

**Contact Making to Youth Participation;
The Strengthening of a Culture of Peace
Focusing on Active Participation
and Social Inclusion among Young People
in the EU and the Southern Mediterranean**

**Evaluation
Meeting**

*25 - 31 May 2015,
Amman – Jordan*





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INTRODUCTION

The first stage of the project Contact 2 Participation was the contact making seminar which took place in Laguépie, France in December 2014, allowing the partner organisations to get to know each other and to share about their challenges and best practices in the field of social inclusion and active participation amongst the young people.

Then, from March to July 2015, the staff exchanges took place between all the organisations partners in the project. Allowing one organisation to go and visit another during up to 5 days, allowing a better understanding of new methodologies in youth work in order to adapt them and implement these practices within the local context.

Finally, May of 2015 was marked by the third and last stage of the project: the evaluation meeting. More than 10 partner organisations in the project gathered from 25th until 31st of May of 2015 in Amman for an evaluation meeting. The event was hosted by the Jordanian organisation "I dare for sustainable development" (Below I Dare).

Organisations participating in the meeting

- Association Tunisienne d'Action Volontaire (ATAV) – Tunisia;
- Baladna – Israel;
- Center for Intercultural Dialogue (CID) – Macedonia;
- Hébron-France Association for Cultural Exchange (AECHF) – Palestine;
- I Dare for Sustainable Development (I Dare) – Palestine;
- International Palestinian Youth League (IPYL) – Palestine;
- JAVVA asbl – Belgium;
- Sercive Civil International-Catalonia (SCI-CAT) – Spain ;
- Solidarités Jeunesses (SJ) – France;
- Etudes et Chantiers (UNAREC) – France;
- Young Action for Peace (YAP Italy) – Italy.



Objectives of the meeting

- Evaluate all the phases of the project;
- Review the mapping shared in the first seminar, feedback;
- Overview the impact of this project, on the promoters and the benefits for the young people reached by this project (youth workers, young participants in different activities, interaction with local communities);
- Gather useful tools used during the implementation of the activities duration;
- Plan the next stages for cooperation and projects focusing on active participation and social inclusion;
- Create an online publication – definition of the contents.

Expectations, contributions and concerns of the participants about the **evaluation meeting**:

EXPECTATIONS

- Good communication: to be open, honest (especially when identifying challenges) and have good connection;
- Create concrete and realistic guidelines to improve day by day the cooperation between associations;
- Learn how to involve more local volunteers in the global project;
- Establish a good follow-up plan;
- Have productive exchange of opinions regarding the different phases of the project;
- Have concrete projects and contributions designed jointly with represented organisations;
- Exchange ideas and learn about other experiences;
- Get to know the people from the organisations;
- Identify common issues to work on;
- Learn about youth cultures and the country's political and social contexts represented in the meeting.



CONTRIBUTIONS

- Share experience and knowledge;
- Share the experience of the two past phases of the project;
- Be active during the sessions by presenting ideas and suggestions.

CONCERNS

- Repeat the same topics as the ones discussed during the first stage of the project;
- Not having enough time to discuss and plan for the future;
- Create something that already exists while working on guidelines;
- Not have a follow-up of the project;

Expectations, contributions and concerns of the participants about the **future cooperation**:

EXPECTATIONS

- Make new partnerships, have more cooperation between the organisations and have stronger relationships within Meda countries;
- Have international and long-term exchanges;
- Share the knowledge;
- Have final common projects;
- Have tools to ensure involvement of local volunteers;
- Transparency, reliability, planning ahead, communication;
- Methodologies to improve the projects;
- Erasmus +: discuss the current projects with current partners;
- Be updated with any activities or any progress related to the project.

CONTRIBUTIONS

- Offer a hosting place, a guest house, an office, a place to work and to coordinate;
- Be the link between the organisation and the participants and share ideas of cooperation;
- Sincere interest in developing exchanges with the Meda countries;
- Share methods, tools, experience about volunteering.



CONCERNS

- Existing partnerships may limit potential future partnerships;
- Lack of resources for a good follow-up;
- Different priorities and difficulties to find common ground;
- As a volunteer, not being able to take decisions in the name of the organisation;
- For some organisations not to have the time and resources to go for long term cooperation;
- Have high expectations and little results.

PROGRAMME OF THE ACTIVITIES

Day / Time	25 May	Day 1 26 May	Day 2 27 May	Day 3 28 May	Day 4 29 May	Day 5 30 May	31 May
06:00-09:30	Arrival day	Breakfast					Departure day
9:30-11:00		- Welcoming - Introduction meeting - Motivations - Publication	- Bilaterals - Sharing the staff exchanges - evaluations	Visit	Creation & Recommendations	Opportunities & cooperation	
11:00-11:30		Coffee break					
11:30 - 13:00		Vision of IVS	Evaluation of staff exchanges + objectives	Visit	Creation & Recommendations	Next steps	
13:00-15:00		Lunch					
15:00-16:30		Presentations of staff exchanges	Moving mapping Context - What is cooperation?	Visit	Tools fair	Next steps - Recommendations - Plan Of Action - Publication	
16:30-17:00		Coffee break					
17:00-18:30		Presentations of staff exchanges	Cooperation	Free	Open space	Final Evaluation & closing	
18:30-19:00		Steam group					
19h00		Dinner					
Evening			Exhibition of organisations + intercultural night in I Dare	Dinner out	Networking event		



PART 1 – INTROCUCTION TO THE ORGANISATIONS &

VISION OF IVS

1. Interactive session – Knowing better each organisation

In order for the representatives of the organisations present during the meeting to know each organisation better, an interactive session was organised. On an imaginary scale the participants placed themselves on the scale according to their answer to the question asked:

- Number of paid staff?
- Number of volunteers in the office?
- Number of people on the board?
- Budget? Percentage of public and private funds?
- Number of years of expertise in IVS?
- Number of local and international partners?

The result showed a very diverse group of organisations.

2. Moving debate – Vision of IVS now

For the moving debate activity, the participants were divided in two groups. In each group multiple statements about IVS, social inclusion and active participation were made. Each participant had to take position on whether they agreed with it or disagreed. It was called *Moving* because the participants were walking from one field to another, according to their degree of (dis)agreement, and *debate* because they were exchanging their opinions and arguments.



Statement 1: Voluntary work is used to have a better conscious, to feel good about yourself

Agree: 60%

- Voluntary work allows elevating your conscious and opens your conscious on many things like nature, environment, cultures etc.
- For the new volunteers voluntary work can be a good start to develop themselves even though it really depends on what they are looking for.
- Voluntary work shouldn't be for having a better conscience. But, maybe somewhere inside this is the case as volunteers want to contribute and have the feeling they have done something.

Disagree: 40%

- Voluntary work is an exchange; the volunteer goes to do something but also to learn about something and to bring his contribution. Everybody can be a volunteer and there are many reasons to become a volunteer: bored, good conscious, learn things, CV etc. Many times the volunteers get involved for one reason and they discover 1000 more good reasons for becoming a volunteer. You can volunteer for better conscious but the importance is that the workcamp shows you other reasons.
- 70% is done for the others and 30% is done for yourself. A volunteer feels proud to have volunteered.

"The first motivation of the volunteers is to be useful and to make a positive change in the society."



Statement 2: Voluntary work enables projects based on the needs of a community

Agree: 70%

- To some voluntary work was always created according to the needs of a community. Even if sometimes the direct impact is on one person but in the end it has an impact on the whole community.

Disagree: 30%

- The impact of a volunteer work is not always for the whole community.

"For example AECHF organises a workcamp for tourism in Hébron, it will work for the needs of the tourists but not the community, the impact on the whole community will be due to a collateral effect."

