

Monitoring Questionnaire for grant projects supporting CSOs

Contract title	Civil Society and Public Sector Cooperation for Reconciliation, Social Integration and Child Protection in Ukraine		
Contract number	389000	No of MQ Report	UA_MQ_389000/1
Geographic area	Single country		
Country	Ukraine	EUD PM in charge	Mira DIDUKH
Project – Key information			
Priority area of contribution	Cross Cutting	Deliverable	More engagement with civil society organisations
Action location	Ukraine: Kharkiv, Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhya, Donetsk, Kherson, Mykolaiv, Odesa and Kyiv re		
Implementing Partner(s)	Lead partner: Cross Cultures Project Association; Co-partners: StreetFootballWorld GmbH, All-Ukrainian Foundation for Children's Rights, Ukrainian Association of Football		
EU grant contribution	797,981.75		
Contract signature date	2017/09/13	Contract end date	2021/09/13
Contract start date	2017/09/14	Monitoring expert	Olena Kifenko
Field mission start date	2021/03/19	Field mission end date	2021/03/31

Scoring overview

Relevance	1.1	1.2	1.3			
Efficiency	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4		
Effectiveness	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Sustainability	4.1	4.2	4.3			
Marker	5.1	5.2				
	YES	YES				

Summary of main findings

At the time of the monitoring mission, the project was in its fourth year of implementation, six months before the planned project end date. The project aims at engaging IDP children and kids of different backgrounds, with different skills in football as a means of social interaction and unification. The project is implemented by a consortium of four international and Ukrainian organisations who are leaders in the fields of football and children sports.

The project was well designed and the planned resources were mostly made available in a timely manner. However, the project team experienced some co-financing problems. The 10% co-financing of the total budget has not been provided yet, which delayed a few project activities. The lead applicant expects to cover the missing co-financing share through their core funding by the UEFA. The project might require a no-cost extension due to hampering effects of the pandemic restrictions and the co-funding problem.

The majority of outputs were timely produced on a high-quality level and in accordance with the action plan. The key outputs delivered include 44 instructors, 1,198 voluntary coaches, and 688 coach assistants mobilised and trained in the specific child-centred and community-based OFFS (Open Fun Football School) approach; 10,034 children mobilised in 55 OFFS and 83,316 children mobilised in 621 extracurricular after-school sport activities; a network of 51 interdisciplinary CSP (community-school-police) teams established in 9 regions of Ukraine for joint community-based activities for children; lectures conducted in 359 schools for 20,400 pupils and 18,600 parents.

The major benefits deriving from the outputs delivered so far are the greater opportunities offered to children from different backgrounds that are engaged in sports and common activities. The joint football training offered by the project is improving the social skills, mental and physical health of the children. Another benefit already observed are the formed grassroots CSP teams consisting of local volunteer trainers, psychologists, police officers and community members, who developed their advocacy capacities and engage local youth in various activities. The project benefits are likely to be viable in the medium term and are in general strongly supported by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, by local communities, activists, authorities and entrepreneurs, private sports clubs and schools.

The effects of the project outputs qualify for a potential success story due to the significant contribution to participation of children with different skills and different backgrounds in football games as a socialising factor, and to fighting the bias that football field is a not-for-girls space. Besides, the action has already significantly contributed to development of local sports initiatives for children in small communities through the work of CSP teams.

The project includes innovative funding methods as some of the CSP teams have already received financial support from local budgets and private entrepreneurs for their initiatives.

Recommendations

The implementing partners are recommended:

- To request a no-cost extension of the project due to the hampering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and the delayed co-funding on the project implementation.
- For future actions, the project partners should secure co-financing through concrete arrangements before signing the grant contract with the EU.

The EUD is recommended:

- To consider approving a no-cost extension of the project to allow a smooth and full completion of last planned activities and events.

