1. As requested by the General Assembly resolution 67/17 on sports as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP) has prepared a report on the implementation of this resolution and the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace (SDP), to be shared at General Assembly for the sixty-ninth session.

2. The report presents an overview of the various initiatives across the world that are advancing the Action Plan on SDP over the last two years including: the Olympic Truce of the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Games; the inaugural International Day of SDP; the work of the Human Rights Council on SDP; partnerships, initiatives, programmes and policies by Member States, the UN System and the SDP International Working Group on SDP; and a review of the sports contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The report concludes that UNOSDP will continue with the implementation of the UN Action Plan on SDP, until the completion of the post-2015 development agenda, at which time, the Action Plan on SDP will reviewed.

3. Following a thorough review by DU, we recommend approval of the draft report with edits as attached. All changes to the report have been done in consultation with UNOSDP. The report has also been reviewed by Mr. Asim Sharma (Office of the Chef de Cabinet) and there are no financial or budgetary implications.

Lenni Montiel
14 August 2014

cc: Ms. Malcorra
TO: Mr. Jan Eliasson  
A: Deputy Secretary-General

FROM: Wilfried Lemke  
D: Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace

SUBJECT: Request for clearance of the final draft of the Report by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on Sport for Development and Peace (DGACM slotting submission date: 11 August 2014)

1. I am contacting you to kindly request the clearance of the final draft of the Report by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on Sport for Development and Peace, which was requested by the Assembly in its resolution 67/17 of 28 November 2012.

2. In a nutshell, the Report summarizes achievements of UN Member States, the UN system, and civil society in the field of Sport for Development and Peace over the last two years and presents an Action Plan to strengthen and consolidate efforts.

3. My Office was the designated authoring office of the draft Report and formal input for the Report was collected from various stakeholders such as Member States and UN system entities, inter alia by means of an official Note Verbale (DGACM Ref. 14/194 of 9 May 2014).

4. The slotting date for submission of the Report set by DGACM is Monday, 11 August 2014. The maximum word count set by and agreed to with DGACM is 8,500 words.

5. Your review and clearance of the attached draft is highly appreciated in order to be able to proceed to the technical submission of the draft file to DGACM by my Office.

6. Thank you very much.

Annexes: 2

cc: Mr. Lenni Montiel, EOSG
Sport for Development and Peace: realizing the potential

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with resolution 67/17 of 28 November 2012, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of that resolution, including on specific initiatives aimed at ensuring more effective implementation of the Olympic Truce and progress made by Member States and the United Nations (UN) system, including activities and the functioning of the UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP) and the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, as well as other relevant stakeholders, towards the implementation of the UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace and the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group (SDP IWG) policy recommendations, provide a review of the contribution of sport to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the lead-up to 2015, and present an updated Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace. The present report responds to these requests and summarizes the activities undertaken in this regard by Member States and the UN system between the end of the last reporting period, as reflected in the Report of the Secretary-General A/67/282 of 9 August 2012, and the editorial deadline of the present report, 15 July 2014.

II. The Olympic Truce of the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Games

2. The General Assembly, in its resolution 68/9 of 6 November 2013, entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" urged all Member States to observe the Olympic Truce individually and collectively, within the framework of the Charter of the UN, during the period from the seventh day before the start of the XXII Olympic Winter Games until the seventh day following the end of the XI Paralympic Winter Games, which both took place in Sochi, Russian Federation.

3. As requested by the General Assembly in said resolution, the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly promoted the observance of the Truce in various forms. The latter made a Solemn Appeal (A/68/710) on 29 January 2014 in which he appealed to all Member States to “demonstrate their commitment to the Olympic Truce for the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Games, and to undertake concrete actions at the local, national, regional and world levels to promote and strengthen a culture of peace and harmony based on the spirit of the Truce” and called “upon all warring parties of current armed conflicts around the world to boldly agree to true mutual ceasefires for the duration of the Olympic Truce, thus providing an opportunity to settle disputes peacefully”.

4. The Secretary-General promoted the observance of the Olympic Truce through various means including his dedicated message published on 31 January 2014 (SG/SM/15625) in which he called “on all those engaged in armed hostilities around the world to lay down their weapons and observe the Olympic Truce”. During his visit to Sochi from 5 to 8 February 2014, he participated in the Olympic torch run, signed the Olympic Truce wall and delivered remarks at the 126th Session of the International Olympic Committee. He also attended the Olympic Games Opening Ceremony, during which a recorded video message of the Secretary-General urging support for the Truce was played in the stadium.

5. Among the Member States that have submitted input to this Report (see list in paragraph 12) only Singapore has reported on its compliance with the Resolution. The Resolution has been disregarded in numerous instances with the continued fighting in the ongoing armed conflicts around the world. Moreover, no evidence could be found for any initiative by warring parties to either unilaterally observe the Olympic Truce or attempt to promote a mutual observation with other parties to the conflict.
III. Human Rights Council and sport

6. The right of access to and participation in sport and play has long been recognised. In 1978, the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, adopted by UNESCO Members States, declared sport and physical education as a “fundamental right for all”. Sport has since been included in a number of human rights related international conventions (see paragraph 15). The ability of sport to transcend linguistic, cultural, racial and social barriers as well as its widespread popularity makes it a unique tool to promote awareness and understanding of human rights and help to reduce stigma and discrimination of all kinds. Principles such as non-discrimination and equality are the foundation of human rights, principles that can be taught through sport. It has therefore been included in the development context and the work of the UN as a practical tool for progressing human rights. Given the relevance of sport and the growing influence of elite athletes, interaction between the human rights movement, mechanisms and institutions such as the Human Rights Council and the world of sport has become more apparent.

7. On 26 September 2013, the Human Rights Council adopted the Resolution 24/1 “Promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic Ideal.” Besides the recognition of the potential of sport as a universal language that contributes to advancing values of respect, diversity, tolerance and fairness, the Resolution highlights the possibility of sport to combat all forms of discrimination and promote social inclusion for all. Furthermore, it raised awareness of the contribution of the Olympics to the inclusion of persons with disabilities. The host countries' efforts to provide a barrier-free environment are a prime example of this contribution. The Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council is requested to prepare a study on the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic Ideal to promote human rights for all, and present it before the twenty-seventh session.

8. Earlier, on 14 June 2013, the Human Rights Council hosted a side event that was organized by the Permanent Missions of the Russian Federation, Brazil, Greece and the Republic of Korea. The event was aimed at promoting awareness, understanding and application of human rights principles through sport and Olympic Ideals. The panel was moderated by the Permanent Representative of Greece to the UN Office at Geneva and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on SDP. Representatives from Brazil, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights participated in the panel. The discussion included ways of using the potential of the Olympic Games to generate a wider understanding of human rights ideals, the need for all sporting events to work to be inclusive of people with disabilities, to promote equality of gender and to promote the safety of children through sport. Panellists agreed with these points and provided examples of how, as future Olympic hosts they were working towards promoting sport as a human right for all.

IV. Inaugural Day of Sport for Development and Peace

9. On 23 August 2013, the UN General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution establishing 6 April as the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace, a day to increase global awareness, appreciate the accomplishments of sport-based development projects around the world and to promote the use of sport and physical activity as a tool for development and peace. All States, the UN system and all other relevant stakeholders were invited to observe and raise awareness.

10. UNOSDP promoted five key messages for this occasion to be spread around the world: the power of sport to respect and promote dialogue, to enhance life skills of children and youth, to include everyone regardless of abilities, to advance gender equality and to improve physical and mental health. Furthermore, UNOSDP, the UN Office at Geneva and the Permanent Missions in Geneva of the Republic of Costa Rica
and the State of Qatar with the support of the Swiss Permanent Mission jointly organized an event at the Palais des Nations. The event consisted of a High-Level Panel discussion on the power of sport followed by a symbolic run/walk in the Ariana Park.

11. After years of close collaboration, the UN Secretary-General along with the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) marked the Day at UN Headquarters in New York by signing a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations in using sport to promote development and peace. Moreover, UN agencies such as UNDP that produced several posters with sports personalities and UNDP Goodwill Ambassadors Marta Vieira da Silva, Maria Sharapova, Didier Drogba and others to highlight the power of sport, also participated in celebrating the Day. In addition, the Philippines and Turkey marked 6 April with events such as a football festival, a 5k fun run, and panels to generate discussion around youth and sport. The Princess Charlene of Monaco Foundation, in partnership with the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Monaco, and Peace and Sport, hosted sporting competitions and educational activities in Monaco for over 400 youth. Several NGOs and relevant stakeholders also commemorated by hosting their own events, panels and launching online platforms where youth could learn about the history of SDP and the numerous actions occurring globally.

V. Partnerships, initiatives, programmes and policies

A. Member States of the United Nations

12. During the reporting period, Member States have continued initiatives and established national policies and strategies that advance SDP further to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 67/17. On 9 May 2014, a Note verbale from the Secretary-General was circulated to Member States requesting information on measures taken since the last reporting period. By the report’s editorial deadline, information was received from Algeria, Australia, Austria, Germany, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malawi, Mexico, the Principality of Monaco, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The report of the Secretary-General entitled “Sport for Development and Peace: mainstreaming a versatile instrument” (A/67/282) of 9 August 2012 presented a two-year Action Plan on SDP including four Main Lines of Action: a) the global framework, b) policy development, c) resource mobilization and programming, and d) evidence of impact. Member States were urged to meet the challenges of the main lines of action and to work along them to integrate SDP in the development agenda.

a. Global framework for Sport for Development and Peace

13. The Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace, an open forum composed of permanent representatives to the UN in New York created in January 2005, has continued its meetings and activities. It is currently chaired by the Monegasque and Tunisian Permanent Representatives to the UN. The aim of the Group is to promote SDP on the international agenda, foster dialogue, share national experiences and practices, exchange information and propose initiatives for its members and the UN system. The Group also acted as an informal consultation forum for General Assembly resolutions on SDP. To encourage the implementation of these resolutions, the Group cooperates with UNOSDP and other UN organizations. During the reporting period the Group was joined by new Member Argentina, growing to 46 UN Member States.

