and engage them in diverse ways on a recurring basis. This has produced promising results, including continued growth in Instagram followers (an increase of 42%) and a rise in the number of people participating in campaign petitions in 2024 related to taxation of the rich, climate justice, cease fire in Gaza and illegal settlements in Palestine reaching a total of 54,594 people. This is an area Oxfam Denmark will continue to ex-

pand in the coming years, with the aim of increasing the number of Danes engaged in issues related to globalisation and development cooperation.

THE WORLD IN SCHOOL CAMPAIGN

In 2024, the World in School Campaign and the Reading Rocket mobilised 103,446 Danish school children and 3,200 teachers in 948 schools in all municipalities in Denmark, Greenland and Southern Schleswig. The campaign gave school children and teachers insights into the lives of children in countries of the Global South and the opportunity to discuss development cooperation, SDGs and the right to education for all. This year the focus was on climate change and access to water and food in Kenya.

The school children participated in campaign activities in the Global Action Week for Education. Together with Oxfam Denmark's new partner, Autens, the campaign placed greater emphasis on active learning, practical skills, and project-oriented teaching methods. As a new initiative, Oxfam Denmark engaged approximately 100 teachers that all received supervision using the active learning tools with the aim of strengthening the learning process related to the Reading Rocket. In addition, ten teacher students engaged in the Reading Caravan reaching 10,266 children through workshops about Kenya in 70 schools throughout Denmark.

FOLKEMØDER AND FESTIVALS

In 2024, Oxfam Denmark participated in Folkemødet (Festival of Democracy) in Bornholm and Klimafolkemødet (Climate Festival) in Middelfart. The organisation aimed to engage its target audience in global issues, particularly those addressed through partners in the Global South. The festival events focused on how citizens can contribute to a more equal and just world, both in terms of climate change and global economic structures, such as tax systems.

Through presentations and debates involving politicians, experts, civil society actors, and event participants, Oxfam Denmark sought to increase awareness of the world's complex challenges, strengthen global solidarity, and boost support for development aid. Approximately 50,000 people were reached through the activities, and 5,000 people were directly engaged at the festivals and 'folkemøder'. This number is lower than the previous year, as Oxfam Denmark reduced the number of festivals in which it participated.

TABLE 7: INFORMATOIN AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT RESULTS AND TARGETS

OUTREACH INDICATORS	RESULTS 2024	ANNUAL TARGET
Number of children age of 5-13 years taking part in 'The Reading Rocket'. The target in 2024 was 100,000 children.	103,446	150,000
Number of teachers engaged in 'The Reading Rocket'.	3,200	3,000
Number of dedicated volunteers in different volunteer groups in Copenhagen, Aarhus, and Aalborg.	24	50
Number of reached people through festivals and 'folkemøder'.	50,000	80,000
Number of media appearances.	912	At least 1,000

SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT INDICATORS	RESULTS 2024 IN NUMBERS	RESULTS 2024	ANNUAL TARGET (% INCREASE)
% of increase in engagement on Facebook compared to previous year. (Results 2023: Followers: 42,074, Unique individuals reached: 1,200,000, Actions ¹ : 147,400)	Followers: 41,850 ² Unique individuals reached: 540,754 ³ Actions: 87,482	Followers: -0.5% Unique individuals reached: -55% Actions: -41%	20%
% of increase in engagement on Instagram compared to previous year. (Results 2023: Followers 7,709, Unique individuals reached: 692,700).	Followers: 10,910. Unique individuals reached: 636,291.	Followers: 42% Unique individuals reached: -8%	20%
% of increase in engagement on LinkedIn compared to previous year. (Results 2023: Followers: 8,093)	Followers: 9,112.	Followers: 13%	20%

OTHER ENGAGEMENT INDICATORS	RESULTS 2024	ANNUAL TARGET
Number of people engaged at festivals and 'folkemøder'.	5,000	10,000
Number of new volunteer networks on climate and education.	0	2
Number of engagement campaigns (incl. The World in School Campaign)	6	3
The 6 engagement campaigns are: 1) The World in School Campaign, 2) Tax the Rich – national petition (3.403 signed the petition), 3) Tax the Rich – European citizen initiative (10.473 people signed the petition), 4) Make Rich Polluters Pay/ climate campaign (7.703 people signed the petition), 5) Cease Fire Now (25.511 people signed the petition), 6) Stop Israel's illegal settlements (7.504 people signed the petition).		
Number of campaign participants (campaigns 2-6 reported above)	54,594	20,000

- 1 Action is any reaction on Facebook posts such as comment, post sharing, and click on a link. However, Facebook Creator Studio was closed in 2023, and it is now no longer possible to see engagement counts in the same way as before. This is part of the explanation to the decreased engagement number in 2023.
- 2 Facebook is no longer a social media where growing the number of followers makes sense as an end in itself. Facebook has become 'polluted' with paid ads, meaning followers rarely see content from the pages they follow. As a result, users are also less likely to follow new pages. If you want to reach a wide audience as an organisation, you need to put money behind it. For example, Oxfam Denmark's Facebook page has around 42,000 followers, while around 1,500-4,000 users see each post. If you advertise, you can reach far more, and you rarely reach your own followers. The number of followers therefore goes up and down by 100 constantly throughout the year, and overall, the number will remain around 42,000 followers, which is also the expectation for the rest of the period 2024-2025.
- 3 Oxfam Denmark has been excluded from Facebook by mistake since November, but apparently, it's a long process to regain access, and as of today, it has not yet succeeded. This is the explanation of the low number compared to 2023.



SECTION III

SP 2022-2025 PROCESS

LESSONS LEARNED – GENDER JUSTICE PROGRAMMING

In 2024, Oxfam Denmark advanced the implementation of the learning framework, promoting systematised learning rooted in the project work in the Strategic Partnership and in Oxfam Denmark's other projects and programmes in the Global South. The learning framework, described in more detail in the 2023 Results Report, is organised around five key areas: climate justice, gender justice, young people, nexus, and partnership/local leadership. This sub-section presents learning related to gender justice programming, one of the prioritised areas for 2024 learning activities. To support the learning process, a thematic review of gender justice programme initiatives since 2022 was conducted across the partner countries under the SP programme. It assessed progress, identified good practices, and provided recommendations for future interventions.

TRANSFORMATIVE PROGRAMMING

Overall, the review report found that Oxfam Denmark's SP programme has made notable contributions to gender justice through both gender responsive and gender transformative programming. There are multiple examples of solid gender responsive advances and accounts

describing transformative changes at individual, community, and systems level. One of the main findings was that significant strides have been made in supporting women's movements and leadership in policy influencing within peacebuilding and governance work, both at local and national levels. For example, in South Sudan and Uganda, gender-transformative peacebuilding efforts engage women in local conflict resolution, demonstrating positive shifts in gender norms and community cohesion. However, the review also identified opportunities for improvement. One such opportunity is strengthening the documentation and capturing of transformative outcomes and impacts, particularly regarding the meaningfulness of women's participation.

Despite the SP's significant contributions to gender justice and transformative changes at individual, community, and systems level, the most notable achievements appear under the Just Societies change objective, where clear transformative changes are evident. Programming under the Leaving No One Behind objective also demonstrates multiple ambitious efforts in pursuing both responsive and transformative outcomes. While

there are efforts towards gender responsive outcomes in climate change programming, there are opportunities to be more ambitious with respect to this objective going forward.

GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Several tools and intervention approaches were highlighted as good practices in the review. The **Gender Action Learning System (GALS)** has been used in several countries to carry out empowerment programming, including shifts in gender dynamics through participatory methods. GALS was assessed as a well-tested tool in for example Uganda, South Sudan, and Kenya creating a conducive social environment for women's empowerment by addressing the root causes of gender inequalities within households and communities through active community engagement. The review recommended the utilisation of the tool in other countries as well.

Good practices of **gender transformative education** were identified in, for example, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, and South Sudan. The review assessed gender transformative education as an approach that addresses systemic gender inequalities by challenging harmful norms, fostering inclusive learning environments, and empowering women and girls, while linking education to broader goals such as economic empowerment. Notable achievements from the SP programme include advocacy for quality education, inclusive teacher training, and integrating sexual and reproductive health rights into curricula in countries like Ghana, Kenya, and Colombia.

One of the lessons from the review was related to programme implementation along the three pathways of the **Gender Transformative Triangle**: a) women's leadership and influence, b) economic autonomy, and c) freedom from gender-based violence. The integrated implementation of the three pathways is considered fostering transformative impact on gender equality. However, although there are good examples of integrating the three pathways – e.g., in humanitarian programming – Oxfam Denmark acknowledges that the cultural context may sometimes limit or even prevent programmes from

working with all three pathways in an integrated manner. It is therefore important that gender transformative programming adopts contextually adaptable approaches and includes a broad range of potential entry points for advancing gender justice.

FOLLOW-UP TO STRENGTHEN GENDER JUSTICE PROGRAMMING

Oxfam Denmark has developed a comprehensive follow-up plan on the review's recommendations, with the aim of further strengthening its approach to gender justice programming in the coming period. Some of the forthcoming actions are described below.

To support the gender justice programming, Oxfam Denmark will strengthen alignment with Oxfam's global standards and principles on gender transformative programming and contribute to the development and promotion of a new Oxfam gender toolkit and field guide based on a broad approach. The toolkit is expected to be fully developed by 2025. Upon finalisation, Oxfam Denmark will begin using the tool and closely monitor its implementation in future programme design and delivery.

Strengthening gender transformation within climate justice work supported by Oxfam Denmark is another element of the follow-up plan. One planned activity is to identify key entry points in the climate justice work, for example through linkages to and inspiration from the Oxfam Climate Initiative which has a strong focus on gender justice in relation to for example Just Energy Transition.

Finally, Oxfam Denmark will enhance the capturing of transformative outcomes of gender justice programme work. This will be achieved by integrating gender transformation measurement aspects into monitoring and evaluation tools, and by promoting the use of the monitoring and evaluation guidance within the gender toolkit and field guide mentioned before.

MAJOR DEVIATIONS IN SP BUDGET

The initial budget reflecting the original grant allocation was submitted 30 June 2022. A revised budget was submitted on 1 October 2024 and approved by the MFA subsequently during the annual consultations.

DEVIATIONS RELATED TO THE OVERALL BUDGET

The expenditure compared to the revised budget for 2024 landed on 90% of the total budget. There was a carryover from 2023 of 48.6M DKK. The carryover from 2024 is 50.9M DKK. Hereof the 26M DKK were top-ups granted late in 2024.

The annual spending has increased during the period and reflects an improvement in the pace of implementation. From 2022 to 2023, the spending increased by 52%, and from 2023 to 2024 by further 18%. The budgets for 2025 and 2026 have been adjusted to absorb the accumulated transferred amounts.

For 2024 and 2025 an effort had been made by Oxfam Denmark to ensure two-year contracts and planning in all countries which has influenced the implementation rate in most countries. However, some countries in fragile contexts faced significant implementation challenges leading to delays and underuse of the budget. This is the case for Palestine and Syria but also for Yemen, due to delays in government approvals for the planned activities.

