

Implementation of General Assembly Resolution 71/160

Summary of inputs from Member States and United Nations system and related entities

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Overview

In preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on sport for development and peace to be submitted to the General Assembly at its 73rd session, as requested by General Assembly Resolution 71/60 on “Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace”, Member States of the United Nations were invited to provide to the United Nations Secretariat information on the following:¹

- (a) Existing national policies and government-led/supported programmes on the promotion of sport and physical activity.
- (b) Government-led/supported initiatives that use sport as an entry point for promoting or achieving established development targets, reduction or prevention of conflict or violence and/or leverage sport as a tool for post-conflict reconciliation or reintegration.
- (c) Government-led/supported initiatives that leverage sport as a tool for social or economic development.

Further to this, United Nations and related organizations and offices were also invited to provide input to the report, and provided information on the following:

- (a) Initiatives undertaken since January 2016, that use sport as an entry point for promoting or achieving established development targets reduction or prevention of conflict or violence and/or leverage sport as a tool for post-conflict reconciliation or reintegration.
- (b) Initiatives undertaken since January 2016 that leverage sport as a tool for social or economic development.

Reported sport-based initiatives fell within a few broad categories. Some initiatives leveraged sporting events and high-profile sport persons as platforms and vehicles for raising awareness and promoting advocacy around various issue areas. In some cases, sport is tapped for its potential to tackle directly, various societal challenges, such as health, education and the development of interpersonal and other soft skills. Relatedly, sport is also drawn upon for its contribution to addressing various intersectional development, security and humanitarian challenges, including gender inequality, social inclusion and cohesion, crime prevention, community-building and the realization of human rights. At the same time, some entities are actively supporting the promotion and integrity of sport, in itself, encouraging the universality of access to sport and physical activity that is inclusive and promotes sustainability. Yet others are working to engrain the principles of sustainable development into the sport sector, encouraging models of implementation built on sustainability, equal participation and fair play.

The reported initiatives featured a wide range of activities, drew on creative partnerships and showcased a deepening appreciation for the role of sport as an enabler of sustainable development.

A summary of submissions follows.²

¹ In response to the requests for input, responses were received from 11 Member States and 13 United Nations system and related entities

² The full reported submissions are forthcoming at <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/sport-for-development-and-peace.html>

Austria supports international cooperation on sport for development and peace, through its Federal grants for sport and development cooperation (Bundesförderung für Sport und Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, in German). Under the administration of the Federal Ministry for the Civil Service and Sport, Austria annually solicits project proposals by Austrian non-profit NGOs, for implementation in developing countries, in partnership with local entities. All projects must aim to contribute to one or more SDGs and undergo a rigorous assessment for feasibility.

Germany, through its German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) programme “Sport for Development”, is undertaking a number of initiatives that leverage sport for promoting social inclusion and fostering social cohesion. In Brazil, the programme is offering sport coaching for socially disadvantaged children and young people. German development cooperation developed a special training method (Treino Social) to incorporate social skills and competencies in football training. To date, more than 800 football coaches, teachers and social workers have been trained to use the method in their everyday work. Sport coaches are role models and authority figures that their young athletes trust. By incorporating these elements in their training programmes, the coaches give the children and young people a stronger sense of self-esteem and help them develop prospects for the future. From 2013 to mid 2018, the programme has educated more than 1000 coaches, teachers and social workers in the training method Treino Social and educate a minimum of 20 multipliers (Trainers of trainers) to further disseminate the method. In cooperation with the well-established network of non-governmental organizations, ‘Rede Esporte pela Mudanca Social’ (REMS), training centres for developing and disseminating the method have been established in all five regions of Brazil. Beyond building Brazilian capacity to use the method, sport students and coaches from Mozambique received instruction from Brazilian trainers using the ‘treino social’ method. Germany reported the initiative as contributing the realization of the SDGs related to health (SDG3), education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5) and peace (SDG 16). The work in Brazil is undertaken through partnership with the Brazilian Ministry of Sports; Rede Esporte pela Mudanca Social (REMS); Instituto Esporte e Mais (IEMAIS); Associação Pró-Esporte e Cultura (APEC); Atleta Bom de Nota; Promundo; Bola pra Frente (bpf); Goethe-Institut; German Football Association (DFB); German Olympics Sports Confederation (DOSB); streetfootballworld; Strategic alliance with the sports equipment manufacturer Nike in Brazil and South Africa, ‘Designed to Move’ campaign (up to October 2016); and research support from the German Sport University Cologne (DSHS).

In Colombia, GIZ is using sport in to strengthen social values and skills of children and young people as well as coaches, teachers and community leaders in order to support the Colombian peace process. The programme focuses on the social (re)integration of internally displaced people and former combatants in Colombia’s armed conflict. The initiative trains coaches, teachers and community leaders to utilise a collectively developed method called ‘Deporte con Principios’ (‘sports with principles’). The initiative is undertaken jointly with Colombian partner organizations, who support the sustainable application of the methodology by the respective participants. Since its inception in January 2015, around 600 teachers, coaches and community leaders have

received training, reaching near 38,000 children and young people. The initiative has also had direct and indirect impacts on the behaviour, employability and social integration of its participants. As such, the initiative contributes to the realization of the SDGs on health, education, gender equality, climate and peace. The programme is planned to be completed in June 2019. The German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) partners with the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs state governments, regional educational ministries, local governments, national and international NGOs, in implementation.