- Sometimes the organisations don't know well the needs of the community because it is a long process

Statement 3: IVS work fills an empty space left by civil society in a country

Agree: 1%

- Some countries such as Palestine need international support, IVS can offer them that.

Disagree: 99%

- IVS doesn't fill a gap, sometimes it gives something else, it's collaboration. European Voluntary Services enriches the experiences for example.

"The volunteers are civil society, IVS replies to what the state cannot fulfill."

- It is important that IVS works in cooperation with local civil society.



With the kind support of:



Statement 4: Voluntary work promotes employment by providing a low cost work force

Agree: 70%

"A volunteer gains experience and enhances skills during a voluntary work."

This is the most important in order to be able to find a job afterwards. Indeed, volunteering allows a person to get a better job afterwards as it improves his CV.

- In the case of volunteers that had difficult situations such as young people dropping school or using drugs, voluntary work will activate them to imagine themselves in a job, indeed it stimulates their employability.

Disagree: 30%

- Sometimes voluntary work can abuse the work force to have non payed volunteers. Indeed, volunteers should not replace the hired persons.
- The final aim of voluntary work is not employment but learning one from another.
- Civic Service in France: young people look for a job and consider this as a badly paid job, which is problematic for the organisations.
- What is difference between volunteering and internships? If people have skills ideally they should be paid for this.
- Sometimes volunteers are people who have a lot of skills but want to do something else, or have a break from their jobs.



Statement 5: To take part in IVS you have to be an activist

Agree: 10%

- In Palestine volunteers are all involved politically.
- Some participants think that organisations should be more activists and take a political statement regarding some subjects.

Disagree: 90%

“Volunteers who get involved are not systematically activists or involved in a political party.”

- Activism is fighting for a specific cause but some volunteers don't. Some people become volunteers because they want to change things in themselves but not in society yet, this will come afterwards.
- Activists have more to do with politics.
- A person doesn't necessarily volunteer because he is an activist.

Statement 6: Voluntary work is an opportunity for intercultural exchange and learning from one another

Agree: 99%

Voluntary work describes itself as being international and intercultural.

Middle: 1%

- Intercultural exchange can also create conflict and indeed doesn't bring anything positive in the learning process. Sometimes the interactions don't come naturally and it is necessary to create links to interact.

“The first motivation of the volunteers isn't necessarily intercultural exchange.”

Indeed it can be difficult for the volunteers to expect something from something they don't know at all.



Statement 7: Volunteers are hosted to increase the capacities of the local organisation

Agree: 70%

- It isn't only about working capacity; it's also about having a human experience.
- If the volunteer discovers new capacities, he can use them even if it isn't the aim.
- In most cases the organisations have a local need, with a group of volunteers they can get the work done.
- Volunteering is a way to increase capacity (more hands, brains), indeed the local organisation will not pay to provide a nice experience.
- The volunteers can also break the isolation of an organisation.

Disagree: 30%

- Volunteers are not supposed to fill the gaps, it's about learning and exchanging.

"Volunteers can increase capacities but it should not be the aim."



PART 2 – EVALUATION OF STAFF EXCHANGES

1. Presentation of the staff exchanges

The second stage of the project consisted in a study visits taking the form of staff exchanges among the partners. This activity permitting one representative of an organisation to go and visit another during up to 5 days, allowing a better understanding of new methodologies in youth work in order to adapt them and implement these practices within the local context.

Objectives of the staff exchanges

- Getting to know better each organisation in their local context;
- Give new ideas for innovative practices;
- Develop further projects with confidence on reliable partners.

Between March 2015 and August 2015, ten staff exchanges took place, involving fourteen partner organisations in the project. During the evaluation meeting, the two first days were dedicated to the staff exchange, reviewing them, evaluating them and giving recommendations for future staff exchanges.

A. Sending organisation: SCI Catalonia /

Hosting organisation: IPYL

From April 9th until April 15th of 2015, Ariadna Gálvez i Rifà, the communication and project manager at SCI Catalonia (Spain) visited IPYL in Palestine and also took this opportunity to visit AECHF another partner organisation in the project.

IPYL's board members welcomed Ariadna in order to present their projects and goals as an organisation. They went to the old city of Hebron, showing to the



guest the daily life of the Palestinians. Finally, Ariadna was able to visit IPYL's workcamps, allowing her to get familiar with the concrete activities implement in a difficult and conflicted environment, in Bethlehem for instance.

She also had the chance to visit AECHF's office and center in the old city and to visit some of their projects. The staff exchange ended on a meeting where Ariadna and IPYL planned the programme for the venue of IPYL's representative in SCI Catalonia's office.

Ariadna shares that thanks to this experience she has learned a lot about Palestine and it helped her understand the socio political obstacles that exist in order to become partner with a Palestinian organisation. Ingrid Danckaerts, president of SCI Catalonia was representing her

"I have learned a lot about Palestine and it helped me understand how life is there."
Ariadna, SCI Catalonia

organisation during the evaluation meeting in Amman; she shares that *"it would be important to have more time to visit all the parts of Palestine, with or without occupation. It's not sightseeing as it is the best way to understand the context by going to the places where the organisations have theirs activities"*.

B. Sending organisation: SJ France /

Hosting organisation: I Dare

Kristine Roke, international workcamp coordinator at SJ France was hosted by the Jordanian organisation I Dare from April 22nd until April 28th of 2015.



Kristine and I Dare team at their office

The guest was immediately taken into immersion in the activities organised by I Dare. Indeed, she was part of a meeting with the partners of *Creative economy*

“Human contact and exchanges has great importance despite the digital and on-line communication possibilities available today”. Kristine, SJ France

Forum which brings together entrepreneurship, artists, creative people and workers in the business side in order to give space for new innovative and sustainable initiatives.

The main focus of the visit programme was driven to:

- The organisations presentations - their structure, fund-raising strategy, values, the approach chosen to reach the aims projects and tools used;
- Meeting with local partners and ministry of Social Development in order to discuss the social context in Jordan and how it affects the life of young people, what is the role of the youth organisations in improving the situation in this complex context;
- Meetings with local youth from different social backgrounds, youth from the Palestinian refugee camp.



Visit at the ministry of Social Development in Amman

Kristine shares that with I Dare “there is a space for cooperation” as they are experts in the field of inter-religious dialogue, no hate speech in the region, and for developing training modules against violent extremism.

“We hope to send volunteers to I dare and to give financial support to I Dare’s volunteers, even trainings could be co-organised on certain topics.” Kristine, SJ France



Kristine and I Dare team at their office



C. Sending organisation: JAVVA /

Hosting organisation: Baladna

From May 10th until May 16th of 2015, Laura Drielsma, hosting officer for the Belgium organisation JAVVA visited Baladna, an Israeli organisation.

The programme of this exchange had three main focuses:

- To better understand the history and context of the Palestinians in Israel and the situation of civil society today;
- To learn about Baladna's role in the community and its different projects with youth and the issues and topics being addressed;
- To gain a broader understanding of Palestinian civil society and activism across Israel, covering a number of different cities and NGOs.

Indeed, the visit started with a presentation of the staff and the work of the organisation. Laura was then guided through a visit of Haifa, Tel Aviv University and Baladna's partners such as Adalah - The Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel, Laura also met young student activists which allowed her to understand better the current political reality in which Baladna develops its work.



*Visit of Um al-Fahm
Baladna youth
group: youth group
with students of
secondary school
having discussions
about gender issues
and "honor crime"*



Laura shares that “the staff exchange is a great opportunities for the involved organisations” as future cooperation were discussed such as conducting an exchange of volunteers between the two organisations and allowing a training for the young Palestinians and Belgium on advocacy, media and public speaking.

D. Sending organisation: IPYL /

Hosting organisation: SCI Catalonia

Majdi Dana, consultative board member at IPYL – Palestine, visited SCI Catalonia in Spain from the 21st until the 26th of April of 2015.