1 See list of members at http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/sport/home/unplayers/memberstates/groupoffriends
14. The new Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace in Geneva was established in December 2012. The Permanent Representatives of Costa Rica and Qatar were elected as Co-Chairs. Like for the New York Group, UNOSDP, as observer, supports the Group in an advisory role. The Geneva Group was created with the aim of complementing the New York Group, inter alia by focusing on sport's links to topics that are covered at Geneva-based UN bodies and organizations such as the Human Rights Council, WHO, UNHCR, ILO, to name a few. Since its inception the Group organized or co-sponsored several events on these topics.

15. In terms of international treaties which contain provisions on sport, the International Convention against Doping in Sport has now 176 States parties. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has 158 signatories as of July 2014. Article 30 of the Convention provides that States Parties shall take measures to promote the participation of people with disabilities in mainstream sporting activities and disability-specific sporting and recreational activities, and to ensure that children with disabilities have equal access to participation in recreation and sports. The Convention on the Rights of the Child has currently 194 State Parties. Article 31 of the Convention declares that State Parties shall uphold the right for children to engage in play and recreational activities.

b. Policy development

16. Numerous Member States have undertaken efforts in policy development and legislation during the reporting period. The SDP IWG (see chapter VI.) remains instrumental in promoting and supporting the systematic integration and mainstreaming of SDP in national and international development plans and policies.

17. Led by the Algerian Federation, a programme titled ‘Sport for All’ established several provisions to promote the practice of sport for all as an engine of development for a harmonious co-existence and healthy lifestyle. The Federation also reinforced sport and physical activity in schools through the integration of physical education, the construction of sports facilities, and promoting inclusion for all through Associations such as National Association for the Promotion and Development of Women’s Sports.

18. The Australian Government has shown their commitment to the principles of sport for development and peace through the implementation of a number of initiatives, domestically and internationally. Active After-school Communities Program gives children free access to sports after school. The Australian Sports Outreach Program is addressing broad development priorities and community issues in developing countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America, with sport used as a platform to promote social inclusion and cohesion, foster healthy behaviour and provide education and leadership opportunities.

19. Austria has focused on the importance of physical activity and its effect on youth development, with a nation-wide initiative, ‘Exercising Children in a Healthy Way’. In 2013, many projects were funded in Austria and abroad to develop peace and foster social inclusion through sport. In this same year, Germany also incorporated ‘Sport for Development’ as a tool to contribute to relevant development aims of the government both within Germany and abroad in Afghanistan, Brazil, Namibia, Mozambique and Columbia. Their policy and programmes mainly focus on gender equality, life skills and leadership development, promotion of healthy lifestyles, peace-building, and sustainability of mega-sporting events.

20. Kyrgyzstan, beginning this year, created a programme of physical training and sport to create an atmosphere of tolerance and mutual understanding. Through the initiative they plan to increase sports attitudes, inspire the population to become active, ensure social inclusion, create employment, and bring education to practitioners and participants. Lebanon’s Ministry of Youth and Sports has created a similar vision of strategy through 2020 on seeking to popularize sport culture, creating better physical
and mental health for youth and creating a sport for all environment. With hopes to achieve the same, Malawi took on a programme within its school system to motivate, educate, inspire, and encourage their youth. This has increased attendance in secondary school.

21. In June 2013 Mexico adopted the ‘General Law on Culture of Physical Activity and Sport.’ In addition, for the years 2014-2018, a programme will be implemented to increase the practice of sport, physical activity, and play to improve social well-being. To foster this, social competitive leagues have been established as well as clubs. Organized by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Monaco, the Journey of Children’s’ Rights in partner with Children and Future Association has given students access to physical education courses, sports and recreation.

22. The Philippine’s national lead agency in sport for development and peace, the Philippine Sports Commission, took the chief role in a ‘Sports-For-All’ Campaign, known as Laro’t Saya Sa Parke, to engage the greatest number of people into sport and play by making use of the significant family unit as a springboard. This programme played a big role in the institutionalization of the Palarong Pambansa Law in 2013—a school-based national sport programme run by the Department of Education whose key mission is to promote physical education and sports as an integral part of the basic education curriculum for the development of their youth.

23. The Ministry of Youth Sports in Qatar is strengthening the concept of health, education and peace through sport. The Qatari Olympic Committee is implementing a yearly Olympic School programme for students ages 15-18 in a various array of sports. The school has benefitted over 26,000 adolescents. In Singapore, a 20-year roadmap titled ‘Vision 2030’ and the ‘ActiveSG’ Programme encourages Singaporeans to lead healthier lives through sport. Singapore also has a Sport Singapore Statutory Board governed by the Singapore Sports Council Act comprised of the Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth to promote sport as a way to reach out to and include all sectors of society.

24. The Ministry of Youth and Sport of Turkey organized the SportAccord Convention in Antalya in April 2014. The conference is an annual event that brings together representatives from different international sport federations focused on driving positive changes in the field. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland plays an active role in increasing opportunities for young people around the world to participate in sports. Their major policies and programmes focus on increasing access to sport and promoting the role of sport in addressing child safeguarding and gender-based violence.

c. Resource mobilization and programming

25. Australia has continued its national “Active after-school communities” programme which gives children free access to sport after school engaging them through positive and fun experiences. Through collaboration with the government, law enforcement, sporting organisations and providers, Australia, through the National Integrity of Sport Unit, is responding to sport integrity issues domestically and abroad as well as coordinating sport integrity initiatives. In addition, the Australian Sports Commission currently sits on the International Safeguarding children in Sport Working Group alongside 50 other collaborating organizations around the globe to pilot a set of standards to safeguard all children participating in sport.

26. The Austrian Ministry of Sports supports projects using sport as a means of development, ranging from fighting poverty and developing life skills to providing equality for women and persons with disability. In 2013, seven projects were funded in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Guatemala, Bolivia, Mozambique, Slovakia and Ukraine. Austria also funded 11 projects focused on gender equality throughout Austria within the framework of federal general sports promotion for the purpose of social inclusion,
including the Austrian Badminton Association, the Austrian Athletics Association, and the Work Group for the Promotion of Girls Soccer to state a few.

27. In 2014, Germany supported five specific programmes implemented in Afghanistan, Brazil, Namibia, Mozambique and Colombia. The focus of each programme varies from country to country depending on its needs but mainly emphasizes gender equality, youth development, HIV/AIDS prevention, peace-building and violence prevention and organizational development. On the National level, the German Government Cooperation partners with the German Olympic Sports Confederation, the German Football Association, the Bavarian Football Association and the Football and Athletics Association of Westphalia. Other partnerships include UNOSDP within the framework of its Youth Leadership Programme, UNAIDS, and UNICEF.

28. Japan implements programmes such as cultural grant assistance for grassroots projects, dispatching of sport instructors and volunteers through the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and initiates programmes through Japan’s Foundation that aims to further develop human resources in this field. Up until 2014, Japan has awarded grants to 27 different countries, sent 227 volunteers to 48 countries and 162 experts to 20 countries. The Japanese Government also launched a new initiative called ‘Sport for Tomorrow’ ahead of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games. The programme includes overseas projects designed to promote the Olympic Movement around the globe, the creation of an international sports academy based in Japan and additional support for WADA’s global anti-doping efforts.

29. The Philippines played a key role in the inclusion of sport as a priority area of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. In addition, it supports several international initiatives differing from utilizing sport, consulting for best practices and funding in Mongolia, Brazil, Germany, Republic of Korea, and the General Administration of Sports in China.

30. The Olympic Committee of Qatar signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the UN Alliance of Civilizations, whereby it was agreed to carry out joint projects and activities with a view of promoting peace and development through using the power of sport. The Qatari Ministry of Youth Sports has also helped to develop sport infrastructure outside of the State of Qatar: development of the Asmara Stadium in Eritrea, completion of Doha Sports City in Palestine and development of Lebanon’s national field, Tozeur. The Ministry of Singapore has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding on International Sports Exchanges Programmes with nearby Australia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea and Thailand.

31. In the United Kingdom, UK Sport has supported sport for development overseas for 22 years in over 30 countries, including their ongoing work on the programme titled ‘Moving the Goalposts’ in Kenya, which provides out-of-school girls with access to life skills development, education and economic opportunities through football. UK Sport is involved in the SDP IWG and helps to coordinate relevant activities of national governments in this field. It also collaborates with the Commonwealth Secretariat on the implementation of a SDP guidelines framework for Commonwealth countries.

d. Evidence of impact

32. The Australian Sports Commission, with Victoria University, has assessed the ‘Playing for Life’ philosophy and its effectiveness in engaging youth in sport and physical activity and to inform the practice of delivering sport programmes. The Australian Government embarked on a three-year independent research project on the Australian Sports Outreach Program (ASOP) in the Pacific. The findings of the first wave of research conducted in Tonga, Nauru, and Vanuatu were released. The
evidence indicates that the ASOP Pacific programmes are making a significant contribution to improving the long-term health and well-being of its citizens.

33. In Germany, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development is working closely with the German Sport University in Cologne as well as the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education to monitor and evaluate the impact of their current programmes of eradicating poverty and building peace through sport.

34. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, through an external evaluation by an independent monitoring and evaluation organisation Ecorys UK, revealed the International Inspiration Programme, 2012 London Summer Olympics’ legacy initiative, as one of its greatest successes. The programme has inspired over 25 million of all abilities across 20 countries around the world to choose sport to improve their lives, trained over 250,000 practitioners, and influenced 55 national policies, strategies, and legislative changes.

B. United Nations System

a. UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP)

35. The mandate and activities of the Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace is supported by the UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP). During the reporting period, the Special Adviser and UNOSDP continued the work as the gateway to the UN system for the promotion and mobilization of sport as a tool in advancing the goals, missions and values of the Organization.