1. Relevance	Very Good	Good	Problems	Serious deficiencies
1.1 Planning of project resources	X			
<p>The project aimed at engaging local CSO's, parents, schools, local authorities and community police in a united effort to facilitate interaction and social integration between IDP children (internally displaced people due to the war in the East of Ukraine) and youth and their fellows from the host communities, and to form local cross sectorial networks with the capacity to design and implement education and awareness campaigns, which promote reconciliation, social integration and child protection.</p> <p>The resources planned for the project implementation are necessary and adequate in relation to the planned objectives.</p> <p>The project was planned to be implemented by a consortium of four partners and the grant contract was signed with three CSOs and one company: Cross Cultures Project Association (CCPA) from Denmark as the lead applicant, and StreetFootballWorld GmbH (SFW) from Germany, All-Ukrainian Foundation for Children's Rights (AUFCR), and Ukrainian Association of Football (UAF, Football Federation of Ukraine before 2019) as co-applicants. Besides, the DoA defined significant involvement of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in project activities, though these partners were not included in the grant contract and the budget.</p> <p>The majority of partners had a history of successful cooperation before, and the project team planned the resources very well. The project is a follow-up of a previous successfully implemented action. The roles of the project partners were well defined in the DoA according to the experience and expertise of each partner, and structured per each planned activity cluster. CCPA was responsible for the overall management of the action, including monitoring of action progress, technical assistance, resource mobilisation, donor reporting and financial accounting. UAF was expected to coordinate the activity cluster for interaction and integration (activities 1.1., 1.2. and 2.4.); and AUFCR was responsible for implementing the activity cluster for cross-sector networks, in-school activities and awareness raising (activities 2.1. 2.2 and 2.3.). As an international network organisation SFW was expected, in close cooperation with CCPA, to be responsible for providing international expertise and specialists for capacity building seminars and Youth Camps, and for ensuring compliance with international best practices within the field of sport for development.</p> <p>The main project resources were well planned; the biggest lump covered mostly workshops and seminars, study torus and other training and development activities, publications, visibility materials (50.64% of the total costs or EUR 562,281). The human resources (17.22% of the total costs or EUR 191,214) included three national coordinators for different project areas, a financial assistant, and international programme and PR managers. Other resources included football equipment and supplies (16.23% of the total costs or EUR 180,250), travel costs (8.06% of the total costs or EUR 89,540), and office supplies (1.3%, EUR 14,400). The implementation period of the project was 48 months which was fully adequate for the planned activities.</p> <p>The action did not plan to provide financial support to third parties.</p>				
1.2 Project target groups	X			
<p>The target groups and final beneficiaries are adequately defined and their needs are well addressed in the project documents.</p> <p>According to the DoA, the main beneficiary groups are children of age 6–12 years of IDP background; youth of 14–18 years of IDP background; practitioners within the CSO, sport, school sectors and community police; public sector practitioners; and local and regional authorities.</p> <p>Children and youth of IDP background are vulnerable and often face stigmatisation and exclusion in local communities. Thus, the action planned to address the needs of the children through joint activities with peers from local communities, and civic education promoting tolerance and inclusion. Young people's needs were planned to be addressed by means of educating them as voluntary coach assistants for afterschool activities, and through connecting them to cross-sector networks of adults and young adults, and further building their capacity to actively engage with grassroots level community activities.</p> <p>Practitioners within the civil society, sport, school sectors and community police were planned to be trained to facilitate reconciliation and social integration of IDPs and hosts. Besides, to stimulate cooperation, exchange of experience, and dialogue between communities, public sector practitioners and authorities the action planned to set up a governance structure allowing relevant stakeholders to meet</p>				

across sectors at national, municipal and community levels and ensure the flow of information and knowledge between community, school, police (CSP) practitioners, local authorities and policy makers.

Moreover, the target groups are specifically identified per each project activity cluster, which makes it easier to monitor their outreach. For instance, the activity cluster 1.1 (Mobilisation and capacity development of instructors (trainers of trainers), voluntary coaches, and young coach assistants) specifies practitioners within the CSO, sport, school, and police sectors, and youth aged 14-18 as target groups.

In total, all activity clusters target the following groups: practitioners within the CSO, sport, school, social and police sectors; national and local authorities; public school pupils and their parents; youth aged 14-18; IDP children and their fellows from the host communities aged 6-12 years; young volunteers (coach assistants) aged 14-18 years; and youth aged 16-18 years.

1.3 Quality of defined indicators

The logframe matrix remained unchanged throughout the project implementation period by the time of the monitoring mission. The logframe includes one overall objective, 2 specific objectives (outcomes), 2 groups of outputs linked to specific objectives (6 in total; 2 linked to SO 1; and 4 to SO 2), and 2 groups of activities (21 activities in total), linked to outputs (5 activities linked to output 1.1; 3 activities – to output 1.2; 4 activities – to output 2.1; outputs 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 included 3 activities each).