The initial objectives for this staff exchange according to the two organisations were:

- To get to know each other's organisation deeper;
- To learn about another culture and country;
- To share each organisation's strengths;
- To start building new projects together.

Each staff member of the hosting organisation hosted Majdi for one day and explained to him in details their field of work and projects covered. A comprehensive meeting with the president was held, the structure, history and activities of SCI Catalonia and SCI international were presented. Majdi understood the meaning for SCI Catalonia being located in a disadvantaged neighborhood of Barcelona.

“The staff exchange was also a chance to discuss funding perspectives for joint Meda projects between CCIVS members and the need to focus more on such activities.”

Majdi, IPYL

“SCI Catalonia being located in Raval neighborhood of Barcelona, young people and local communities feel connected with SCI and that greatly facilitate interaction with youth with disadvantaged background.”

Majdi, IPYL

On the last day of the exchange, one full day was dedicated to visiting and participating in a training for youth participating in different projects of SCI.



Majdi shares that the activities gave both organisations a chance to exchange ideas and visions of youth work in both realities.

E. Sending organisation: AECHF /

Hosting organisation: CID

Sandrine Bert Geith, projects and fundraising coordinator at AECHF in Palestine, visited the Macedonian organisation CID from the 3rd until the 9th of May of 2015.

The initial objectives of Sandrine through this staff exchange was to learn more about programmes for hosting and sending volunteers and to create contacts and build common projects with other organisations.

Sandrine summarizes her stay in CID as five days of intensive experience in different fields: meetings with part of the workers and volunteers at CID, visit of Kumanovo with volunteers, following the volunteers activities, participation at 2 events for the Youth European Day (stand, etc.), participation to an event to promote CID and Youth exchange, activities in the cultural center MultiKulti and Presentation of AECHF.



Volunteers from CID



This experience allowed the host to learn about being part of a network, about the hosting of youth exchanges and about the integration of volunteers in children's activities despite their different languages. Sandrine shares that she wishes to adapt some of CID's activities into AECHF's programme. Indeed, the situation in Macedonia and Palestine is very similar when it comes to inter-ethnic issues and yet also different due to the existing political cooperation in Macedonia. despite this, there are many models of youth work that can be replicated and adapted to work in Macedonia or in Palestine.

*"In Palestine to involve local volunteers is a difficulty. Presence of more international volunteers for short or long term will be an opportunity for Hebronite Youth to participate in activities."
Sandrine, AECHF*

F. Sending organisation: Baladna /

Hosting organisation: YAP Italy

From April 6th until April 12th of 2015, Mariam Farah, chairwomen at Baladna organisation in Israel visited the team and activities of YAP Italy.

Their joint objectives were to share experience and to build common projects.



During her stay, Mariam took the opportunity to visit another partner

Members of Yap Italy's team with Mariam



organisation in the project, SCI Italy, allowing her to have a bigger view of the projects held in the country in the field of international voluntary service. Visits of local projects were organised and different departments of the hosting organisations were presented in order to give the partner a better understanding of the work organised by the hosting organisations. Mariam shares that this experience allowed her to gather good and useful information about how to select volunteers for projects, how to prepare them and YAP Italy will help Baladna to organise a workcamp.

G. Sending organisation: CJM /

Hosting organisation: UNAREC

Najib Benabdellah, youth exchange coordinator at CJM in Morocco, spent six days from the 27th of April until the 3rd of May of 2015 within UNAREC organisation in France. His expectations from the staff exchange were to consolidate a friendship with the hosting organisation, to share experience and to create greater cooperation in the Mediterranean region. During the exchange Najib was able to visit local projects, to meet with UNAREC's local partners and to meet the staff and volunteers of the organisation. Najib shares it was very interesting for him to visit Emmaüs project (partner with UNAREC), a social project for people with fewer opportunities that recycle, reuse and sell at an affordable price all types of objects, furniture's, clothes, household appliances, bicycles etc. This visit gave him some new ideas to implement in his country.



UNAREC and CJM team visit at Emmaüs



H. Sending organisation: I Dare /

Hosting organisation: JAVVA

I Dare, in Jordan, sent, from March 23rd until March 29th, their cultural operator Suha Ayyash, to Belgium within JAVVA organisation.

Their common objectives through the staff exchange were:

- To get to know and learn more about the work of the organisation (to understand better the identity, values and political vision of each organisation);
- To get to know the persons who run the organisation;
- To learn about the respective strategy, pedagogical approaches and types of actions, our target groups, resources and partners;
- To share about the respective context of work;
- To explore our mutual wishes and needs and to discuss about potential future common projects.

During this visit, Suha was able to understand the values, goals, activities and methods of JAVVA thanks to meeting the

Welcoming of Suha within JAVVA office



volunteers in their organisation, taking part in workshops using

their pedagogical tools, visiting local project, meeting local partners and through formal and informal discussions. Suha also visited

different

neighborhood in the city which are valuable to understand the locality of Brussels. Both organisations believe that sharing the knowledge and methods between them is really important and better partnerships can

“The staff exchange allowed us to know the human dimension of the organisations not just the emails”. Suha, I Dare



be built between organisations with a different background and context thanks to a staff exchange. Indeed, JAVVA and I Dare are going to cooperate with EVS projects by sending a Belgian volunteer to I Dare.

I. Sending organisation: ATAV /

Hosting organisation: SJ

From August 20th until August 26th of 2015, Nourhene Ben Ali, volunteer from the organisation ATAV visited SJ in their Midi-Pyrénées delegation "Citrus". The exchange aimed for ATAV to get to know a local organisation, indeed Nourhene integrated a workcamp organised by Citrus with international volunteers and taking place in a rural area of France. This experience aimed to share good practices from a workcamp. Nourhene shares that this was not her expectation of the staff exchange and that she was not fully satisfied with this experience. Citrus shares that they were not prepared to host a staff exchange and wish in the future to have more information about welcoming and mentoring.



Citrus workcamp in which Nourhene participated



J. Sending organisation: YAP Italy /

Hosting organisation: CSM

The last staff exchange took place between YAP Italy and CSM. Manuela Portesi Lauri, outgoing officer at YAP Italy, visited CSM in Morocco from the 19th until the 25th of July of 2016.

During this exchange, the two organisation's aim was to understand better the local context, to know how the actions of the partner organisations answer the need of the local youth civil society and think of ways to help each other improve these actions.



Manuela visiting CSM's summer school workcamp

Manuela took this opportunity to also visit the partner organisation CJM, in total she visited four branches of the organisations, seven international projects (three workcamps, and educational projects of school of language for children) and

"It was so meaningful to spend the daily life of volunteers, talking with them in an informal way and understand their motivations, their needs, expectations and prospective after their experience". Manuela, YAP Italy

many activities developed by the local branches and focused on the involvement of local youth.

For YAP Italy it was very important to visit CSM as they send volunteers to Morocco to participate to CSM's workcamps. This staff exchange allowed them to understand better the context and projects in which they are sending their volunteers and indeed follow up on recommendations for the future projects. Manuela



Manuela with CSM's workcamp group

This staff exchange allowed the organisations to realise they had many similarities and that they shared the same values.

2. Pros and Cons of the staff exchanges

This phase of the evaluation of the staff exchanges started with a bilateral activity between the hosting and the sending organisations. The participants had to first think individually about the activity regarding the three stages of the visit: before, during and after. They were asked to write their impressions on a sticky note before sharing their reflections in duo.

The last stage of the activity consisted in sharing the reflections about the pros and cons of the activity to the rest of the group.