The budget ratios were all complied with. The critical maximum ratio spent at head office lands on 19.9 %, and the transfers of funds to local partners are 47% calculated from the total spent in countries in 2024. Calculated from the total SP expenditure, the share transferred to local partners is 36% and from the total programme and project activities (PPA) it is 39%. These figures are also presented in the sub-section of Local Leadership Strategy.

DEVIATIONS RELATED TO CHANGE OBJECTIVES

In relation to the three change objectives, actual expenses are broadly in line with revised budget. The change objective of Just Societies (Outcome 1) is reported at 32% slightly higher than budget 29%. The change objective of Leaving No One Behind (Outcome 2), which was reported as 47% compared to budgeted 49%, sees a small deviation due to variations in spending in the calendar years related to humanitarian needs and the additional funding of top-ups received for humanitarian responses. The Climate Justice objective (Outcome 3) results of 21% compared to the budget of 22%.

OTHER RELEVANT MEASURES

The geographical alignment on 'Africa and specific geographies' maintains at a high proportion of the total budget 71% of the PPA, which is in accordance with the budget of 69%.

The support to fragile contexts remains high at 82.9% in line with the budget of 75.9%. The proportion of humanitarian interventions is similar to previous years at 41.2% in line with budget of 40.9%.

As mentioned above, some fragile countries (Palestine, Syria and Yemen) come out at a lower expenditure level than budgeted. This was due to volatile situations and continued challenges for obtaining official approval for implementation, which delayed the implementation significantly. In addition, Kenya and Colombia come out at lower expenditure level than budgeted. This is due to additional allocations made for strategic opportunities in those countries where budgets for 2024 turned out to be too ambitious. The budgets have now been spread into 2025 to accommodate full spending.

USE OF DANISH MFA FUNDS FOR CO-FINANCING

In 2024, Oxfam Denmark allocated Danish MFA funds from the Strategic Partnership (SP) to co-finance several projects funded by other donors. Co-financing is a very important key enabler to increase outreach and impact of Oxfam Denmark's objectives and targets within the Strategic Partnership's summary results framework. Oxfam Denmark adds value to the co-funded projects and programmes through its programme approaches, specific technical expertise, and profound knowledge of the operational context and local actors.

The co-financing envelope ensures the flexibility to respond to new donor opportunities and enhances the results in relation to outreach, geography, and influence. Final decisions on co-financing allocations rest with Oxfam Denmark's management. The organisation has continuously refined its use of Danish MFA funds for co-financing, including the streamlining of request and approval processes. A strategic use of co-financing is to ensure long-term funding and indirect cost recovery for partners, in line with Oxfam Denmark's and the Danish MFA's shared prioritisation of local leadership.

The multi-country project **Fair Recovery**, which takes place in Kenya, Uganda, and Ghana is financed by Norad with co-financing from the MFA. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of civil society and investigative journalists to advocate for fiscal justice at both national and regional levels. Oxfam Denmark contributes thematic expertise on tax justice, domestic resource mobilisation, and access to information, as well as experience in connecting local initiatives with regional and global policy processes. The project is very well aligned with the top-up on Domestic Resource Mobilisation that was granted to Oxfam Denmark in 2024, and synergies are ensured both at country and global levels. Danish MFA co-financing contributed 2.5M DKK, which was 11.7% of the total budget of 21.4M DKK.

Oxfam Denmark implemented the project **Combating food insecurity among the most vulnerable groups in six countries**, which was funded by Norad, together with Oxfam in Mali, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Kenya, South Sudan, and Syria. The project finished in August 2024. Through a range of different approaches such as infrastructure rehabilitation, climate-smart agriculture and enhancing production and marketing capacities especially among small-scale female farmers, the project addressed food insecurity and strengthened the food systems. The project significantly increased the outreach of Oxfam Denmark's programmatic footprint on food security and contributed to learning in this field which has since been taken forward in the development of new projects and approaches related to food security. Danish MFA co-financing contributed 2M DKK, which was 5% of the total budget of 42M DKK.

Co-financed by the Danish MFA and funded by ECHO, the project **Multisectoral response to the urgent needs of affected populations in the Sahel region** responded to urgent humanitarian needs in Burkina Faso. It included interventions in emergency food security, livelihoods, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). Co-financing enabled the scaling up of efforts already funded under the Strategic Partnership. Danish MFA co-financing contributed 223,500 DKK, representing 0.7% of the total budget of 29.4M DKK.

With the project **Strengthening the resilience of communities on the Mali-Burkina border for conflict prevention and better management of natural resources** funded by the PATRIP Foundation, Oxfam alongside local partners improved local infrastructure and natural resource management in the cross-border between Mali and Burkina Faso. Oxfam Denmark provided technical support on conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive programming, in line with the Do No Harm principle. Danish MFA co-financing contributed DKK 765,000 DKK, equalling 7% of the total DKK 11.1M DKK budget.

In Guatemala, the project **Support Mechanism to Indigenous Peoples “Oxlajuj Tz’ikin”** is funded by Sida with co-financing from the MFA funds. The project draws on Oxfam Denmark’s deep knowledge of the context, the local actors and its fund management expertise to support local actors in their work of protecting the rights of indigenous people e.g. related to climate justice. Danish MFA co-financing contributed 7M DKK, which was 10.5% of the total budget of 66M DKK.

Also in Guatemala, a project called **Schooling for a Better Future for Indigenous Children and Youth in Guatemala** is

funded by the Asta Justesen Foundation and co-financed with MFA funds. Oxfam Denmark provides technical support especially to the efforts of documenting experience and influencing education authorities to replicate successful teaching methodologies, materials and teacher training modules under the framework of two official policies in Guatemala: The Bilingual and Intercultural Education Model and the Quality Education Model. Danish MFA co-financing contributed 204,000 DKK, which was 10% of the total budget of 2M DKK.

ANNEXES

Annex A. Oxfam Denmark: Global Summary Results Framework for the Strategic Partnership – June 2025 with progress 2024

The summary results framework is developed so it presents the work of the Strategic Partnership engagement. The country Theories of Change (ToCs) have been developed with point of departure at country level and have their own results frameworks. All country ToCs contribute to the outcomes and outputs in the summary results framework and deliver results to the, where results are aggregated at the portfolio level. This enables Oxfam Denmark assess progress both within each country ToC as well as in the Strategic Partnership portfolio as a whole. Country results frameworks are available upon request.

Impact Objective	Impact Indicators: OECD Fragility Framework	Report included in 2022+2024 Results Reports
A more equal, just, peaceful, and sustainable world: People live in resilient, and inclusive societies that leave no one behind and provide a sustainable future through just economies, gender- and climate justice.	1.1 Rate level of fragility based on indicators from the OECD Fragility Framework related to just societies (spanning indicators selected from the political, economic and societal dimensions).	Report included in 2022+2024 Results Reports
	1.2 Rate level of fragility based on indicators from the OECD Fragility Framework related to leaving no one behind (spanning indicators selected from the security, societal and environmental dimensions).	Report included in 2022+2024 Results Reports
	1.3 Rate level of fragility based on indicators from the OECD Fragility Framework related to climate justice (spanning indicators selected from the environmental dimension).	Report included in 2022+2024 Results Reports
	Impact Indicators: Sustainable Development Goals	
	Aiming to establish Oxfam Denmark SP 2.0 programmatic contribution to the SDGs, Oxfam Denmark will measure achievements up against country level SDG performance score annually. This will be conducted for the following SP 2.0 countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, South Sudan, Uganda, Syria/Lebanon, Yemen, and Palestine	Report included in 2022+2024 Results Reports

JUST SOCIETIES

Change Objective	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Results 2022	Results 2023	Results 2024	Results 2022-2024	Targets by end 2025 (cumulative)
2. Just Societies: People live in more equal, peaceful, and gender just societies, based on inclusive democracies, human rights, accountable institutions, and a just economy..	1.1 Local and national government actors, private sector and other key decision-makers are more gender just, accountable, compliant to human rights, and willing to allow space for participation of civil society, in response to advocacy by civil society.	1.1.2 # and description of cases where government, private sector and/or other decision-makers have adopted key messages, policy positions and initiated reforms (according to qualitative scale) by civil society partners to address violations of rights and advancing democratic reforms, inclusive peace, and protect human rights.	8	13 ¹	14	35	At least 40 cases
	1.2 Local and national governments, private sector and other key decision makers increase pro-poor gender transformative and social spending and quality public services based on resource mobilization and fiscal justice in response to advocacy by civil society.	1.2.1 # and description of cases where governments, private sector and other decision-makers have adopted key messages, policy positions and initiated reforms (according to qualitative scale) by Oxfam and partners related to improved resource mobilization, pro-poor fiscal policies, and responsible private sector conduct.	8	18	19 ²	45	At least 80 cases
		1.2.2 # of significant initiatives taken by Government actors to improve pro-poor and gender transformative social spending, including monitoring of accountability at various levels for quality public services.	5	19	12	36	At least 45 initiatives
	1.3 Local and national governments provide for improved public education systems at all levels, specifically for girls, young people and women to increase active citizenship in response to advocacy by civil society.	1.3.1. # of significant initiatives, evidence and policy positions on transformative education by Oxfam and partners adopted by national public education actors or/and through international actors/donors.	10	12	15	37	At least 75 initiatives
¹ Four of this result achieved with funds from EU in Ghana (co-financed with SP funds). ² Seven of this result achieved with funds from Norad in Ghana, Kenya and Uganda (co-financed with SP funds).							

LEAVING NO-ONE BEHIND

Change Objective	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Results 2022	Results 2023	Results 2024	Results 2022-2024	Targets by end 2025 (cumulative)
2. Leaving No One Behind: More People enjoy their right to live in resilient and peaceful communities before, during and after crisis.	2.1 Crisis affected people enjoy improved protection, basic services, and fulfilment of needs.	2.1.2 # of supported women, men, young people, girls, and boys affected by crisis that receive assistance and services such as WASH, protection, food security and education.	141,041	122,685 ¹	223,201 ⁴	486,927	At least 350,000 people
	2.2 Crisis affected people, in particular young people and women, experience increased resilience and inclusive peaceful coexistence.	2.2.1 # of crisis affected people in particular women and young people with resilience, and livelihoods opportunities. 2.2.2 # of local-led responses are increasing peaceful coexistence, conflict prevention, dialogue in communities.	3,547	23,392 ²	31,298 ⁵	58,237	At least 35,700 people
	2.3 Civil society and local actors take lead and participate in decision-making in fragile situations, humanitarian action, and peacebuilding, challenging harmful social norms, and promoting gender justice.	2.3.1 # of cases where civil society actors, including women's and young people's organisations have built leadership, participated meaningfully and influenced decision-making spaces, including contributing to the UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR2250. 2.3.2 # of initiatives led by organisations and groups that have claimed their rights, in particular challenging harmful social and gender norms and practices, including fighting GBV.	10	26	98 ⁶	134	At least 60 cases of evidence
			8	22	13	43	At least 335 cases
			4	32 ³	98	134	At least 220 initiatives
¹ 19,394 of this result achieved with funds from Norad in South Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya (co-financed with SP funds) and 2,743 with funds from Sida in South Sudan (co-financed with SP funds). ² 19,910 of this result achieved with funds from Norad in Burkina Faso and South Sudan (co-financed with SP funds) and). ³ Two of this result achieved with funds from EU in Ghana (co-financed with SP funds) and one with funds from Sida (co-financed with SP funds). ⁴ 25,107 of this result achieved with funds from Norad in Kenya and Mali (co-financed with SP funds). ⁵ 24,027 of this result achieved with funds from Norad in Kenya and South Sudan (co-financed with SP funds). ⁶ Two of this result achieved with funds from PATRIP Foundation (co-financed with SP funds).							