36. The activities and operations of UNOSDP are funded through voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, which was established in November 2007 by the Secretary-General. Contributions can be received from both Governments and private institutions, such as foundations, organizations, corporations and individuals. During the reporting period, financial contributions were received from several Member States: Germany as main donor contributed annually, the Russian Federation made a contribution in 2013, and the UK provided annual contributions which were earmarked for the operations of the SDP IWG Secretariat hosted by UNOSDP. Other contributors included the IOC, the Olympic Council of Asia, the Association of National Olympic Committees, the Olympic Committee of Saudi Arabia, the Gwangju Universiade Organizing Committee, Gangwon Province in the Republic of Korea, the World Taekwondo Federation, Korean Air, and Samsung.

37. During the reporting period, UNOSDP, in cooperation with the UN Department of Public Information as co-Chair, continued to convene and coordinate the UN Communications Group and Inter Agency Working Group on SDP. The Group serves as an inter-agency platform to strengthen UN inter-agency communication, information-sharing, coherence and coordination concerning activities in the field of SDP.

38. UNOSDP continued to manage and further develop the “Sport for Development and Peace – The UN System in Action” website (http://www.un.org/sport). The site serves as the online hub for the UN system involvement in SDP. The website includes all information about the UNOSDP, the Special Adviser, and UN system organizations that use sport in their initiatives. In addition to the website, the UNOSDP continued to boost its online visibility on social media through accounts on Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and YouTube.

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2 UNOSDP’s detailed 2012 and 2013 Annual Reports are available at http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/sport/home/unplayers/unoffice
39. With the 1 million Euro “Monaco Charity Award” received from UEFA in 2010, UNOSDP supports five SDP projects in five regions in five thematic areas: health, peace and reconciliation, gender equality, persons with disabilities and education. Among the projects, UNV’s in Ukraine, UNDP’s in Burundi, the National Taekwondo and Kickboxing Federation’s in Tajikistan and BlazeSports’ in Haiti are still ongoing. The Free University of Berlin’s project that addressed mental health problems in the Gaza strip has been completed. With the funds raised at a charity dinner hosted by HRH Princess Haya and the Special Adviser in 2009, UNOSDP funded UNRWA and Diyar Consortium projects, both implemented in Palestine and successfully completed.

40. On 5 and 6 June 2013, UNOSDP and the IOC jointly organized the 3rd International Forum on Sport for Peace and Development at the UN Headquarters in New York. The two-day Forum, open by the UN Secretary-General and the IOC President featured sessions on how to position sport as a catalyst for achieving the MDGs, how major sports events can deliver on legacy and how to foster a culture of peace through sport. It was attended by more than 500 experts and high-ranking figures, including representatives from national Governments, the UN system, aid organizations and universities. The Forum concluded with the adoption of key recommendations aimed at leveraging sport as a tool for positive change.

41. During the reporting period, UNOSDP established several new partnerships through the signing of agreements, with Korean Air, the World Taekwondo Federation the International Judo Federation, the International Bobsleigh and Skeleton Federation, the Gangwon Province in the Republic of Korea, the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union, Samsung, and film production company Parapictures, with the aim of supporting UNOSPD activities and SDP programmes and advocacy worldwide. The Special Adviser continued to provide messages of support to SDP NGOs and projects using good practices with the aim of strengthening their impact and visibility. Organizations that applied were evaluated based on established criteria, questionnaires and research. Once granted, the endorsements proved to be beneficial for the organizations in increasing their reputation in the country, securing more funds and establishing new partnerships.

42. Following the successful launch of the Youth Leadership Programme (YLP) in 2012, UNOSDP took this momentum and held four more YLP Camps in 2013 in Qatar, Switzerland, Sweden and the Republic of Korea and three camps in the first half of 2014 in Japan, Germany and the United States. The YLP supports deserving young community workers with basic education levels and limited resources by giving them access to learning and training on how sport can be better used to positively effect change in their communities. The Partners have continued to include international sports organizations, football clubs and leagues, development agencies, NGOs, universities and private companies. The Camps have provided over two hundred participants with the opportunity to develop themselves and use sport as an effective tool to promote development and peace in their communities. The future of the YLP is positive with around eight camps planned over 2014 and 2015.

b. United Nations Departments, Offices, Funds, Programmes and Specialized Agencies and other entities

43. A UN Development Programme (UNDP) initiative, supported by the IOC, engaged youth in Zambia to participate in sports while promoting conservation of the environment in the Chiawa Game Management Area in Lusaka. Recognizing the youth’s enthusiasm for sport in this area, UNDP introduced an activity within the Reclassification and Effective Management of National Protection Areas System

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3 The Forum report is available at http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/sportlhome/resourcecenter/publications
4 More information is available at: http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/sportlhome/unoffice/YLP
Project to promote conservation through sports. UNDP also organized the 10th Match against Poverty in Porto Alegre, Brazil and the 11th Match in Bern, Switzerland with the help and support of the Union of European Football Associations and the Federation International de Football Association helping to raise funds for different youth organizations. In addition, UNDP’s Goodwill Ambassadors Marta Vieira da Silva, Maria Sharapova, Iker Casillas, Didier Drogba, Ronaldo, and Zinedine Zidane continue to highlight how sport can contribute to education, health, gender equality, social inclusion, development and peace.

44. In the framework of the International Convention against Doping in Sport, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has established a fund to help finance anti-doping programmes in the areas of education, policy advice, and capacity development. Since its establishment in 2008, a total of 134 projects in least developed or low income countries, worth over US$ 2.4 million, have been granted assistance. To better support governments’ response to the decline in physical education courses, UNESCO developed a comprehensive Quality Physical Education Policy Package—an instructional guide to revise and reinforce policy measures to improve the implementation of such programmes. In May 2013, UNESCO’s 5th International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS V) devised the “Declaration of Berlin” emphasizing access to sport as a fundamental right for all, promoting public investments in physical education and sports programmes, and preserving the integrity of sport.

45. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued to place emphasis on incorporating sport and play into country programmes helping disadvantaged children develop a healthy lifestyle and increase their cohesion with their communities. Through their regional Vamos Jogar (Let's Play) initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean, UNICEF used the momentum of the 2014 World Cup and the upcoming 2016 Olympic Games to encourage communities to provide safe and inclusive sport facilities. In 2014 UNICEF also launched Team UNICEF – a new global initiative that brings together all aspects of the agency’s work on sport to leverage its benefit for children. UNICEF continues to collaborate with its major global partnerships Special Olympics, the International Cricket Council, Futbol Club Barcelona, Manchester United, and with NGO actors at the local level.

46. In 2013, the UN Global Compact introduced a practical guide titled “Fighting Corruption in Sport Sponsorship and Sport Related Hospitality: A Practical Guide for Companies” to assist corporate sponsors in engaging in sport sponsorship and hospitality in a transparent and ethical manner. The International Labour Organization (ILO) held the 3rd Meeting of the Pacific Ministers of Youth and Sport in December of 2013. From the discussions, ILO established the need to increase investments in youth development, in access to a quality education, youth employment, health, youth participation in actions to reduce climate change, and participation in governance.

47. Through its global network of more than 60 UN information centres and working in partnership with other UN offices, Member States and NGOs, the UN Department of Public Information actively promotes major events and programmes involving sport for development and peace including “Cycle for Peace” in Lebanon, the distribution of footballs to students at disadvantaged primary schools in Namibia, “Sports 4 Peaceful Elections” in Kenya and “A Peace One Day” Football League in Bahrain.

48. Following the 2011 FIFA Women’s World Cup in Germany, the UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) further strengthened its cooperation with international sport organizations. UNAIDS has created an innovative initiative called “Protect the Goal” Campaign to raise awareness of HIV and mobilize young people to commit to HIV prevention with help from a wide array of strategic partners. To symbolize the strong links between Africa and Latin America, a “Protect the Goal”
Tour was launched in the lead-up to the FIFA World Cup in Brazil. The tour comprised of the passing of a football to the Heads of State of the African and Latin American countries participating in the international tournament to sign. To help spread the message of the campaign, UNAIDS has Goodwill Ambassadors such as David Luiz, Michael Ballack and Gervinho (Gervais Yao Kouassi) all renowned football players.

49. Within the framework of the Secretary-General’s campaign UNiTE, UN Women have integrated sport as a tool to end violence against women. In Georgia, UN Women partnered with the Georgian Rugby Union to spread this campaign message through pre-match and post-match press conferences, television commercials and during games by the athletes. In Tajikistan, UN Women partnered with the National Taekwondo Federation to raise awareness on violence against women and to promote equal opportunities for girls and boys. UN Women also partnered with the world governing bodies of the combat sport Muaythai to launch an initiative focusing on building skills of young people, athletes, and trainers to challenge harmful machismos and to cultivate respectful non-violent relationships.

50. UN Volunteers (UNV) has been working on improving the lives of young people in Ukraine and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea through their continued efforts for Young Football Volunteers, an MDG project to strengthen school education on health and civic engagement through football. Part of this project involved training more than 350 teachers in the methodology. More than 4,000 youth took part in the programme. UNV stated noticeable improvement in the participants’ knowledge and skills on HIV/AIDS, violence prevention and gender equality.

51. A number of SDP initiatives were undertaken by UN peacekeeping operations to promote reconciliation, dialogue, development and peace. For example, UNOCI organised races, draught/checkers competitions, volleyball and petanque to promote a culture of peace, non-violence, tolerance and social cohesion; UNFICYP staged a basketball twinning programme for youth of Turkish and Greek communities to interact; UNMIK funded a civil society project, ‘Sport4Peace’ to promote peace and reconciliation and inaugurated a multi-functional sports field; and MINUSMA assisted teams, donated footballs and organized matches to promote peace and reconciliation among the youth of their communities.

c. Activities of the UN system around the 2014 FIFA World Cup

52. The FIFA Football World Cup is a mega-sporting event that brings people together from all over the world. This presents an opportunity for UN agencies to strengthen and implement partnerships and carry out activities to promote healthy lifestyles, education, gender equality, HIV/AIDS prevention, environmental protection, and social inclusion. The UN Secretary-General participated in the events of the 2014 World Cup in Brazil to highlight and promote the role of sport in peace, human rights and non-discrimination. Other UN activities included UNDP supporting the Brazilian Sport for Social Change Network (REMS) to implement educational projects that stimulate the use of physical activity in an educational setting; UNEP establishing a ‘Green Passport’ campaign to raise tourists awareness of their potential to contribute to sustainable development by making responsible choices during their travels; and UNESCO producing sport-related content for teachers such as booklets on fair play and anti-doping to be disseminated with key UN messages and sport values in partnership with Vale. Furthermore, UNAIDS carried out their “Protect the Goal” campaign, with help from UNFPA who mobilized and trained volunteers, to raise awareness about HIV prevention, modes of transmission, testing and treatment and to encourage young people to get actively involved.