TIMING



- **Short timing can affect the programme:** as hosting organisation it can be difficult and stressful to have a host who wants to visit several organisations in the same country. It can indeed affect the initial programme.
- **Bad schedule in the week-ends:** when possible the staff exchange should not take place during the week-ends because it has a negative impact on the schedule as many organisations and institutions are closed.
- **Busy schedules:** it can be difficult to adjust the schedules of the hosting and sending organisation because everyone is very busy in their own organisation. Indeed it can be



challenging to find five free days in both schedules.

- **Time consuming:** it can be difficult to have someone in the sending organisation ready to travel during one week and to have to take the time within the hosting organisation to be with the guest during 5 days.

PROGRAMME



Cons

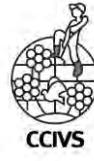
- **No programme in advance:** the guest not receiving the programme of the activities in advance can make him feel the host is not prepared.
- **Plan in advance:** when there are two organisations in the same hosting country it is important that they organise their programmes together in order to make sure that it's not repetitive for the guest.

COMMUNICATION



Cons

- **Too many persons involved:** different people were involved in the different phases of the project which can make the communication quite difficult.
- **Bad bilateral communication:** there was sometimes a bad communication between the two organisations and thus a bad planning for some activities.
- **Sharing reports:** the reports of the activity should be shared with all the organisations who participated in the project.



OBJECTIVES



Pros

- **Having shared projects/objectives:** the activity allowed the organisations to discover they often had mutual objectives and goals.
- **Instructive:** the activity also allowed the organisations to learn many things from the one another.

Remarques

- **Funds:** to help the cooperation, there should be more funds dedicated to future activities organised in the Meda region.
- **Coordination:** CCIVS should have a bigger role in the cooperation of the staff exchanges (programmes, organisation etc.)
- **Meda staff exchanges:** there should be Med – Meda staff exchanges as it is often easier to be partner with same regions organisations.



3. The impact of the context on IVS work

One of the activities organised during the meeting aimed to share what each person learned thanks to the staff exchange regarding the context and the influence of the context on the organisation's work.

Some contexts can be limiting and affect the work of the organisations. Indeed, the beneficiaries, the target audience, the themes, the non-formal education, the advocacy, the approach, the area of implementation or the cooperation Euro-Mediterranean are all aspects that are directly related to the context and can have a negative impact on the work.

The participants were asked to reflect on the contexts and to share what problems can emerge from such environments:

- Lack of funding;
- Political-economical conflicts;
- Fortress Europe, check points;
- Restrictions from the funding framework;
- Fear;
- Unemployment;
- Conservatism;
- Gender unbalance;
- Racism;
- Competition with the private sector;
- Lack of democracy;
- Violation of Human Rights;
- Social inclusion;
- Active participation;
- Political reform;
- Political instability;
- Poor networking;
- Social segregation;
- Corruption;
- Radicalisation;
- Lack of institutionalised youth work;
- Military occupation;
- Xenophobia;
- Depth;
- Poverty;
- Lack of intercultural dialogue;
- Online hate speech;
- Conflict;
- Cultural heritage;
- Health care;
- Media;
- Anti-immigration;
- Decentralisation;
- North-South inequalities;
- Violent extremism.

Some of the key words identified here are in the organisation's hands but others aren't or are difficult to be in their hands.



PART 3 – NETWORKING THE ORGANISATIONS

1. Identifying each organisation

Phase 1:

In order to identify each organisation, the participants were asked during the evaluation meeting to create a virtual Facebook page of their organisation on a flipchart. This sheet represents the CV of each organisation, including:

- ✓ Name;
- ✓ Location;
- ✓ Picture/ logo;
- ✓ Family: organisations with whom they work on a regular basis;
- ✓ Friends: organisations whom they work sometime with but are not partners yet;
- ✓ Contacts: organisations which can sometimes be useful;
- ✓ Themes of focus;
- ✓ Targets of audiences;
- ✓ Approach/ activities;
- ✓ Key strengths.





2. Finding similar profile organisations

Phase 2:

The next phase of the activity was to share the organisation's Facebook pages in a group of two or three participants and to look for common points. Allowing each one to identify and exchange with an organisation with whom it would be interesting to build a partnership.



3. Networking the cooperation

Phase 3:

The profiles were then shared with the group as a whole and the participants were asked to link with a rope their organisation with the organisations with whom they already had cooperation and with whom they had a potential



the same signification. Indeed, some organisations have been working together for a long time, others are far more recent.

Divided in four groups, the participants were asked to reflect about cooperation and the reasons for taking such decisions to cooperate with an organisation:

GROUP 1

What is cooperation?	Why do we cooperate?	Why don't we cooperate?	Do we really cooperate?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bilateral/ multilateral - Common projects/ interests - Network; - Communication; - Trust; - Win-win relation; - Development of resources and capacities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development; - Exchanges (intercultural, working methods); - Transparency; - Good reputation; - Support of network; - Commitment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different standards of quality; - Different vision; - Different goals/ interests; - Lack of communication; - Hidden agendas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on short term cooperation; - In the past: too ambitious (lack of resources); - Taking reasonable risks; - Be selective; - Planning & funding.

GROUP 2

What is cooperation?	Why do we cooperate?	Why don't we cooperate?	Do we really cooperate?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shared values & aims; - Working together in a common field; - Consciousness of the partner's needs; - Networking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Break isolation; - Prove solidarity; - Complementarity; - Better meet the needs; - Learn from each other; - Stronger impact; - Face competition; - Learn & exchange; - Lobbying for legal aspects; - Valorisation of the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different values and principles; - Lack of competence; - Lack of attitude/ knowledge of the frame; - Financial/ political problems; - Lack of time & human resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The answer can't be Yes or No because there is different levels of cooperation; - More cooperation in implementation rather than in defining the project.



GROUP 3

What is cooperation?	Why do we cooperate?	Why don't we cooperate?	Do we really cooperate?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exchange of people & ideas; - Working together towards a common goal; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common goals; - Connections & sharing; - Spread ideas; - Promote; - International solidarity; - Change society; - Opens minds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different visions; - Political issues; - Different objectives; - non equal relation; - lack of communication; - Bad past experiences; - Stereotypes; - Prejudices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - YES: exchanging people, ideas, experiences & expertise; - NO: North-South inequality & problem of free travel.

GROUP 4

What is cooperation?	Why do we cooperate?	Why don't we cooperate?	Do we really cooperate?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To do together; - To help & give a hand; - to exchange knowledge, experience & volunteers; - Implementing something developed together; - Growing together; - Reciprocity; - Long lasting sustainable partnership; - Build trust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More impact together; - Win-win/ Lose-lose situation; - More support; - Importance of international dimension; - Complementary roles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different values; - Negative experience; - It is demanding, need to invest a lot of time and energy; - Limited resources; - Too many structures & roles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The international network is cooperation; - Sharing same values with family partners; - Goals of organisations (workcamps); - Cooperation when closing a project together; - Commitment is part of the international network.



5. The Euro-Meda cooperation

Phase 5:

The participants were asked to reflect on their past or present Euro-Med cooperation using the six hats method. This method helps separate thinking into six clear functions and roles. Each role is symbolized by a colored thinking hat, the facilitators will decide when to change the hat color. By mentally switching hats it allows to focus the conversation and the thoughts. During this session four different roles were chosen, meaning four different colors of hats.



➤ **Pink hat: the emotional**

"In the past I felt an emotion (good or bad) because something happened in the Euro-Meda cooperation..."



➤ **White hat: the facts**

"There is no judgement; I just explain the facts and what happened..."



➤ **Blue hat: the negative critics**

"I'm not proud of..."



➤ **Yellow hat: the positive critics**

"I'm proud of..., my successes are..."



UNCOMFORTABLE: Some have felt uncomfortable sometimes in the project because during the first phase of the project (Contact Making Seminar in Laguëpie - France, December 2014) the organisation was not able to send a staff but had to send a volunteer from their organisation to participate in the seminar. It was then a different person who was involved in the staff exchange and in the evaluation form, which made it difficult to follow the project and to have one person in charge.