CLIMATE JUSTICE

Change Objective	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Results 2022	Results 2023	Results 2024	Results 2022-2024	Targets by end 2025 (cumulative)
3. Climate Justice: People hardest hit by climate change live in more climate change resistant and climate just societies.	3.1 Governments, private sector, and international actors/entities adopt policies and plans leading to climate justice, including climate finance, in response to advocacy by Oxfam and partners.	3.1.1 # and description of cases where governments, private sector and/or international bodies have recognised or adopted key messages, policy positions and initiated reforms (according to qualitative scale) related to climate justice, including climate finance.	10 ¹	18 ⁴	24	52	At least 45 cases
	3.2 People affected by climate change experience improved adaptation and resilience.	3.2.1 # of people in local communities with support to increased adaptation and resilience to climate change (disaggregated by age and sex).	5,694 ²	38,618 ⁵	25,876 ⁷	70,188	At least 60,000 people
		3.2.2 # of people affected by climate changes take action to address climate changes, injustice and risks (disaggregated by age and sex).	-	-	6,253	6,253	At least 35,000 people
	3.3 Local actors, organisations and institutions, apply a gender and age lens, and promote sustainable and green models and solutions, incl. green skills and climate education, tackling climate change.	3.3.1 # of sustainable and green solutions with applied good practices, combating climate change have been strengthened, promoted, and recognised.	3 ³	27 ⁶	18	48	At least 35 green solutions
		3.3.2 # of cases of climate education and green skills development models and/or good practices (including employability and TVET) developed by partners and Oxfam.	4	10	7	21	At least 40 models and/or good practices
<p>*¹One of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds).</p> <p>²1,211 people of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds).</p> <p>³One of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds).</p> <p>⁴Three of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds).</p> <p>⁵4,935 of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds and Norad in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Burkina Faso (co-financed with SP funds).</p> <p>⁶Five of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds).</p> <p>⁷12,334 of the results achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds) and Norad in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Burkina Faso (co-financed with SP funds).</p>							

CROSS-CUTTING OUTPUTS

Across Change Objective 1-3	Outputs	Output indicators	Results 2022	Results 2023	Results 2024	Results 2022-2024	Targets by end 2025 (cumulative)
Across all change objectives	Op 1 People participating in Oxfam Denmark's programmes and/or receive a direct support or service (beneficiaries receiving direct humanitarian support are disaggregated, see MFA outcome indicator below).	Op 1.1 # of people worked with, who are engaged in the programmes and/or directly benefit from a product or service (including 2.1.2, 2.2.1, and 3.2.1).	215,300 ¹	228,900 ²	410,345 ⁴	854,545	At least 650,000 people
	Op 2 Civil society partners organisations and groups strengthened.	Op 2.1 % of civil society partners organisations and groups with strengthened capacity according to capacity development plans and other measures.	Measured annually in 2023+2025	90.87%			90 %
	Op 3 Mobilisation, alliance-, coalition-building and multi-stakeholder platforms supported.	Op 3.1 # of coalitions, alliances and networks engaging in concrete policy agenda setting benefitting from support and promotion by Oxfam and partners.	Measured annually in 2023+2025	656 ³			120
¹ 41,801 people of the result achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala (co-financed with SP funds). ² 73,933 people of the result achieved with funds from Sida in Guatemala and South Sudan and Norad in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, and Burkina Faso (all co-financed with SP funds). ³ From Partner Survey 2023: The total number of coalitions, alliances, or networks is 656, however it was not possible to check data for any overlap of coalitions, alliance, or networks, as partners were not asked to provide the names of the coalitions or networks. ⁴ 73,251 people of the result achieved with funds from Norad in Kenya, Uganda, Ghana, South Sudan, Burkina Faso, and Mali, Justesens Foundation in Guatemala, and PATRIP Foundation in Burkina Faso and Mali.							

RESULTS SUMMARY

African Climate Caravan

Author: Oxfam Denmark (2024)
 Find project on OpenAid

PROJECT	Title:	African Citizen's Climate Caravan 2024
	Partner:	Jeunes Volontaires pour L'Environnement (JVE) International
	Country:	Mali and Burkina Faso (plus 14 other countries in Africa)
	Period:	1st August 2024 – 15th December 2024

CHANGE	<p>The African Climate Caravan (ACC) enhanced participation and influencing of community groups, esp. youth, on national and regional climate agendas in Africa. In Burkina Faso a citizen declaration was formulated through local consultations, and it is now recognized by government. In Mali community-led recommendations on climate-smart agriculture led to formation of a national taskforce to integrate them into policy. The ACC presented a petition for inclusive climate policy signed by people from 50+ countries to state officials at COP29.</p>
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CONTEXT	<p>Africa is on the frontline of the climate crisis, despite contributing just 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Compounded by political instability, food insecurity, and limited fiscal space, the ACC emerged as a timely and strategic initiative in the lead-up to COP29. Recognizing the need to strengthen partnerships and engage both local and national authorities, the ACC elevated the voices of frontline communities – ensuring their lived experiences were represented in key decision-making spaces from national to global level.</p>
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CONTRIBUTION	<p>At local level partners contributed to awareness raising on climate change, locally led adaptation, and community resilience. These efforts brought together young people, women, and marginalized groups, fostering inclusive dialogue and action. The ACC succeeded in strengthening regional partnerships that amplified the voices of frontline communities towards regional stakeholders. Oxfam mobilized financing, provided strategic oversight to ensure alignment with the campaign's goals and offered technical guidance and visibility support.</p>
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IMAGES
 

Photo credit: Oxfam




Photo credit: Oxfam

See next page for more details →

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES

Coordination and facilitation were central to the ACC. Oxfam in Africa (OiA) co-led planning with JVE International, national movements, and Oxfam country offices, supported by a Steering Committee. Activities included joint development of action plans, budgeting, and communication strategies, alongside regular coordination meetings. Capacity building was integrated through a “learning by doing” approach, directly engaging youth, women, and marginalized communities. Workshops and awareness sessions were held to educate about climate justice, advocacy, and adaptation. Mobilization reached over 43,000 people across 16 countries with over 1,000 CSOs participating. Strategic advocacy involved submitting joint declarations and petitions, and securing space at the African Group of Negotiators, the African Ministerial Conference, and COP29, where community demands were presented. The campaign successfully connected grassroots voices with regional and global policy processes, reinforcing climate justice narratives and pressing for equitable climate finance.

LESSONS

Building on previous experiences and lessons learnt from the “Drumbeat Climate Caravan to COP27”, the 2024 ACC had a strong foundation, but there are still lessons to carry forward. The caravan successfully facilitated direct engagement between African climate negotiators and grassroots activists, bridging community perspectives with high-level discussions. There is a need for stronger collaboration between caravan partners and Oxfam country offices and to make the setup for implementation more lean. In some contexts, limited internal coordination and capacity made it harder to fully connect with national movements. Still, the ACC proved that even with fewer resources and less momentum than in 2022, meaningful change is possible when communities lead. Strengthening internal alignment and investing in long-term partnerships with local actors is essential to deepen impact and sustain the movement in future iterations.

EVIDENCE

The outcomes of the 2024 Climate Caravan are documented in the internal 2024 African Climate Caravan Report. In Burkina Faso, the National Council for Sustainable Development’s recognition of a citizen declaration highlights a direct response to the Caravan’s mobilization. In Mali, the formal submission of community recommendations to national authorities and the establishment of a taskforce to explore policy integration further underscore the Caravan’s influence. Elsewhere, external evidence of impact includes the public presentation of the African Caravan Petition at COP29 (<https://www.africaclimatecaravans.com/>), along with widespread visibility through posts and videos shared on platforms such as Facebook, X, and YouTube.

DOMAINS

<i>Development strategy priorities:</i>	Insert strategy priority
<i>Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	-
<i>Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect 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>	-
<i>Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	X
<i>Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work</i>	-

RESULTS SUMMARY

Community engagement in budget planning in Uganda

Author: Oxfam Denmark (2024)



[Find project on OpenAid](#)

PROJECT	<i>Title:</i>	Community engagement in budget planning in Uganda
	<i>Partner:</i>	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG)
	<i>Country:</i>	Uganda
	<i>Period:</i>	2022-2026

CHANGE	<p>The establishment of six sub-county based Participatory Budget Clubs (PBCs) strengthened community engagement in public financial management processes, making education services more responsive to local needs. PBCs engage in the planning, budgeting, monitoring and accountability processes of their sub counties related to education. The community members of PBCs are local voices into local decision-making spaces but also feed into national level budget processes via the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG).</p>
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CONTEXT	<p>The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2015 provides the legal framework for public financial management in Uganda including local structures' participation in planning and budgeting processes. In practice this participation is not institutionalised and not necessarily complied with by local authorities. Documented and expressed needs of local communities and especially disadvantaged groups like women, people with disabilities and refugees are therefore not reflected in the budgeting and public financial management processes.</p>
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CONTRIBUTION	<p>Oxfam Denmark has supported CSBAG in establishing the PBCs in Terego, Madi Okollo, and Yumbe districts with Danida SPA-funding. The partnership between Oxfam and CSBAG entails capacity development and technical support, joint partner learning events and co-organising high-level advocacy platforms. CSBAG contribute to the change processes through mobilisation of PBCs, training, mentoring and bringing forward documentation from county level to district and national level by presenting their findings before decision-makers.</p>
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IMAGES	 <p>Photo credit: Oxfam</p>	 <p>Photo credit: CSBAG</p>
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[See next page for more details](#) →

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES

The PBCs hold community dialogues to get consensus and sign off from fellow community members on the issues they intend to raise in accountability forums with their duty bearers. The PBCs regularly monitor schools and other public services, identifying key concerns and translating them into issue papers which are presented to duty bearers at both district and sub-county levels during community interface meetings, where they advocate for necessary improvements. PBCs also track commitments made by authorities, ensuring follow-ups and reporting progress to CSBAG. In addition, they participate in village and parish planning meetings, guiding communities in identifying and prioritizing key issues. This process enables PBCs to influence local government budget frameworks, ensuring that community needs are addressed in district-level planning and decision-making. Local documentation is compiled and analysed by CSBAG for their evidence-based advocacy towards national decision-makers. PBC members participate in the national level campaigns and influencing work.

