**TEMPLATE FOR REPORTING ON RECENT INITIATIVES ON SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE**

***Title of Initiative***

**ORF - "Riadati"**

***Task:*** *Provide a summary of the initiative, including a brief overview, proposed/actual outcomes and an assessment of any lessons learned and the way forward.*

***Timeframe:*** *Please only include initiatives that fall within the reporting timeframe of January 2022 – February 2024*

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| **Please provide more details on each initiative including items below:** | | |
| **Objective(s):** | *Please indicate which, if any, of the following fall among the main objectives of the initiative:* | |
| * **Ensuring no one is left behind (advancing empowerment, inclusiveness and equality through sport)** | * Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity |
| * Leveraging sports events to promote action to combat climate change, advance peace and/or sustainable development | * **Conflict prevention/peace building** |
| * Research development, data collection and/or data dissemination | * **Safely harnessing sport for sustainable development, peace and wellbeing in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, including through the use of technology** |
| * Reinforce the 2030 Agenda and eradicate poverty in times of multiple crises, leading to the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient, and innovative solutions | * Safeguarding sport from corruption and crime |
| * **Strengthened global framework on sport for development and peace** | * Other (please specify) |
| **Situation** | *What is the challenge or problem that the initiative aims to address?*  Jordan is one of the countries most affected by the Syrian crisis, with the second highest share of refugees compared to its population in the world. The Syrian Refugee Crisis has therefore brought additional pressures on systems which already displayed serious challenges in terms of child protection, systemic violence in Jordanian public schools, gender-based violence and youth disengagement. The result is an increase in the volume and complexity of different forms of inter- and intra-community violence, preventing the peaceful integration of refugees, and threatening resilience, social cohesion and broader national stability. Riadati programme aimed to enhance the mental health and psychosocial well-being of 15,000 displacement-affected vulnerable Syrian, Palestinian, and Jordanian youth through sport. The programme enables an equal number of female and male youth aged 10 to 24 years to engage in high-quality sports activities delivered throughout the year in 24 UNICEF’s Makani Centres, and during the school holidays in 60 summer camps. | |
| **Implementation mechanisms:** | *What are the means/processes of implementation of the initiative?*  *Sport For protection Peace activities and Mental Health and Psychosocial Well-being Advocacy Sessions*  *What are the main deliverables/activities involved?*   * 132 physical education teachers to be trained on Sport for protection. * 6,000 TG will participate in Sport for Protection and Basketball and volleyball activities. * Summer camp Components: 480 Ongoing Activities. * 96,000 Hours per target group participants. * 30 Makani volunteers to be trained on Sport for protection. * 9,000 TG participate in Sport for Protection activities. * 10 youth professional media will participate in a Sport for MHPSS Workshops. * **48 Community Awareness Sessions in 24 Makani Centres over the two implementing years.** * **560** community members and parents/caregivers.   What is the time frame of implementation?   * Riaditi Y1: 1 July 2022 - 31 December 2022 * Riaditi Y2: January to December 2023 * Riaditi Y3: January to December 2024 | |
| **Target Audience(s):** | *Who are the beneficiaries of the proposed/implemented initiative?*  **Target Group**  • 15,732 children/youth directly impacted  • Syrian refugee and Jordanian  • 50% female 50% male.  **Beneficiary Community**  • 39,610 children/youth peers indirectly impacted. | |
| **Partners/Funding:** | *Who are the main organizations/entities involved in the initiative and what are their roles?*   * Olympic Refuge Foundation (ORF)*: Provide financial funds.* * United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*: provide technical logistical support (Makani Centre)* * Jordan School Sports Federation*: provide technical and logistical support and financial support in terms of sport equipment’s.* * *Basketball and Volleyball federation: Provide us with coaches.* * *Jordanian* Ministry of Education*: Provide logistical support (schools, sport hall and coordination between Volunteers and focal point, outreach for the TG* * Generations For Peace (GFP): Programme implementation partner.   *What are the main sources of funding of the initiative?*   * Olympic refugee foundation | |
| **SDG Alignment:** | *To what SDG goal/target/indicator is this initiative targeted?*  SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   * SDG Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live   SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities,   * SDG Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.   *Please indicate any other national or internationally agreed goals/commitments to which this initiative is aligned.* | |
| **Alignment with global frameworks:** | *How does this initiative align with/contribute to the objectives of the* [*Kazan Action Plan*](https://en.unesco.org/mineps6/kazan-action-plan)*,* [*WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity*](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272722/9789241514187-eng.pdf) *or other related internationally agreed frameworks on sport and/or physical activity?* | |
| **Alignment with United Nations Action Plan on SDP:** | *Which of the four thematic areas of the* [*UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace*](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2018/06/14.pdf) *is this initiative designed to align?*   * Global framework for sport for development and peace. * Resource mobilisation, programming and implementation   *To which action area(s) of the Plan is this initiative designed to contribute?*  1C- Improve cooperation and coordination to create a common vision of the role of sport for development and peace, particularly relating to the 2030 Agenda, and to contribute to the achievement of universally agreed development goals through sport, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals.  3C- integrate relevant thematic areas and crosscutting issues in sport for development and peace programmes, including the allocation of dedicated resources. | |