Similarly, in Iraq and Jordan, the GIZ regional program `Exchange, education and conflict management through Sport for Development` aims to strengthen children's physical and mental abilities through sport activities to target social cohesion, psychosocial well-being, gender equality and conflict resolution. Local experts are trained to identify and exploit the potential of sport for children's development. Social workers, teaching staff and trainers learn how to communicate social skills and values through sport. By adapting sports activities that are based on scientifically acknowledged pedagogical methods, the project also serves to integrate dis-advantaged and disabled young people and encourages girls and young women to get involved. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education, German and Jordanian national sport associations as well as local and international NGOs the initiative supports the Communal-, Associational-, and School Sport Systems creating linkages for giving access to sport to as many children as possible. The initiative is reported to be in line with SDGs on poverty eradication, health, education, gender equality, reducing inequality, sustainable cities and communities, peace and partnerships (SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 16 and 17).

In Namibia, the GIZ is overseeing two Sport for Development initiatives that aim to teach young women and men important social skills through sport and to instil values such as respect, discipline and fair play. In addition to capacity building of partner organizations, coaches and trainers, the initiatives also involve the construction or rehabilitation of 50 sports facilities and the development of sustainable concepts for their use. Germany reported alignment with SDGs 3, 4 and 5 on health, education and gender equality, respectively. Various stakeholders from across Government, sports federations and the non-governmental sector are contributing to the success of the initiatives, including the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service, Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, Namibian and German national football associations, FIFA, UNICEF and UNAIDS. The initiative is scheduled for completion in 2019.

In the Palestinian Territories, GIZ is promoting vocational education through sport. Since 2014, GIZ has been working in the Palestine Territories to help socially disadvantaged young people to develop important personal and work-related skills. The aim is to use sports activities to help young people recognise the value of competencies that will help them forge successful careers, such as a sense of responsibility or the ability to work in a team. Training in non-violent conflict resolution also plays a significant role. The activities also aim to provide targeted careers guidance to marginalised young people who would otherwise be difficult to reach. So far 120 trainers have been trained reaching 2,500 youth on a regular basis. 2,500 youth have benefitted from vocational orientation activities. As such, the initiative is reported as aligned with SDGs 4 and 8 on education and employment. Undertaken in partnership with Palestinian NGOs and local vocational schools and training centres, the project is scheduled to end in mid-2019.

Germany is also in the final year of implementation of a multi-state project in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia and Togo, and individual measures on a smaller scale in other African countries (Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, DR Congo, Niger, Senegal), in the area of sport for development. Under the umbrella of Sport for Development in Africa, GIZ is undertaking activities in partnership with local actors that leverage sport to address context specific development concerns. Partners include relevant Ministries, national and international

sport federations, international and local NGOs and vocational schools. Areas of focus include promoting vocational education through sport; promoting violence prevention through sport in situations of forced displacement; strengthening municipalities and promoting democracy through sport; promoting reproductive health and education through sport; and strengthening civil society and promoting social and political participation through sport. As such the various projects show alignment with SDGs 3, 4, 5 and 16.

Guatemala has in place a National Plan for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, 2014-2024. The Plan serves as a guide and a tool for the institutions that make up the physical culture system to enable the Guatemalan population to preserve and improve their health, to use their free time in healthy ways, and to encourage strong cultural identity and national pride. As part of the Plan, Guatemala has instituted targets to be achieved for the physical activity of the general population, improvements in infrastructure and Olympic performance. The initiative is reported as contributing to SDG 4 on education. The budget allocation for sport in Guatemala is designated through an allocation not less than three percent of the General Budget of Ordinary Revenues of the State, and the Plan is funded and implemented by a mix of government and sporting entities.

Hungary noted that, as of the 2015-2016 school year, all school-aged children participate in 45 minutes of physical education each day, totalling 3.75 hours of structured physical activity per week. This has come about as part of Hungary's regulation on physical activity in school, as part of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education. Since September 2013, the new National Core Curriculum (NCC) has also regulated the content of physical education classes. The philosophy of the new curriculum focuses more on health objectives and on the cognitive contents enabling emotional and social development. Hungary sees this measure as contributing to its realization of SDG 3 (Good health and well-being).

Mexico has put in place an Action Plan on Physical Activity and Recreation, which seeks to foster an inclusive culture of physical activity among its citizens. Mexico sees this as a way to contribute to decreased sedentary lifestyle and a reduction in the risk factors of chronic diseases and to develop social participation at the community level. Mexico's National Commission of Physical Culture and Sport also plays an integral role in cross-sectoral initiatives and programmes for the prevention of violence and crime. Mexico taps the potential of participation in sport and physical activity for promoting social cohesion and for building social and vocational skills.

Monaco reported on the great importance attached to sport and physical activity by the Principality, in particular through physical education. Physical education and swimming lessons are an integral part of school timetables, from a very early age, and are taught by specialist instructors. Where possible, schools are equipped with the necessary facilities (i.e. gymnasiums or swimming pools). In addition, pupils can take part in inter-class and inter-school tournaments and *UNSS (Union Nationale du Sport Scolaire - National Sporting Union for Schools)* competitions in athletics, collective sports, gymnastics, rowing, fencing and climbing. Specially adapted timetables are available, on an individual basis, to most talented student-athletes at the secondary level, who need to spend many hours training and competing throughout the year.

A broad range of events are organized or supported by Monaco's Princely Government and/or non-governmental organizations throughout the year, using sport as a vehicle to promote and realize sustainable development objectives. Monaco's various initiatives are reported as aligned with SDG alignment, with particular emphasis on SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17.