LESSONS

CSBAG has not yet evaluated the experiences with PBCs but plans to systematise the experiences in the coming year. Some lessons learned have been observed as part of monitoring and ongoing dialogue between Oxfam, CSBAG and the PBCs. One of them is the challenges of engaging women and refugees (and especially female refugees) in the PBCs. These groups are represented in all PBCs but in relatively low numbers compared to other groups. Secondly, sub-county officials have expressed high appreciation of the work because PBCs advocate for additional resources for public services in the districts. The sub-county officials state that they have learned something about policy influencing approaches. The PBCs have managed to expand their reach through training of other community members. There is a need to consider sustainability of the work including what kind of support Oxfam should provide for PBCs to continue their impact at local and national levels.

EVIDENCE

The results of the work of PBCs and CSBAG are evidenced in Annual Reports and the external evaluation: As a result of advocacy by PBCs of Madi Okollo district, sub-counties and schools have improved their delivery of basic education services e.g. latrine construction in Drabi, transfer and recruitment of teachers to schools where PBCs identified gaps, start of school feeding program in schools (Marize and Balala in Madi Okollo), construction of boreholes for schools (Manago and Marize). At national level CSBAG and Oxfam's joint evidence-based advocacy has reached multiple stakeholders. A report on education financing was published in December 2024 and presented at a series of roundtables as ways to influence national and district stakeholders. The report was covered by national media in May 2025. The importance of influencing work of PBCs, CSBAG and Oxfam as well as the report is confirmed by district duty bearers and Members of Parliament in the evaluation report.

DOMAINS

Development strategy priorities:

Insert strategy priority

Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

-

Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

X

Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights

X

Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights

-

Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

X

Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work

-

RESULTS SUMMARY

Women, Peace and Security in Yemen

Author: Oxfam Denmark (2024)



[Find project on OpenAid](#)

PROJECT	Title:	Yemen humanitarian and resilience programme for vulnerable conflict and disaster affected internally Displaced People (IDPs) and host communities
	Partner:	Sheba Youth Foundation for Development (SYF)
	Country:	Yemen
	Period:	2022-2026

CHANGE	Danida funding enabled Sheba Youth Foundation (SYF), with technical support from Oxfam, to support the formation of nine community based women led organisations to strengthen their engagement with local authorities on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) issues in Taiz. This marked a shift towards greater and more meaningful women's participation in local decision making. Oxfam supported a Yemeni feminist activist to brief the UN Security Council, thereby amplifying voices from local to global spaces.
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CONTEXT	Yemen's prolonged conflict has created one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, with 19.5 million people in need and over 4.5 million displaced. Women, despite their vital roles in community resilience and humanitarian response, remain largely excluded from decision making spaces. Deepening gender inequalities and restrictive norms, including the Mahram system, highlight the urgency of promoting women's active participation, especially given Yemen's status as a Danida priority country within the fragile contexts framework.
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CONTRIBUTION	SYF trained 108 women CSO representatives and 36 local authority representatives on gender, conflict transformation and dialogue facilitation. With technical support from Oxfam, they drafted two policy papers on women's participation in peacebuilding and humanitarian response. These papers served as tools to engage local authorities, who contributed through joint drafting sessions. The process strengthened the women's ability to influence local decision makers and opened dialogue on peacebuilding and humanitarian response.
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IMAGES	 <p>Credit: Golden Media Company</p>	 <p>Credit: Marib Girls Foundation</p>
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[See next page for more details](#) →

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES

SYF supported the formation of nine women led community based organisations. These groups were brought together for joint training with local authorities on topics such as gender, rights, conflict transformation, and dialogue facilitation. With technical support from Oxfam, the women applied their strengthened knowledge and local insight to co-develop two policy papers, one on women's participation in peacebuilding and one on humanitarian response. The papers were used to initiate structured engagement with local authorities at sub-district and district levels, who contributed through joint discussions and drafting sessions. With continued support from SYF, the organisations finalised their policy papers with input from authorities. These served as tools to open dialogue on women's roles in local governance and to strengthen their participation in local decision making processes.

LESSONS

The development of the policy papers took longer than expected due to the iterative process of internal consultation and engagement between women-led CSOs and local authority representatives at sub district and district levels. However, this back and forth proved valuable in strengthening legitimacy and ownership. A key lesson is the importance of allowing flexible timelines when co-producing tools with diverse stakeholders. Building from this, the next phase will use the finalised policy papers to support an umbrella group, bringing together representatives from the nine women led organisations, to engage with authorities at the governorate level. This locally rooted, bottom up model shows strong potential for replication in other areas.

EVIDENCE

Evidence of change is documented in Oxfam reporting. Pre and post training assessments showed participants' knowledge increased from 1.35 to 96.3 percent as a result of capacity building. Two policy papers on women's participation in peacebuilding and humanitarian response were co developed by nine women-led community based organisations through structured consultations with local authorities. This co production process built trust and ownership, making the papers effective tools for structured engagement with decision makers. These papers are now being used by a women's civil society network, formed through the project, to support planned advocacy at governorate level. At the international level, Danida funding enabled a Yemeni feminist activist (with Oxfam support) to brief the United Nations Security Council in 2023, linking grassroots perspectives to global advocacy and reinforcing the value of locally grounded evidence in advancing the WPS agenda.

DOMAINS

Development strategy priorities:

Insert strategy priority

Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

-

Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

X

Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights

X

Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights

-

Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

-

Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work

X

Annex C

Oxfam Denmark - MFA Cross-Cutting Output Indicator number of direct Southern partners supported 2024			
Region/Country	Name of partner	Start date	End date
Bolivia	Centre for Research and Promotion of Peasants (CIPCA)	2022	2022
Burkina Faso	National Coalition for Education for All of Burkina Faso	2022	
Burkina Faso	Burkinabe Coalition for Women's Rights (CBDF)	2022	
Burkina Faso	Organization for Capacity Building and Development (ORCADE)	2022	
Burkina Faso	Consultation framework of NGOs and Associations active in Basic Education (CCEB-BF)	2022	
Burkina Faso	National Union of Rice Workers of Burkina Faso	2022	
Burkina Faso	National Union of Mini Dairies and Local Milk Producers of Burkina Faso	2022	
Burkina Faso	Community Alliances for Development (ACODEV)	2022	
Burkina Faso	Technical Alliance for Development Assistance (ATAD)	2022	
Burkina Faso	Network of Women of Faith for Peace in Burkina Faso (REFFOP)	2022	
Burkina Faso	Centre for Studies and Applied Research in Public Finance	2022	
Burkina Faso	Association of Women Lawyers of Burkina Faso	2022	
Burkina Faso	The Citizen Broom (Le Balai Citoyen)	2022	
Burkina Faso (co-finance)	Association Developpement Solidaire Durable (DEVSO)	2023	
Burkina Faso (co-finance)	Association Aidons l'Afrique Ensemble (AAAE)	2023	
Ghana	Friends of the Nation	2022	2023
Ghana	Africa Center for Energy Policy	2022	
Ghana	Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF) (from 2019 Enough)	2022	
Ghana	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANAP)	2022	
Ghana	Northern Sector on Action Awareness Centre (NORSAAC)	2022	
Ghana	Institute for Democratic Governance	2022	
Ghana	YEFL-Ghana	2022	
Ghana	The Foundation for Security and Development in Africa (FOSDA)	2022	
Ghana	Social Enterprise Development - SEND Ghana	2022	
Ghana (co-financed)	African Women Lawyers Association (AWLA)	2020	2023
Ghana (co-financed)	Global Action for Women Empowerment (GLOWA)	2020	2023
Ghana (co-financed)	ProNet	2019	2023
Ghana (co-financed)	Rural Initiatives for Self Empowerment Ghana (RISE-Ghana)	2020	2023
Ghana (co-financed)	Rural and Urban Women's Association (RUWA)	2020	2023
Ghana (co-financed)	Sustainable Mission Aid (SMAid)	2020	2023
Ghana (co-financed)	Viamo	2020	2023
Ghana (co-financed)	Widows and Orphans Movement (WOM)	2020	2023
Western Africa	Africa Education Watch	2022	
Western Africa	Media Foundation for West Africa	2022	
Kenya	National Taxpayers Association (NTA)	2022	
Kenya	Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN)	2022	
Kenya (co-financed in 23)	Institute for Social Accountability (TISA)	2022	
Kenya	Samburu Women Trust	2022	
Kenya	Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA)	2022	
Kenya	Indigenous Resource Management Organization (IREMO)	2022	
Kenya	Marsabit Women's Advocacy Development Organization (MWADO)	2022	
Kenya	Strategies for Northern Development (SND)	2022	
Kenya	ASAL Humanitarian Network Secretariat (AHN)	2022	
Kenya	EACH Rights (East African Center for Human Rights)	2023	
Kenya	Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)	2023	
Kenya	Pastoralist Girls Initiative	2023	
Kenya (co-financed)	Institute of Public Finance (IPF)	2023	
Kenya (co-financed)	The Diocese of Lodwar	2023	
Kenya (co-financed)	Arid Lands Development Focus (ALEF) hosts ASAL Network	2023	
Western Africa (co-financed)	Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA)	2023	