The project design is well structured and sequential, and the logframe is generally of good quality. While the majority of outputs are well formulated, two of them are formulated in quite an extensive way that also covers the outcome level, i.e. *‘1.1. 20 instructors/coach educators, 1020 voluntary coaches of different backgrounds and 816 young coach assistants have been mobilized and trained cross sectors in the specific child-centred and community-based OFFS approach and has the capacity to facilitate inclusive, confidence- and peace-building grassroots sport as means to stimulate community mobilization, social cohesion and inclusion, values of tolerance, respect for diversity and peace as well as conflict prevention practices’*; or *‘2.1. A cross sector network of practitioners from the CSO-, school- and police sectors (CSP) and a youth network have been mobilized and have developed increased capacity to implement joined community based activities within the field of social integration, reconciliation, and child protection’*.

In the logframe, there are twenty nine indicators defined at the output level, seven at the outcome, and three at the impact level. Overall, the indicators in the logframe are set up satisfying the RACER criteria. The indicators are well defined, linked to the respective project’s objectives and outputs. All indicators can be measured, their baselines and target values are justified in most of the cases, and the information sources are available. However, some outputs lack quantitative target values. For example, the output 2.4 *‘Exchange of experiences, lessons learned international best practice seminars have ensured evaluation and comparison with best practices and experiences from related activities and approaches internationally’* lacks quantitative target values despite having the quantitative indicators of achievement (i.e. *‘# of international study tours implemented’*; *‘# of international and multi-stakeholder best practise seminars’* etc.) The output and outcome indicators are gender-disaggregated (i.e. *‘% of female key actors involved in the project’*; *‘% female voluntary coaches’*; *‘% of girls-participants’* etc.)

2. Efficiency	Very Good	Good	Problems	Serious deficiencies
2.1 Are the resources planned, made available in a timely manner (human resources, funds, equipment) or did delays occur in the provision of inputs?		X		

Most of resources and inputs planned for the action have been made available on time in line with the grant contract and project time frame.

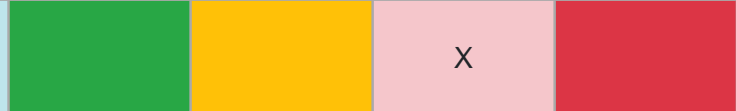
The cooperation of the involved organisations goes smooth and effective. The project partners had a long history of cooperation; they implemented football-related projects for youth and children before within this partnership group. The project partners in Ukraine have a well-developed regional network of partners, volunteers and local coordinators necessary for delivering the planned activities timely.

According to the interview with the project team, one team member – StreetFootballWorld – was less involved in the project implementation than it had been planned on the design stage. The organisation, as stated in the DoA and mentioned at the interviews, was expected to be involved in the project communication and cooperation with media, and facilitate youth camps and training workshops. Due to the pandemic challenges and increased workload – as mentioned by the project partners – the organisation

delivered only 1 youth seminar, and their other planned activities were redistributed between the project partners.

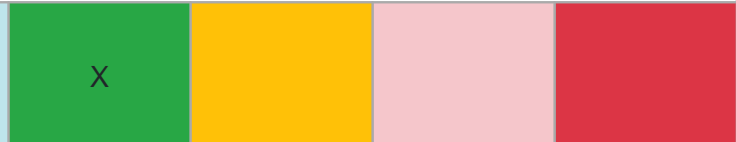
There were minor delays in implementation of some planned public activities due to the pandemic restrictions, which according to the project team did not impact the quality of the outputs.

2.2 Is co-financing, as foreseen in Annex III to the Grant Contract, tab 3. "Expected sources of funding" of the Budget, made available on time?



The co-funding has not been made fully available yet by the time of the monitoring mission. The project partners, according to their grant contract, were supposed to provide 27.95% co-financing, i.e. EUR 309,557. The project team planned to cover this amount from the contributions of project partners, SFW (EUR 90,000) and UAF (EUR 80,000), as well as donations from UEFA through CCPA (EUR 89,557) and SIDA (EUR 50,000). SFW, however, did not manage to secure EUR 10,000 of the planned amount, as the project manager stated at the interview, and the project did not receive the co-funding on behalf of SIDA /Danish MFA, which they were accounting for, due to the bureaucratic issues that did not depend on the implementing partners. By the time of the mission, the project has secured EUR 198,387 co-financing, with EUR 111,170 remaining to be covered. So far, it is planned that EUR 38,295 will be provided by UAF; EUR 10,000 of the SFW's part will be covered by CCPA, and EUR 62,875 remains to be covered by CCPA. CCPA as the lead applicant expects to cover the missing co-financing share through the CCPA's core funding by the UEFA. However, the project might need a no-cost extension due to several reasons (i.e. pandemic restrictions) and the co-funding problem is one of them.