Among the highlights was the Princess Charlene Rally (last held on 6 April 2018), which consisted of a timed running race and three workshops: a sports competition (1,200 meters on a rowing machine), a teamwork-based event (using stretchers to bring victims to safety at the Aquatic Rescue Centre of Monaco) and a multiple-choice test challenge, all designed to engage 9th grade students around the values of team spirit, respect, solidarity, the appreciation of hard work and cooperation. The event was organized by Monaco's Department of Education, Youth and Sport, in collaboration with the Princess Charlene of Monaco Foundation, Peace and Sport, the APEM (Parent-Teacher Association of Monaco) and the Monegasque Anti-Doping Comity, on the occasion of the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace. In 2018, Monaco also hosted the annual Sainte Dévote Rugby Tournament, using sport as "a vehicle for exchanges, for surpassing oneself". Organized by the Monegasque Rugby Federation with the support of the Princess Charlene of Monaco Foundation, the competition featured 16 teams from 13 countries, totalling 180 players (10-12 years old). Similarly, "No Finish Line" is a never-ending race, held every year since 1999, in collaboration with the association Children and Future, to raise funds for children in need. For 8 days, participants can walk/run along a 1.400 meters circuit, open 24/7. Using the funds garnered from registrations, donors and sponsors, 1 euro is donated to support concrete actions for disadvantaged or sick children for each kilometre walked/ran. In 2017, 12,927 persons participated and walked/ran 436 963 kilometres.

The Princess Charlene of Monaco Foundation also develops sport-dedicated programs around the world. For example, the Foundation champions the "Learn to Swim" program, which aims at teaching the basics of swimming to children worldwide, focusing on disadvantaged children or those exposed to a particular risk of drowning (due to their environment such as housing, journey to school, proximity to beaches or rivers, etc.).

Monaco also firmly believes that sport can be used as a universal language and a bridge-builder, including in situations of conflict and post-conflict. Sport can serve as a trauma healing process, including for youth and former combatants. The Monaco-based Non-Governmental Organization "*Peace and Sport - l'Organisation pour la paix par le sport*", undertakes many actions in this regard, some in collaboration with the Princely government. For example, Peace and Sport developed the "sport simple solutions" concept, which consists in accommodating sport equipment, venues and rules with limited resources and allowing the practice of sports anywhere, to achieve global peace goals. This initiative played a role in the discussion between Monaco and Colombia that led to the signing of an agreement aiming at developing sport activities for social inclusion in the context of the Colombian peace-through-sport program, using Peace and Sport's "sport simple solutions".

Palau is working to promote active and healthy lifestyle in the community through educational sport outreach programs. Jointly organized and funded by the Government of Palau, the Palau National Olympic Committee and its National Sports Federations and private sponsors, sport activities such as beach volleyball, beach wrestling, swimming, archery, paddling and 3-on-3 basketball were introduced to rural communities, particularly targeting women, children and older persons. The activities aimed to show participants the excitement, health, mental and social benefits of being active. Activities under this initiative are reported as aligned with SDGs 3 and 5 on health and gender equality, respectively, as well as the Pacific Sport and Physical Activity Action Plan endorsed at the recently concluded Forum of Economic Ministers Meeting held in the Republic of Palau, April, 2018.

Philippines has been harnessing the potential of sport to in promoting inclusivity in the realization of its development goals. In particular, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) has been committed in exploring different contexts and strategies towards the attainment of its peace and development agenda through sport. Building on the trust between the Government of the Philippines and various non-state armed groups, such as the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in Southern Philippines, the OPAPP launched initiatives and/or partnered with these groups and relevant agencies to conduct sport activities in the context of the peace process, as a critical means of preventing the escalation of violence in the conflict affected area of Mindanao.

In 2017, OPAPP, in partnership with the 6th Infantry “Kampilan” Division, Police Regional Office and the Cotabato City Pistol and Rifle Association, initiated the second Shoot for Peace with Love, with the objective of fostering solidarity among key stakeholders in the southern Philippine peace process. Relatedly, to celebrate National Peace Consciousness Month 2-17, OPAPP embarked on a two-week journey of peace symbolized by the Peace Buzz (Bus)-Biyaheng Kapayapaan caravan, aimed at promoting a culture of peace through outreach programs.

Russia continues to put measures in place for the implementation of its policy on "Development of Physical Culture and Sport". The policy operationalizes the goals attributed to the field of physical culture and sport, as defined in the Concept of Long-Term Social and Economic Development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2020. The policy seeks to create conditions that enable citizens to adopt a healthy lifestyle, develop sport infrastructure, and improve Russia's competitiveness in sport. In line with these goals, Russia seeks to increase to 55 per cent, by 2024, the proportion of its citizens that systematically engage in physical activity and sport. In 2018, that number stands at 36.8 per cent, up from 8.5 per cent in 2000. The proportion is even greater among students. Through its efforts, Russia has seen a particularly marked increase in the proportion of its citizens with

disabilities who are systematically active in sport. In 2000, less than one per cent of persons with disabilities in Russia participated in sport, compared to 12.1 per cent in 2018.

In line with its focus on quality sport infrastructure and high-level sport performance, Russia has placed increased attention on developing itself as a centre for mega sport events and on ensuring effective and secure event management. The FIFA Confederations Cup hosted in Russia in 2017, introduced the “Fan ID” to international football. This identification system helped to improve event security. This system was also utilized for the 2018 FIFA World Cup in Russia. Since 2008, 3,800 international sports competitions have been organized in the country, including 95 World and European Championships in Olympic sports. This has resulted in increased tourist travel to Russia during this period, contributing to social and economic development.