Mali	Youth Association for Active Citizenship and Democracy (AJCAD)	2022	
Mali	Action Mopti	2022	
Mali	Niger Office Farmers' Union (SEXAGON)	2022	
Mali	Association of Women Pastoralists of Baraoueli (AFPB)	2022	
Mali	Sahel Eco	2022	
Mali	G-Force	2022	
Mali	Stop Sahel	2023	
Mali (co-financed)	Women in Law and Development in Africa - Mali (WILDAF)	2019	2022
Mali (co-financed)	Association Tile Coura	2021	2022
Mali (co-financed)	Alahidou	2021	2022
Mali (co-financed)	Annoura	2021	2022
Mali (co-financed)	DAOULA	2020	2022
Mali (co-financed)	Zeina	2020	2022
Mozambique	Association for Development Support (NANA)	2022	2022
Mozambique	Movement for Education for All (MEPT)	2022	2022
Mozambique	Zambezia Young Girls Accocation (ARZ)	2022	2022
Mozambique (co-financed)	Public Integrity Center (CIP)	2020	2022
Mozambique (co-financed)	Association for the Environment (AMA)	2020	2022
Niger	Network of organizations for Transparency and Budget Analysis (ROTAB)	2022	
Niger	The National Coalition of Associations, Trade Unions, and NGOs for the Education for All Campaign in Niger	2022	
Niger	Nigerien Youth Network on Climate Change (RJNCC)	2022	
Niger	Nigerien Network for Non-Violent Conflict Management - GENOVICO	2022	
Niger	ONG AGIR PLUS	2022	2022
Niger	African Youth and Action for Development	2024	
South Sudan	National Education Coalition in South Sudan	2022	
South Sudan	Disabled Association for Rehabilitation and Development (DARD)	2022	
South Sudan	Serving and Learning Together (SALT)	2022	
South Sudan	Young Women Christian Association (YWCA)	2022	
South Sudan (co-financed)	Women Aid Vision (WAV)	2021	2023
South Sudan (co-financed)	Support for Peace and Education Development Program (SPEDP)	2021	2023
South Sudan (co-financed)	Community Initiative for Development Organization (CIDO)	2023	
Uganda	Uganda Refugee and Disaster Management Council	2022	
Uganda	International Foundation for Recovery and Development	2022	
Uganda	Civic Response on Environment and Development (CRED)	2022	
Uganda	Luigi Giussani Institute of Higher Education	2022	
Uganda	Lugbara Kari	2022	
Uganda	Youth Social Advocacy Team (YSAT)	2022	
Uganda	Community Empowerment for Creative Innovation (CEDI)	2022	
Uganda	Youth Empowerment to Act	2022	
Uganda	I CAN South Sudan	2022	
Uganda	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group	2022	
Uganda (co-financed)	The Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)	2023	
Uganda (co-financed)	Center for Budget and Tax Policy (CBTP)	2023	
Uganda (co-financed)	Agency for Community Empowerment (AFCE)	2023	
Uganda (co-financed)	International Foundation for Recovery and Development (IFRAD)	2023	
Uganda (co-financed)	Uganda National Teachers' Union (UNATU)	2018	2022
Uganda (co-financed)	Forum for African Women Educationalists Uganda (FAWEU)	2018	2022
Uganda (co-financed)	Community Development Initiative	2018	2022
Palestine	Palestinian Vision Organization	2023	
Palestine	Palestinian Heritage Trail (PHT)	2023	
Palestine	MA'AN Development Center	2023	
Palestine	Economic and Social Development Center (ESDC)	2023	
Palestine	Haifa Co.	2023	
Palestine	Culture & Free Thought Association (CFTA)	2023	

Palestine	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee (PARC)	2024	
Palestine	Palestinian Working Women Society for Development (PWSD)	2024	
Palestine	Al Haq	2024	
Syria/Lebanon	Syrian Society for Social Development	2022	
Syria/Lebanon	Al Rahma	2022	
Syria/Lebanon	Utopia	2022	
Syria/Lebanon	Nabad for Development	2024	2024
Syria/Lebanon	Lebanese Center for Human Rights	2024	2024
Yemen	Sheba Youth Foundation for Development	2022	
Yemen	Tamdeen Youth Foundation	2022	
Yemen	Social Solidarity Foundation for Development	2022	
Colombia	Wayuu Women's Force	2022	
Colombia	Association of Indigenous Councils of the North of Cauca (ACIN)	2022	
Colombia	Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC)	2022	2024
Colombia	Platform for Political Advocacy of Colombian Rural Women	2022	
Colombia	The Asociation of Indigenous Women (ASOMI)	2024	
Colombia	Dejusticia - Centro de estudios de derecho, justicia y sociedad	2024	
Guatemala	Santiago Development Project (PRODESSA)	2022	
Guatemala	25A Institute (I25A)	2022	
Guatemala	Diocesan Commission for the Defense of Nature (CODIDENA)	2022	2022
Guatemala	Association for Community Development (ASERJUS)	2022	
Guatemala	Indigenous Municipality of the Old Municipal Head of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán	2022	
Guatemala (co-financed)	Education Network (REDUC). (Red Educativa de Santiago Atitlan, Panajachel y Nahualá)	2022	2024
Guatemala (co-financed)	Consortio Sololá (Consortio de Asociaciones del Municipio de Santiago Atitlan del Departamento de Sololá)	2019	2024
Guatemala (co-financed)	Sololá Indigenous Municipality (MUNISOL)	2019	2024
Guatemala (co-financed)	Santa Lucia Utatlán Municipality (MUNISLU)	2019	2023
Guatemala (co-financed)	Alianza Aj Pop	2019	2024
Guatemala (co-financed)	Alliance Copones/Acodet/Puente de Paz/Caaponnes	2019	2024
Guatemala (co-financed)	Association Bufete Jurídico Popular (ABJP)	2019	2023
Guatemala (co-financed)	Association de Asentamientos Unidos del Área Ixil (ASAUNIXIL)	2022	2023
Guatemala (co-financed)	Ixcán Development Association (ADESI)	2019	
Guatemala (co-financed)	Estoreña Association for the Integral Development (AEPDI)	2019	2024
Guatemala (co-financed)	Association for the Integral Development of the Victims of Violence in the Verapaces, Maya Achi (ADIVIMA)	2019	2023
Guatemala (co-financed)	Asociación Q'ana' Tzuul Taqa (AQT)	2019	2024
Guatemala (co-financed)	Consejo de Alcaldes Comunes de los 48 Cantones de Totonicapán	2020	2024
Guatemala (co-financed)	National Movement of Grandmothers Midwives Nim Alaxik/Asociación de Servicios Comunitarios de Salud (ASECA)	2019	2024
Guatemala (co-financed)	Parliament of the Xinka People of Guatemala (PAPXIGUA)	2019	2024
Guatemala (co-financed)	Coordinating Body of Associations and Communities for the Integral Development of the Ch'orti' People (COMUNDICH)	2021	2022
Guatemala (co-financed)	Autoridades Ancestrales Ajpop Rtun Tinamit Chwatutuy de la Comunidad indígena Chajoma' Kaqchikel de Chuarrancho	2022	2023
Guatemala (co-financed)	Asociación de Mujeres de Occidente Ixquic - AMOIXQUIC	2022	2023
Guatemala (co-financed)	Asociacion de Guías Espirituales Komon Ajq'ijab'	2022	2024
Guatemala (co-financed)	Oficina de Apoyo al Relator Especial sobre Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas de Naciones Unidas en Guatemala / Coordinadora Nacional de Viudas de Guatemala	2022	2023
Guatemala (co-financed)	Asociación Política de Mujeres Mayas Moloj Kino'jib'al Mayib' Ixoquib' / MOLOJ	2020	2022
Guatemala (co-financed)	Red de Organizaciones de Mujeres del Ixcán –ROMI-	2021	2022

Guatemala (co-financed)	Consejo de autoridades Comunitarias k'iche' y Kaqchikel de San Andrés Semetabaj/ Colectivo Poder Local (CPDL)	2022	2023
Latin America/Peru	Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES) /International Land Coalition	2023	
Latin America	Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO)	2022	2024
Latin America	The Latin American Campaign for the Right to Education (CLADE)	2022	
Latin America	Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt (ACCH)	2023	2023
Latin America	Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt (ACCH)	2023	
Latin America	Climate Action Network Latin America (CANLA)	2023	2023
Latin America	Climate Tracker Latin America	2023	
Global	Global Student Forum (GSF)	2022	
Africa	All-Africa Students Union (AASU)	2023	
Africa	Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)	2024	

Annex D Oxfam Denmark - MFA Cross-Cutting Output Indicator number of people receiving direct assistance via humanitarian programmes 2024							
Description of methodology to calculate direct reach:							
People counted are people with whom a project is being undertaken, who are usually regularly engaged in the project activities and/or directly benefit from a product or service. The report from projects disaggregate reached people with development and humanitarian SP funds, only reached people with humanitarian funds are included in this report. The information from projects is disaggregated by gender and age (children, young people (15-24 years) and adults). As Oxfam Denmark reaches few people at the age of 15-17 years, this group has been included in the group of adults in this report.							
Region/ Country	Name of agency (SPA partner or Southern partner)	Total people reached	Women (18+)	Men (18+)	Girls (<18yo)	Boys (<18yo)	Notes
Burkina Faso	Local partners: - Technical Alliance for Development Assistance - Network of Women of Faith for Peace in Burkina Faso - Association Development Solidaire Durable - Association Aïdons l'Afrique Ensemble - Community Alliance for Development	49528	24849	19795	2690	2194	Support to vulnerable communities and internally displaced people: WASH assistance including distribution of hygiene kits and new community latrines in sites for internally displaced people, and awareness raising in community self-protection, including gender-based violence. Support to vulnerable individuals, small scale farmers and other food producers: agricultural and other productive inputs and services such as seeds and tools, climate-resilient food production training, fishing gear and fish preservation equipment, and disaster risk reduction action planning.
Kenya	Local partners: - Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance - Marsabit Women's Advocacy Development Organization - Pastoralist Girls Initiative - Arid Lands Development Focus.	34910	16044	13202	3252	2412	Support to vulnerable individuals and groups: Training in financial management, sustainable farming practices, leadership skills, and human rights aiming at economic empowerment and prevention of gender-based violence. Support to vulnerable individuals, small scale farmers and other food producers: unconditional cash, agricultural and other productive inputs and services such as seeds and tools, climate-resilient food production training, fishing gear and fish preservation equipment, and disaster risk reduction action planning.

Mali	Local partners: - Action Mopti - Stop Sahel	16228	6378	4783	2702	2365	Support to vulnerable communities and displaced people: WASH activities, cash transfers, food assistance, protection, and peaceful coexistence. Support to small-scale farmers and other food producers: Training in climate- resilient food production and agricultural practices; crop protection techniques, use of tools for agriculture, poultry keeping and animal husbandry, organic fertilizer and pesticides, fishery, and disaster risk reduction action planning.
South Sudan	Local partners: - Community Initiative for Development Organization - Serving and Learning Together + Oxfam in South Sudan	29991	8439	7347	7504	6701	Support to vulnerable individuals: Unconditional cash assistance and cash for work to construct/rehabilitate community infrastructure or improve access to markets and basic services. Support to small-scale farmers and other food producers: Training in climate- resilient food production and agricultural practices; crop protection techniques, use of tools for agriculture, poultry keeping and animal husbandry, organic fertilizer and pesticides, fishery, and disaster risk reduction action planning.
Uganda	Local partners: - Uganda Refugee and Disaster Management Council - Youth Social Advocacy Team - International Foundation for Recovery and Development - Agency for Community Empowerment.	10061	6221	3429	265	146	Support to refugees from South Sudan and host communities: Unconditional cash assistance to farmer groups, trainings in entrepreneurship, business skills, financial literacy, and group dynamics. Support to farmer groups: Training in Gender Action Learning Systems. Support to farmer groups: Training in and support to agricultural and non-agricultural practices, weeds management, and good post-harvest and storage methods. Support to vulnerable individuals: Unconditional cash assistance and cash for work to construct/rehabilitate community infrastructure or improve access to markets and basic services. Support to small-scale farmers and other food producers: Training in climate- resilient food production and agricultural practices; crop protection techniques, use of tools for agriculture, poultry keeping and animal husbandry, organic fertilizer and pesticides, fishery, and disaster risk reduction