53. UNICEF developed a mobile phone application, “Poteja Brasil” (Protect Brazil) to facilitate the reporting of violence against children and adolescents—to protect them
from sexual exploitation and trafficking during the World Cup. Moreover, UN Women used the sporting event to acquire the Brazilian President’s support for their COMMIT initiative confirming the Brazilian Government’s commitment to develop a national campaign to prevent and address violence against women and girls during the World Cup. ILO also took part in the World Cup events by establishing a campaign to assure decent work standards before and after the World Cup as well as promoting green jobs and creating an analytical report to provide a model for future mega-sporting events emphasizing lessons learned and good practices.

54. Several events were organized by UN peacekeeping operations revolving around the 2014 World Cup to promote non-violence, gender equality, social cohesion, and peace. For instance, MINUSTAH along with a team of Haitian comedians produced 20-minute television shows to convey messages of sport and peace; MONUSCO hosted public screenings of the football matches to bring communities together; UNAMID organized night matches during the World Cup where speeches were given beforehand on the importance of Ramadan and the place of youth in the peace process; UNMIL provided sports and educational materials following interactive expert discussions around the World Cup; and UNOCI worked with local partners to set up a football village during the entire World Cup to bring different communities together.

VI. Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group

55. The Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group (SDP IWG) is an inter-governmental policy initiative with the aim to formulate SDP policy and programme recommendations and promote the integration of these recommendations into national and international development strategies and policies of governments. Since its inception in 2004, the SDP IWG has been dedicated in its pursuit of strengthened policy action by governments for the use of sport in the achievement of development and peace objectives. The SDP IWG Secretariat has been hosted by UNOSDP since 2009.

56. The SDP IWG Executive Board (EB), currently chaired by South Africa and supported by Norway as Vice-Chair, meets twice per year to discuss pertinent issues and guide the progress of the five SDP IWG Thematic Working Groups (TWGs); “Sport and Child and Youth Development”, “Sport and Gender”, “Sport and Peace”, “Sport and Persons with Disabilities” and “Sport and Health”. The SDP IWG Members (i.e. UN Member States) and Observers (e.g. UN entities and civil society) convene annually in the Plenary Session, which is preceded by a thematic meeting on a crosscutting issue in SDP identified by the EB.

57. The 3rd Plenary Session was convened in Geneva on 2 October 2012, and saw the United Kingdom and Ghana re-elected as Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively, for “Sport and Child & Youth Development”. The Thematic Meeting of 2012 was on “Protection and Safeguarding in Sport”, which was further built upon through narrowing in on “Harnessing the Power of Sport to Address Gender-Based Violence in Sport” in the Thematic Meeting 30 June 2014. The meeting was linked to the follow-up process to MINEPS V and its subtopics regarding gender and violence, and culminated in a set of policy recommendations on addressing gender-based violence in and through sport.

58. During the 4th Plenary Session held on 1 July 2014, the TWG “Sport and Persons with Disabilities” was activated with the Republic of Korea and the People’s Republic of China as Co-Chairs. Norway was re-elected as Chair for “Sport and Gender” and South Africa was re-elected as Chair for “Sport and Peace”. Late requests for TWG chairmanship will be considered by the Executive Board. The 4th Session also set the stage for presentation and discussion of the SDP IWG strategic assessment
conducted by CoCreate Consultancy. The strategic plan to be developed based on the assessment will aim to ensure documented impact through a policy-oriented and advocacy-focused approach, an expanded stakeholder group and a systematized monitoring and evaluation system for measuring policy impact.

VII. Review of sport contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

59. Growing evidence shows that SDP is having a positive impact worldwide. Such an effect has likewise contributed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set out by the UN in 2000 to be reached by 2015. Since this time, the SDP sector has received increasing attention from the international community as an innovative and cost-effective method to assist existing efforts in achieving the MDGs.

60. MDG 1 is working towards eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. UNDP’s Match against Poverty is an initiative that uses football to raise awareness and funds to give to organizations working in this area. The Ministry of Sports in Malawi implemented an initiative to motivate children to enroll and attend school by integrating physical education programmes aiming to achieve universal primary education—MDG 2. An example of an organization seeking to promote gender equality and empower women, MDG 3, is SALT Academy in Cambodia that works with girls to create social interaction, increase their self-esteem and create positive shifts in gender norms through football.

61. While there are not many organizations that work directly to achieve reducing child mortality, MDG 4, UNICEF and UNDP have helped to provide vaccines as well as education on healthy lifestyles for young children and mothers through sport initiatives. Likewise for MDG 5, improving maternal health, for example ‘Women Win’, an internationally recognized centre on gender and sport that actively addresses gender inequity and works to empower girls and women, launched the International Guide to Addressing Girls’ Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights through Sport.

62. Regarding MDG 6, UNAIDS and NGOs such as Grassroot Soccer combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases through sport by providing prevention education, vaccinations, reducing stigma and healthier lifestyles. To help ensure environmental sustainability, MDG 7, the IOC’s first ‘Sport for Hope’ Centre in Zambia has an information area where children and adolescents can learn about pressing environmental issues in their country. Lastly, concerning MDG 8, international organizations, agencies, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector have developed global, multilateral and bilateral partnerships within SDP working to achieve the last of the MDGs.

63. Since the adoption of the MDGs, there is ample evidence based on academic research that sport has contributed to realizing the different MDGs through well designed, effectively implemented, and sustainably funded projects. Sport has demonstrated that it is an effective tool for development and peace. Due to its proven versatility and adaptability, sport and SDP as a method should be duly considered as potential instruments for the achievement of the goals of the post-2015 international development agenda that are taking shape.

5 An overview outlining the ways sport-based initiatives are contributing to progress towards achieving the eight goals is available on UNOSDP’s website at http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/sport/home/sport/sportandmdgs.
VIII. United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace

64. Resolution 67/17 of 28 November 2012 requested the Secretary-General to present a revised Action Plan in his Report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session. Responding to this request, the following Action Plan takes into account the past achievements, lessons learned, knowledge and action gaps recognized and challenges identified. Though the Action Plan retains the set of four Main Lines of Action contained in the previous Action Plan in A/67/282 (global framework for SDP; policy development; resource mobilization and programming; and evidence of impact), it updates and streamlines the relevant challenges, objectives and Action Points. In line with the biannual resolution and reporting cycle on SDP, the Action Plan covers two years. The overall aim is to encourage all stakeholders, including UN Member States; inter-governmental organizations (IGOs); the UN system; civil society organizations (CSOs) such as NGOs and world sport organizations (WSOs), including the IOC, the International Paralympic Committee, International Federations and other governing bodies; the private sector and the media, to move beyond the widespread mere acknowledgement to greater implementation and action and to mainstream sport as a tool for development and peace in national and international policies. All stakeholders are encouraged to work along the Main Lines of Action to integrate SDP in the development and peacebuilding agenda at every level.

A. Main Lines of Action

a. Global framework for Sport for Development and Peace

65. **Challenge:** Need for comprehensive stakeholder coordination, contribution and consistent information sharing surrounding the global framework for SDP.

**Objective:** Improve cooperation and coordination to create a common vision of the role of SDP and encourage and support communication and information-sharing amongst SDP stakeholders.

**Action Points:** (1) Promote coordinated actions relating to SDP at national, international, bilateral, multilateral levels. (2) Raise awareness of the Action Points with all relevant stakeholders encouraging them to cooperate in order to achieve the goals of the Action Plan. (3) Member States are invited to join the Group of Friends as well as to join and support the SDP IWG. (4) The Group is encouraged to consider inviting relevant UN system organizations as observers and special guests, improve internal system-wide coherence and collaboration within the UN system and explore synergies and possible joint ventures when partnering with WSOs. (5) More UN entities should join and participate in the UN Communication Group and Inter-Agency Working Group on SDP to share information and enhance cooperation. (6) Under the leadership of the Special Adviser, UNOSDP will continue to facilitate and foster partnerships between the world of sport, civil society and the developing community while also promoting a common framework; UNOSDP is asked to sustain and enhance joint communication, advocacy and the sharing of information, knowledge and best practices. (7) Sport organizations and NGOs should further strengthen the cooperation with all stakeholders in order to address identified needs and contribute to agreed goals and objectives. (8) Academia should enhance collaboration with stakeholders in order to design practical research studies in the SDP field that can assist in the efficient and effective use of sport. (9) The private sector should step up corporate social responsibility engagement through SDP, especially with UN system programmes, while assuring that support for NGOs is oriented toward the actual needs of the benefitting communities.
b. Policy development

66. **Challenge:** SDP strategies need to be incorporated into international, national and local development plans and policies with enhanced cooperation and coordination among stakeholders.

**Objective:** Promote and support the systematic integration and mainstreaming of SDP in international and national development policies; Promote the principle of “Sport for All” by developing inclusive sport and physical education policies. Develop guidelines that orient programs along evidence-based intentionality and objectives established further to identified needs, ensuring local ownership and capacity-building, as well as participation of beneficiaries in planning and implementation.