2.3 Are project monitoring and reporting mechanisms well established and conducive to trace implementation progress, especially in case of monitoring a grant scheme?



The action follows formal monitoring and reporting mechanisms allowing tracing the implementation progress.

The project organisational structure includes the grant recipient CSO, CCPA, who is responsible for the general management of the project, and three consortium members sharing their parts of the project activities. UAF is in charge of reporting on local activities in Ukraine, and together with AUFCR they provide formal reports to CCPA on each of the components covered by the CSOs. The consortium partners in Ukraine are monitoring the action implementation and the work of regional partners according to the previously agreed procedures and timetables. The organisations conduct regular monitoring visits to regional partners. Besides, regional coordinators report on their progress once per 4 months; and strategic planning sessions are held for regional coordinators once per 3 or 4 months.

The project reports to the EUD annually according to the grant contract and EU guidelines. The reports in general are of high quality and provide adequate account of the progress with delivering the planned outputs.

The latest project work plan reflects all changes and adjustments that were required due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The project team is in close touch with the responsible OM at the EU Delegation in Ukraine throughout the project implementation period when planning the project activities and introducing changes in the timeframe or activities (i.e. due to pandemic).

2.4 To what extent have the planned outputs/ services been delivered/ produced to date? In case of delays, to what extent have appropriate corrective measures been taken?



At the time of the monitoring mission, the project was in the 4th final year of implementation, six months before the planned project end date. Most of the planned outputs had been delivered to date in accordance with the updated logframe and the updated action plan, as shown by the progress reports, project website and social media page, and interviews with the project team. The project team reported to have achieved greater quantitative indicators than planned in the logframe. The project team managed to achieve the majority of planned outputs and quantitative indicators prior to the COVID-19 pandemic; however, few activities changed their format, were postponed to the 4th project year or conducted online due to the quarantine restrictions. Besides, the project has a few activities postponed due to delayed co-

financing. The existing problems with co-financing and the challenges of the pandemic may cause a necessity for a no-cost project extension.

According to the progress reports and interview with the project management team, the following outputs have been delivered, comparing the quantitative target indicators for outputs as of the project end, September 2021, vs. those achieved at the date of the monitoring mission, March 2021.

1.1. 20 instructors/coach educators, 1,020 voluntary coaches of different backgrounds and 816 voluntary young coach assistants were planned to be **mobilised and trained** in the specific child-centred and community-based **OFFS (Open Fun Football School) approach** to independently facilitate grassroots sport. **44 instructors** were in fact mobilised during the first three project years, but the 3rd training year was postponed to April 2021 due to the pandemic restrictions. **1,198 voluntary coaches** were mobilised and trained at 17 seminars; and **688 coach assistants** were mobilised and trained at 27 seminars in the first three project years.

1.2. **13,600 children** of different backgrounds (50% IDPs and 50% fellows from the host communities) were planned to be **mobilised in OFFS**. 48,000 children were planned to be mobilised through regular inclusive after-school sport activities. **10,034 children were mobilised in 55 OFFS** within the first three project years. The project team also organised **621 extracurricular after-school sport activities for 83,316 children**.

2.1. A cross sector **network of practitioners from the community, school and police sectors (CSP) and a youth network** were planned to be mobilised for increasing their capacity to implement joined community based activities within the field of social integration, reconciliation, and child protection. A network of **51 interdisciplinary CSP teams has been established in 9 regions** of Ukraine and joint community-based activities for children conducted.

2.2. The cross sector CSP network, together with the project consortium, planned to develop and implement **lecture- and action plans in schools** aimed at promoting social integration, respect for diversity and child protection for a total of 80,000 pupils as well as parents meetings for 80,000 parents. Lecture plans, handbooks and information flyers for CSP education were developed as planned and lectures were conducted in **359 schools** in 9 regions on a regular basis, involving **20,400 pupils and 18,600 parents** in total.

2.3. A **cross-sectorial governance structure** of the action was developed as planned on the national, municipal and community levels, which guided the work of CSP teams. The project established close cooperation with the Ministry of Education, National Police, local authorities, and football clubs, and conducted regular meetings and seminars as well as developed and implemented 34 action plans in local communities.