Palestine	Local partners: - Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee - Palestinian Working Women Society for Development + Oxfam in Palestina.	41930	13418	13836	7128	7548	Support to crisis-affected and internally displaced people: Food parcels, multipurpose cash assistance, protection, prevention of gender-based violence, and mental health and psychosocial support.
Syria/Lebanon	Oxfam in Syria.	3046	918	813	615	700	Support to crisis-affected people: Training in prevention from and response to gender-based violence, and menstrual hygiene management, focusing on breaking taboos and promoting safe practices. Support to crisis-affected people: Income generating activities, connection to markets, other traders, and possible suppliers of raw materials. Support to small-scale farmers and other food producers: Training in climate- resilient food production and agricultural practices: crop protection techniques, use of tools for agriculture, poultry keeping and animal husbandry, organic fertilizer and pesticides, fishery, and disaster risk reduction action planning
Syria/Lebanon	Local partners: - Utopia - Nabad for Development - Lebanese Center for Human Rights + Oxfam in Lebanon.	98925	33381	33551	16014	15979	Support to Syrian refugees, internally displaced people and host communities: WASH and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure. Support to displaced people and host communities: Installment of solar-powered water pumps and other sustainable WASH solutions. Support to crisis-affected people: WASH, solid waste management, cash for protection, group cash transfers, and legal support.
Yemen	Local partners: - Tamdeen Youth Foundation - Sheba Youth Foundation for Development - Oxfam in Yemen.	16904	3803	3845	4485	4771	Support to vulnerable households and individuals: Multi purpose cash assistance, cash for work, livelihood grants, income generating activities, green houses, awareness, construction of a water barrier, and awareness raising in reduction protection risks.
Total		301523	113451	100601	44655	42816	
Hereof co-financed by Strategic Partnership		59645	23792	18172	9243	8438	

Annex E: Fragility Radar Charts of Change Objectives and Countries

The fragility assessment of each change objective and country is based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) fragility framework. OECD measures fragility based on a list of indicators across six dimensions: Economic, environmental, political, security, societal and human. Based on this, Oxfam Denmark has developed its own framework, selecting specific OECD indicators that align with the Strategic Partnership (SP) programme's change objectives: Just Societies, Leaving No One Behind, and Climate Justice. Detailed methodology can be found in the Results Report's sub-section. While Oxfam Denmark's projects are not accountable to the fragility levels in the countries, the fragility framework offers insights into the operational environment within and across countries for each change objective.

The following pages feature radar charts for each change objective, reflecting the fragility status at country level. The indicators are measured on a scale from 1 (minor) to 5 (severe), and these scores illustrate the level of fragility within each change objective for each country. The Leaving No One Behind change objective exhibits the highest average level of fragility, with 'Historical deaths from non-state conflict', 'State control over territory', and 'Restriction of political rights' as the most critical areas of fragility.

The radar charts also offer a valuable overview of the fragility status at country level. For instance, Kenya demonstrates minor fragility in the areas of 'Primary school completion' and 'Participatory environment for CSOs'. However, it shows severe fragility levels in 'Attitude on violence against women' and 'Environment-related displacement'. Meanwhile, South Sudan is classified as the most fragile SP country, scoring a 5 across almost all indicators in the change objectives for Just Societies and Leaving No One Behind and in three out of five indicators in the Climate Justice change objective.

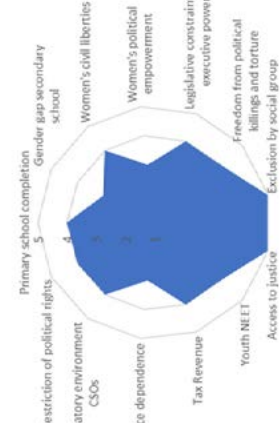
The fragility charts and the evolution of fragility provide valuable insights for analysing the situation within a change objective or a specific country. These charts can guide adaptive programming and inform management's evaluation of the portfolio's fragility level in each change objective.

Just Societies

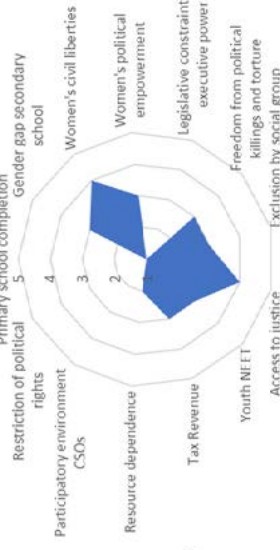
Fragility in Just Societies, Burkina Faso



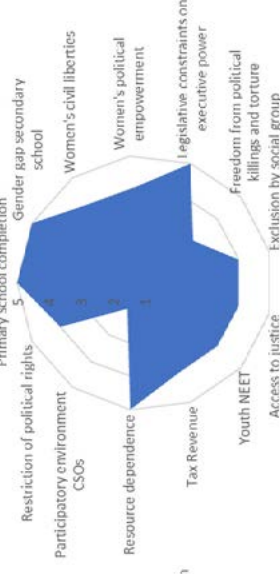
Fragility in Just Societies, Guatemala



Fragility in Just Societies, Kenya



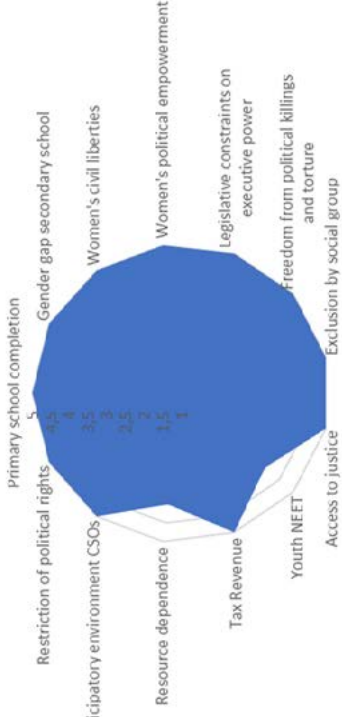
Fragility in Just Societies, Mali



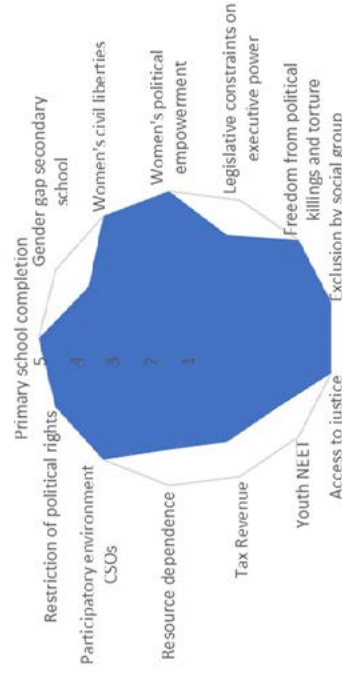
Fragility in Just Societies, Niger



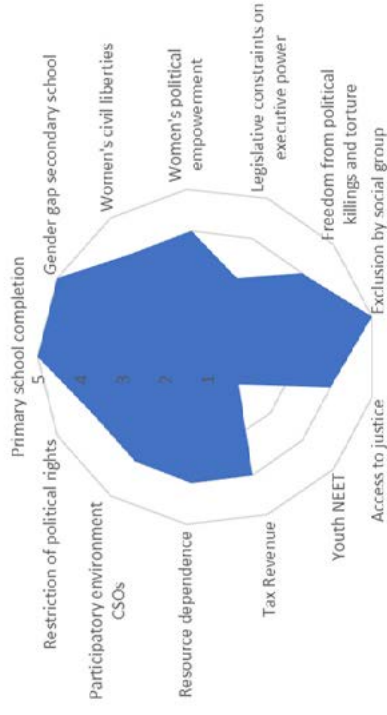
Fragility in Just Societies, South Sudan



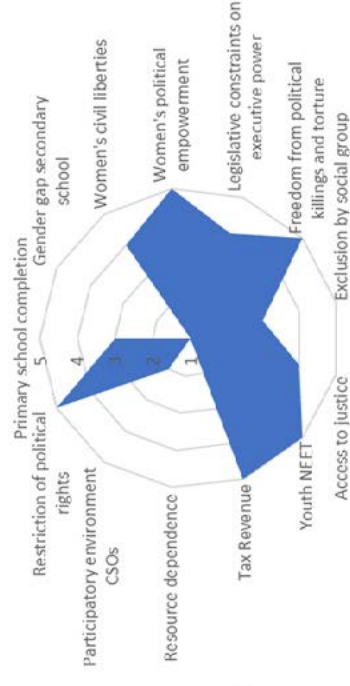
Fragility in Just Societies, Syria



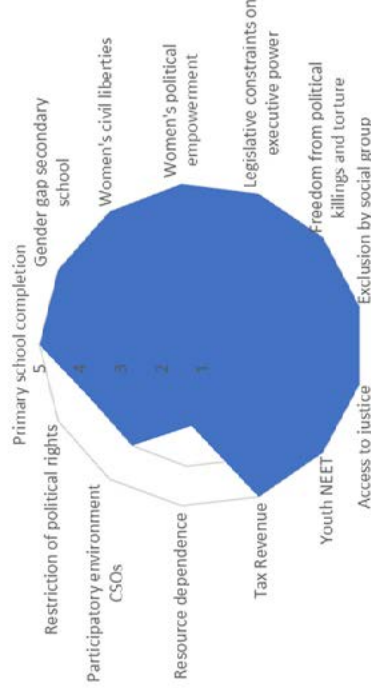
Fragility in Just Societies, Uganda



Fragility in Just Societies, West Bank and Gaza

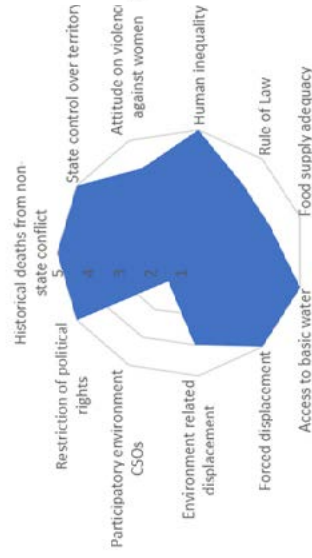


Fragility in Just Societies, Yemen

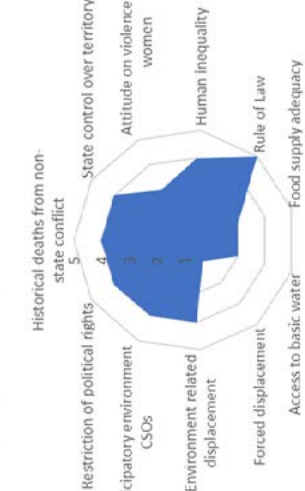


Leaving No One Behind

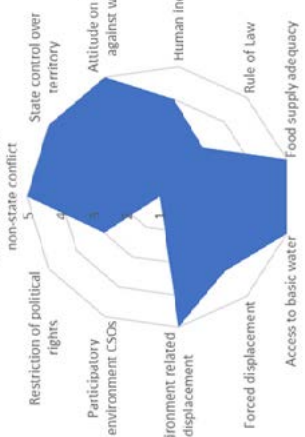
Fragility in Leaving No One Behind, Burkina Faso