Turkey is encouraging its citizens with disabilities to participate in sport activities. In order to increase the access of persons with disabilities to trainings and sport events, the Ministry of Youth and Sport designed an “Accessible Bus for Athletes with Disabilities” and provided these vehicles to 32 Provincial Directorates of Youth Services and Sport. These vehicles enable athletes with disabilities to reach sports activities more comfortably during the year. This initiative aligns with Turkey’s adherence to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and with the understanding that enabling people with disabilities to participate in sport actively is a realization of human rights and contributes to the attainment of sustainable development. The initiative is coordinated by the Department of Sport Activities. Implementation partners include Provincial Directorates of Sport and Youth Services, sport federations, sport clubs and sponsors. Outcomes and statistics regarding the activities held under the umbrella of Provincial Directorates of Sport and Youth Services are shared regularly with the lead Department.

Ukraine, in February 2016, approved its National Strategy for Improving of Physical Activity (2016-2025), “Physical Activity – Healthy Lifestyle – Healthy Nation” (hereinafter – National Strategy). The National Strategy aims to provide all necessary conditions for recreational physical activity and healthy lifestyle, and to make health of citizens one of the highest social values in the state. In 2018, the Government approved an implementation plan for the National Strategy. Implementation of the National Strategy will provide mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination and create the necessary informational, financial and material and technical conditions to encourage citizens to undertake recreational physical activity in various spheres of life. Under the Strategy, the Government is seeking 1 per cent annual growth in the number of citizens who practice recreational physical activity and healthy lifestyles, lowering their risk of developing non-communicable diseases, particularly cardiovascular diseases.

In addition, this year, the President of Ukraine signed the Decree “On Creation of Conditions for the Further Development of the Paralympic and Deaflympics Movement in Ukraine”. This Decree establishes 100 new scholarships for children with disabilities for high achievements at nationwide sports competitions. The decree also increases, from 300 to 400, the amount of Presidential scholarships for high-performing athletes in

Paralympics and Deaflympics and for their coaches. In addition, this decree increases the human and financial resources allocated to high-performance sports teams and training centres for persons with disabilities, effective 2019.

As of the 1st January 2018, 1281 children's and youth sports schools of various forms of ownership and management are functioning in Ukraine. These schools account for the systematic involvement in physical education and sports of 492,188 children, including 5,200 children with disabilities and 1,900 thousand orphaned children.

With regard to sport integrity, Ukraine has ratified the Council of Europe's Anti-Doping Convention, International Convention against Doping in Sport and, in 2016, the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions. Ukraine actively celebrates the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace, International Yoga Day and the International Day of University Sport.



Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), to commemorate the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace in 2018, initiated the #PlayforGlobalGoals online campaign to celebrate the growing contribution of sport to development and peace through the promotion of tolerance, respect, empowerment of women and youth, health, education and social inclusion. The campaign aimed to encourage individuals and organizations who support or carry out sport for development and peace activities to participate in the commemoration of the International Day. Aligned specifically with SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and in promotion of the call of the United Nations Secretary-General to make 2018 “a year for unity,” the campaign invited individuals and organizations to share a picture on social media that represents for them the “power of sport to promote peace, unity and social inclusion”. Those posts found most aligned to the objective, were collected in an online gallery.³

DESA further sought to advance the discussion on sport for development and peace within the discussion on poverty eradication at the Commission for Social Development. In collaboration with the Truce Foundation of the USA, Permanent Missions of Italy, the Principality of Monaco and the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, the Department hosted a side event to the Commission on “Sport as a catalyst for building resilient and prosperous societies”. The event brought together private business, civil society actors and Member States to explore the role of sport in promoting poverty eradication and building resilient societies. The event showcased good practices for leveraging sport’s contribution to the social and economic well-being of communities, as well as examples of effective public-private partnerships in leveraging the positive impact of sport.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

(ECLAC), since 2016, has organized the Concausa initiative, which seeks to give visibility to and strengthen community projects, led by youth aged 15-17, aimed at implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The initiative provides training for the young leaders to build their capacity for project implementation. Many of the identified projects focus on sport, including football, skating and dancing, as a tool to promote youth leadership, strengthen communities and prevent violence. Identified projects have included Escuelas deportivas para la igualdad (Sports schools for equality); Escuelas de skate y expresiones urbanas (Skate schools and urban expressions); and “Jóvenes al rescate de la identidad cultural” (Young people to the rescue of cultural identity).

³ <http://bit.ly/PlayforGlobalGoals-Gallery>

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

considers sport as a powerful platform to raise awareness and engage the general public in the global drive to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030 (SDG 2). FAO continues to work with sports persons as ambassadors and spokespersons, partners with sport federations and associations, and uses large sports events to promote the drive for Zero Hunger, including my leveraging sport events and sports persons to engage the media. For example, renown sprinter Usain Bolt recently sent a video message to participants and member countries of the FAO Regional Conference held in Jamaica, encouraging everyone to “race” toward sustainable food systems, healthy diets and healthy lives.

International Labour Organization (ILO) has been undertaking a number of initiatives aimed at promoting a human rights-based approach to sport sustainability and sport implementation. Throughout 2016 ILO and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) worked together to prepare an IOC sustainability strategy in which Decent Work Agenda (DWA) items were included, namely workforce, skills, gender and equality and occupational safety and health for the Olympics and their legacy. The IOC Strategy was adopted in March 2017 and it is meant to provide guidance and influence positively policies and practices of the entire Olympic Movement beyond the sport federations. With regard to the inclusion of references to the ILO Declaration 1998 in IOC bids for the selection of Olympic cities, at a request of the IOC, the ILO shared the Committee of Experts reports for screening Paris and Los Angeles 2024 Olympic bids, from the perspective of labour rights. Discussions were also carried out for training Skills and Sport Ambassadors who could promote sustainability in sport and decent jobs under the umbrella of the United Nations Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth, with ILO as secretariat.