2.4. **International best practice seminars** and exchange of experiences were planned to ensure evaluation and comparison with best practices and experiences from related activities and approaches internationally to transfer knowledge applicable to the Ukrainian context. No quantitative indicators were set for this output. An International study tour for key stakeholders from FFU/UAF, AUFCR, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Internal Affairs was conducted to study cross sector cooperation in Denmark and Sweden. A planned International and multi-stakeholder seminar for the CSP key stakeholders from Ukraine and colleagues from a similar Cross Cultures project in Moldova was postponed to the 4th year due to the pandemic; and in December 2020, the project consortium together with their partners from Moldova facilitated a lessons learned webinar for around 100 participants.

Some changes were introduced in the project activities and outputs due to the pandemic. For instance, in 2020 and 2021 the Open Fun Football School (OFFS) had to be divided into smaller training activities, and instead of doing one OFFS for 200 children in five days, the project team divided it into four clusters of 50 children in five days. This allowed inviting the planned amount of people, though the project team had to decrease the duration of the OFFS. Besides, some football seminars were postponed from 2020 to spring and summer 2021, and a number of meetings of CSP teams were conducted online in the period of pandemic. The project team initiated online weekly crisis management meetings and issued guidelines to cope with the pandemic challenges in their field. Other events for children, i.e. lectures, lessons and workshops were transformed into the online format; the project initiated a regular Facebook event – Open Football Lessons. Some aspects of volunteer training were also transformed into online video lessons.

3. Effectiveness	Very Good	Good	Problems	Serious deficiencies

3.1 What is the quality of outputs produced to date?

X

The quality of outputs was generally very high, which was also proven by interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The coaches and instructors were trained on a very professional level using high quality handbooks and lecture plans. The detailed and well-balanced training materials, beside the sports component, provided instructions for crime prevention topics recommended to work on with children of all ages involved; included techniques of creating good social environment in the classroom for younger children, were oriented on creating a strong parent network; provided recommendations on how to work with bullying, conflict and problems associated with early puberty, and to promote healthy lifestyle among students. The project also regularly trains CSP teams in various workshops that encourage exchange of experiences among different regions and provide for strong networking.

The project has an incredibly strong communication component; it managed to build successful collaboration of various stakeholders on all levels of administration to create safe space for children in communities, and to unite them through sports. The project team and CSP teams praise their rapid reaction on various challenges related to vulnerable and troubled children, and those who have problems with law. The CSP teams actively engage stakeholders of different spheres, i.e. physical training teachers, local departments of education, psychologists, police, local authorities, active community members and youth. The CSP teams were created for a long-term perspective; they raise local funds for new youth-related initiatives, and in many cases merge with local self-government bodies for young people to promote their ideas with their help. The project also actively cooperates with the line ministries and their departments, i.e. the Ministry of education, who distributes the information about the project through their network and integrate the project activities into the school curriculum; National Police and its departments who participate in forming CSP teams; the Ministry of Justice, with whom the project team members cooperated on development of the law on juvenile justice.

The project team successfully engaged and united children for extra-curricular and afterschool activities as well as for Open Fun Football Schools. The project used child-oriented and community-based approach to teaching football while bringing people of different backgrounds to interact together. The action paid significant attention to engaging girls and children from vulnerable groups, i.e. IDPs, orphans, children from vulnerable families, children with disabilities etc. and collected an impressive amount of success stories when the work of OFFS and CSP teams helped vulnerable children, improved their relations with peers and at schools, brought them confidence and helped them find friends and become members of the group. The CSP teams actively cooperated with parents and engaged them in the sports activities of their children. While there was some scepticism and indifference from some of the parents, especially of children from vulnerable groups, the project team indicated the increase of cooperation in many cases with deeper engagement of their children in project activities. The ongoing decentralisation reform provided great opportunities to strengthen the effect of the work of CSP teams as they managed to engage extra funding from communities and local authorities to identify problems of local youth and risk groups, and to solve those problems. For example, in Tarashcha town, Kyiv region, the CSP team engaged the community, local authorities and entrepreneurs to repair an abandoned football field and build an inclusive play- and sportsground.

3.2 Do the planned beneficiaries have easy access to the outputs/ services or financial support? How many of the recipients are registered CSOs and how many are informal groups?

X

The planned beneficiaries and target groups had easy access to the project outputs.