**Action Points:**
1. All actors should review existing policies and programmes to implement standard guidelines and join, support, and actively participate in the SDP IWG.
2. Member States are encouraged to join and actively participate in other UN system policy initiatives, such as MINEPS, CIGEPS, etc.
3. Include and expand on the role of SDP in UN country programmes and CCAs, UNDAFs and other strategic, planning and policy documents in order to establish a common and mainstreamed SDP framework and knowledge base.
4. UNOSDP will continue to facilitate the identification of SDP focal points throughout the UN system and the SDP IWG and align and integrate policy initiatives between UN system organizations.
5. Sport organizations including WSOs should include or strengthen SDP in strategies to complement the high performance angle with an inclusive “Sport for All” perspective; bids for mega-sporting events should introduce, further strengthen or require social development legacies, in line with national and international needs and principles.
6. NGOs should consider taking up SDP as an innovative, cost-efficient and effective tool in their development approaches.
7. Through practice-oriented research, academia should seek to build a strong evidence base for the effective and efficient use of SDP to make viable policy recommendations.
8. To ensure broad-based support for SDP initiatives, the private sector must engage in public-private-partnership policy developments.

c. Resource mobilization and programming

67. **Challenge:** Need for committed and sustainable investment, resource mobilization and creative partnerships for achieving development and peacebuilding objectives through sport.

**Objective:** Enhance and promote innovative funding mechanisms and multi-stakeholder arrangements in all sectors and on all levels. Increase investment and resource allocation for SDP.

**Action Points:**
1. Increase investment impact, resource mobilization and financial support by relevant government agencies for SDP programmes at national, international and multilateral levels; In this context, particular action is required to secure the coordination efforts of the UN system through funding for the mandate of the Special Adviser and the activities and initiatives of UNOSDP.
2. Member States are invited to consider funding mechanisms such as recommended voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, in particular from Member States having expressed interest in and commitment to the area of SDP; the provision of in-kind contributions in the form of loan of personnel etc.; and/or inclusion of the UNOSDP budget, in full or in part, in the regular UN programme budget.
3. UNOSDP should further explore and facilitate creative partnerships that can lead to innovative funding mechanisms and is encouraged to explore the possibility of establishing, within the present structure of the Trust Fund and in addition to the present funding mechanisms, a funding support facility, whereby for example sports organizations and the private sector can financially
support UNOSDP and the UN system for the funding of SDP initiatives while at the same time gain further knowledge of UN SDP developments. (4) Sport organizations and NGOs should further commit to engaging organizers of sports events, especially mega sport events such as Olympic and Paralympic Games, football World Cups etc. as well as the WSOs behind these events to make resources available and establish partnerships for SDP programmes as well as sensitizing sport leagues, clubs and athletes on development issues and encourage social engagement, e.g. in the role as UN Goodwill Ambassadors. (5) Private sector should review engagement in the area of sport in general and SDP, especially sports-related industries and companies allocating major marketing and public relations budgets in the field of sport with a view to redistributing parts of such budgets for SDP activities to fund corporate social responsibility activities and SDP programmes of the UN system, including the activities of UNOSDP.

d. Evidence of impact

68. **Challenge:** There is a need for systematic research and comprehensive measurement of monitoring, evaluation, and impact of SDP policies and plans to identify more refined, specific approaches and consolidate evidence of the benefit and efficacy of SDP programmes.

**Objective:** Encourage and support evidence-based research along with the development and promotion of both universal and specific evaluation and monitoring tools, indicators and benchmarks based upon agreed standards.

**Action Points:** (1) Increase investment and resource mobilization by relevant government agencies in systematic research and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation. (2) Include evidence-based research in UN country programmes with an SDP component and collaborations with sport organizations and NGOs, while also highlighting any research findings in strategic, planning and policy documents and media reports. (3) UNOSDP should facilitate the development of partnerships between well-qualified researchers and SDP programmes and initiatives of the Member States, the UN system and national and international stakeholders. (4) Sport organizations and NGOs should incorporate evidence-based research in the design of SDP programmes and initiatives while also developing and implementing long-term monitoring and evaluation of all SDP activities, with the goal of using this information to improve service delivery and impact. (5) Media should highlight the impact of SDP programmes and initiatives via best practice and success stories. (6) Academia must review the Action Plan to identify where evidence-based research is needed and then which private or public partnerships can lead to these efforts as well as strengthen interdisciplinary research and build international academic networks dedicated to SDP. (7) The private sector should invest in comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of SDP efforts.
United Nations General Assembly

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 11
Sport for development and peace

Sport for Development and Peace: realizing the potential

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with resolution 67/17 of 28 November 2012, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of that resolution, including on specific initiatives aimed at ensuring more effective implementation of the Olympic Truce and progress made by Member States and the United Nations (UN) system, including activities and the functioning of the UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP) and the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, as well as other relevant stakeholders, towards the implementation of the UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace and the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group (SDP IWG) policy recommendations, provide a review of the contribution of sport to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the lead-up to 2015, and present an updated Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace. The present report responds to these requests and summarizes the activities undertaken in this regard by Member States and the UN system between the end of the last reporting period, as reflected in the Report of the Secretary-General A/67/282 of 9 August 2012, and the editorial deadline of the present report, 15 July 2014.

II. The Olympic Truce of the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Games

2. The General Assembly, in its resolution 68/9 of 6 November 2013, entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" urged all Member States to observe the Olympic Truce individually and collectively, within the framework of the Charter of the UN, during the period from the seventh day before the start of the XXII Olympic Winter Games until the seventh day following the end of the XI Paralympic Winter Games, which both took place in Sochi, Russian Federation.

3. As requested by the General Assembly in said resolution, the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly promoted the observance of the Truce in various forms. The latter made a Solemn Appeal (A/68/710) on 29 January 2014 in which he appealed to all Member States to “demonstrate their commitment to the Olympic Truce for the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Games, and to undertake concrete actions at the local, national, regional and world levels to promote and strengthen a culture of peace and harmony based on the spirit of the Truce” and called “upon all warring parties of current armed conflicts around the world to boldly agree to true mutual ceasefires for the duration of the Olympic Truce, thus providing an opportunity to settle disputes peacefully”.

4. The Secretary-General promoted the observance of the Olympic Truce through various means including his dedicated message published on 31 January 2014 (SG/SM/15625) in which he called “on all those engaged in armed hostilities around the world to lay down their weapons and observe the Olympic Truce”. During his visit to Sochi from 5 to 8 February 2014, he participated in the Olympic torch run, signed the Olympic Truce wall and delivered remarks at the 126th Session of the International Olympic Committee. He also attended the Olympic Games Opening Ceremony, during which a recorded video message of the Secretary-General urging support for the Truce was played in the stadium.

5. Among the Member States that have submitted input to this Report (see list in paragraph 12) only Singapore has reported prior compliance with the Resolution. The Resolution has been disregarded in numerous instances with the continued fighting in the ongoing armed conflicts around the world. Moreover, no evidence could be found for any initiative by warring parties to either unilaterally observe the Olympic Truce or attempt to promote a mutual observation with other parties to the conflict.
III. Human Rights Council and sport

6. The right of access to and participation in sport and play has long been recognised. In 1978, the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, adopted by UNESCO Members States, declared sport and physical education as a "fundamental right for all". Sport has since been included in a number of human rights related international conventions (see paragraph 15). The ability of sport to transcend linguistic, cultural, racial and social barriers as well as its widespread popularity makes it a unique tool to promote awareness and understanding of human rights and help to reduce stigma and discrimination of all kinds. Principles such as non-discrimination and equality are the foundation of human rights, principles that can be taught through sport. It has therefore been included in the development context and the work of the UN as a practical tool for progressing human rights. Given the relevance of sport and the growing influence of elite athletes, interaction between the human rights movement, mechanisms and institutions such as the Human Rights Council and the world of sport has become more apparent.

7. On 26 September 2013, the Human Rights Council adopted the Resolution 24/1 "Promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic Ideal." Besides the recognition of the potential of sport as a universal language that contributes to advancing values of respect, diversity, tolerance and fairness, the Resolution highlights the possibility of sport to combat all forms of discrimination and promote social inclusion for all. Furthermore, it raised awareness of the contribution of the Olympics to the inclusion of persons with disabilities. The host countries’ efforts to provide a barrier-free environment are a prime example of this contribution. The Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council is requested to prepare a study on the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic Ideal to promote human rights for all, and present it before the twenty-seventh session.

8. Earlier, on 14 June 2013, the Human Rights Council hosted a side event that was organized by the Permanent Missions of the Russian Federation, Brazil, Greece and the Republic of Korea. The event was aimed at promoting awareness, understanding and application of human rights principles through sport and Olympic Ideals. The panel was moderated by the Permanent Representative of Greece to the UN Office at Geneva and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on SDP. Representatives from Brazil, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights participated in the panel. The discussion included ways of using the potential of the Olympic Games to generate a wider understanding of human rights ideals, the need for all sporting events to work to be inclusive of people with disabilities, to promote equality of gender and to promote the safety of children through sport. Panelists agreed with these points and provided examples of how, as future Olympic hosts they were working towards promoting sport as a human right for all.

IV. Inaugural Day of Sport for Development and Peace

9. On 23 August 2013, the UN General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution establishing 6 April as the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace, a day to increase global awareness, appreciate the accomplishments of sport-based development projects around the world and to promote the use of sport and physical activity as a tool for development and peace. All States, the UN system and all other relevant stakeholders were invited to observe and raise awareness.

10. UNOSDP promoted five key messages for this occasion to be spread around the world: the power of sport to respect and promote dialogue, to enhance life skills of children and youth, to include everyone regardless of abilities, to advance gender equality and to improve physical and mental health. Furthermore, UNOSDP, the UN Office at Geneva and the Permanent Missions in Geneva of the Republic of Costa Rica
and the State of Qatar with the support of the Swiss Permanent Mission jointly organized an event at the Palais des Nations. The event consisted of a High-Level Panel discussion on the power of sport followed by a symbolic run/walk in the Ariana Park.