LOST ENTHUSIASM: Some of the organisations were feeling very enthusiastic but the enthusiasm slightly faded away as there was a lack of cooperation between organisations from different countries.

COLLAPSE OF YAP: The collapse of the network YAP international affected majorly the cooperation in the Euro-Meda region.



FRUSTRATION: It is frustrating because there is room for improvement and cooperation but it is not heard and the countries from the Mediterranean region don't always see the importance of this cooperation.

UNBALANCED COOPERATION: Sometimes the cooperation is unilateral because most of the projects are funded by the European Union.

DECLINE: The Euro-Med cooperation used to be bigger; it declined even if some cooperation still exists.

STRESSFUL: The cooperation may generate stressful responsibilities because it is difficult to build strong and successful partnerships.

ENTHUSIASTIC: Euro-Med projects are the promising project and have a real and concrete impact on individuals.



The facts



IPYL Since 1997: Many things have been done, mainly for EVS, working with children and art, organising seminar with women between Europe and Arab states and coordinating world study trips.

SJ: Coordination of the Peace Caravan between Europe and Jordan.

JAVVA: Hosting and sending EVS, organising workcamps both ways, participating and hosting seminars. They have a project of creating a video in cooperation with Baladna about Palestine.

Baladna and YAP: Organising an art and peace project in the city of Haifa.

SCI Catalonia: Works on women issues within the Mediterranean region.



I Dare: Involved in at least 23 project in the Euro-Mediterranean region and they host courses and seminars.

CID: Coordinates an EVS with Turkey, they send and receive volunteers.

UNAREC: Organises and coordinates workcamps with organisation from the Maghreb region.

 Negative critics 



AECHF: They applied for funds on a project but the partner replied too late and the funds were lost.

SCI Catalonia: Some projects depend on the governments subventions. Indeed, some projects cannot continue if the government decides to stop the funds.



IPYL: YAP disappearance had a very negative impact on the projects in the Mediterranean region as they use to apply for many projects.

I Dare: Some projects ended badly as they were handled by volunteers.

JAVVA: The organisation hosted a young Palestinian to volunteer in an asylum seeker center. The project encountered problems as the choice of the volunteer's profile was not adapted. He was a refugee working for refugees.

Other projects were problematic because of not knowing well enough a hosting organisation of volunteers sent by JAVVA as LGT or EVS.

SJ: Encountered problems because some volunteers that were sent as EVS did not fit to the difficulty of the environment of the hosting organisation, they were not prepared enough.



Positive critics



AECHF: It was an amazing experience to be able to host an EVS in their organisation. It was thanks to SJ that the host of the volunteer became possible; indeed, it is a cooperation which worked very well.

IPYL: A Palestinian EVS volunteer went to SJ and thanks to SJ the volunteer obtained a grant to study in France afterwards.



PART 4 – GOOD PRACTICES & RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Active participation and social inclusion tools fair proposals

The participants to the meeting were asked to put into place active participation and social inclusion tools for best practices sharing.

A. Programme for young with fewer opportunities and the buddy system – proposed by JAVVA

Programme for young with fewer opportunities:

Roberta Stebel, project coordinator at JAVVA shared the experience of a programme they developed to help young persons who have one or more reasons to have difficult access to IVS (social, economic, drop out of school, health/handicap, geographical, cultural). The geographical can lead to difficult access as some suburbs or the country side can be poor in cultural offers. To begin with, these young people are not aware of the possibility to become a volunteer, once they receive information about IVS they believe it is not made for them and cannot imagine themselves capable to participate in one of the projects.

In this program JAVVA works with social workers who know the young person with difficulties. IVS becomes a mean for that person, because volunteering will help him socialize, experience new things and be part of a project, indeed IVS is never an objective.

“IVS becomes a mean for the young with problem; it should never be an objective.” Roberta, JAVVA

When the persons are really excluded, JAVVA can outreach them by working with schools and social assistants that are in the field and know the young people with difficulties. JAVVA passes the information

to the street workers that they have a special programme for young with fewer opportunities and the street workers pass the hand to JAVVA when they have a young.



Roberta from JAVVA, sharing about the program built for young with fewer opportunities

JAVVA notes that the risk of this experience failing is much higher than for a volunteer with no problem, thus it is very important to follow the person in every step of the project.

The pre departure training organised by JAVVA is mixed between the young with fewer opportunities and the other young volunteers who will go on the workcamps. For the young with difficulties it's the first intercultural shock, they are

“Because of the profile of the volunteer, the risk of this experience failing is much higher than for a volunteer with no problem.” Roberta, JAVVA

confronted to young volunteers with different ambitions for their lives.

The beforehand preparation also means to share all the information

about the young person in difficulties with the hosting organisation in order for them to be prepared and to brief their staff.

“The impact and the result of this programme on the volunteer is immediate.” Roberta,

The impact of this programme is very powerful; it's



possible to see the immediate results of this experience on the young person with fewer opportunities.

Buddy System:

The idea of the buddy system is to have two partner organisations and to have one more experienced than the other in International Voluntary Service. Indeed, the familiar one can become a mentor for the less experienced one. The latter can contact the more experienced one to help answer his questions.

B. Climate for Peace Campaign & the theater of the oppressed – proposed by SCI Catalonia

SCI – Catalonia Climate for Peace Campaign:

This campaign started last year in 2014 and allows linking the conflicts in the world with the wrong use of resources. It's an awareness raising campaign that allows the volunteer and coordinators to learn on how to work on this subject. A toolkit was developed for the issue of climate for peace and materials for ecofriendly measures were made. Over seventy workcamps were organised and followed the guidelines of the campaign, online and offline meetings and workshops, movie screenings with discussions, social media events and many other local activities on the thematic of climate change, sustainability and climate justice took place.

Learn more about the campaign: <http://www.sciint.org/climate-justice-campaign>

Theater of the oppressed (image theater):

The theater of the oppressed was founded by Augusto Boal, a Brazilian theater director, politician and author. This theatrical form includes theatral techniques and games aiming to open the dialogue to explore collective struggles in order



to look for collective solutions to the conflict or injustice. The primary idea of this activity is to say that everyone can be an actor of its own life and not just a spectator. Boal believes that when passive (like a spectator) in front of an injustice or oppression for example while being an audience of a play or a movie, we transfer our desire to be active in the character we identify ourselves in.

The theater of the oppressed has many forms; one of them is the Image Theater. The latter consists in painting different poses that capture an emotion or a moment showing an oppressive situation. The image becomes a source of reflection and critics from the audience and the actors allowing them to paint other poses of the moment to see the situation from different perspectives.

Ingrid Danckearts, president of SCI Catalonia led a Theater of the Oppressed with the participants of the evaluation meeting.



The oppressed situation was here the impossibility to cross borders freely when being a Palestinian. The spectators became actors of this image by stepping into the image and by representing the authority in the border and the friends coming to give a hand to the Palestinians to let the border free.



C. The string game and the word carrier – proposed by UNAREC

The “string game”:

The string game is an interactive game allowing to show with a string the links, implications and impacts of our consumption choices. It puts light on the relations between the average westerner meal and problems in a wide scale such as the quality of the water, malnutrition or global warming. The game can be adapted to many other topics, not only the food industry and its impacts.

Learn more about this game: <http://jeudelaficelle.net/spip.php?rubrique1>

“Porteur de parole” = word carrier:

The word carrier is a participative tool which takes place in the streets. The idea is to transform the streets in a meeting space, a place to exchange, discuss, use curiosity, to use the public space for other things than post publicities.



Nicolas, volunteer at UNAREC explaining the rules of the word carrier



The first step is to ask a question in a public space on a big board to attract the interest of passers-by.