| **Outcomes:** | *What are the expected/actual outcomes of the initiative?*  ***If we provided all young people with:***  *•A safe and supportive environment;*  *•Opportunities to build their individual skills, capacities and resources;*  *•Meaningful engagement in, and leadership of, Sport for Protection activities; and*  *•The positive and sustained support and mentoring of people, coaches and other significant adults.*  **Then young people will be able to:**Experience enhanced protection and well-being (as evidenced by greater degrees of social inclusion, social cohesion and psychosocial well-being).  **Because this will:** Bring about positive changes in their lives and in the lives of others; and develop an increasingly safe, rights-based society  ***Outcome 1:*** *Displacement affected young people (i.e those accessing activites delivered by trained volunteers in Summer Camps, the Target Group) experience improved level of confidence, sense of belonging, cooperation, and respect.*  ***Outcome 2:*** *Displacement affected young people (i.e., those accessing activities delivered by trained volunteers in Makani Centres, the Target Group) experience improved levels of psychosocial well-being.*  ***Outcome 3:*** *Volunteers have improved levels of knowledge on Sport For Peace and Protection for MHPSS, and embed it in their practice.*  ***Outcome 4:*** *Media professionals have improved knowledge of and ansensitivity towards Sport for MHPSS, and expand this sensitivity and knowledge to their media audiences.*  ***Outcome 5:*** *Strengthened policy advocacy dialogue on the importance of Sport for MHPSS.* | |
| **Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating implementation:** | *What are the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation, outcomes and impact of the initiative?*   * **Administer a Pre-Training Survey (PTS1) to select GFP volunteers:** * **Administer a Post-Training Survey (PTS2) to select GFP volunteers** * **Administer and process a baseline Makani Centre survey to approx. 13,500 young people over two implementing years, and select 9,000 Target Group members (TG) to participate in the 970 Makani Centres’ activities over two implementing years** * **Administer and process a baseline Summer Camp survey to approx. 9,000 young people over three years, and select 6,000 Target Group members (TG) to participate in the 60 Summer Camps over three years** * **Administer and process an end-of-project/endline Summer Camp survey to approx. 1,800 young people over three years** * **Administer and process an end-of-project/endline survey to approx. 2,700 young people in participating Makani Centres over the two implementing years** * Conducted monitoring visits and online meetings to observe the activity implementation, provide technical support, and administrative guidance * Collected monthly lessons learnt log that will be filled in by programme leads (teachers) throughout the implementation period * Gathered continuous feedback on the programme implementation from the participants and beneficiaries through the activation of different accountability methods * Conduct Participatory Evaluation (PE) to gather programme leads, participants and stakeholders and evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the programme   *What specific monitoring and evaluation tools are involved?* | |
| **Challenges/Lessons learned** | *What have been/were the main challenges to implementation?*   * The recent conflict in Gaza has undoubtedly had far-reaching consequences beyond its immediate geographical location, affecting neighbouring countries like Jordan in various ways. The impact on Generations For Peace (GFP) operations in Jordan, particularly regarding the Riadati programme's approach and targets, reflects the interconnectedness of regional dynamics and the ripple effects of conflict on neighbouring communities. As a result, our initial target of reaching **2,340** children and youth through the programme in 2023 drastically reduced to **894**. * Volunteers turnover: One significant challenge was the dropout rate of volunteers occurring midway through the programme and after completing their training Common reasons behind the dropouts included circumstances unrelated to the programme, such as employment, health issues, and familial responsibilities. * Challenges in outreach to achieve participation targets: The ORF team faced a persistent challenge tied to the low retention rate of beneficiaries within the Makani Centres component of the programme. Contributing factors to this issue include the profound effects of the Gaza war, which have significantly impacted the reputation of NGOs and waned community trust intensified by the aftermath of the war in Gaza, thereby hindering outreach efforts. Rebuilding trust demanded that the GFP allocate more time and resources to showcase the organisation’s intentions and positions in the new Middle East reality before implementing on-the-ground programming. * Poor sport infrastructures in some governorates caused challenges in implementing basketball and volleyball activities. To overcome this challenge, GFP in collaboration with JSSF was able to find nearby schools as alternative locations to implement sport activities. * The lack of gender balance in Ma'an and Aqaba, due to cultural barriers to female participation in sports activities in Ma'an, and males engaging in work activities during the summer in Aqaba to support their families financially. Those cultural issues led to a shortage in the number of males and females participants in the two governorates. To address these challenges, GFP collaborated with JSSF to organise a male summer camp in Ma'an and a female summer camp in Aqaba, ensuring an equal gender breakdown overall while being sensitive to the local context and community.   *What lessons learned have been/can be utilized in the planning of future initiatives?*   * Prioritise mentoring and teambuilding sessions: Increasing the frequency of mentoring and team-building sessions emerged as crucial for the success of the ORF programme in 2023. These were instrumental in equipping volunteers, teachers, and team members with the necessary skills and knowledge to contribute to the programme. Moreover, they foster a sense of community and collaboration within the team, which is vital for sustained programme impact. Moving forward, we will intensify our focus on organising regular mentoring and teambuilding sessions to empower our team members and enhance programme delivery. * Implement pre-selection awareness advocacy sessions: The incorporation of awareness advocacy sessions prior to selecting the target group members yielded remarkable benefits. These sessions, engaging both parents and caregivers as well as the selected target group, helped us effectively introduced the programme that garnered significant community interest and participation. The enthusiastic response from community members, who actively requested additional sessions and expressed keen interest in enrolling their children, underscores the success and demand for the initiative. As a result, we will continue to integrate pre-selection awareness advocacy sessions into our programme delivery approach to maximise community engagement and participation. * Strategic engagement with the Ministry of Education (MoE): As a result of the Riadati programme Intensive engagement with the Ministry of Education (MoE) took place on 'strategic benefits' led to substantial enhancements in their protection protocol. Through the seamless integration of additional elements and the inclusion of preventive messages, our collaborative efforts resulted in a more robust protocol. Alongside that and very importantly, proactive engagement with schools increased awareness and recognition of the protection protocol, fostering a deeper understanding and prioritisation within the education sector. Building on this success, we will continue our strategic partnership with the MoE, focusing on further enhancing their protection protocol and promoting its widespread adoption across schools, thus ensuring comprehensive safeguarding measures for children. | |