From November 2015 through June 2018, ILO worked with partners to develop the Platform for Mega Sporting Events and Human Rights,⁴ a multi-stakeholder platform involving international organisations, sports governing bodies, civil society organisations, national human rights institutions, and trade unions representing athletes. Based on the Sporting Chance Principles,⁵ the initiative aims to embed respect for human rights through the life cycle of mega-sporting events and in alignment with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This has culminated in the establishment of the Centre for Sport and Human Rights, launched in Geneva, in June 2018. Through the initiative, ILO supports governments, sport bodies, local, national and international organizing committees of mega-sporting events to build capacity for implementing human rights in sport bids and delivery of mega sporting events. The initiative is most closely aligned with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). The initiative also aligns with and promotes the International Olympic Committee Sustainability Strategy, IOC Agenda 2020, and the Kazan Action Plan and its related sports policy follow-up frame work, as adopted by the Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI), in 2017.]

⁴ <https://www.ihrb.org/megasportingevents/mse- about>

⁵ <https://www.ihrb.org/megasportingevents/sporting-chance-principles>

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

has been represented in the both the Advisory Council and Steering Committee for the Platform for Mega Sporting Events and Human Rights. Relatedly, in the past three years, OHCHR has cooperated with a number of Russian and international stakeholders to include human rights, notably non-discrimination policies, in the preparations for the FIFA World Cup 2018 and beyond. In 2017, OHCHR has joined forces with UNESCO and the European Coalition of Cities against Racism to further non-discrimination and anti-racism in Russian sport. Consequently, in September 2017, during a meeting held in Moscow, the city of Moscow confirmed its willingness to join the European Coalition of Cities against Racism.

In May 2018, OHCHR organised a high-level meeting to present its proposals for a non-discrimination legacy to Russian stakeholders and to jointly decide on further practical steps. The non-discrimination legacy would represent a unique opportunity for Russia and the FIFA 2018 World Cup host cities and regions to serve as a role model for other organisers of mega sports events that wish to ensure that mega sport events leave behind a sustainable legacy.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

continues to incorporate sport-for-development strategies to achieve results for children across the spectrum of its advocacy, programmatic, and policy areas at the country level, while fostering global partnerships that can maximize transformative change for children. Major global partnerships include Special Olympics, the International Cricket Council, Futbol Club Barcelona, Manchester United, Olympiacos Football Club, the Oceania Football Confederation, as well as with a host of NGO actors at the local level. More recently, UNICEF is galvanizing its strong network of sport partnerships and athlete goodwill ambassadors to support major integrated global campaign work in areas such as migration and positive parenting.

UNICEF country offices use sport to address a number of development outcomes, including health, nutrition, education, gender equality, protection, HIV/AIDS, inclusion of children with disabilities, and water, sanitation and hygiene. UNICEF continues to support sport programmes as an important contribution to providing psycho-social support for children in humanitarian contexts and emergencies, including refugee settings. In partnership with FC Barcelona, UNICEF's Office of Research-Innocenti is working on a global research initiative to build the evidence base for sport-for-development.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

engages with famous athletes to communicate about the SDGs, mobilise communities and fundraise for the implementation of the 2030 agenda. Among UNDP's Goodwill Ambassadors are football stars like Iker Casillas and Didier Drogba. UNDP further partners with sports teams around the world, such as 2016 collaboration with Galatasaray, using videos

recorded by star players to promote the Global Goals. UNDP also organises the Global Goals World Cup, which is an annual women's amateur tournament that culminates in New York with star-referred matches.

UNDP actively promotes sport and physical activity as means of improving and maintaining a healthy lifestyle. The main message of the 2017 National Human Development Report for Brazil was the positive relationship between human development and practising physical sports. The publication, entitled, "Movement is Life: Sports and Physical Activities for Everyone", noted the association of exercise with improvements in health, cognitive processes, sociability, productivity (due to better physical and mental health) and quality of life in general. The report highlighted that people who exercise tend to enjoy a longer life and participate more fully in society. The report further highlighted that all sport is important: whether being played by youngsters at school or elite professional athletes and that the right balance of investment is needed to ensure that everyone, everywhere, has the chance to get involved, whenever they wish.

UNDP also leverages sport to promote gender equality and the fight gender-based violence. For example, UNDP organised, in 2016, a Female Soccer World Cup "UNETE" in the City of Buenos Aires, to commemorate "16 days of activism related to violence against women". In July 2018, UNDP undertook the "Copa Salta de Linda", in Argentina, in which more than 450 girls and young females from 20 clubs participated, including two Bolivian teams. Now in its 5th edition, the tournament seeks to raise awareness about women's rights and equal and inclusive football. Additional activities and workshops were carried out during the tournament focused on SDG 5 of the 2030 Agenda, specifically on prevention of gender violence. Among the activities was a sports and journalism workshop with a gender perspective, called "Pateando mandatos", aimed at journalists, communicators, students of sports journalism and careers for communication purposes. The organization of the tournament was supported by the Argentinian Female Football Association (A.F.F.AR. for its Spanish acronym), the United Nations, the Government of the Salta Province, the National Council Coordinating the Social Policies of the Presidency of the Republic, and the National Institute for Youth (INJUVE for its Spanish acronym).

In the area of crime prevention and social cohesion, UNDP is currently supporting the pilot project, Jóvenes Promesas del Futuro, in the Dominican Republic. The project aims to reduce violence and crime in vulnerable areas of the country through education in sport. Targeted youth are supported to develop athletic disciplines through ICTs (using the current network of technological centres) to help youth become high performance athletes. Similarly, in Colombia, UNDP has used sports and arts as part of consultations and festivals with young people during peace consultations and negotiations. In Sudan, UNDP has partnered with the Sudan National Olympic Committee and the United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) to include sport activities, campaigns and festivals in camps for refugees and internally displaced persons. In India and many other countries around the world, UNDP has collaborated with Ministries of Youth and Sports to promote sports and volunteerism as a tool for inclusion, civic engagement and peace.