The second step will be to collect the answers of the passers-by who were willing to discuss.

The third step is to write down on big boards the points of view gathered and to share them in the same public space.

The fourth step of the activity consists in opening the debate.

In the end this tool aims to make a public survey and debate, an activity which brings people together, and make people meet, it's a way to bring to light conflicts that are rarely discussed.

Learn more on the word carrier:
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/114163563@N02/sets/72157639684490113/>

D. Geopolitical trips – proposed by IPYL

IPYL organises geopolitical trips for universities and organisations who wish to know more about Palestine (Hebron for example). They take a political, geographical and social tour of Palestine to show how Palestinians live and move. The main purpose is to encourage exchanges by knowing better the Palestinian situation. The tours are led by a guide who had a training from the ministry for tourism, but it can also be done by volunteers who know the area and the history. This tour is also usually included during the workcamps IPYL organises.

E. Raising Peace campaign – proposed by CCIIVS

Raising Peace is an awareness raising campaign launched by CCIIVS for the first time in 2014. It aims at gathering networks and members of the International Voluntary Service movement, empowering their volunteers and activists, making



advocacy through diverse channels and networking with other civil society organisations to build together a culture of peace with guarantee of human rights for every person.



Victoria Lovelock, director at CCIVS secretariat sharing on the raising Peace campaign

In 2015 the main topics on which focuses the campaign are the rights of migrant people, refugees and to citizenship of every person in the world, the right to the own body and sexuality and the right to healthy life, food and housing.

Learn more about the campaign: www.ccivs.org/raisingpeace

F. Anti-radicalisation strategy – proposed by I Dare

I Dare organisation developed a strategy to counteract radicalization thanks to activism, no hate speech campaign, identity workshops and inter religious dialogue.



Iyad and Suha co-founders of I Dare sharing about their anti-radicalisation strategy

The two co-founders of I Dare gathered the materials little by little during 20 months in order to be able to develop this strategy and a finished tool:

- The identity three-day workshops: aims to explore the identity problems in Amman and in the rest of Jordan. They spotted the need to take care of the Palestinian identity in Jordan as 70% of the inhabitants are from a Palestinian origin.
- The activism: consists in promoting creative activism through art and theater for example.
- The inter-religious dialogue: consists in promoting tolerance and common understanding of the different religions in Jordan.
- The online hate speech campaign: aims in targeting Jordanian young people to be trained for this campaign and spread the word for online non hate speech.

In any project I Dare is developing they are using social marketing which is their expertise. Social marketing is an approach used to develop activities aiming to change people's behavior for the benefit of individuals and society as a whole.



2. Needs, recommendations and skills to offer

The group of participants were divided in three groups and had to think about what are the needs, the recommendations and what they have to offer regarding:

- The context: how does the context influences the cooperation? Recommendations regarding the context.
- The themes: specifically the theme of social inclusion. In the future, when cooperating for social inclusion project in the Euro Med what would be the recommendations? Before the cooperation, during and after the cooperation.
- The organisational level: When cooperating in the future, what would be the recommendations as organisation?

A. Recommendations regarding the context

Needs: in the future, to cooperate with other organisations, I need...

- Ongoing building capacity on the diversity, intercultural learning, geopolitics learning.
- Mapping of funding opportunities and how to approach them.
- To work on skills, knowledge, attitude with our partner organisation regarding gender.
- Share methods / approaches regarding sensitive topics (ex: gender, homosexuality, Middle East, UE, etc.).
- Creation of map on mobility regulations (dynamic).
- Capacity building about advocacy, lobbying and mobilizing for our specific needs.
- Having a concrete action plan for LT strategy lobbying / advocacy among partner organisations.
- Revise guidelines about sustainability and adopt them to the different situations.
- Plan activities for the NGOs to investigate additional / new areas of cooperation.



- Activities, networking for partners, present development (partners invite their existing partners, introduction to new organisations, ex: Lebanon, Turkey, Algeria, etc.).

Recommendations: when we cooperate in the future, we recommend “good practices”...

SUSTAINABILITY

We should adopt eco-friendly approach when we implement a project.

CULTURAL

- Taking into consideration the sensitivity of cultural and religious identity issues during design and implementation (ex: Ramadan, gender mix).
- Get to know to working culture of different partner organisations.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC

- Support social inclusion of participants through redistribution of resources among partner organisations (sharing the “burden” according to capacity). ex: participation fees / reimbursement amount depends on the organisation capacity.
- Sensitivity towards currency exchanging and fluctuation.
- Mutually look for co-funding (organisations and individuals).
- Clustering with private / governmental sector when possible / Mutual values.

POLITICAL

1. We should be well informed about who is in the partnership to ensure harmony on values and principles.
2. Have specific thematic projects about emerging geopolitical situation in different countries (ex: Yemen, Palestine, religion issues in European context etc.).
3. Take into consideration the diversity of the Arab world / European context (how to we see each other? - the vocabulary we hear in the media and that we use afterward without thinking).
5. Visa:
 - o We should map regulations / mobility possibilities within Euro-Meda (North-South – South-North – South-South);
 - o Lobbying;
 - o Advocacy campaigns;
 - o Take into consideration the visa issue/restriction at the planning phase (ex: think of a neutral country where it is easier to get the visa);
 - o Better support the initial selection rather than to look for



4. Bureaucracy:

The Euro-Meda partners should be more sensitive towards better co-tackling of bureaucratic issues (feedback to funders about what is feasible or realistic (ex: possible to get an invoice?).

alternative participants who "can move" more easily.

6. Highlight / revive current topics / specific theme projects (ex: Syria crisis, Gaza, Yemen, Egypt instability, Yarmouk camp, mobility limitation: why & how & where).

To offer: when we cooperate in the future, my organisation can offer...

- Exchange partners / network.
- Fund hunting: where to find it, application, who applies (lead) (South Meda, Euro-Meda).
- Social Marketing.
- Trainers.
- Support for tools of lobbying and advocacy on local level (bring the voice to European level).
- Sharing of existing guidelines and recommendation (sharing, translating, revising).
- Apply for funds for events to facilitate networking and partnership building among us.
- Support for EVS accreditation in Mediterranean countries.
- EuropeAid (2 calls now).
- Erasmus+ sept 2015.
- Euromed 4 Youth.
- Foundation for future.



B. Recommendations regarding social inclusion

Needs: in the future, to cooperate with other organisations, I need...

- A good tool to share full information: to define more adapted communication tools for the project to make sure all the information is included (how, how much, who, contact persons, etc.).
- Template ID form and ID questionnaire (specific questions to get more details).
- Documentation (adapted info-kit, info about the context of the country, etc.).
- Platform database for partners, for potential donors/funders, etc.
- Structured dialogue with local institutions, with youth and local community.
- Local hub connecting local organisation.
- Knowledge about the methodologies used by organisations.
- To be able to analyse social inclusion / exclusion.

Recommendations: when we cooperate in the future, we recommend “good practices”...

BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop an “ID Form” and a questionnaire for each organisation (including social, cultural, political, environmental, approach of social inclusion target, etc.). - Make evaluation of previous experiences - Organise field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation of local people to define their needs. - To have a quality charter about standards of cooperation (communication, rights and responsibilities, etc.). - Good preparation of volunteers (workshop, trainings, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The communication should be very clear and regular through the right communication tool (reports, meetings by Skype, etc...) - regularity depends on the project type. - Inform as soon as possible the partner when a problem happens. - Regular contacts with the partner organisation and with the volunteers (and local community).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final evaluation of the project with the sending organisation, the hosting organisation, the local partner, the volunteers, the local community etc. - Promotion of the project (press release, share experience on different communication tools, media). - Dissemination of the projects.