The project team established good cooperation with the National Police and the Ministry of Education and used their networks to disseminate information about the project in schools, among police departments and local communities. The project also cooperated with local authorities and self-government agencies in target regions to engage them in cooperation and disseminate the information about the project. Moreover, the project partners in Ukraine used their existing network of sport instructors and coaches in the regions who became the basis for creation of CSP teams; and disseminated the information about the project through regional coordinators. Besides, the beneficiaries learnt about the project events from the project-related websites and social media of the implementing partners, and participated in a variety of online events there. One of the interviewed stakeholders – a regional coordinator – mentioned that while at the

beginning of the project they paid significant efforts to popularise the project events among schoolchildren, after several events they started engaging their peers and the interest towards the events is constantly growing.

The project developed a specific child-oriented approach with the focus of the football games on social interaction and support, but not just competitiveness. The interviewed parents of participants stated that this friendly approach allowed bringing children of different backgrounds to interact together and helped engaging children with disabilities and increasing the participation of girls.

The COVID-19 outbreak to some extent limited the access to the project outputs, while the OFFS were broken down into smaller groups (50 children per day instead of 200), some events and championships were also postponed. At the same time, the project organised a number of online events and training workshops to engage children who were locked at home during the pandemic.

3.3 How do target groups and beneficiaries/grantees assess the usefulness of the outputs or of the sub-grants?

X

According to the interviews with beneficiaries, collected success stories and feedback of participants of events, the beneficiaries assess the produced outputs as very useful and of very high quality.

All interviewed participants of events praised their high quality of organisation, said they were very useful and practical. According to the feedback of participants of the CSP training workshops and volunteer coaches, they all actively used the materials of the workshops and gained knowledge in their work. Among other knowledge, the CSP teams learnt about advocacy, project planning and implementation, and engaging with local authorities, community and stakeholders. The interviewees praised the experience exchange approach among project partners from different regions, which helped in various aspects, i.e. work with social orphans and troubled children. The interviews with beneficiaries and stakeholders show that physical training teachers use the guidelines developed by the project at their school lessons, and use the elements they learnt at workshops at class. The project team regularly conducted surveys among the trained volunteers, which showed the participants' satisfaction with the training seminars, and their improvement of professional skills due to the high quality of the training content (i.e. in the 3rd project year 93% of surveyed volunteer coaches confirmed this).

Several interviewees mentioned the increased motivation among teachers due to this project; besides, children often changed their attitude towards the police officers involved in CSP teams, whom they started perceiving as partners and role models, which made a significant impact in communication with troubled children and their social development (for example, one of the stakeholders believed the project 'saved a number of children who could have had problems with law'). The interviewed head of education department in one of the target regions noted that many children, who took part in project activities during the previous years, were inspired by the work of the police officers, and entered the University of Internal Affairs later on. Some of them later joined CSP teams as members too.

Several beneficiaries called the OFFS 'bright festivals of sports'. The interviewed parents of children who took part in the project activities informed that the action brought attention of their children to sports. They mentioned several aspects in which the project contributed significantly to the quality of their kids' lives. The project activities allowed children improve their social interaction and become members of a children community. The action gave inspiration to some of the children to continue their sports career, which is especially important taking into account there is no systemic centralised sports education in Ukraine. One of the parents informed that some of the children who took part in the project competitions were invited to study further on in specialised sports schools, which was especially valuable for children from villages and small towns where there are no sports opportunities. Another aspect that the parents noted was the project's impact for their children's health. Beside the increased physical activity of the kids participating in the project, their higher involvement in football decreased their screen time and obsession with social media.

3.4 As presently implemented, to what extent do the project outputs contribute to the planned outcomes?

X

The project outputs well contributed to the planned outcomes.

The OFFS, training workshops and competitions are paying specific attention to the social component and are bringing together children of different social backgrounds, IDP kids and children from local communities, girls, children with disabilities, kids who experienced social anxiety and problems with interaction etc. This social- and communication-oriented approach to teaching football to children not only

enhances inter-action and social integration between IDP children and youth and their fellows from the host communities, which was the planned Outcome 1, but also is expected to provide more opportunities for girls in football, and contribute to social adaptation of troubled children and excluded kids.

The regular training and information support to CSP teams has already resulted into the autonomous work of a number of teams, where they become units for youth and children initiatives in their communities, and start cooperating with local stakeholders and engaging local money for children-oriented campaigns and activities. Regular experience exchange between CSP teams also contribute to the Outcome 2, notably to formation of local cross sectorial-networks with the capacity to design and implement education and awareness campaigns, which promote reconciliation, social integration and child protection.

3.5 To what extent are the EU visibility rules observed? Are key people aware of the EU-funding of the project?

X

The implementing organisations in general thoroughly observed the EU visibility rules.