Relatedly, UNDP has supported sport-related activities as a way to promote soft diplomacy and cross-border cooperation. In Moldova, for instance, in the framework of the EU-UNDP Support to Confidence Building Measures Programme, UNDP supported sports-related activities which helped building confidence among communities from the two banks of the Nistru River which have faced a divide and violent clashes – a marathon was organized, children participated in a 'Fun Run' (1.5 km distance), a Volleyball Friendship

Bowland an International Boxing Tournament were organised contributing to long-term friendships and confidence-building amongst communities and young people from both banks were able to participate in chess classes together. In Kyrgyzstan, we also supported sports activities as part of our cross-border cooperation for sustainable peace and development project funded by the UN PBF and SDC: thanks to sports, new links were established, and communication was promoted on the Tadjik/Kyrgyz border.

UNDP has also been tapping sport for community-building in post-disaster recovery settings. In the Dominican Republic for instance, UNDP mobilized a network of major league baseball players originally from this province to help fund a post-rainfalls recovery action plan. While pledges were minimal, there was a strong case made between the link of sports figures and their ability to draw attention to national emergencies and development needs of marginalized areas of the country.

United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO), in partnership with Juventus Football Club, is taking concrete actions to raise awareness and fight against all forms of discrimination, promote social integration and enhance inclusive societies, through football. The initiatives align with SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

The “Gioca con Me” (Play with me) initiative, born under the UNESCO-Juventus partnership, aims at promoting a culture of integration and social inclusion, combatting all forms of racism and discrimination, on and off the football field, teaching self-respect, respect for others, solidarity and equality. The project enables children from disadvantaged social backgrounds to participate in the Juventus Academy annual training programme and integrate with children who are already part of the Academy. A coaches’ manual was developed that integrates soft skills development in to the t Juventus Academies’ training philosophy and methods. The manual enables Juventus International Academies’ coaches to teach soft skills and values such as fairness, teambuilding, equality, discipline, inclusion, perseverance and respect, alongside football technical skills, to promote the holistic development and social inclusion of the child. The manual’s philosophy and methods are built on the “UNESCO’s International Charter for Physical Activity, Physical Education & Sport”, as well as on existing, state-of-the-art methodologies. The initiative took place in 2016 and was rolled out in five pilot countries: Colombia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Peru and Tunisia.

Relatedly, UNESCO launched an online campaign and related photo contest on the potential of football to overcome all forms of discrimination. The campaign tapped into the unifying potential of football as a cross-continental channel to discuss and promote messages of anti-discrimination and aims at creating the public momentum needed to change social attitudes and foster societies that are more inclusive. The online campaign was launched on 21 March 2018 and the photo contest on 6 April 2018, on the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace. Ten winning photos will be included in a promotional and educational video on the campaign themes. This video will then be disseminated through UNESCO and Juventus networks.

With technical support from the Asian Development Bank, UNESCO supported the Malabon City Council, the Muaythai Association of the Philippines and other sports organizations, to implement a sport-based city

rejuvenation project. The initiative aims to rejuvenate a community space in an informal settlement and enable bi-weekly sports activities, to empower out-of-school youth and support their transition to formal school system or alternative education and/or to employment in the formal economy. Initially in place for a one-year period, activities include safety inspections of existing space, medical evaluation of participants, mental health check of youth living in the area, purchasing of sports infrastructure and equipment; renovation of the space; participation of youth in the sports activities, sexual reproductive health education and other educational programmes. The project aligns itself with SDG 3 (Health), SDG 4 (Education), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

UNESCO further reported on its Quality Physical Education (QPE) resource package, developed to provide practical support governments in developing inclusive, child-centred physical education policy, which promotes skills acquisition. Through its work, UNESCO aims to promote the broad-based social and development objectives of QPE; to build capacity of governments to design and implement inclusive QPE policy; and to enable children to develop cognitive and non-cognitive skills through physical education, become physically literate and future well-rounded citizens. In addition to online and in-person advocacy on QPE, the project includes QPE Guidelines for Policy-makers, which practically assist governments in revising policy through the provision of benchmarks for QPE provision, checklists for policy measures, and good practice examples to inspire policy options in the areas of gender equality, inclusion of marginalized populations, children with disabilities among others; and a methodology document outlining the key steps that guide the implementation process, including broad-based participation. While the project was launched in 2015, in 2016 and 2017, UNESCO and partners assisted Fiji, Mexico, South Africa and Zambia in the revision of their national physical education policies to be inclusive, appropriate in terms of development and child-centred, in line with the QPE policy package. It is expected that revised QPE policies will be adopted at government level and that this pilot phase will be assessed through a Theory of Change analysis in 2018, allowing further countries to draw on this experience. This initiative has been undertaken with the technical and/or financial support of a wide range of Member States, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, sport federations, private businesses and other stakeholders. Implementation partners in the field include International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE), UNDP, UNICEF and WHO.

Relatedly, UNESCO, with partnership and funding of six international partners,⁶ UNESCO is implementing an initiative to embed sports values (such as fairness, inclusion, respect, and equity) across school-based curricula and support teachers to deliver curricula actively and cooperatively through values-based education. Specific activities include developing a universal values-based education toolkit for teachers working with 8- to 12-year-old students; advocating and promoting sport values through the production of a photo book and a photo exhibition illustrating the power of sport throughout the world; and producing and disseminating an animated video and an infographic illustrating the benefits of sport values. The ongoing project began in 2013, with the current phase to be completed in 2019. Consideration is being given for implementation of subsequent phases. The project and its outcomes aim at contributing to the achievement of SDG 4 (Education).

