

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

*Sport for Development (UNICEF)
Pedal power versus patriarchy in Afghanistan (WFP)*

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

Please provide more details on the initiative below:		
Objective(s):	<i>Please indicate which, if any, of the following fell among the main objectives of the initiative:</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that no one is left behind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research development, data collection and/or data dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing and fighting corruption in sport
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict prevention/peace building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened global framework on sport for development and peace
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy development for mainstreaming and integrating sport for development and peace in development programmes and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization, programming and implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research, monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other (please specify) • Help disenfranchised female adolescents to have access to sport activities as means of empowering them and their communities through Sport for Development Programme in Central Region, Afghanistan.
Implementation mechanisms:	<i>What are the means/processes of implementation of the initiative?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help disenfranchised female adolescents to have access to sport activities as means of empowering them and their communities through Sport for Development Programme in Central Region, Afghanistan (UNICEF). • During the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (25 November – 10 December) in 2018 and 2019, WFP organized women’s cycling tournaments to raise awareness, promote physical exercise (which women in Afghanistan often feel is off limits to them), to encourage families to allow their daughters to engage in social activities such as sports, and to call on the Government to provide safe and harassment-free environments for women. (WFP) 	

	<p><i>In 2018, a tournament was organized in the capital Kabul and one year later in Bamyan City in the rural Central Highlands.</i></p> <p><i>What are the main deliverables/activities involved?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls’ Futsal tournament in Kabul province • Girls’ Volleyball tournaments in Bamyan and Daikundi provinces (UNICEF) <p>Women’s cycling tournament in the capital Kabul in 2018, followed by a cycling tournament in Bamyan in 2019. In 2019, the women cycling team of Bamyan was supplied with new bicycles and sportswear. Both events were widely covered in national media. (WFP)</p> <p><i>What is the time frame of implementation?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 weeks’ Futsal tournament among 12 girls’ teams • Support for volleyball equipment in several schools in Daikundi and Bamyan enabling them to practice the sport in their schools for a few weeks. Then hold a two-day volleyball tournament among girls’ teams in Daikundi and Bamyan provinces.
<p>Target Audience(s):</p>	<p><i>Who are the beneficiaries of the proposed/implemented initiative?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young disenfranchised girls who have neither opportunity nor platform to exercise their rights to play. The girls constituted of school students in Kabul, Bamyan and Daikundi provinces, including several other adolescent girls from Accelerated Learning Centers (ALCs) from remote districts of Bamyan and Daikundi provinces. (UNICEF) • Direct beneficiaries are 30 women cyclists from Kabul [2018] and the 21 female members of the Bamyan cycling team [2019] who are supported to continue their sport. Through the public awareness created and media coverage, potentially every girl, woman, by or man who sees or hears about the activity will hear the message that women can and should take space in public and ride a bicycle, which is uncommon in Afghanistan. This can potentially chip away at traditional gender norms and create more equality between women and men. (WFP)
<p>Partners/Funding:</p>	<p><i>Who are the main organizations/entities involved in the initiative and what are their roles in development and/or implementation?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF Afghanistan, Central Region in partnership with Afghanistan Football Federation and Ministry of Education/Provincial Education Departments. • As the umbrella entity under which football activities in Afghanistan take place, the Afghanistan Football Federation provided the formal patronage of the Futsal Tournament. • As the participating young girls were all students in schools and ALCs, having the collaboration of the Ministry of Education was crucial to facilitate the contact and coordination with the different schools.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Adolescent and Youth Networks (AYN) members in Kabul were heavily involved in the preparations and coordination of the activities, particularly the Futsal Tournament. (UNICEF) • WFP, together with the provincial Department of Women’s Affair. • The activity was one of several activities mounted by UN AFPs during the 16 Days under the umbrella of the UN Gender and Communications Groups. (WFP) <p><i>What are the main sources of funding of the initiative?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korean Embassy • USAID (UNICEF) • Women’s cycling tournament by WFP
<p>SDG Alignment:</p>	<p><i>To what SDG goal/target/indicator is this initiative targeted?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being • Goal 4: Quality Education • Goal 5: Gender Equality • Goal 10: Reduced Inequality • Goal 16: Peace and Justice (UNICEF) • SDG 5 WFP <p><i>Please indicate any other national or internationally agreed goals/commitments to which this initiative is aligned.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 1 of the Revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport adopted by UNESCO’s General Assembly (2015) states that: “The practice of physical education, physical activity and sport is a fundamental right for all”. • Article 31 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) states that: “Children have the right to relax and play, and to join in a wide range of cultural, artistic and other recreational activities”. • Building on the two above conventions and internationally agreed human rights standards which are very much aligned with UNICEF Afghanistan Central Region’s objective to provide a platform for the most deprived segment of population that are girls in remote and disenfranchised communities in remote areas of Afghanistan to have the opportunity to access their fundamental right to play. (UNICEF) • With its clear linkage to SDG 5, this activity feeds into the principle of the Kazan Action Plan of promoting sport in the context of the broader policy agenda for sustainable development and maximising the social development returns of investing in sport. WFP
<p>Alignment with global frameworks:</p>	<p><i>How does this initiative align with/contribute to the objectives of the Kazan Action Plan *, WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity or other related internationally agreed frameworks on sport and/or physical activity?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please see above (UNICEF)