11. After years of close collaboration, the UN Secretary-General along with the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) marked the Day at UN Headquarters in New York by signing a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations in using sport to promote development and peace. Moreover, UN agencies such as UNDP that produced several posters with sports personalities and UNDP Goodwill Ambassadors Marta Vieira da Silva, Maria Sharapova, Didier Drogba and others to highlight the power of sport, also participated in celebrating the Day. In addition, the Philippines and Turkey marked 6 April with events such as a football festival, a 5k fun run, and panels to generate discussion around youth and sport. The Princess Charlene of Monaco Foundation, in partnership with the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Monaco, and Peace and Sport, hosted sporting competitions and educational activities in Monaco for over 400 youth. Several NGOs and relevant stakeholders also commemorated by hosting their own events, panels and launching online platforms where youth could learn about the history of SDP and the numerous actions occurring globally.

V. Partnerships, initiatives, programmes and policies

A. Member States of the United Nations

12. During the reporting period, Member States have continued initiatives and established national policies and strategies that advance SDP further to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 67/17. On 9 May 2014, a Note verbale from the Secretary-General was circulated to Member States requesting information on measures taken since the last reporting period. By the report’s editorial deadline, information was received from Algeria, Australia, Austria, Germany, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malawi, Mexico, the Principality of Monaco, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The report of the Secretary-General entitled “Sport for Development and Peace: mainstreaming a versatile instrument” (A/67/282) of 9 August 2012 presented a two-year Action Plan on SDP including four Main Lines of Action: a) the global framework, b) policy development, c) resource mobilization and programming, and d) evidence of impact. Member States were urged to meet the challenges of the main lines of action and to work along them to integrate SDP in the development agenda.

a. Global framework for Sport for Development and Peace

13. The Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace, an open forum composed of permanent representatives to the UN in New York created in January 2005, has continued its meetings and activities. It is currently chaired by the Monegasque and Tunisian Permanent Representatives to the UN. The aim of the Group is to promote SDP on the international agenda, foster dialogue, share national experiences and practices, exchange information and propose initiatives for its members and the UN system. The Group also acted as an informal consultation forum for General Assembly resolutions on SDP. To encourage the implementation of these resolutions, the Group cooperates with UNOSDP and other UN organizations. During the reporting period the Group was joined by the Republic of new Member, Argentina, a new member, growing to 46 UN Member States.

1 See list of members at http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/sport/home/unplayers/memberstates/groupoffriends
14. The new Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace in Geneva was established in December 2012. The Permanent Representatives of Costa Rica and Qatar to the UN were elected as Co-Chairs. Like for the New York Group, UNOSDP, as observer, supports the Group in an advisory role. The Geneva Group was created with the aim of complementing the New York Group, inter alia by focusing on sport’s links to topics that are covered at Geneva-based UN bodies and organizations such as the Human Rights Council, WHO, UNHCR, ILO, to name a few. Since its inception the Group organized or co-sponsored several events on these topics.

15. In terms of international treaties which contain provisions on sport, the International Convention against Doping in Sport has now 176 States parties. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has 158 signatories as of July 2014. Article 30 of the Convention provides that States Parties shall take measures to promote the participation of people with disabilities in mainstream sporting activities and disability-specific sporting and recreational activities, and to ensure that children with disabilities have equal access to participation in recreation and sports. The Convention on the Rights of the Child has currently 194 State Parties. Article 31 of the Convention declares that State Parties shall uphold the right for children to engage in play and recreational activities.

b. Policy development

16. Numerous Member States have undertaken efforts in policy development and legislation during the reporting period. The SDP IWG (see chapter VI.) remains instrumental in promoting and supporting the systematic integration and mainstreaming of SDP in national and international development plans and policies.

17. Led by the Algerian Federation, a programme titled ‘Sport for All’ established several provisions to promote the practice of sport for all as an engine of development for a harmonious co-existence and healthy lifestyle. The Federation also reinforced sport and physical activity in schools through the integration of physical education, the construction of sports facilities, and promoting inclusion for all through Associations such as National Association for the Promotion and Development of Women’s Sports.

18. The Australian Government has shown their commitment to the principles of sport for development and peace through the implementation of a number of initiatives, domestically and internationally. Active After-school Communities Program gives children free access to sports after school. The Australian Sports Outreach Program is addressing broad development priorities and community issues in developing countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America, with sport used as a platform to promote social inclusion and cohesion, foster healthy behaviour and provide education and leadership opportunities.

19. Austria has focused on the importance of physical activity and its effect on youth development, with a nation-wide initiative, ‘Exercising Children in a Healthy Way’. In 2013, many projects were funded in Austria and abroad to develop peace and foster social inclusion through sport. In this same year, Germany also incorporated ‘Sport for Development’ as a tool to contribute to relevant development aims of the government both within Germany and abroad in Afghanistan, Brazil, Namibia, Mozambique and Colombia. Their policy and programmes mainly focus on gender equality, life skills and leadership development, promotion of healthy lifestyles, peace-building, and sustainability of mega-sporting events.

20. Kyrgyzstan, beginning this year, created a programme of physical training and sport to create an atmosphere of tolerance and mutual understanding. Through the initiative they plan to increase sports attitudes, inspire the population to become active, ensure social inclusion, create employment, and bring education to practitioners and participants. Lebanon’s Ministry of Youth and Sports has created a similar vision of strategy through 2020 on seeking to popularize sport culture, creating better physical
and mental health for youth and creating a sport for all environment. With hopes to achieve the same, Malawi took on a programme within its school system to motivate, educate, inspire, and encourage their youth. This has increased attendance in secondary school.

21. In June 2013 Mexico adopted the 'General Law on Culture of Physical Activity and Sport.' In addition, for the years 2014-2018, a programme will be implemented to increase the practice of sport, physical activity, and play to improve social well-being. To foster this, social competitive leagues have been established as well as clubs. Similarly, in Monaco, organized by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Monaco, in partnership with the Children and Future Association the Journey of Children’s Rights organized the Journey of Children’s Rights in partnership with that Children and Future Association has given students access to physical education courses, sports and recreation.

22. The Philippine’s national lead agency in sport for development and peace, the Philippine Sports Commission, took the chief role in a ‘Sports-For-All’ Campaign, known as Larot Saya Sa Parke, to engage the greatest number of people into sport and play by making use of the significant family unit as a springboard. This programme played a big role in the institutionalization of the Palarong Pambansa Law in 2013—a school-based national sport programme run by the Department of Education—whose key mission is to promote physical education and sports as an integral part of the basic education curriculum for the development of their youth.

23. The Ministry of Youth Sports in Qatar is strengthening the concept of health, education and peace through sport. The Qatari Olympic Committee is implementing a yearly Olympic School programme for students ages 15-18 in a various array of sports. The school has benefitted over 26,000 adolescents. In Singapore, a 20-year roadmap titled ‘Vision 2030’ and the ‘ActiveSG’ Programme encourages Singaporeans to lead healthier lives through sport. Singapore also has a Sport Singapore Statutory Board governed by the Singapore Sports Council Act, and comprise under the Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth, to promote sport as a way to reach out to and include all sectors of society.

24. The Ministry of Youth and Sport of Turkey organized the SportAccord Convention in Antalya in April 2014. The conference is an annual event that brings together representatives from different international sport federations focused on driving positive changes in the field. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland plays an active role in increasing opportunities for young people around the world to participate in sports. Their major policies and programmes focus on increasing access to sport and promoting the role of sport in addressing child safeguarding and gender-based violence.

c. Resource mobilization and programming

25. Australia has continued its national “Active after-school communities” programme which gives children free access to sport after school engaging them through positive and fun experiences. Through collaboration with the government, law enforcement, sporting organisations and providers, Australia, through the National Integrity of Sport Unit, is responding to sport integrity issues domestically and abroad as well as coordinating sport integrity initiatives. In addition, the Australian Sports Commission currently sits on the International Safeguarding children in Sport Working Group alongside 50 other collaborating organizations around the globe to pilot a set of standards to safeguard all children participating in sport.

26. The Austrian Ministry of Sports supports projects around the world using that promote sport as a means of development, which focus include issues such as ranging from fighting poverty and developing life skills and to providing equality for women and persons with disability. In 2013, seven projects were funded in South Africa,
Zimbabwe, Guatemala, Bolivia, Mozambique, Slovakia and Ukraine. Austria also funded 11 projects focused on gender equality throughout Austria within the framework of federal general sports promotion for the purpose of social inclusion, including the Austrian Badminton Association, the Austrian Athletics Association, and the Work Group for the Promotion of Girls Soccer, among others.

27. In 2014, Germany supported five specific programmes implemented in Afghanistan, Brazil, Namibia, Mozambique and Colombia. The focus of each programme varies from country to country depending on its needs but mainly emphasizes gender equality, youth development, HIV/AIDS prevention, peace-building and violence prevention and organizational development. On the National level, the German Government Cooperation partners with the German Olympic Sports Confederation, the German Football Association, the Bavarian Football Association and the Football and Athletics Association of Westphalia. Other partnerships include UNOSDP within the framework of its Youth Leadership Programme, UNAIDS, and UNICEF.

28. Japan implements programmes such as cultural grant assistance for grassroots projects, dispatching of sport instructors and volunteers through the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and initiates programmes through Japan’s Foundation that aims to further develop human resources in this field. Up until 2014, Japan has awarded grants to 27 different countries, sent 227 volunteers to 48 countries and 162 experts to 20 countries. The Japanese Government also launched a new initiative called ‘Sport for Tomorrow’ ahead of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games. The programme includes overseas projects designed to promote the Olympic Movement around the globe, the creation of an international sports academy based in Japan and additional support for WADA’s World Anti-Doping Agency’s global anti-doping efforts.

29. The Philippines played a key role in the inclusion of sport as a priority area of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. In addition, the Philippines supports several international initiatives differing from utilizing sport, consulting for best practices and funding in Mongolia, Brazil, Germany, Republic of Korea, and the General Administration of Sports in China.

30. The Olympic Committee of Qatar signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the UN Alliance of Civilizations, whereby it was agreed to carry out joint projects and activities with a view of promoting peace and development through using the power of sport. The Qatari Ministry of Youth Sports has also helped to develop sport infrastructure outside of the State of Qatar such as the development of the Asmara Stadium in Eritrea, the completion of Doha Sports City in Palestine and the development of Lebanon’s national field, Tozeur. The Ministry of Singapore has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding on International Sports Exchanges Programmes with nearby Australia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea and Thailand.