As part of its partnership with Juventus Football Club, UNESCO prepared the *Colour? What Colour? Report* on the fight against discrimination and racism in professional football and to some extent the amateur clubs that

⁶ The International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE), the International Fair Play Committee (IFPC), the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), UNESCO and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

funnel into the leagues.⁷ The report provides an overview of the historic and theoretical background of the subject and outlines the state of affairs on the ground. It also summarizes what has been done and is being done to mitigate racism and discrimination in domestic and international football, how the effects of these actions may be evaluated, and which new avenues for further, complementary action are promising. The report is based on a literature review, desk research, regional reports from the UNESCO network and a field survey among a purposive sample of experts and actors in a number of countries. The Report was first published in English and in Italian in 2015, then in French and Spanish in 2016, and finally in Russian in 2017.

Beginning in 2017, UNESCO has undertaken an initiative to Safeguard and promote Traditional Sports and Games (TSG), widely recognized for their intrinsic educational and cultural values, as a powerful instrument to foster development and peace among communities. Through regular collective consultations and technical meeting with the support of an Ad Hoc Advisory Committee and Ad Hoc Working Groups, the initiative seeks to develop an online and interactive Encyclopaedia on Traditional Sports and Games; develop policy guidelines to safeguard and promote traditional sports and games; establish an international platform on traditional sports and games; and promote cultural and sport events. An ad-hoc advisory committee and four specialized working groups were established to implement the initiative, which has gained large support from a Group of Friends of UNESCO Traditional Sports and Games, comprised of Mexico, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Korea, Nigeria, Madagascar, Senegal, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR), continues to undertake work in the area of “Sport for Protection”. In partnership with the International Olympic Committee and Terre Hommes, UNHCR formulated a Sports for Protection Toolkit, for implementation in 2016-2018, to support increased protection outcomes for forcibly displaced children and youth. The toolkit was developed on the basis of research on the use of sport in situations of forced displacement. The development and implementation of the toolkit aimed at contributing to SDG 3 (Health) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). UNHCR identified three specific targets and six related indicators to which the project was conceived to contribute, focused on reduction in the prevalence of non-communicable diseases, reduced violence and improved child safety. In order, to assess impact and replicability, the toolkit included dedicated process and impact indicators and an independent impact evaluation was carried out as part of each pilot project. The toolkit has helped to foster better protection outcomes for refugee and internally displaced children and youth, through organized sport activities.

⁷ <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002357/235721e.pdf>

United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), hosted the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace, which supported the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, from its inception, through the closure of the Office in 2017. UNOG has continued to play a critical role in forwarding the sport for development and peace agenda, in its support of policy dialogue in Geneva-based intergovernmental processes, as well as its support to multi-stakeholder dialogue on sport for development and peace in the Lake Geneva region, bringing together Geneva and other European-based United Nations organizations and the sports federations along Lake Lemman, and connecting with Lausanne, including the International Olympic Committee, FIFA and the Union of European Football Associations, among others. As such, UNOG operates in a unique ecosystem that brings together a wealth of expertise on sport. Most recently, in October 2017, a seminar “Achieving the SDGs through sport: partnerships and institutional responses for greater coherence and effectiveness”, was organized in Lausanne by inter alia Switzerland, the IOC, the Cantons of Geneva and Vaud, UNOG, and ILO bringing together the various organizations and international sports federations from the region. The seminar explored ways of building upon the established partnerships between the United Nations system, the IOC, FIFA and other international sport federations, for realizing the SDGs.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), guided by resolution 7/6 of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, is undertaking an initiative of “Safeguarding Sport from Corruption”, which continues the Office’s efforts to promote integrity in sport, good governance in sport and mitigate the risk of corruption that sport faces. Under the initiative, UNODC seeks to identify good practices, develop international standards, policy and guidance, as well as raise awareness and provide technical assistance and capacity building activities for officials from government and sport organizations. In addition to alignment to the Convention against Corruption, the initiative contributes to the realization of SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and to Action of the follow-up framework of the Kazan Action Plan, on sport integrity.

From January 2016 until June 2018, UNODC has undertaken a number of activities under this initiative:

Brazil, the Russia Federation, India, China, South Africa and UNODC co-organized a conference entitled, “Safeguarding Sport from Corruption”, which was held in Vienna in June 2018. Its aim was to raise awareness of good practices and to disseminate tools to help address corruption in sport. It was attended by over 250 officials from over 60 countries, from international organizations such as Council of Europe, INTERPOL, OECD, and from sport organizations, including the Asian Football Confederation (AFC), the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the International Cricket Council (ICC), the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) and the Tennis Integrity Unit (TIU).

In order to assist the Governments of Ghana and Nigeria address new criminal challenges posed by competition manipulation and other threats to the integrity of sport, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) and UNODC organized an Integrity in Sport Multi-Stakeholder Workshop in Abuja, Nigeria in May 2018. The workshop helped foster collaboration between law enforcement, the National Olympic Committee and national sports federations, public authorities the betting industry and other actors. In Panama, UNODC supported the preparation of a threat assessment for money-laundering in the football sector. UNODC has also

fostered a strong working relationship with Italy, including through supporting its Anti-Match-Fixing Project. Similarly, UNODC, IOC, the Council of Europe, OECD and the United Kingdom supported the creation of an initiative called the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport in Paris on 21 June 2017.

UNODC participated in the second meeting of the Informal Working Group of the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport (IPACS) to formalize the establishment of the three IPACS task forces and to enhance cooperation with relevant stakeholders in the field of sport integrity. The meeting was held in Paris, France in December 2017.