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<p>Alignment with United Nations Action Plan on SDP:</p>	<p><i>Which of the four thematic areas of the UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace is this initiative designed to align?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN recognizes the potential of sport as a mean to promote education, health, development and peace' (UN Resolution 58/5). In order to raise public awareness of the importance of sport, in 2013 the UN declared 6 April the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace. Agenda 2030 also underscores the contribution that sport can make to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals mentioned above, also through the sustainable use of resources and the inclusion of individuals with disabilities. So, UNICEF's S4D work is rooted in its commitment to ensure every child's right to play and recreation. Therefore, the implemented S4D programme was aimed to achieve goals in the following thematic focus areas: • Basic education and gender equality • Advocacy and partnerships for children's rights (UNICEF) • No 2: Policy development - mainstreaming of sport is a sign of national and subnational development plans and policies for inclusion of sports and women and for increased accountability of state-actors. (WFP) <p><i>To which action area(s) of the Plan is this initiative designed to contribute?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The S4D programme was led by the Girls' Education, but we also included messages promoting awareness about the importance of Health, WASH, Nutrition and Child Protection. (UNICEF)
<p>Outcomes:</p>	<p>What are the expected/actual outcomes of the initiative?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The empowering of young and adolescent girls and allowing them a space to express their talents and excel. • To disseminate awareness messages about the thematic programme of UNICEF such as Education, Health, Nutrition, WASH and Child Protection. (UNICEF) • Awareness raising on GBV and that girls and women can and should take (public) space for sports. Contribution towards reversing traditional gender stereotypes. (WFP)
<p>Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating implementation:</p>	<p><i>What are the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation, outcomes and impact of the initiative?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence on the ground during implementation. • Regular discussions and follow up with the target communities and stakeholders (UNICEF) • Media monitoring. (WFP) <p><i>What are the specific monitoring and evaluation tools involved?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual presence during implementation • Relevant mission reports (UNICEF) • Monitoring was done manually (WFP)

Challenges/Lessons learned	<p><i>What have been/were the main challenges to implementation?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security is one the major challenges to reach to girls from other war-stricken communities; i.e.in South and South Eastern Region of Afghanistan • Remoteness of some of the villages where the girls came from, making transportation difficult. • Cultural norms. (UNICEF) • Insecurity, rigid cultural norms, geographical challenges. (WFP) • <p><i>What lessons learned have been/can be utilized in the planning of future initiatives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given that these were pilot projects, the “development” part of the S4D was limited. We would like to better utilize sports as a platform for learning and sharing knowledge on UNICEF’s goals. • Listening effectively to the target communities on the outset to analyze what and how they want the programme to be implemented • Considering how to build a feasible strategy to reach out to remote areas (UNICEF) • Women taking public space for sports activities is not something that only can be done in urban centers, but also in a rural area like Bamyan. • Importance of buy-in of local authorities that was crucial for the success delivery of these activities. (WFP)
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*Please in replying use the definition of sport of the Kazan Action Plan of 2017 : “ [...] Noting that, for present purposes and unless specified otherwise, the term “sport” is used as a generic term, comprising sport for all, physical play, recreation, dance, organized, casual, competitive, traditional and indigenous sports and games in their diverse forms;2.Highlighting that sport for all, including traditional sport and games, is a fundamental field of intervention for governments to achieve the full potential of physical activity for personal and social development; 3.Recognizingthat the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda / Sustainable Development Goals form the overarching policy consensus on development priorities, goals and targets that guide international and national policy design, implementation and monitoring;4.Stressing that the preamble of the 2030 Agenda acknowledges sport as an important enabler of sustainable development and peace; [...]“