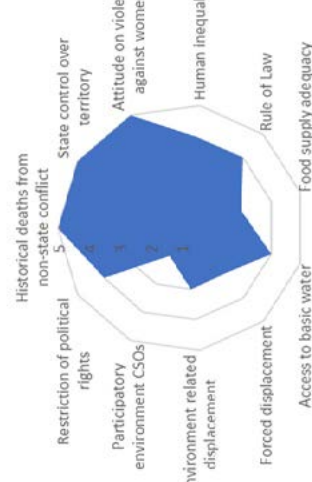
Fragility in Leaving No One Behind, Guatemala



Fragility in Leaving No One Behind, Kenya



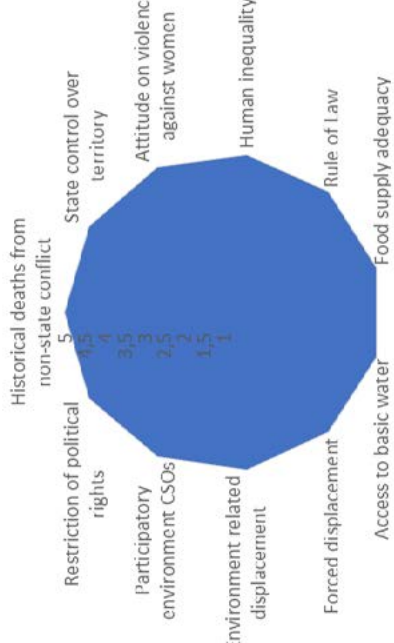
Fragility in Leaving No One Behind, Mali



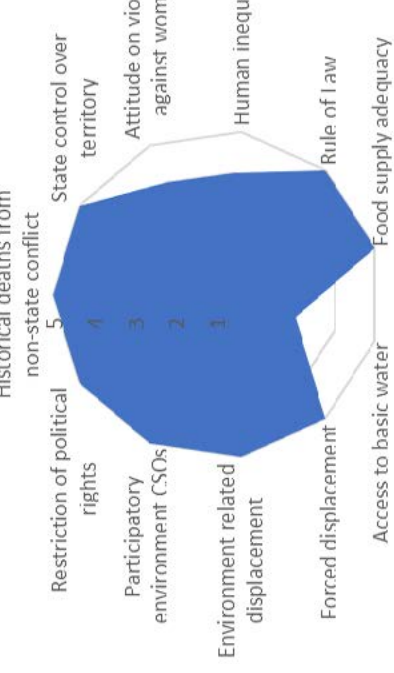
Fragility in Leaving No One Behind, Niger



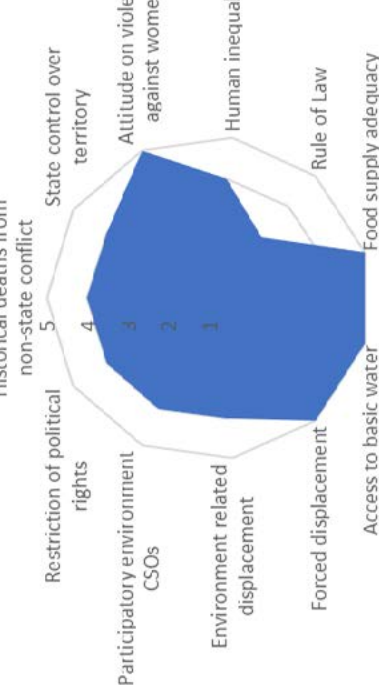
Fragility in Leaving No One Behind, South Sudan



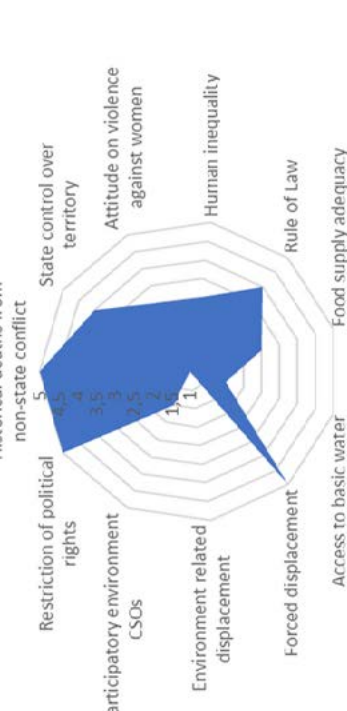
Fragility in Leaving No One Behind, Syria



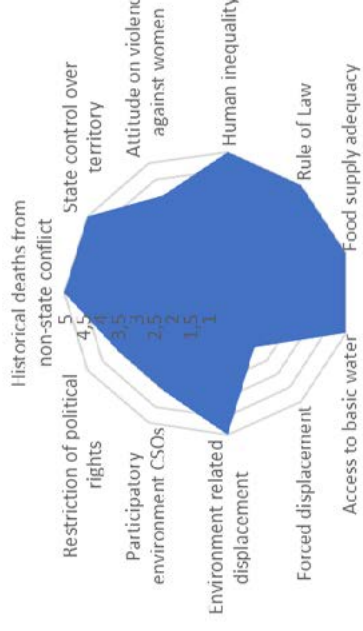
Fragility in Leaving No One Behind, Uganda



Fragility in Leaving No One Behind, West Bank and Gaza



Fragility in Leaving No One Behind, Yemen

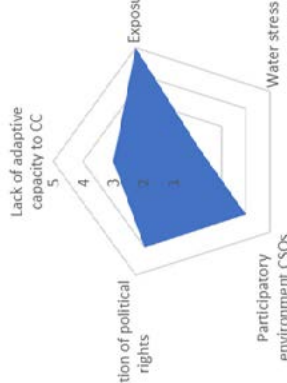


Climate Justice

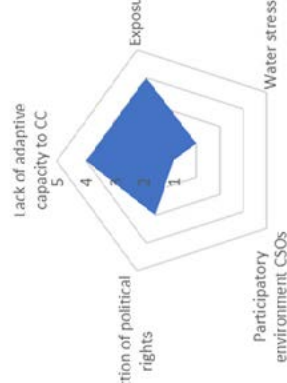
Fragility in Climate Justice, Burkina Faso



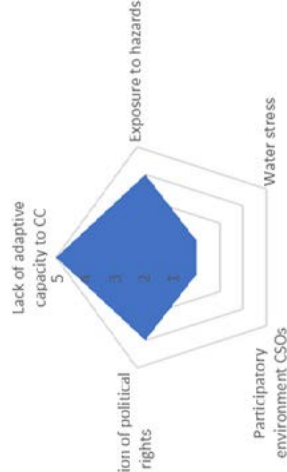
Fragility in Climate Justice, Guatemala



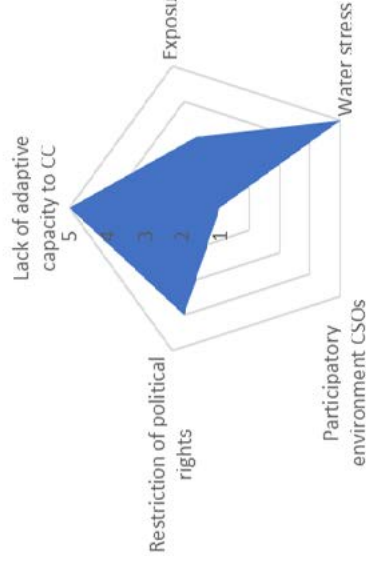
Fragility in Climate Justice, Kenya



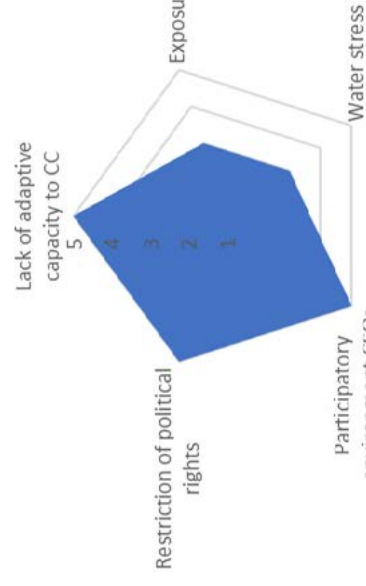
Fragility in Climate Justice, Mali



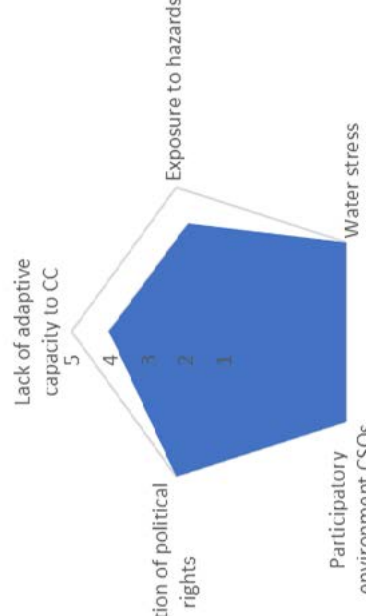
Fragility in Climate Justice, Niger



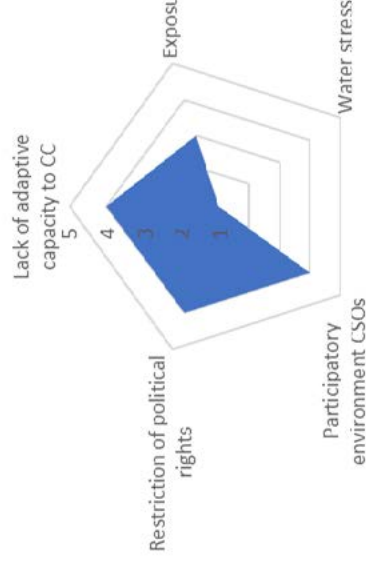
Fragility on Climate Justice, South Sudan



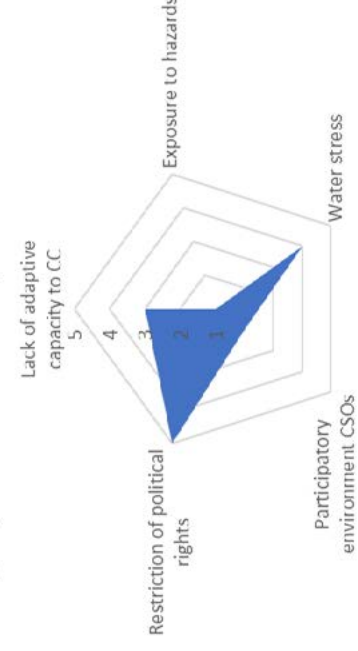
Fragility in Climate Justice, Syria



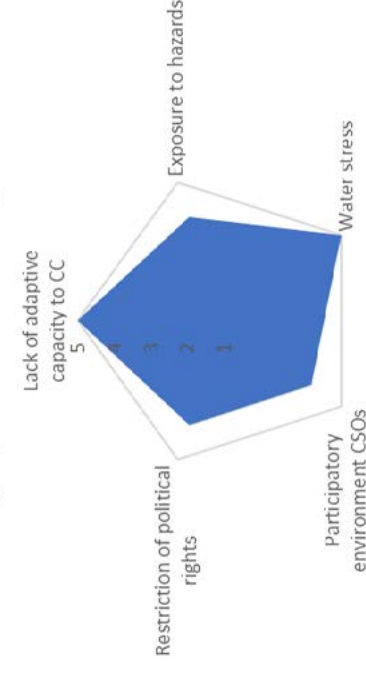
Fragility in Climate Justice, Uganda



Fragility in Climate Justice, West Bank and Gaza



Fragility in Climate Justice, Yemen



Annex F: Country progress towards the SDGs

Oxfam Denmark matches contributions against the overall achievements regarding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the country projects of the Strategic Partnership (SP) implemented in 2024. Oxfam Denmark's projects are not attributed directly to the progress in any single country; however, they provide a picture of development trends in the countries where Oxfam Denmark operates, viewed through the lens of the SDGs. The SP programme contributes indirectly to the national voluntary SDG plans of partner countries. It is the hope that the improvements and results generated by SP interventions will also contribute to measuring national progress towards the SDGs, for which national governments are responsible.