The outputs and materials created within the project, i.e. publications, analytical materials and research papers, website and Facebook page, and presentations included the EU logo and disclaimer. The photos from the events clearly display the EU logo on various sports equipment, i.e. balls, T-shirts, caps, activity kits, and banners at the public events.

During the events, the project informed the participants about the EU funding and the interviewed beneficiaries were well aware about the EU funding of the project.

3.6 Are any external factors likely to jeopardise the possible positive impact of the project outcomes?

X

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the public activities in 2020 and early 2021, some of them were postponed, conducted online or in smaller groups than before. The project team stated they never received any negative response to their offline events during the pandemic as they took all precautions, i. e. the events were outdoors, and the social distancing was kept. However, the management team believes that the general impact of this crisis is being felt in all areas of children's lives, from health, development and behaviour, to education. The project management, regional coordinators and CSP teams contributed to reduction of the negative impact of COVID-19 on the life and development of children, i.e. through developing online training workshops to engage children in the period of the lockdown.

4. Sustainability

Very Good

Good

Problems

Serious deficiencies

4.1 Viability of the benefits deriving from the action after the end of the project

X

The project outputs and benefits are likely to be viable in the medium term.

The major benefits deriving from this action are the greater opportunities for children from different backgrounds engaged in sports and common activities, who became members of a kids' community and improved their social skills, mental and physical health due to joint football training. Another benefit are the formed CSP teams consisting of local volunteer trainers, psychologists, police officers and community members, who develop their advocacy capacities, who engage local youth in various activities and network with other teams from different regions to exchange their best experience.

The project benefits in many cases are strongly supported by local communities, activists, authorities and entrepreneurs, who contribute financially and informationally to initiatives of CSP teams. In some communities, i.e. in Dnipro and Kharkiv regions, CSP teams sign memorandums of cooperation with local authorities. Besides, the action has a strong replication potential and the experience of CSP teams is spread to other regions beside the project-targeted regions. This action is also replicated in Bosnia and Moldova, according to the project management team.

The project also builds good cooperation with private sports clubs and schools who support talented kids and children from vulnerable groups with tuitions.

The action has signed cooperation agreements with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who strongly support the project and its benefits, and are likely to continue maintaining cooperation with schools and police officers further on.

The project team is committed to continue organising OFFS and developing CSP teams in other regions after the project ends.

4.2 Viability of the CS organisation X

The main Ukrainian partner, Ukrainian Football Association, is financially and institutionally viable in the medium term. It is the main football organisation in Ukraine, which was founded in 1991. It is a member of UEFA and FIFA since 1992. The organisation is governed by the Congress. UAF's operational structure consists of the President and Secretary General, Executive Committee consisting of 41 members, and 17 structural departments – committees. The biggest sponsor of UAF is UEFA, and 90% of all funding comes to the national football teams.

All-Ukrainian Foundation for Children's Rights is quite viable in the medium term. The CSO is a think tank advocating for legislation and implementation of children's rights, which was founded in 2005. It has 7 permanently involved staff members and 2 ongoing projects in 2021, including the one under monitoring. The CSO's main donors are UNISEF, Danish Refugee Council, MATRA, and IRF.

4.3 How well have cross-cutting issues been taken into account (environment, gender balance, social environment)? X

The project design did not stipulate any link to the environment, but the CSOs tend to use as little paper and plastic as possible and use energy-saving resources. The project team travels by train to reduce pollution.

The project paid specific attention to engaging girls and children from vulnerable groups in its activities, to social integration of troubled kids their proneness to crime, to socialising children with disabilities and IDP children, and to laying foundations for transforming traditional gender roles that usually prevent and undermine gender equity.

The project team states that the social environment around the project is quite favourable for the project benefits as they engage various stakeholders in all activities and rely on their wide support. Moreover, the project itself contributes to improving the environment for vulnerable children.

However, there is a strong resistance of the church, right movements etc. in regard to feminism, gender-sensitive issues, rights for abortions, rights of the LGBTQI+ community. This situation is not new for the project team and they are used to working in the specific environment.

5. Marker

5.1 Could this action be considered a success story? If yes, elaborate why?	YES	X	NO	
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The effects of the project outputs qualify for a potential success story. The available strong outputs have already well contributed to the Priority area 3 of EU engagement with civil society: *To increase local CSOs' capacity to perform their roles as independent development actors more effectively.*

The project outputs have significantly contributed to participation of youth in football as a socialising factor, to engaging children with different skills and different backgrounds in sports, to fighting the bias that football is a not-for-girls space. Besides, the action has significantly contributed to development of local sports initiatives for children in small communities through the work of CSP teams.