<p>visits and specific meetings with beneficiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare an info-kit for the volunteers. - Clear information about volunteers for the hosting organisation (profile), it's important to have a good matching between volunteers and projects. - Have partnership with local institutions working with youngsters with fewer opportunities. 	<p>depending on volunteer, environment, where (s)he will be sent, project, etc. It can be personal meeting or a group training, to share experience of previous volunteers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be able to adapt the project according to the situation, the volunteers, etc. - Identify all the beneficiaries of the projects (open to any kind of projects – inter-generational, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-arrival training (tackling cultural/political context, project (aims, activities, etc.). - Define a mentor to decide clearly the roles and tasks of every person involved in the project. - Regular evaluations during the project (timing depending on the duration of the project) in order to evaluate the project, to see if it is going in the right direction, to follow the learning process and competencies. - We should keep flexibility in the project and be able to re-adapt it according to the situation and the volunteer. - Keep promoting and give visibility to the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve volunteers in the promotion of future projects, help to motivate future volunteers and prepare them. - Support volunteers for the follow-up (future projects, how to take benefit from their experience, etc.).
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To offer: when we cooperate in the future, my organisation can offer...

- o Create a platform (or start from an existing one) including information on existing projects, documentation, context information about countries, template docs, contact details, results of previous projects, information about methodologies used.
- o Development of the network.
- o Mapping different contexts (and what is social inclusion in which context)



- Use a survey in order to define the needs of the local community and the beneficiaries/ target groups.
- Organise a training /seminar aiming to share methodologies and tools that we use

C. Recommendations on the organisational level

Needs: in the future, to cooperate with other organisations, I need...

BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversify the options in terms of partners. - Have common project: desire to cooperate, have common objectives and complementarity. - Know our mutual needs and networking: share the information and do not be in competition. - Have time, people, money, commitments. - Be humble and realistic. - Be open-minded. - Vocabulary: use easy terminologies. - Partnership-building thanks to a contact making meeting. - Creativity: changing realities. - Have a selection criteria for participants. - Have collective decisions and equality. - Have recommendations about the culture of the context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have feedbacks and communication, see the recommendations, have updates to make sure the organisations still agree. - Be flexible and have the ability to adapt and change. - Human resources (committed people, participants/trainers/ partners) + time. - Have concrete progression and result. - Bring concrete inputs/ technical experience. - Have the ability to work with pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invoices. - Have the evaluation made by professionals in order to manage and to be objective, honest and transparent. - Have meetings. - Think about the use of outcomes for the future projects. - Detox! Meditation and sleep. - Spread into the network, analyse the impact and increase it. - Think about the next steps and opportunities. - Capacity of learning/ self-improvement. - Feedbacks, have good reports to be able to apply for another grant. - Make conclusions with centralized information such as a



- Frame the funding opportunities and expertise, the knowledge and the capacities.

tool to be shared.

Recommendations: when we cooperate in the future, we recommend “good practices”...

BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding of the commitments related to a project. - Know about our expectations. - Know the history of the organisation. - Have trust in the organisation and its transparency by having visits, face to face meetings. - Share the same values and ethics. - Have a balance in knowledge by opening the project to experiences and new partners. - Select the relevant partner: have a quality control. - Put everything on the table to be clear (money issues for example) and have a cooperation from the beginning by writing the budget of the project with the partners. - Have reciprocity: equal participation by having 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stick to the time frame and respect the commitments. - Have a clear contact person responsible for external and internal com. Sharing with other org. all things such as holidays. - Share the updates and have regular evaluations/reports. <u>Diversification of communication tools:</u> - Share immediately the information then have clear conclusions. - Have a platform such as a Facebook group to know how the others feel and to have information about the context. - Should think about an IVS application for smartphones. - Have google docs because it is easy, fast. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation of all the steps of the project, comparing the reality with the objectives. <u>Meetings:</u> - 1st step: internal evaluation from all partners. With a collective evaluation including colleagues, participants and beneficiaries. - 2nd step: Communicate thanks to emails, meetings, video and talks. - 3rd step: Follow up by thinking about it again and learn from the experiences. - At least one meeting per year for all partners, but has to be different than an evaluation, this meeting just be just for contacts, meeting persons, create relations. <u>Reports:</u>



geographically balanced activities and participants.

- Share detailed proposals.

- Have video conferences, skype, meetings, working groups constituted by volunteers and committed persons + identify one central person/responsible.

- Ask for feedbacks in order not to impose.

- Good timing: taking into account the deadlines of each other.

- It is better to divide in different small reports rather than to have to do at the end, last minute one full report.

Financial creativity: think out of the box and about different resources and of different responsible persons for the next steps (think about taking turns).

To offer: when we cooperate in the future, my organisation can offer...

- o Management tools: such as Trello (free) in order to know what is going on.
- o Eco-Friendly tools and sustainable awareness raising tools (UNAREC).
- o Participative tools (Nico).
- o Venues/ office space/ locations/ accommodations/ guest house.
- o International partners.
- o Advocacy on visa and mobility.
- o Organisational management and capacity building.
- o Monitoring/ evaluations tools.
- o Pragmatism.
- o Trainings/ capacity building.
- o Pool of trainers (SCI).
- o Dropbox with all CCIIVS documents.
- o SCI network with its history of organisations and archives.
- o Contextual information (touristic visits/ guides, materials).
- o Local networks (UNAREC).
- o Members list of CCIIVS on webpage: contacts to develop partnerships.
- o Impact measurement tools (CCIIVS): evaluation.



- Participants.
- Common platform for the campaign (CCIVS) which allows visibility, advocacy & campaigning, WHV, Raising Peace, Recommendations, Vision to Action...
- Resources: publications and tools, white paper of IVS, annual report 2013-2014, CCIVS newsletter.
- Support letter members, UNESCO link thanks to CCIVS network.
- Support for VISA/ Invitation letters.
- Languages for translation: FR – HEB – AR / FR – ENG – RUS
- Time management tool (time sheet by SCI Belgium)

3. Working on recommendations for future programmes

From the recommendations the participants worked on, they were able to determine specific matters on which they want to go further in. They made a first round of propositions to work on Raising Peace, anti-radicalisation in Euro-Med region, youth exchange and Euro-Med camp leaders training/ pre-departure training. On the second round of proposition the participants chose to work deeper on the freedom of movement, the Palestinian identity and a contact making seminar.

A. Raising Peace

RAISING PEACE 2016 CAMPAIGN		
WHEN	WHAT	WHERE
1. Feb. 2016	Steering meeting	France
2.	Capacity building: Youth workers and anti-radicalisation	Jordan
3.	Trainings: about non-violent communication and intercultural dialogue	?
4.	Youth exchanges: two Arte Diem for peace about violent extremisms, freedom of movement and intercultural dialogue	Between European Union organisations and Middle East organisations (IPYL)
5. Oct./ Nov. 2016	Results: Advocacy/ partnership building	visibility and Morocco



B. Youth exchange about identity

Objectives

- Visibility/ Dissemination
- Awareness exchange
- Intercultural exchange

Target groups

- Young adults (more than 18 years old)
- Members of associations
- Schools, University
- Cultural and political leaders from minorities

Where

Belgium, Palestine 48 area, Haifa

Duration

- One week in each side
- Project: 1 year

Coordinator

Mariam and Nadim from Baladna

With whom / partners

- JAVVA/ SCI/ Baladna
- Organisations working on identity issue
- Local organisations (Migrants)

Thematics

- Palestinian identity in 48 area, fragmentation of identity
- Situation of minorities: legal status, rights, cultural political economical status

How

- Youth exchange, each organisation is a hosting/sending organisation
 - interview
 - testimonies
 - visits
- Production of documentation:
 - video
 - booklet
- Dissemination of information
 - website
 - blogs/ facebook
 - workshops (testimonies)



C. Euro-Med camp leader training/pre-departure training

Objectives

- Train new organisations in setting up workcamps and specially train future camp coordinators.
- Improve pre-departure training for outgoing volunteers.