31. In the United Kingdom, UK Sport has supported sport for development overseas for 22 years in over 30 countries, including their ongoing work on the programme titled ‘Moving the Goalposts’ in Kenya, which provides out-of-school girls with access to life skills development, education and economic opportunities through football. UK Sport is involved in the SDP IWG and helps to coordinate relevant activities of national governments in this field. It also collaborates with the Commonwealth Secretariat on the implementation of a SDP guidelines framework for Commonwealth countries.

d. Evidence of impact

32. The Australian Sports Commission, with Victoria University, has assessed the ‘Playing for Life’ philosophy and its effectiveness in engaging youth in sport and physical activity and to inform the practice of delivering sport programmes. The
Australian Government embarked on a three-year independent research project on the Australian Sports Outreach Program (ASOP) in the Pacific. The findings of the first wave of research conducted in Tonga, Nauru, and Vanuatu were recently released\(^2\). The evidence indicates that the ASOP Pacific programmes are making a significant contribution to improving the long-term health and well-being of its citizens.

33. In Germany, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development is working closely with the German Sport University in Cologne as well as the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education to monitor and evaluate the impact of their current programmes of eradicating poverty and building peace through sport.

34. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, through an external evaluation by an independent monitoring and evaluation organisation Ecorys UK, revealed the International Inspiration Programme, 2012 London Summer Olympics’ legacy initiative, as one of its greatest successes. The programme has inspired over 25 million of all abilities across 20 countries around the world to choose sport to improve their lives, trained over 250,000 practitioners, and influenced 55 national policies, strategies, and legislative changes.

B. United Nations System

a. UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP)

35. The mandate and activities of the Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace is supported by the UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP). During the reporting period, the Special Adviser and UNOSDP continued the work as the gateway to the UN system for the promotion and mobilization of sport as a tool in advancing the goals, missions and values of the Organization\(^3\).

36. The activities and operations of UNOSDP are funded through voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, which was established in November 2007 by the Secretary-General. Contributions can be received from both Governments and private institutions, such as foundations, organizations, corporations and individuals. During the reporting period, financial contributions were received from several Member States: Germany as main donor contributed annually, the Russian Federation made a contribution in 2013, and the UK provided annual contributions which were earmarked for the operations of the SDP IWG Secretariat hosted by UNOSDP. Other contributors included the IOC, the Olympic Council of Asia, the Association of National Olympic Committees, the Olympic Committee of Saudi Arabia, the Gwangju Universiade Organizing Committee, Gangwon Province in the Republic of Korea, the World Taekwondo Federation, Korean Air, and Samsung.

37. During the reporting period, UNOSDP, in cooperation with the UN Department of Public Information as co-Chair, continued to convene and coordinate the UN Communications Group and Inter Agency Working Group on SDP. The Group serves as an inter-agency platform to strengthen UN inter-agency communication, information-sharing, coherence and coordination concerning activities in the field of SDP.


38. UNOSDP continued to manage and further develop the “Sport for Development and Peace – The UN System in Action” website (http://www.un.org/sport). The site serves as the online hub for the UN system involvement in SDP. The website includes all information about the UNOSDP, the Special Adviser, and UN system organizations that use sport in their initiatives. In addition to the website, the UNOSDP continued to boost its online visibility on social media through accounts on Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and YouTube.

39. With the 1 million Euro “Monaco Charity Award” received from UEFA in 2010, UNOSDP supports five SDP projects in five regions in five thematic areas: health, peace and reconciliation, gender equality, persons with disabilities and education. Among the projects, UNV’s in Ukraine, UNDP’s in Burundi, the National Taekwondo and Kickboxing Federation’s in Tajikistan and Blazesports’ in Haiti are still ongoing. The Free University of Berlin’s project that addressed mental health problems in the Gaza strip has been completed. With the funds raised at a charity dinner hosted by HRH Princess Haya of Jordan and the Special Adviser on SDP in 2009, UNOSDP funded UNRWA and Diyar Consortium projects, both implemented in Palestine and successfully completed.

40. On 5 and 6 June 2013, UNOSDP and the IOC jointly organized the 3rd International Forum on Sport for Peace and Development at the UN Headquarters in New York. The two-day Forum, open by the UN Secretary-General and the IOC President featured sessions on how to position sport as a catalyst for achieving the MDGs, how major sports events can deliver on legacy and how to foster a culture of peace through sport. It was attended by more than 500 experts and high-ranking figures, including representatives from national Governments, the UN system, aid organizations and universities. The Forum concluded with the adoption of key recommendations aimed at leveraging sport as a tool for positive change.

41. During the reporting period, UNOSDP established several new partnerships through the signing of agreements, with Korean Air, the World Taekwondo Federation the International Judo Federation, the International Bobsleigh and Skeleton Federation, the Gangwon Province in the Republic of Korea, the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union, Samsung, and film production company Parapictures, with the aim of supporting UNOSPD activities and SDP programmes and advocacy worldwide. The Special Adviser on SDP continued to provide messages of support to SDP NGOs and projects using good practices with the aim of strengthening their impact and visibility. Organizations that applied were evaluated based on established criteria, questionnaires and research. Once granted, the endorsements proved to be beneficial for the organizations in increasing their reputation in the country, securing more funds and establishing new partnerships.

42. Following the successful launch of the Youth Leadership Programme (YLP) in 2012, UNOSDP took this momentum and held four more YLP Camps in 2013 in Qatar, Switzerland, Sweden and the Republic of Korea and three camps in the first half of 2014 in Japan, Germany and the United States. The YLP supports deserving young community workers with basic education levels and limited resources by giving them access to learning and training on how sport can be better used to positively effect change in their communities. As in previous camps, The partners have continued to include international sports organizations, football clubs and leagues, development agencies, NGOs, universities and private companies. The Supersden Camps have provided over two hundred participants with the opportunity for skills development to develop themselves and use sport as an

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4 The Forum report is available at http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/sport/home/resourcecenter/publications
effective tool to promote development and peace in their communities. The future of the YLP is positive with around eight camps planned over 2014 and 2015.5

b. United Nations Departments, Offices, Funds, Programmes and Specialized Agencies and other entities

43. A UN Development Programme (UNDP) initiative, supported by the IOC, engaged youth in Zambia to participate in sports while promoting conservation of the environment in the Chiawa Game Management Area in Lusaka. Recognizing the youth’s enthusiasm for sport in this area, UNDP introduced an activity within the Reclassification and Effective Management of National Protection Areas System Project to promote conservation through sports. UNDP also organized the 10th Match against Poverty in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2012, and the 11th Match in Bern, Switzerland in 2014 with the help and support of the Union of European Football Associations and the Federation International de Football Association helping to raise funds for different youth organizations. In addition, UNDP’s Goodwill Ambassadors Marta Vieira da Silva, Maria Sharapova, Iker Casillas, Didier Drogba, Ronaldo, and Zinedine Zidane continue to highlight how sport can contribute to education, health, gender equality, social inclusion, development and peace.

44. In the framework of the International Convention against Doping in Sport, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has established a fund to help finance anti-doping programmes in the areas of education, policy advice, and capacity development. Since its establishment in 2008, a total of 134 projects in least developed or low income countries, worth over US$ 2.4 million, have been granted assistance. To better support governments’ response to the decline in physical education courses, UNESCO developed a comprehensive Quality Physical Education Policy Package—an instructional guide to revise and reinforce policy measures to improve the implementation of such programmes. In May 2013, UNESCO’s 5th International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS V) devised the “Declaration of Berlin” emphasizing access to sport as a fundamental right for all, promoting public investments in physical education and sports programmes, and preserving the integrity of sport.

45. The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) continued to place emphasis on incorporating sport and play into country programmes helping disadvantaged children develop a healthy lifestyle and increase their cohesion with their communities. Through their regional Vamos Jugar (Let’s Play) initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean, UNICEF used the momentum of the 2014 World Cup and the upcoming 2016 Olympic Games to encourage communities to provide safe and inclusive sport facilities. In 2014 UNICEF also launched Team UNICEF—a new global initiative that brings together all aspects of the agency’s work on sport to leverage its benefit for children. UNICEF continues to collaborate with its major global partnerships Special Olympics, the International Cricket Council, Fútbol Fútbol Club Barcelona, Manchester United, and with NGO actors at the local level.

46. In 2013, the UN Global Compact introduced a practical guide titled “Fighting Corruption in Sport Sponsorship and Sport Related Hospitality: A Practical Guide for Companies” to assist corporate sponsors in engaging in sport sponsorship and hospitality in a transparent and ethical manner. The International Labour Organization (ILO) held the 3rd Meeting of the Pacific Ministers of Youth and Sport in December of 2013. From the discussions, ILO established the need to increase investments in youth development, in access to a quality education, youth employment, health, youth participation in actions to reduce climate change, and participation in governance.

5 More information is available at: http://www.un.org/wcrnlcontent/site/sport/home/unoffice/unoffice/YLC
47. Through its global network of more than 60 UN information centres and working in partnership with other UN offices, Member States and NGOs, the UN Department of Public Information actively promotes major events and programmes involving sport for development and peace including “Cycle for Peace” in Lebanon, the distribution of footballs to students at disadvantaged primary schools in Namibia, “Sports 4 Peaceful Elections” in Kenya and “A Peace One Day” Football League in Bahrain.

48. Following the 2011 FIFA Women’s World Cup in Germany, the UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) further strengthened its cooperation with international sport organizations. UNAIDS has created an innovative initiative called “Protect the Goal” Campaign to raise awareness of HIV and mobilize young people to commit to HIV prevention with help from a wide array of strategic partners. To symbolize the strong links between Africa and Latin America, a “Protect the Goal” Tour was launched in the lead-up to the FIFA World Cup in Brazil. The tour comprised of the passing of a football to the Heads of State of the African and Latin American countries participating in the international tournament to sign. To help spread the message of the campaign, UNAIDS has Goodwill Ambassadors such as David Luiz, Michael Ballack and Gervinho (Gervais Yao Kouassi), all renowned football players.