UNODC also conducted a workshop on preventing corruption in sport for sport governance bodies, law enforcement and relevant stakeholders in Hanoi in August 2017. The workshop focused on providing participants with an understanding of how to conduct risk assessments and develop strategies to prevent corruption and competition manipulation.

UNODC developed a training programme based on the handbook A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events to provide stakeholders with the knowledge and tools necessary to address the threat of corruption in the organization of a major public event, such as the hosting of a major sport competition, in line with international good practices. The training materials are available in English and Russian on the UNODC website.

UNODC's partnership with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was significantly enhanced over 2016 through June 2018, leading to the development of two publications on the manipulation of sports competitions, the UNODC IOC Booklet for Legislators: Model Criminal Law Provisions for the Prosecution of Competition Manipulation and its companion UNODC IOC Study on Criminal Law Provisions for the Prosecution of Competition Manipulation, launched in August 2016 and February 2017, respectively. UNODC also cooperated with IOC and INTERPOL in the delivery of a workshop on combatting crimes in sport, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2016. UNODC further supported the preparation of the declaration of the second International Forum for Sports Integrity, held on 15 February 2017 in Lausanne.

UNODC further reported on its global youth crime prevention initiative, launched following the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha, Qatar, in 2015 (see the Doha Declaration⁸). The initiative builds on the power of sport as a tool for youth crime and drug-use prevention by building resilience of at-risk youth and works with government and non-government stakeholders at various levels. Through the programme, UNODC offers technical assistance in the form of advisory services and tools to use sport in a meaningful way to address relevant risk factors. With a focus on crime prevention through social development (see UN Guidelines on the Prevention of Crime – 2002), the initiative strengthens capacity of sport coaches/teachers to use sport for youth crime/drug use prevention (roll-out of the sport-based life skills training programme called 'Line Up Live Up') within relevant national frameworks. In addition, it supports innovative grassroots initiatives through grants and shares best practices in terms of sport for prevention among education and sport practitioners as well as policy makers. While UNODC is leading the initiative, pilot initiatives are supported by the relevant countries: Brazil, South Africa, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, the State of Palestine, Colombia,

⁸ UN General Assembly Resolution 70/174, entitled 'Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.'

the Dominican Republic. Other partners include: UNESCO, WHO, FIFA, IOC (expert advice, participation in expert meetings), UN-Women and UNFPA (joint activities). Scheduled to run 2016-2019, the initiative is made possible with a contribution from the State of Qatar to the UNODC Global Programme on the Implementation of the Doha Declaration. In addition, pilot countries support the initiative through in-kind contributions. The initiative prioritizes contributions to realization of SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). UNODC further noted alignment of the initiative with Action 2 of the Kazan Action Plan, adopted by the Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI), which relates to issues on sport for development and peace.

United Nations Volunteers (UNV) uses sport and sport-based programmes to engage people, often those farthest left behind, in peace and sustainable development. UNV assignments are hosted by UN Agencies often collaborating on sports and development activities for the general population. Recently, a UNV Communications and Advocacy Officer working for UN Women in Pakistan, created sporting events to combat gender stereotypes. UNV in Ukraine is using sport to promote social inclusion principles in conflict-affected Eastern Ukraine. An International UN Youth Volunteer with UN Women, in Tajikistan, worked as a Basic Social Services Officer on a project supporting civil registration in the country, which included organizing a five-kilometre Run against Gender-Based Violence in 2016. In Trinidad and Tobago, the Roy Joseph Health Centre, where an international UN Volunteer doctor from Eritrea was assigned, implemented an exercise programme in 2016 to combat childhood obesity. Most of these activities were funded with funds from the partnering United Nations entities, with core funding from UNDP, under which UNV is hosted.

World Bank Group reported on its Connect4Climate program, which supports the promotion of climate-friendly solutions through sporting activities. The related Sport4Climate initiative capitalizes on the fame of athletes and the popularity of the sports industry. Athletes and sports professionals have an up-close and personal relationship with the climate - they are, quite literally, in it all the time. To train or to compete, skiers and snowboarders need snow. Bicyclists and soccer players need good weather. Runners and surfers require particular conditions for training. It is why many athletes are signing on to spread the word about climate change, and advocating that governments, business leaders, and everyday global citizens act now.

The World Bank Group is also supporting the integration of sports like football in its broad community, local government and municipal development projects in various countries. Targeting youth at risk to violence and exclusion, these initiatives draw on the cumulative global evidence that points to the unique, integrative roles that school and local communities and sports like football can play in buffering young people's exposure to risk by changing behaviours, addressing risk factors at the family, school and community level, and promoting social inclusion in a cost-effective way. Many of these initiatives align with one or more of the SDG goals and targets on good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, and sustainable cities and communities. Funding for these initiatives come from a mix of sources, including the World Bank, national and sub-national

governments, stakeholders of the sports and culture communities and NGOs. For example, the World Bank Group has undertaken a project on Sport and Culture for Development, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to identify sports and other cultural activities that enhance the resilience, optimism, and social well-being of children and youth. The activity will assess the country's institutional framework and societal context to propose policy options, identify strategic investments and services that harness the educational benefits of sports and other recreational activities. The analysis will provide useful insights about how sports and other recreational activities could be used to enhance social inclusion and build young people's optimism, resilience and life skills.

Relatedly, the World Bank Group is using blogs and other forms of online communication to raise awareness on the importance of sport and sport for development. In a 2016 blog post, "Why Sports and Development go Hand in Hand" the Bank highlighted the need to ensure that physical education and sports be incorporated into the education system, encouraging governments to invest in sport at this level, and not just at the elite level.