Target groups

People who have specific experience in workcamps with the organisation. If possible have two people.

Thematics

- Group dynamics
- Leadership styles
- Conflict management
- Geo-political situation

With whom / partners

Old/ new organisations for an exchange of experience.

How

Have introduction seminar and then have the practical experience in South Mediterranean countries.



D. Anti-radicalisation in the Euro-Med region

Objectives

Countering violent extremism among young people in the Euro-Med region.

Target groups

Youth 18-30 years old

Where

- Jordan (Salt)
- Macedonia (Koumanovo)
- Palestine (Khalil, H2)
- Belgium (certain neighborhoods of Brussels)

With whom / partners

Local partner organisations, experts (educators, social workers), leaders (religious and others)

Duration

1 year

Coordinator

I Dare for sustainable development

Thematics/ how

Radicalisation/ extremism in all its forms not only religious, it is social and political matters which lead to violent radicalisation.

1. National scoping phase (social marketing)
2. Preparation meeting
3. Meeting for all countries
4. Evaluation



E. Lobbying, advocacy and social marketing

Objectives

- Learn social marketing
- Overall thematic: freedom of movement

Target groups

Organisational structures

With whom / partners

- Euro-Med organisations (CID, Solidarités Jeunesses, I Dare, HFACE)
- Network : Salto, European Youth Forum

Coordinator

The lead applicant organisation

Thematics

Freedom of movement, Changes in the community behaviour, Human Rights, Advocacy, Lobbying.

Duration

1 year

How

1. Training camp on social marketing (to be determined)
2. Training camp on advocacy and lobbying (to be determined)
3. Local actions
 - Lobbying on national level
 - Advocacy on European level
4. Final evaluation



F. Palestinian identity

Objectives

- Explore the Palestinian Identity as "common"
- Different realities but common objectives

Target groups

- Youth and youth workers
- Partner countries

With whom / partners

Palestine, Haifa, Gaza, Jordan, Jerusalem, Lebanon, Syria

Coordinator

I Dare for sustainable development (fundings to apply for this project in January/ February 2016)

Duration

1 to 2 years

How

1. Preparation meeting
2. Seminar
3. Campaign
4. Publication
5. Evaluation and Follow-up (have a platform of the organisations in the region and a Palestinian youth commission gathering the youth from this region)



G. Contact-making seminar, advocacy, lobbying

Objectives

- Evaluate one year project
- Create a strategic plan for advocacy on Raising Peace
- Introduce new organisations to IVS
- Reflect on the cooperation in the Euro-Med region and on the global level

Target groups

Euro-Mediterranean organisations (old and new), CCIVS members and new organisations

Duration

October/ November 2016:

- four full days +
- two travel days +
- optional 4 days of General Assembly)

Where

Morocco

Coordinator

CCIVS

How

1. Evaluation day of Raising Peace
2. Getting to know each other
3. Advocacy training and planning
4. Introduction to IVS
5. Cooperation day



H. Freedom of movement

Objectives

- Raise awareness on Right to movement in Palestine and other places
- Discover realities, mainly in Palestine
- Cultural exchange, team building activities
- Ecological awareness

How

Right to movement workcamp

Where Palestine

When August 2016

Host IPYL

Ecological workcamp in Southern France (includes constant cultural exchange)

Where Southern France

When June 2016

Host UNAREC (need to look for local funds)

Partners IPYL, I Dare, YAP Italy and others



PART 5 – ANNEX



1. Mapping the funders

As the last activity of the evaluation meeting, the participants were asked to share the name of the funders they knew for Euro-Med projects.

A map of funders was created:





2. Field visit – Al Baqa'a refugee camp

On the third day of the evaluation meeting the participants went to a field visit into the Palestinian refugee camp Al Baqa'a in Amman.

Al Baqa'a refugee camp was created in 1968 to welcome the Palestinians who left their homes in West Bank and Gaza during the 1967 Arab Israeli war. At its creation the refugee camp counted 5000 tents which were then replaced by prefabricated shelters and becoming today concrete shelters that the refugees constructed.



Streets of Al Baqa'a refugee camp

This visit allowed the participants to share, exchange and ask questions to the Palestinian refugees who live in the camp as well as learning more about the local project held in the camp focusing on social inclusion and active participation (such as a project to establish dialogue between youth and the municipality or another project to promote online non hate speech).



Palestinian refugees sharing their projects within the camp

Questions and answers from the participants, to the refugees:

- **Q** Does the Jordanian government gives the same help for health and education both outside and inside the refugee camp?
A: A refugee camp is an emergency situation; indeed the refugees don't have the same needs in terms of health than Jordanians citizens. Refugees keep hope to one day go back home in Palestine. But equality is one of the basic rights in Jordan.
- **Q** why is the Al Baqa'a refugee camp build out of bricks and not out of tents?
A: The Jordanian government draws a special attention to offer good conditions to refugees; indeed they renovate the camp and proceed to replacements when needed. Also the refugees started in the 70s' to replace the shelters and tents into built houses.



- Q Which are the demands/ needs of the refugees in the camp?

A: The main problems in the camps are unemployment for adults and lack of education for the children.

Participants to the meeting exchanging with children refugees





3. Evaluation of the meeting

The last activity of the meeting consisted in its evaluation. The participants went back through their objectives and expectations for the meeting to see if they were able to reach them during this week of meeting.

A. Objectives

Participants went back thought the whole program and the objectives of the Contact to Participation project. They were asked to move on an imaginary scale to give an image of their satisfaction. This scale showed that their objectives were achieved at an 80 to 100%, the meeting was satisfying, participants came to agreements and they understood each other, the ideas were profound and the organisations have now plans for the future.

Open remarks from the participants:

- Difficulty to affirm today if all the objectives are achieved or not: because even if they are mostly achieved, some are awaiting on the future cooperation.
- Fear that the plans for the future will not be achieved: some participants may have the feeling that during the meeting they all planned many things but they are not sure they will be able to make the cooperation work and achieve the projects.
- Hopes that the organisations will follow up on the projects: one participant noted that it is the responsibility of the organisations themselves to plan for the next stages, to implement the projects and to feel optimistic.
- Recommendation to plan another meeting: it would be good to have another meeting in 1 year to see how the projects evolved and succeeded or not.
- Celebrate the successes: let's not wait to the next meeting to do something. Let's celebrate when one project works well during the year.



B. Expectations

The participants were also asked to move on an imaginary scale to give an image of their satisfaction regarding the expectations they had on day 1. This scale showed that their expectations were satisfied at a 60 to 80%. Their expectations were realistic indeed satisfied with the results. The participants that were also present during the Contact Making Seminar in December 2014 in Lagu epie, France (first stage of the project) felt that they had achieved much more during this evaluation meeting in Amman.

Open remarks from the participants:

- o Easier cooperation to be foreseen: now that the participants know each other it will make it easier to see cooperations merge between them.
- o Hoping that the creation of the online publication will be a reality.
- o Lacks of communication: some participants felt that during the project the communication between all of the participants was not completely achieved and can be improved.
- o About the cooperation for future projects: the meeting abled to push the cooperation one step further.
- o Lacking of bilaterals: it would have been satisfying to have more bilaterals during the meeting because it was difficult to use the informal time to share and exchange with the organisations you wish to cooperate with.
- o First step towards cooperation: it is still too early to talk about real cooperation but the contact is there, without the discussions the projects would not happen, indeed, the emails are not enough to build cooperation.

"I can communicate with the people; get help from them now that I know them."

"We have concrete things, now we need to fix the small things but it's almost there. At least 2 or 3 of the projects will take place I think."