49. Within the framework of the Secretary-General’s campaign UNiTE, UN Women have integrated sport as a tool to end violence against women. In Georgia, UN Women partnered with the Georgian Rugby Union to spread this campaign message through pre-match and post-match press conferences, television commercials and during games by the athletes. In Tajikistan, UN Women partnered with the National Taekwondo Federation to raise awareness on violence against women and to promote equal opportunities for girls and boys. UN Women also partnered with the world governing bodies of the combat sport Muaythai to launch an initiative focusing on building skills of young people, athletes, and trainers to challenge harmful machismos and to cultivate respectful non-violent relationships.

50. UN Volunteers (UNV) has been working on improving the lives of young people in Ukraine and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea through their continued efforts for Young Football Volunteers, an MDG project to strengthen school education on health and civic engagement through football. Part of this project involved training more than 350 teachers in the methodology. More than 4,000 youth took part in the programme. UNV stated noticeable improvement in the participants’ knowledge and skills on HIV/AIDS, violence prevention and gender equality.

51. A number of SDP initiatives were undertaken by UN peacekeeping operations to promote reconciliation, dialogue, development and peace. For example, UNOCI organised races, draught/checkers competitions, volleyball and petanque to promote a culture of peace, non-violence, tolerance and social cohesion; UNIFCYP staged a basketball twinning programme for youth of Turkish and Greek communities to interact; UNMIK funded a civil society project, ‘Sport4Peace’ to promote peace and reconciliation and inaugurated a multi-functional sports field; and MINUSMA assisted teams, donated footballs and organized matches to promote peace and reconciliation among the youth of their communities.

c. Activities of the UN system around the 2014 FIFA World Cup

52. The FIFA Football World Cup is a mega-sporting event that brings people together from all over the world. This presents an opportunity for UN agencies to strengthen and implement partnerships and carry out activities to promote healthy lifestyles, education, gender equality, HIV/AIDS prevention, environmental protection, and social inclusion. The UN Secretary-General participated in the events of the 2014 World Cup in Brazil to highlight and promote the role of sport in peace, human rights
and non-discrimination. Other UN activities included UNDP supporting the Brazilian Sport for Social Change Network (REMS) to implement educational projects that stimulate the use of physical activity in an educational setting; UNEP establishing a 'Green Passport' campaign to raise tourists awareness of their potential to contribute to sustainable development by making responsible choices during their travels; and UNESCO producing sport-related content for teachers such as booklets on fair play and anti-doping to be disseminated with key UN messages and sport values in partnership with Vale. Furthermore, UNAIDS carried out their "Protect the Goal" campaign, with help from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) who mobilized and trained volunteers, to raise awareness about HIV prevention, modes of transmission, testing and treatment and to encourage young people to get actively involved.

53. UNICEF developed a mobile phone application, "Poteja Brasil" (Protect Brazil) to facilitate the reporting of violence against children and adolescents—to protect them from sexual exploitation and trafficking during the 2014 World Cup. Moreover, UN Women used the sporting event to acquire the Brazilian President’s support for their COMMIT initiative confirming the Brazilian Government’s commitment to develop a national campaign to prevent and address violence against women and girls during the World Cup. ILO also took part in the World Cup events by establishing a campaign to assure decent work standards before and after the World Cup as well as promoting green jobs and creating an analytical report to provide a model for future mega-sporting events emphasizing lessons learned and good practices.

54. Several events were organized by UN peacekeeping operations revolving around the 2014 World Cup to promote non-violence, gender equality, social cohesion, and peace. For instance, MINUSTAH along with a team of Haitian comedians produced 20-minute television shows to convey messages of sport and peace; MONUSCO hosted public screenings of the football matches to bring communities together; UNAMID organized night matches during the World Cup where speeches were given beforehand on the importance of Ramadan and the place of youth in the peace process; UNMIL provided sports and educational materials following interactive expert discussions around the World Cup; and UNOCI worked with local partners to set up a football village during the entire World Cup to bring different communities together.

VI. Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group

55. The Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group (SDP IWG) is an inter-governmental policy initiative with the aim to formulate SDP policy and programme recommendations and promote the integration of these recommendations into national and international development strategies and policies of governments. Since its inception in 2004, the SDP IWG has been dedicated in its pursuit of strengthened policy action by governments for the use of sport in the achievement of development and peace objectives. The SDP IWG Secretariat has been hosted by UNOSDP since 2009.

56. The SDP IWG Executive Board (EB), currently chaired by South Africa and supported by Norway as Vice-Chair, meets twice per year to discuss pertinent issues and guide the progress of the five SDP IWG Thematic Working Groups (TWGs): "Sport and Child and Youth Development", "Sport and Gender", "Sport and Peace", "Sport and Persons with Disabilities" and "Sport and Health". The SDP IWG Members (i.e. UN Member States) and Observers (e.g. UN entities and civil society) convene annually in the Plenary Session, which is preceded by a thematic meeting on a crosscutting issue in SDP identified by the EB.
57. The 3rd Plenary Session was convened in Geneva on 2 October 2012, and saw the United Kingdom and Ghana re-elected as Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively, for "Sport and Child & Youth Development". The Thematic Meeting of 2012 was on "Protection and Safeguarding in Sport", which was further built upon through narrowing in on "Harnessing the Power of Sport to Address Gender-Based Violence in Sport" in the Thematic Meeting 30 June 2014. The meeting was linked to the follow-up process to MINEPS V and its subtopics regarding gender and violence, and culminated in a set of policy recommendations for governments on addressing gender-based violence in and through sport.

58. During the 4th Plenary Session held on 1 July 2014, the TWG "Sport and Persons with Disabilities" was activated with the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China as Co-Chairs. Norway was re-elected as Chair for "Sport and Gender" and South Africa was re-elected as Chair for "Sport and Peace". Late requests for TWG chairmanship will be considered by the Executive Board. The 4th Session also set the stage for presentation and discussion of the SDP IWG strategic assessment conducted by CoCreate Consultancy. The strategic plan to be developed based on the assessment will aim to ensure documented impact through a policy-oriented and advocacy-focused approach, an expanded stakeholder group and a systematized monitoring and evaluation system for measuring policy impact.

VII. Review of sport contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

59. Growing evidence shows that SDP is having a positive impact worldwide. Such an effect has likewise contributed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set out by the UN in 2000 to be reached by 2015. Since this time, the SDP sector has received increasing attention from the international community as an innovative and cost-effective method to assist existing efforts in achieving the MDGs.

60. MDG 1 is working towards eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. UNDP's Match against Poverty is an initiative that uses football to raise awareness and funds to give to organizations working in this area. The Ministry of Sports in Malawi implemented an initiative to motivate children to enroll and attend school by integrating physical education programmes aiming to achieve universal primary education—MDG 2. An example of an organization seeking to promote gender equality and empower women, MDG 3, is SALT Academy in Cambodia that works with girls to create social interaction, increase their self-esteem and create a positive shift in gender norms through football. In addition, UNFPA and Men Engage joint advocacy work "Sport and the Making of Men: Transforming gender norms on the playing field" to encourage gender equitable attitudes and behaviours to end harmful forms of masculinity and to transform masculinity in positive ways in sport.

61. While there are not many organizations that work directly to achieve reducing child mortality, MDG 4, UNICEF and UNDP have helped to provide vaccines as well as education on healthy lifestyles for young children and mothers through sport initiatives. Likewise for MDG 5, improving maternal health, for example 'Women Win', an internationally recognized centre on gender and sport that actively addresses gender inequity and works to empower girls and women, launched the International Guide to Addressing Girls' Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights through Sport.

6. An overview outlining the ways sport-based initiatives are contributing to progress towards achieving the eight goals is available on UNOSDP's website at http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/sport/home/sport/sportandmdgs.
62. Regarding MDG 6, UNAIDS and NGOs such as Grassroot Soccer combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases through sport by providing prevention education, vaccinations, reducing stigma and healthier lifestyles. To help ensure environmental sustainability, MDG 7, the IOC’s first ‘Sport for Hope’ Centre in Zambia has an information area where children and adolescents can learn about pressing environmental issues in their country. Lastly, concerning MDG 8, international organizations, agencies, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector have developed global, multilateral and bilateral partnerships within SDP working to achieve the last of the MDGs.

63. Since the adoption of the MDGs, there is ample evidence based on academic research that sport has contributed to realizing the different MDGs through well designed, effectively implemented, and sustainably funded projects. Sport has demonstrated that it is an effective tool for development and peace. Due to its proven versatility and adaptability, sport and SDP as a method should be duly considered as potential instruments for the achievement of the goals of the post-2015 international development agenda that are taking shape.

VIII. United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace

64. Resolution 67/17 of 28 November 2012 requested the Secretary-General to present a revised Action Plan in his Report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session. The previous Action Plan in A/67/282 comprised of a presentation of challenges, objectives and action points in four fields, global framework for SDP; policy development, resource mobilization and programming; and evidence of impact, setting out a two-year period. The overall aim was to encourage all stakeholders, including UN Member States; inter-governmental organizations (IGOs); the UN system; civil society organizations (CSOs) such as NGOs and world sport organizations (WSOs), including the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Paralympic Committee, International Federations and other governing bodies; the private sector and the media, to move beyond the steps in widespread more acknowledgment to greater implementation and action and to mainstream sport as a tool for development and peace at national, regional and international levels. All stakeholders were encouraged to work along the Main Lines of Action to integrate SDP in the development and peacebuilding agenda at every level.

65. The previous Action Plan contained in A/67/282 shall remain valid until the final establishment of the post-2015 development agenda, which will conclude the processes of several discussion streams such as the Sustainable Development Goals and Financing for Development framework. At that time, the Action Plan on SDP should be reviewed in order to set the role that sport and relevant stakeholders can play to support the achievement of the new development agenda, and its goals and objectives.