The box below outlines the SDGs and specific targets to which the SP projects contributed in 2024.

Oxfam Denmark Strategic Partnership contributed to the following Sustainable Development Goals and targets

SDG 1 (No poverty) (targets 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1a, 1b) through focus on fragile contexts and the most marginalised and strategic orientation of interventions towards poverty eradication.

SDG 4 (Quality education) (targets 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4c) through focus on equality and equity in education, strengthened public education systems, gender transformative education, technical and vocational education and training, quality in education.

SDG 5 (Gender equality) (target 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 5a, 5c) through promoting equal access to political participation and leadership and equal levels of wealth and economic autonomy, demand for eradication of all prevailing violence against women.

SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) (targets 6.1, 6.2, 6b) primarily through water and sanitation in relation to humanitarian responses.

SDG 8 (Inclusive and sustainable growth) (targets: 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8) through support to decent job creation, and workers' rights as well as technical training.

SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) (target 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10b) through advocacy and monitoring of fiscal reforms, tax justice, progressive public spending.

SDG 13 (Climate action) (targets 13.1, 13.2., 13.3, 13.a) through climate justice/financing and climate adaptation.

SDG 16 (Peace justice and strong institutions) (targets 16.1, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10) through initiatives related to implementation of WPS agenda, Security Council resolution 1325, structural causes of conflict, support to human rights defenders and peacebuilders.

SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals) (targets 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.17) through domestic resource mobilisation, budget tracking for pro-poor spending, aid allocations (0.7%) and effectiveness. UN guiding principles for businesses and human rights as well as public-private partnerships.

Country-level achievement is assessed using the official SDG Index managed by the UN providing specific information for all 193 member states countries.¹ Although Oxfam Denmark also works in Palestine, it is not a full UN member and is therefore not included in the official SDG measurement.

The SDG [country profile index](#) provides an overall score representing total progress in achieving all 17 SDGs. The score can be interpreted as a percentage of SDG achievement, where a score of 100 indicates that all SDGs have been fully achieved. In addition, the profile index offers an assessment of country trends for each SDG, categorised into four levels (plus one for missing data): On track or maintaining SDG achievement; Moderately improving; Stagnating; Decreasing; and Trend information not available.

In the following, an overview is presented of the achievement score of each of the SP countries (except Palestine) and the performance assessment of each of the SDGs that Oxfam Denmark is contributing to. The score/assessment in parentheses is from 2022. As an example, Burkina Faso's overall Index score, 52.92 suggest that the country is on average 52.92% of the way to the best possible outcome across the 17 SDGs. This is a decrease from 2022.

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso's overall score in 2024: **52.92 (54.5)**

¹ [Sustainable Development Report 2024. The SDGs and the UN Summit for the Future.](#) The report is a global assessment of countries' progress toward achieving the SDGs. (webpage visited 3 October 2024).

Oxfam Denmark's contributions in the context of the following country SDG performance profile:
SDG 1 (no poverty) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 4** (quality education) – **stagnating** (moderately improving); **SDG 5** (gender equality) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 6** (clean water and sanitation) – **stagnating** (decreasing); **SDG 8** (inclusive and sustainable growth) – **stagnating** (moderately improving); **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) – **stagnating** (no data); **SDG 13** (climate action) – **stagnating** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 16** (peace justice and strong institutions) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 17** (partnerships for the goals) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving).

Ghana

Ghana's overall score in 2024: **63.05 (63.7)**

Oxfam Denmark's contributions in the context of the following country SDG performance profile:
SDG 1 (no poverty) – **stagnating** (moderately improving); **SDG 4** (quality education) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving); **SDG 5** (gender equality) – **stagnating** (moderately improving); **SDG 6** (clean water and sanitation) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving); **SDG 8** (inclusive and sustainable growth) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving); **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) – **no data** (no data); **SDG 13** (climate action) – **moderately improving** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 16** (peace justice and strong institutions) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 17** (partnerships for the goals) – **stagnating** (stagnating).

Kenya

Kenya's overall score in 2022: **62.17 (61.0)**

Oxfam Denmark's contributions in the context of the following country SDG performance profile:
SDG 1 (no poverty) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 4** (quality education) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving); **SDG 5** (gender equality) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving); **SDG 6** (clean water and sanitation) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 8** (inclusive and sustainable growth) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) – **stagnating** (no data); **SDG 13** (climate action) – **moderately improving** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 16** (peace justice and strong institutions) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 17** (partnerships for the goals) – **stagnating** (decreasing).

Mali

Mali's overall score in 2024: **56.81 (54.0)**

Oxfam Denmark's contributions in the context of the following country SDG performance profile:
SDG 1 (no poverty) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 4** (quality education) – **decreasing** (decreasing); **SDG 5** (gender equality) – **stagnating** (moderately improving); **SDG 6** (clean water and sanitation) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving); **SDG 8** (inclusive and sustainable growth) – **stagnating** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) – **no data** (no data); **SDG 13** (climate action) – **moderately improving** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 16** (peace justice and strong institutions) – **decreasing** (stagnating); **SDG 17** (partnerships for the goals) – **stagnating** (stagnating).

Niger

Niger's overall score in 2024: **49.86 (53.6)**

Oxfam Denmark's contributions in the context of the following country SDG performance profile:
SDG 1 (no poverty) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 4** (quality education) – **decreasing** (moderately improving); **SDG 5** (gender equality) – **stagnating** (moderately improving); **SDG 6** (clean water and sanitation) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving); **SDG 8** (inclusive and sustainable growth) – **moderately improving** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) – **stagnating** (no data); **SDG 13** (climate action) – **moderately improving** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 16** (peace justice and strong institutions) – **decreasing** (decreasing); **SDG 17** (partnerships for the goals) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving).

South Sudan

South Sudan's overall score in 2024: **40.14 (39.0)**

Oxfam Denmark's contributions in the context of the following country SDG performance profile:
SDG 1 (no poverty) – **decreasing** (decreasing); **SDG 4** (quality education) – **no data** (no data); **SDG 5** (gender equality) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 6** (clean water and sanitation) – **moderately improving** (stagnating); **SDG 8** (inclusive and sustainable growth) – **moderately improving** (stagnating); **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) – **no data** (no data); **SDG 13** (climate action) – **no data** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 16**

(peace justice and strong institutions) – **moderately improving** (decreasing); **SDG 17** (partnerships for the goals) – **stagnating** (stagnating).

Uganda

Uganda's overall score in 2024: **56.13 (54.9)**

Oxfam Denmark's contributions in the context of the following country SDG performance profile:

SDG 1 (no poverty) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 4** (quality education) – **no data** (no data); **SDG 5** (gender equality) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 6** (clean water and sanitation) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 8** (inclusive and sustainable growth) – **stagnating** (moderately improving); **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) – **stagnating** (no data); **SDG 13** (climate action) – **stagnating** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 16** (peace justice and strong institutions) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 17** (partnerships for the goals) – **stagnating** (decreasing).

Syria

Syria's overall score in 2024: **60.60 (57.4)**

Oxfam Denmark's contributions in the context of the following country SDG performance profile:

SDG 1 (no poverty) – **moderately improvement** (no data); **SDG 4** (quality education) – **on track/maintaining** (no data); **SDG 5** (gender equality) – **stagnating** (decreasing); **SDG 6** (clean water and sanitation) – **moderately improving** (stagnating); **SDG 8** (inclusive and sustainable growth) – **moderately improving** (stagnating); **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) – **no data** (no data); **SDG 13** (climate action) – **moderately improving** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 16** (peace justice and strong institutions) – **decreasing** (stagnating); **SDG 17** (partnerships for the goals) – **stagnating** (moderately improving).

Yemen

Yemen's overall score in 2024: **46.87 (52.1)**

Oxfam Denmark's contributions in the context of the following country SDG performance profile:

SDG 1 (no poverty) – **decreasing** (no data); **SDG 4** (quality education) – **no data** (no data); **SDG 5** (gender equality) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 6** (clean water and sanitation) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 8** (inclusive and sustainable growth) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving); **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) – **no data** (no data); **SDG 13** (climate action) – **on track/maintaining** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 16** (peace justice and strong institutions) – **decreasing** (stagnating); **SDG 17** (partnerships for the goals) – **decreasing** (decreasing).

Colombia

Colombia's overall score in 2024: **70.30 (70.1)**

Oxfam Denmark's contributions in the context of the following country SDG performance profile:

SDG 1 (no poverty) – **decreasing** (decreasing); **SDG 4** (quality education) – **stagnating** (moderately improving); **SDG 5** (gender equality) – **moderately improving** (stagnating); **SDG 6** (clean water and sanitation) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving); **SDG 8** (inclusive and sustainable growth) – **stagnating** (moderately improving); **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) – **decreasing** (decreasing); **SDG 13** (climate action) – **on track/maintaining** (on track/maintaining); **SDG 16** (peace justice and strong institutions) – **stagnating** (stagnating); **SDG 17** (partnerships for the goals) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving).

Guatemala

Guatemala's overall score in 2024: **59.41 (61.0)**

Oxfam Denmark's contributions in the context of the following country SDG performance profile:

SDG 1 (no poverty) – **stagnating** (moderately improving); **SDG 4** (quality education) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving); **SDG 5** (gender equality) – **stagnating** (moderately improving); **SDG 6** (clean water and sanitation) – **moderately improving** (moderately improving); **SDG 8** (inclusive and sustainable growth) – **decreasing** (moderately improving); **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) – **no data** (no data); **SDG 13** (climate action) – **stagnating** (**on track/maintaining**); **SDG 16** (peace justice and strong institutions) – **stagnating** (**stagnating**); **SDG 17** (partnerships for the goals) – **stagnating** (**stagnating**).

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