5.2 Does this project include any innovative funding methods?	YES	X	NO	
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The action taught the CSP teams that were created in this project the basics of advocacy and project management. Some teams received financial support from local budgets and private entrepreneurs for their initiatives.

Sources of information: List of all documents analysed

Essential Project/Programme documents	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract • Description of Action • Logframe 	
Other documents	

- Agreements between project partners
- Cooperation agreements and memorandums with Ministries of Ukraine
- Lecture plans
- Handbooks
- Budget of the action
- Financial reports
- Interim narrative reports
- Collection of best practices and feedbacks of beneficiaries
- Project partners' websites and Facebook pages
- Articles in media

Sources of information: List of persons interviewed

Categories	Name and Position	Institution	Contact information
Implementing partners	Anders Levinsen, Managing Director	CCPA	anders@ccpa.eu
Implementing partners	Hanne Lund Madsen, Global Programme Director (former)	CCPA	hanne@ccpa.eu
Implementing partners	Yevhen Stolitenko, national project coordinator	UAF (FFU)	stolit@ffu.org.ua
Implementing partners	Yevheniia Pavlova, CSP coordinator, president of AUFRCR	AUFRCR	jane_p@ukr.net
Implementing partners	Oleksii Lazarenko, National Police cooperation coordinator	AUFRCR	oleksii.lazarenko@gmail.com
Target groups	Vladyslava Hancheva, MoE representative	Ministry of Education and Science	T. +380673947539
Target groups	Vitalii Romanov, National Police representative	National Police (central office)	T. +380633639577
Target groups	Viktoriiia Yakhnovska, psychologist	CSP volunteer	T. +380687907036
Target groups	Olena Kryventsova, regional coordinator in Kharkiv region	Head of Education Department in in Kharkiv region	T. +380963664514
Target groups	Oleksandr Lytovchenko, volunteer coach	CSP volunteer	T. +380676560390
Beneficiaries	Yana Siemushyna, mother from Kramatorsk	Mother of a kid participating in project activities	T. +380669467622
Beneficiaries	Yaroslav Pomazan, father from Merefa	Father of 2 IDP girls participating in project activities	T. +380507208343

Project Synopsis

Project Synopsis of CSO grant project (Extracted from the logframe)

Overall objective/ Outcome

To empower local CSO's, parents, schools, local authorities and community police to collaboratively contribute to reconciliation, social integration, peace building, and child protection in Ukraine through inclusive sports and cultural initiatives, actively promoting under the umbrella of human rights SDGs 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 10 (reduced inequalities), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and 17 (partnerships for the goals).

Specific Objectives/ Project Purpose

1. Enhanced inter-action and social integration between IDP children and youth and their fellows from the host communities
2. Formation of local cross sectorial-networks with the capacity to design and implement education and awareness campaigns, which promote reconciliation, social integration and child protection.

Planned outputs/ results

- 1.1. 20 instructors/coach educators, 1020 voluntary coaches of different backgrounds and 816 young coach assistants have been mobilized and trained cross sectors in the specific child-centred and community-based OFFS approach and has the capacity to facilitate inclusive, confidence- and peace-building grassroots sport as means to stimulate community mobilization, social cohesion and inclusion, values of tolerance, respect for diversity and peace as well as conflict prevention practices.
- 1.2. 13,600 children of different backgrounds (50% IDPs and 50% fellows from the host communities) have been mobilized and interacted on socially inclusive and confidence building OFFS. 48,000 children have been mobilized and interacted through regular inclusive and confidence building after-school sport activities.
- 2.1. A cross sector network of practitioners from the CSO-, school- and police sectors (CSP) and a youth network have been mobilized and have developed increased capacity to implement joint community-based activities within the field of social integration, reconciliation, and child protection.
- 2.2. The cross-sector network, together with the project consortium, has developed and implemented lecture and action plans in schools aimed at promoting social integration, respect for diversity and child protection for a total of 80,000 pupils as well as parents' meetings for their parents (CSP-education).
- 2.3. A cross sector governance structure on national, regional and local level (strategic, coordinating and operational) that allows practitioners from the relevant sectors to meet, share notions and perspectives and agree on joint CSP-actions.
- 2.4. Exchange of experiences, lesson learned international best practice seminars has ensured evaluation and comparison with best practices and experiences from related activities and approaches internationally.